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**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0000680**

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

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.

Alcoa Wenatchee LLC
6200 Malaga/Alcoa Highway
Malaga, WA 98828-9784

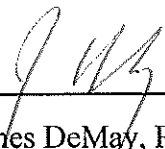
is authorized to discharge in accordance with the Special and General Conditions that follow.

Facility Location: Malaga, Washington

Receiving Water: Columbia River

Industry Type: Primary Aluminum Smelter

SIC Code: 3334



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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

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

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S2.A(1)	Priority Pollutant Testing for Final Effluent - DMR	Once per year	Within 12 months of the facility restart and each calendar year thereafter
S2.A(3)	Metal Testing for Ingot Cast-house Effluent - DMR	Semi-annually	Within 6 months of the facility restart and semi-annually thereafter
S2.A(3)	Priority Pollutant Testing for Ingot Cast-house Effluent - DMR	Once per year	Within 12 months of the facility restart and each calendar year thereafter
S2.A(5)	Diversion Sampling Results when pH is below 7.0 or above 9.0 - DMR	Monthly	As necessary by the 15 th day of the following month
S2.A(6)	Diversion Sampling Results for Maintenance Activities or Spills-DMR	Monthly	As necessary by the 15 th day of the following month
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	By February 15, 2015 (the 15 th of each month)
S3.E	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S3.F	Other Reporting	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	By January 31, 2016
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update	As necessary	
S4.A	Treatment System Operating Plan	1/permit cycle	By July 1, 2019
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan Update	1/permit cycle	By July 1, 2019
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	By July 1, 2019
S6	Application for Permit Modification for Facility Changes	As necessary	
S7.A	Wastewater Characterization Study Sampling and Analysis Plan	1/permit cycle	Within 12 months of the facility restart

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S7.C	Engineering Report	1/permit cycle	Within 180 days of completion of wastewater characterization study
S7.C	Interim Progress Report	As necessary	
S8	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges Report	As necessary	
S9.A	Spill Plan Update	1/permit cycle, updates submitted as necessary	By January 1, 2016
S10.A	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Update	1/permit cycle	By July 1, 2015
S10.B	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Modification	As necessary	
S11.A	Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan	1/permit cycle	By July 1, 2015
S11.B	Sediment Analysis Report	1/permit cycle	Within 60 days of receiving final test results
S12	Outfall Evaluation Report	1/permit cycle	Within 90 days of conducting the evaluation but no later than March 31, 2017.
S14.A	Acute Toxicity Testing	1/permit cycle	Within 12 months of the facility restart
S15.A	Chronic Toxicity Testing	1/permit cycle	Within 12 months of the facility restart
S16.B	CWIS Information and Compliance Report	1/permit cycle	By July 1, 2019
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G13	Payment of Fees	As assessed	
G21	Compliance Schedules	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 domestic water, non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown water, stormwater runoff, and other miscellaneous process wastewater streams to the Columbia River from Outfall 001 subject to complying with the following limits:

Effluent Limits: Outfall # 001		
Latitude 47.358056 Longitude 120.121944		
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^c	100 pounds/day (lbs/day)	500 lbs/day
Oil and Grease (O&G) ^d	50 lbs/day	250 lbs/day
Fluoride	25 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
Aluminum ^c	15 lbs/day	46 lbs/day
Free Cyanide ^e	--	--
Benzo(a)Pyrene ^f	--	--
pH ^g	6.0 standard units (minimum)	9.0 standard units (maximum)
Effluent Limits: Sanitary Treatment Plant Discharge Limits		
Parameter	Monthly Geometric Mean ^h	Weekly Geometric Mean ^h
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ⁱ	200 #/100 milliliter (mL)	400 #/100 mL
Parameter	30-Day Average ^a	7-Day Average ^j
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD ₅) ^k	25 mg/L 19 lbs/day	45 mg/L 34 lbs/day

Effluent Limits: Outfall # 001		
Latitude 47.358056 Longitude 120.121944		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) k	30 mg/L 22 lbs/day	45 mg/L 34 lbs/day
Total Residual Chlorine ¹	0.1 ppm (minimum)	2.0 ppm (maximum)
UV Tubes Operating	9	--
pH ^g	6.0 standard units (minimum)	9.0 standard units (maximum)
a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.	
b	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.	
c	The Permittee may subtract the amount of pollutants present in its intake water as determined by analysis from the amount present in its discharge water and report the calculated value. The Permittee must include both the intake water and the actual discharge values in the data summary sheets required by permit condition S3.A.	
d	For Oil and Grease concentration results that are below detection as “less than the detection level (DL)”, enter a < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. <0.2) on the DMR. To calculate mass loading, use 1/2 of the DL to calculate the lbs/day discharged.	
e	The method for free cyanide analysis shall be Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide, Method 4500-CN I.	
f	During Benzo(a)pyrene sample collection and handling, clean techniques per 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix. A, Method 625, shall be used. The composite sample shall be refrigerated in the dark during collection. If testing results in levels above the method detection levels (MDL), the Permittee will sample monthly until tests result in three consecutive months with values below the MDL.	
g	<p>pH shall be maintained within the range of 6.0 to 9.0. Excursions between 5.0 and 6.0, or 9.0 and 10.0 are not be considered violations if no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 30 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 at any time are violations.</p> <p>The Permittee must record and report the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of minutes the pH value measured between 5.0 and 6.0 and between 9.0 and 10.0 for each day. 	

Effluent Limits: Outfall # 001 Latitude 47.358056 Longitude 120.121944	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total minutes for the month. • Monthly instantaneous maximum and minimum pH. <p>If multiple excursions occur during the day, note the duration for each excursion. If submitting electronic DMRs, include this additional information in the parameter notes.</p>
h	Ecology provides directions to calculate the monthly and weekly geometric mean in Publication No. 04-10-020, <i>Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators</i> available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf .
i	Any exceedance of the Fecal Coliform weekly Geometric Mean limit will require daily sampling until the value for each sample is below 400 colonies/100mls for three consecutive days.
j	The 7-Day Average effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable discharge rate for 7 consecutive days, calculated as the average of all samples taken during the 7-day interval.
k	In addition, if the 30-Day Average mass loading for BOD or TSS is greater than 5 lbs/day, the 30-Day Average percent removal for these parameters shall be greater than or equal to 85 percent during normal operation or 65 percent during curtailment.
l	Total chlorine residual will only be required to be tested and the minimum limit will only apply when the chlorination system is operating. With installation of the UV disinfecting system, the chlorination system will be retained for backup disinfection during UV maintenance operations and upset conditions.

S1.B. Diversion for pH

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to divert the final effluent to the existing diversion pond when the pH drops below 7.0 or rises above 9.0. The effect of this diversion is to cease any discharge to the Columbia River. The diversion must be monitored for the parameters and the frequency listed in S2.A.(5). The diversion is not subject to the effluent limitations in S1.A.

S1.C. Diversion for Maintenance Activities or Spills

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to divert the final effluent to the existing diversion pond during routine maintenance activities or to prevent discharge of spilled materials to the river when spills occur on-site and enter the stormwater system. The effect of this diversion is to cease any discharge to the Columbia River. Unless an emergency situation occurs, the Permittee is required to notify Ecology prior to each diversion event. In an emergency situation, the Permittee is required to notify Ecology within **24 hours** of the onset of the discharge. Outside of normal working hours, voice mail notification of the Industrial Section’s responsible engineer, shall meet the requirement. The diversion must be monitored for the parameters and frequency listed in S2.A.(6). The diversion is not subject to the effluent limitations in S1.A.

S1.B. Mixing Zone Authorization

Mixing Zone for Outfall 001

The paragraph below defines the maximum boundaries of the mixing zones.

Chronic Mixing Zone

The width of the mixing zone is limited to a distance of 481 feet. The length of the chronic mixing zone extends 100 feet upstream and 336 feet downstream of the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the discharge ports to the top of the water surface. 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 width of the acute mixing zone is limited to a distance of 481 feet in any horizontal direction from the outfall. The length of the acute mixing zone extends 10 feet upstream and 33.6 feet downstream of the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the discharge ports to the top of the water surface. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet acute aquatic life criteria.

Available Dilution (dilution factor)	
Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	33
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	99
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen	210
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	192

S2. Monitoring Requirements

S2.A. Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule and the requirements specified in **Appendix A** except for aluminum. The Permittee may use Method SM 3111 to analyze for aluminum.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Wastewater Effluent (001C) via Outfall 001			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	lbs/day	2/Week ^a	24-Hour composite ^b
Fluoride (F)	lbs/day	2/Week ^a	24-Hour composite ^b
Aluminum (Al)	lbs/day	2/Week ^a	24-Hour composite ^b
Oil & Grease (O&G)	lbs/day	Weekly ^c	Grab ^d
Free Cyanide	mg/L	Monthly ^e	Grab ^d
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	Semi-annually ^f	24-Hour composite ^b

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
pH	Standard Units (SU)	Continuous ^g	Metered
Flow	Million gallons/day (mgd)	Continuous ^g	Metered
Temperature	Degrees centigrade (°C)	Continuous ^g	Metered
Total Rainfall	Inches	Daily ^h	Recorded ⁱ
Priority Pollutants (PP) ¹ (Appendix A)	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	Once per year	24-Hour composite ^b Grab for mercury ^d
(2) Sanitary Treatment Plant Effluent – 00SC			
BOD ₅	mg/L	Weekly ^c	24-Hour composite ^b
TSS	mg/L	2/Week ^a	24-Hour composite ^b
Fecal Coliform	# /100 ml	Weekly ^c	Grab ^d
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Daily ^h	Grab ^d
pH	SU	Continuous ^g	Metered
UV Tubes Operating	# of tubes	M-W-F ^j	Visual inspection
Flow	MGD	Continuous ^g	Metered
(3) Ingot Casthouse Effluent (during the months between May and September) - INCE			
Aluminum	µg/L	2/Year ^k	Grab ^d
Copper	µg/L	2/Year	Grab
Iron	µg/L	2/Year	Grab
Manganese	µg/L	2/Year	Grab
Potassium	µg/L	2/Year	Grab
Silicon	µg/L	2/Year	Grab
Strontium	µg/L	2/Year	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	2/Year	Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) ¹ (Appendix A)	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	Once per year	24-Hour composite ^b Grab for mercury ^d
(4) Production - PROD			
Production	tons/day	Monthly average	
(5) Divert to diversion pond: When pH is below 7.0 or above 9.0 - DIPH^m			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Quarterly	Grab
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	Quarterly	Grab
Aluminum (Al)	mg/L	Quarterly	Grab
Oil & Grease (O&G)	mg/L	Quarterly	Grab
pH	SU	Quarterly	Grab
Duration	Minutes	Each defined event	Recorded

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Volume	gallons	Each defined event	Metered
Total Rainfall	Inches	Each defined event	Recorded
(6) Divert to diversion pond: When divert for maintenance activities or spills – DIMSⁿ			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	One per defined event	Grab
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	One per defined event	Grab
Aluminum (Al)	mg/L	One per defined event	Grab
Oil & Grease (O&G)	mg/L	One per defined event	Grab
pH	SU	One per defined event	Grab
Free Cyanide	mg/L	One per defined event	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	One per defined event	Grab
Duration	Minutes	One per defined event	Recorded
Volume	gallons	One per defined event	Metered
Total Rainfall	Inches	One per defined event	Recorded
(7) Wastewater Characterization/AKART Study			
As specified in Special Condition S7.			
(8) Sediment Monitoring			
As specified in Special Condition S11.			
(9) Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing – Final Wastewater Effluent			
Acute Toxicity Testing as specified in Special Condition S14.			
Chronic Toxicity Testing as specified in Special Condition S15.			
(10) Cooling Water Intake Structure Report			
As specified in Special Condition S16.			
a	Two (2) times during each calendar week and at least 2 days between except weekends and holidays.		
b	24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.		
c	Once per week.		
d	An individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period		
e	Once every calendar month.		
f	Semi-annually is defined as two times per year. Semi-annual sampling is conducted at least once in January through June and at least once in July through December.		

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
g	Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must collect grab samples every four hours during normal business hours when continuous monitoring is not possible.		
h	Once per day. For total chlorine residual, once per day when the chlorination system is operating.		
i	If rainfall data on-site is unavailable due to equipment malfunction, data from nearby rainfall gauging station can be used.		
j	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday		
k	Two times per year.		
l	Priority Pollutant Testing must be performed during normal operations and flow regime. The results must be submitted to the Department within 90 days of the sampling.		
m	<p>A defined event is when wastewater is diverted to the Diversion Pond for pH below 7.0 or above 9.0. TSS, Al, F, O & G, and pH must be sampled for at least one diversion event per quarter. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee may petition Ecology to reduce or suspend monitoring for any or all of these parameters when monitoring results for eight (8) consecutive quarters show there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.</p> <p>Volume, duration, and total rainfall must be recorded for each diversion event.</p> <p>The Permittee is not required to sample outside of regular environmental staff business hours (Monday – Friday from 8:00 am – 5:00 pm) or during quarters where there is no discharge.</p>		
n	<p>A defined event is when wastewater is diverted to the Diversion Pond for maintenance activities or spills. TSS, Al, F, O & G, pH, cyanide, and B(a)P must be sampled for each diversion event.</p> <p>Volume, duration, total rainfall, and reason for diversion (maintenance activity or spill) must be recorded for each diversion event.</p>		

S2.B. Reduced Monitoring During Temporary Curtailment

Temporary curtailment is defined as the shutdown of 90% or more of total potline operations. During periods of temporary curtailment of smelter operations, the Permittee may reduce effluent monitoring to the frequencies shown in the table below. Upon restart and attaining more than 10% total potline operations, monitoring frequencies shall revert back to the monitoring frequencies specified in Condition S2.A.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Sampling Frequency During Temporary Curtailment	Sample Type
(1) Wastewater Effluent			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	lbs/day	Weekly ^c	24-Hour composite ^b
Fluoride (F)	lbs/day	Weekly ^c	24-Hour composite ^b
Aluminum (Al)	lbs/day	Weekly ^c	24-Hour composite ^b
Oil & Grease (O&G)	lbs/day	Monthly ^e	Grab ^d
Free Cyanide	mg/L	Annually	Grab ^d
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	Annually	24-Hour composite ^b
pH	SU	Continuous ^g	Metered
Flow	Million gallons/day (mgd)	Continuous ^g	Metered
Temperature	Degrees centigrade (°C)	Continuous ^g	Metered
Total Rainfall	Inches	Daily ^h	Recorded
(2) Sanitary Treatment Plant Effluent			
BOD ₅	mg/L	Weekly ^c	24-Hour composite ^b
TSS	mg/L	Weekly ^c	24-Hour composite ^b
Fecal Coliform	# /100 ml	Weekly ^c	Grab ^d
Total Residual Chlorine	ppm	Daily ^h	Grab ^d
pH	SU	Continuous ^g	Metered
UV Tubes Operating	# of tubes	Weekly ^c	Visual inspection
Flow	MGD	Continuous ^g	Metered
b	24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.		
c	Once per week. For total chlorine residual, once per day when the chlorination system is operating.		
d	An individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period		
e	Once every calendar month.		
g	Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must collect grab samples every four hours during normal business hours when continuous monitoring is not possible.		
h	Once per day.		

The following monitoring requirements may be suspended during temporary curtailment:

- Priority pollutant testing of final effluent [S2.A(1)]
- Metal testing of the Ingot Casthouse effluent [S2.A(3)]
- Priority pollutant testing of the Ingot Casthouse effluent [S2.A(3)]

This monitoring must revert back to the respective monitoring frequencies in S2.A(1) and S2.A(3) upon the facility restart. The report submittal requirements for this monitoring following restart is as follows:

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S2.A(1)	Priority Pollutant Testing of Final Effluent – DMR	Once per year	Within 12 months of the facility restart and each calendar year thereafter
S2.A(3)	Metal Testing for Ingot Casthouse Effluent – DMR	Semi-annually	Within 6 months of the facility restart and semi-annually thereafter
S2.A(3)	Priority Pollutant Testing for Ingot Casthouse Effluent – DMR	Once per year	Within 12 months of the facility restart and each calendar year thereafter

S2.C. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

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

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

S2.D. 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 these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee:
 - a. May calibrate apparatus for continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen by air calibration.
 - b. Must check the continuous pH measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the lab with a pH meter calibrated with standard buffers and analyzed within 15 minutes of sampling.
 - c. Must calibrate continuous chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
5. Calibrate these devices at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
6. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.E. Laboratory Accreditation

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

S2.F. Request for Reduction in Monitoring

The Permittee may request a reduction of the sampling frequency after twelve (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.
3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction.

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. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2.A and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.
To find out more information and to sign up for the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html>
2. Enter the “no discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period. Enter the “monitoring not required” code for a specific parameter if the Permittee is not required to monitor that parameter during a given monitoring period.
3. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the detection level (DL)” by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided unless otherwise specified in the permit.
4. 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.
5. Calculate average values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.
 - b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
6. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WAWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), and laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary).

The Permittee must also submit an electronic PDF copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WAWebDMR. The contract laboratory reports

must also include information on the chain of custody, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

7. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
8. Ensure that DMR forms are postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
9. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in Condition 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 **semiannual DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by July 15 and January 15 of each year. Semiannual sampling periods are January through June, and July through December.
 - c. Submit **single sample/annual DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 1 for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.
10. The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit.

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

Department of Ecology
Industrial Section
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

S3.B. Records Retention

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

S3.C. Recording of Results

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

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement

2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement
3. The dates the analyses were performed
4. The individual who performed the analyses
5. The analytical techniques or methods used
6. The results of all analyses

S3.D. 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.E. 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 thirty (30) days of sampling.

a. Immediate Reporting

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

Failures of the disinfection system which result in discharges of untreated water.

Collection system overflows discharging to a water body used as a source of drinking water.

Plant bypasses discharging to a waterbody used as a source of drinking water.

Central Regional Office	509-575-2490
Department of Health,	800-521-0323 (business hours)
Drinking Water Program	877-481-4901 (after business hours)

The Permittee must also notify the Ecology Industrial Section permit manager by telephone for any of the above situations. Outside of normal working

hours, a voice mail notification to the Industrial Section permit manager or their designated backup will meet this requirement.

b. Twenty-Four-Hour Reporting

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

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., “Bypass Procedures”).
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, “Upset”).
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.

c. Report within Five Days

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

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

d. Waiver of Written Reports

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

e. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

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

f. Report Submittal

The Permittee must submit reports to the address listed in S3.

S3.F. Other Reporting

a. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm> .

b. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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

S3.G. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

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

S4. Operation and Maintenance

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

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

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

a. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Review the O&M Manual at least annually and confirm this review by letter to Ecology by **January 31st** of each year, **beginning January 31, 2016**.
2. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual. The Permittee must submit the updated O&M Manual to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application.
3. Keep the current O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
4. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

b. O&M Manual Components

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M Manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset or failure.
2. 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.
3. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
4. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit
5. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

c. 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 Permittee must submit an updated Treatment System Operating Plan to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application by **July 1, 2019**. The Permittee must update and submit this plan, as necessary, to include requirements for any major modifications of the treatment system.

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. In the event of an upset, due to plant maintenance activities, severe stormwater events, start ups 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.
4. 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. Bypass Procedures

This permit prohibits a bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) applies.

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

This permit authorizes a bypass if it allows for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limits or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

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

This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
- b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:

- The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
 - Retention of untreated wastes.
 - Stopping production.
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
- c. The Permittee has properly notified Ecology of the bypass as required in Special Condition S3.E of this permit.
3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit.
- a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
- A description of the bypass and its cause.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
 - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with SEPA.
 - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
 - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.
- b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must include these to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue

to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

- c. Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type of bypass:
- If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
 - If feasible alternatives to bypass exist, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
 - If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

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

S5. Solid Wastes

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, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

S5.C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the solid waste control plan to Ecology for review and approval at least 30 days prior to implementation. The Permittee must comply with the approved solid waste control plan and any modifications once approved. The Permittee must submit an update of the solid waste control plan through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application by **July 1, 2019**.

S6. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application by **July 1, 2019**. The Permittee must submit a paper copy to Ecology as required by Permit Condition S3.A.

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

S7. Wastewater Characterization/AKART Study and Engineering Report

The Permittee must conduct a study to determine the characteristics of five wastewater streams at the smelter, including: non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, oily wastewater, stormwater runoff, and other miscellaneous wastewater. The Permittee must determine if the current treatment method for each wastewater stream meets all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, treatment, and best management practices (AKART). The Permittee must submit an engineering report detailing the findings of the wastewater characterization study and AKART analysis.

S7.A. Wastewater Characterization Study

The Permittee must submit a sampling and analysis plan to Ecology for review and approval through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application within 12 months of the facility restart. The Permittee must submit a paper copy to Ecology as required by Permit Condition S3.A. The Permittee must conduct the wastewater characterization study within 90 days of Ecology’s approval of the plan.

1. The study plan must include:
 - a description of each wastewater stream – what process or activity contributes to the discharge, raw materials used in the process/activity, pollutants in the wastewater stream, and estimated flow or volume of the wastewater stream
 - a description of the existing method of treatment for each wastewater stream, including design criteria
 - a minimum of 6 grab samples per wastewater stream collected at least 2 weeks apart
 - a plan for monitoring and recording flow for each wastewater stream at the time of sampling
2. Samples must be collected during normal operations (in a relatively steady state, i.e. no peak flows, upsets, maintenance turnarounds, or high intensity rain events). Each sample must be analyzed for cyanide, TSS, fluoride, aluminum, oil & grease, and pH.
3. For wastewater streams that are treated, samples must be collected from each wastewater stream prior to and after any existing treatment and prior to commingling with other wastewater streams. For wastewater streams

that are not treated, samples must be collected prior to commingling with other wastewater streams.

4. Sampling points must be identified on a flow diagram. Provide reasoning for the selection of the sampling locations.
5. Samples must be collected and analyzed in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix A and Special Condition S2.C.

S7.B. AKART Analysis

Once the pollutants and volume of the individual wastewater streams have been identified, the Permittee must research and evaluate known and available treatment technologies that can be used to treat the pollutants. The Permittee must conduct a literature search, consult vendor information, and consult Ecology and EPA guidance including Ecology's *2004 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington* and EPA's Wastewater Treatability Database. The Permittee must consider treatment technology for discharges from similar manufacturing facilities as well as other discharges with pollutants similar in nature and concentration.

The Permittee must evaluate the treatment options for each wastewater stream for technical feasibility, effectiveness in removing/reducing pollutants, and cost.

S7.C. Engineering Report

The Permittee must prepare an engineering report in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC. The engineering report must be prepared by a licensed professional engineer trained and experienced in wastewater treatment. In addition to the electronic copy required by Special condition S3.A, the Permittee must submit a paper copy of the report to Ecology for review and approval **within 180 days of completing the wastewater characterization study.**

The engineering report must include:

1. The results of the wastewater characterization study.
2. An engineering analysis of the existing treatment and removal efficiencies for each wastewater stream based on the results of the wastewater characterization study.
3. The results of the AKART analysis of other treatment options for each wastewater stream.
4. Design criteria for all current treatment methods including the sanitary wastewater treatment system, diversion ponds, and infiltration basins.
5. Evidence to support a correlation between pH and rainfall events.

If the existing treatment technology for a wastewater stream does not meet AKART, the engineering report must include proposed changes and design criteria to upgrade the treatment system for that wastewater stream. The Permittee must make all necessary changes to meet AKART per the approved engineering report within two (2) years of receiving Ecology's written approval of

the report. The Permittee shall submit an interim progress report to Ecology at the end of one year describing the status of the upgrades.

The Permittee must update the O&M manual and TSOP required by Condition S4.A. to include the upgrades made to the treatment system(s) to achieve AKART, within 90 days of completing the changes.

S8. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges

1. Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater 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:
 - a. The proposed discharge location
 - b. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge
 - c. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water
 - d. The total volume of water it expects to discharge
 - e. The results of the chemical analysis of the water
 - f. The date of proposed discharge
 - g. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute
2. The Permittee must analyze the water for all constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart 1.e 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.
3. The Permittee must limit the discharge rate, as referenced in subpart 1.g above, so it will not cause erosion of ditches or structural damage to culverts and their entrances or exits.
4. 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 is to a municipal storm drain, the Permittee must obtain prior approval from the municipality and notify it when it plans to discharge.

S9. Spill Control Plan

S9.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit an update to the existing spill control plan to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application by **January 1, 2016**.

2. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed.
3. Send changes to the plan to Ecology.
4. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

S9.B. Spill Control Plan Components

The spill control plan must include the following:

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

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section.

S10. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The Permittee must maintain and follow the Stormwater Pollution Plan (SWPPP) for the permitted facility. The Pollution Prevention Plan must specify the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Best Management Practices (BMPs), and work practices necessary to:

- Provide all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) of stormwater pollution.
- Ensure that stormwater discharges from the site do not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.
- Comply with applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR 125.3.
- Be consistent with the *2004 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington* or later editions or provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention approved by Ecology. The SWPPP must document that BMPs selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology.

S10.A. SWPPP Update

The Permittee must update the SWPPP in accordance with the *Guidance Manual for Preparing/Updating a Stormwater Prevention Plan for Industrial Facilities* (Ecology Publication No. 04-10-030). The Permittee must submit the updated SWPPP to Ecology for review and approval through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application by **July 1, 2015**. The Permittee must implement and comply with the approved SWPPP update and any approved modifications to the plan and abide by the timeframes identified in the plan.

The updated plan must:

- Identify any new sources of pollutants to stormwater.
- Include the following areas of the plant to the list of potential pollutant sources: scrap yard, waste pending for shipping area, employee and visitor parking areas, SPL staging area, roadways and walkways, potline roof run-off, and rail line spills.
- Include the BMPs and other action items identified in S10.E.
- Include the dates (month/year) when BMPs were implemented or action items were completed. The update must include a schedule for BMPs or action items not yet implemented or completed.

S10.B. SWPPP Modifications

The Permittee must modify the SWPPP if the Permittee or Ecology determine during inspections or investigations that existing BMPs are, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The Permittee must modify the plan as necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified.

The Permittee must modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged, or which causes the SWPPP to be less effective in controlling pollutants.

Whenever the description of potential pollutant sources or the pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWPPP are inadequate, the SWPPP must be modified, as appropriate, within sixty (60) days of such determination. The proposed modifications to the SWPPP must be submitted to Ecology at least thirty (30) days in advance of implementing the proposed changes in the plan unless Ecology approves immediate implementation. The Permittee must provide for implementation of any modifications to the SWPPP in a timely manner.

The Permittee may incorporate applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes. Plans or portions of plans incorporated into an SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit.

S10.C. SWPPP Inspections

The Permittee shall conduct **two inspections per year - one during the wet season (October 1 – April 30) and the other during the dry season (May 1 – September 30)**.

The Permittee must conduct the wet season inspection during a rainfall event. The inspection must include observations of the presence of any floating materials, suspended solids, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, etc. in stormwater runoff throughout the facility that could contribute to a discharge off-site.

The dry season inspection must determine the presence of unpermitted non-stormwater discharges such as sanitary wastewater, non-contact cooling water, process wastewater, and drainage from to the stormwater drainage system. If an unpermitted, non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the Permittee must immediately notify Ecology.

Inspections must be conducted by personnel who are knowledgeable and trained in the application of BMPs and stormwater pollution prevention activities at the facility. Personnel must be trained in the requirements of the SWPPP and be able to verify that: the description of potential pollutant sources required under this permit is accurate, the site map required in the SWPPP has been updated or otherwise modified to reflect current conditions, and the controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from the facility are being implemented and are adequate.

S10.D. SWPPP Evaluation

Every year, the Permittee must evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional controls are needed. A record must be maintained summarizing the results of the SWPPP inspections and must include a certification, in accordance with Condition G1.4. of this permit, that the facility is in compliance with the plan and in compliance with this permit. The record must identify any incidents of noncompliance.

S10.E. SWPPP Best Management Practices

The Permittee must conduct a monthly inspection to ensure that the Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified below are being followed. Records of inspections and any corrective actions taken must be kept on file and available for review by Ecology.

1. Clean up spills of alumina ore in high impact areas (as defined in the SWPPP) **monthly** or more frequently if regular housekeeping and/or stormwater inspections reveal significant ore buildup. Also perform cleanup measures following equipment breakdown or malfunctions that result in ore accumulation in the area.

2. Protect all storm drain inlets located in high impact areas (as defined in the SWPPP) with silt screens or catch basin filters. Inspect the inlet screens or filters **weekly** during the wet season and **monthly** during the dry season and perform any corrective action or maintenance as needed to ensure that solids collection is functioning properly. The Permittee may propose alternative measures to prevent alumina and fine carbon material from entering the storm drain inlets. Alternative measures must be reviewed and approved by Ecology before being implemented.
3. Develop and follow procedures to prevent the fuel spillage or dribble during the loading at the Diesel Fueling Area.
4. Inspect the uncovered scrap steel and unused equipment storage **monthly** for materials with the potential to adversely impact stormwater. Document actions taken to mitigate potential impacts if found.
5. Develop and follow BMPs to address stormwater runoff from the boneyard and alumina ore unloading areas.

S11. Sediment Monitoring

S11.A. Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan

The Permittee must submit a Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan for sediment monitoring to Ecology for review and approval through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application by **July 1, 2015**. The Permittee must submit **two** paper copies as required by Special Condition S3.A. The purpose of the plan is to characterize sediment quality in the vicinity of the Outfall 001.

The Permittee must prepare a Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan following the guidance provided in the *Sediment Source Control Standards User Manual, Appendix B: Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan* (Ecology, 2008) and current Ecology freshwater guidance.

S11.B. Sediment Data Report

The Permittee must collect sediment samples between August 15th and September 15th following Ecology approval of the sediment sampling and analysis plan. The Permittee must submit to Ecology a Sediment Data Report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application **within 60 days of receiving final test results**. The Permittee must submit **two** paper copies as required by Special Condition S3.A. The sediment data report must conform to the approved sediment sampling and analysis plan.

In addition to a Sediment Data Report, the sediment chemical and biological data must be submitted to Ecology's EIM database (<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/eim/>). Ecology's MyEIM tools must be used to confirm the accuracy of the submitted data (<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/eim/MyEIM.htm>).

S12. Outfall Evaluation

The Permittee must inspect the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function by **January 1, 2017**. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, the Permittee must include such verification in the report. The Permittee must submit the inspection report to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application **within 90 days of conducting the evaluation but no later than March 31, 2017**. The Permittee must submit hard-copies of any video files to Ecology as required by Permit Condition S3.A. The Portal does not support submittal of video files.

The inspector must at minimum:

- Assess the physical condition of the outfall pipe, diffuser, and associated couplings.
- Determine the extent of sediment accumulation in the vicinity of the diffuser.
- Ensure diffuser ports are free of obstructions and are allowing uniform flow.
- Confirm physical location (latitude/longitude) and depth (at MLLW) of the diffuser section of the outfall.
- Assess physical condition of the submarine line, including side sewer laterals up to the ordinary high water line.
- Assess physical condition of anchors used to secure the submarine line.

S13. Certified Operator

The sanitary wastewater treatment plant permitted facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington for at least a Class II plant (per Chapter 70.95B RCW and Chapter 173-230 WAC). This operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class I plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

S14. Acute Toxicity

S14.A. Testing when there is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct acute toxicity testing on final effluent once in the last winter and once in the last summer prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.
2. Submit the results to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application within 12 months of the facility restart.
3. Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100% effluent and a control.
4. Use each of the following species and protocols for each acute toxicity test:

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

S14.B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test methods. Reports must be submitted through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application. In addition, the Permittee must submit toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology’s database.
2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Subsection C and the Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Section A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee may sample receiving water at the same time as the effluent and instruct the lab to measure the hardness of both and increase the hardness of the effluent sample to match the hardness of the receiving water sample prior to beginning the toxicity test. Otherwise, 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 acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 3% effluent.

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

S15. Chronic toxicity

S15.A. Testing when there is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on final effluent once in the last winter and once in the last summer prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.
2. Submit the results to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application within 12 months of the facility restart.
3. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control. This series of dilutions must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 3% effluent. The series of dilutions should also contain the CCEC of 1% effluent.
4. 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.
5. Perform chronic toxicity tests with all of the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Freshwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Fathead minnow survival and growth	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Water flea survival and reproduction	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Alga	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (formerly <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>)	EPA-821-R-02-013

S15.B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test methods. Reports must be submitted through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application. In addition, the Permittee must submit

toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology's database.

2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Section A. and the Ecology Publication no. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Subsection A. or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee may sample receiving water at the same time as the effluent and instruct the lab to measure the hardness of both and increase the hardness of the effluent sample to match the hardness of the receiving water sample prior to beginning the toxicity test. Otherwise, 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% effluent. The ACEC equals 3% effluent.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39% as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S16. Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS)

S16.A. Operations and Maintenance

The Permittee must, at all time, properly operate and maintain the CWIS including any existing technologies used to minimize impingement and entrainment.

1. Report any significant impingement or entrainment events to Ecology within 24 hours consistent with the requirements in the Permit Condition S3.F.

S16.B. Information and Compliance Report

The Permittee must prepare an information and compliance report for the CWIS and submit it to Ecology for review and approval through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application by **July 1, 2019**. The Permittee must submit a paper copy to Ecology as required by Permit Condition S3.A.

The information and compliance report must address the submittal requirements of 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2) and (3) and applicable provisions of paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8).

S16.C. Endangered Species Act

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

General Conditions

G1. Signatory Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.
 - a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or
The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

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

In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

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

2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2, above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of

paragraph G1.2, above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

G2. Right of Inspection and Entry

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

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

G3. Permit Actions

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

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - a. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 - b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
 - c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.

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

G4. Reporting Planned Changes

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

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

G5. Plan Review Required

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

G6. Compliance with Other Laws and Statutes

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

G7. Transfer of this Permit

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

1. Transfers by Modification

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

2. Automatic Transfers

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

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

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

G8. Reduced Production for Compliance

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

G9. Removed Substances

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

G10. Duty to Provide Information

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

G11. Other Requirements of 40 CFR

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

G12. Additional Monitoring

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

G13. Payment of Fees

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

G14. Penalties for Violating Permit Conditions

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

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit may incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. Upset

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

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

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

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

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

G16. Property Rights

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

G17. Duty to Comply

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

G18. Toxic Pollutants

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

G19. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

G20. Reporting Requirements Applicable to Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers

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

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L).
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
 - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500µg/L).
 - b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

G21. Compliance Schedules

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

Appendix A

List of Pollutants with Analytical Methods, Detection Limits and Quantitation Levels

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection limits (DLs) and quantitation levels (QLs) in the following table for permit and application required monitoring unless:

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, DL, and QL on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a quantitation limit (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

When the permit requires the Permittee to measure the base neutral compounds in the list of priority pollutants, it must measure all of the base neutral pollutants listed in the table below. The list includes EPA required base neutral priority pollutants and several additional polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The Water Quality Program added several PAHs to the list of base neutrals below from Ecology’s Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) List. It only added those PBT parameters of interest to Appendix A that did not increase the overall cost of analysis unreasonably.

Ecology added this appendix to the permit in order to reduce the number of analytical “non-detects” in permit-required monitoring and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B ³		2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Flow	Calibrated device		
Dissolved oxygen	SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C
pH	SM4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E,9222	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	SM4500-NO ₃ - E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	SM4500-N _{org} B/C and SM4500NH ₃ -B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	SM4500- PE/PF	3	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)	1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
Salinity	SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		500 (or 0.1 mL/L)
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)	SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	SM4500-S ² F/D/E/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)	SM4500-SO3B		2 mg/L
Total Coliform	SM 9221B, 9222B, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L
Total Hardness	SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.7	10	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5
NWTPH Dx ⁴	Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
NWTPH Gx ⁵	Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS			
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ μg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² μg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS			
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ μg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² μg/L unless specified
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	1.0	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.0	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	0.5	1.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ <i>µg/L unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² <i>µg/L unless specified</i>
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ <i>µg/L unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² <i>µg/L unless specified</i>
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) ⁶	624	1.0	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)²µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) ⁷	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) ⁷	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) ⁷	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (39638-32-9)	625	0.3	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ μg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² μg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (<i>as Azobenzene</i>) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3- <i>cd</i>)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9) ⁸	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05 ¹⁰
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ <i>µg/L unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² <i>µg/L unless specified</i>
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9) ⁹	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2) ⁹	608	0.13	0.5
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit - means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
2. Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) - The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) x 10ⁿ, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).

ALSO GIVEN AS:

The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).

3. Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.
4. NWTPH Dx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range – see <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/97602.html>
5. NWTPH Gx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range – see <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/97602.html>
6. 1, 3-dichloroproylene (mixed isomers) - You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).
7. Total Benzofluoranthenes - Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.
8. Chlordane - You may report alpha-chlordane (5103-71-9) and gamma-chlordane (5103-74-2) in place of chlordane (57-74-9). If you report alpha and gamma-chlordane, the DL/PQLs that apply are 0.025/0.050.
9. PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 - You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.