

Issuance Date: June 8, 2018
Effective Date: July 1, 2018
Expiration Date: June 30, 2023
Modification Date: November 6, 2018

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0003204**

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

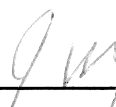
Industrial Section
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

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

SeaPort Sound Terminal LLC
4130 E 11th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98421

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

<p><u>Facility Location:</u> 2628 Marine View Drive Tacoma, Washington 98422</p> <p><u>Treatment Type:</u> Multimedia Filtration and Sedimentation</p> <p><u>Industry Type:</u> Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals</p>	<p><u>Receiving Water:</u> Hylebos Waterway, Commencement Bay</p> <p><u>SIC Codes:</u> 4226, 5171</p> <p><u>NAICS Codes:</u> 493190, 424710</p> <p><u>Categorical Industry:</u> None</p>
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James DeMay, P.E.
Industrial Section Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

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

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	August 15, 2018
S3.A	DMR - Priority Pollutant Data - Single Sample Data	Annual	January 15, 2019
S3.A	Permit Renewal Application Monitoring Data	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2023
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2023
S7	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	
S8	Spill Control Plan	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2019
S8	Spill Control Plan Update	As necessary	
S9	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2019
S9	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Update	As necessary	
S10	PCB Study	1/permit cycle	September 30, 2020
S10	PCB Sampling and Analysis Plan	As necessary	
S11	AKART Analysis and Engineering Report	1/permit cycle	July 1, 2019
S13.A	Sediment Quality Impact Report	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2020
S13.B	Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan	As necessary	
S13.C	Sediment Data Report	As necessary	
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	

Special Conditions

S1. Stormwater Discharge Limits

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 non-process stormwater to the Hylebos Waterway at the permitted locations. All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Discharges must not cause or contribute to a violation of Surface Water Quality Standards (chapter 173-201A Washington Administrative Code (WAC)), Groundwater Water Quality Standards (chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 131.36). Discharges not in compliance with these standards are prohibited.

All discharges are subject to complying with the following limits:

Effluent Limits: Outfall 002		
Latitude 47.27557 Longitude -122.38442		
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Suspended Solids	--	30 milligrams/liter (mg/L)
Oil & Grease	10 mg/L	15 mg/L
Copper, Total	Interim Limit – 14.6 micrograms/liter (µg/L) Final Limit – 3.3 µg/L	Interim Limit – 14.9 µg/L Final Limit – 5.8 µg/L
Zinc, Total	46.4 µg/L	95.1 µg/L
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 standard units (SU)	9.0 SU
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, 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 maximum discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH.	

Effluent Limits: Outfall 003 Latitude 47.27583 Longitude -122.38542		
Parameter	Average Monthly^a	Maximum Daily^b
Total Suspended Solids	--	Interim Limit – 60.4 mg/L Final Limit – 30 mg/L
Oil & Grease	10 mg/L	15 mg/L
Copper, Total	Interim Limit – 11.2 µg/L Final Limit – 3.3 µg/L	Interim Limit – 12.1 µg/L Final Limit – 5.8 µg/L
Zinc, Total	Interim Limit – 157.7 µg/L Final Limit – 43.1 µg/L	Interim Limit – 217.3 µg/L Final Limit – 95.1 µg/L
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 SU	9.0 SU
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, 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 maximum discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH.	

Effluent Limits: Outfall 004 Latitude 47.27603 Longitude -122.38615		
Parameter	Average Monthly^a	Maximum Daily^b
Total Suspended Solids	--	Interim Limit – 55.8 mg/L Final Limit – 30 mg/L
Oil & Grease	10 mg/L	15 mg/L
Copper, Total	Interim Limit – 14.8 µg/L Final Limit – 3.2 µg/L	Interim Limit – 16.9 µg/L Final Limit – 5.8 µg/L
Zinc, Total	Interim Limit – 129.6 µg/L Final Limit – 52.4 µg/L	Interim Limit – 168.5 µg/L Final Limit – 95.1 µg/L
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 SU	9.0 SU
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, add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.	

Effluent Limits: Outfall 004 Latitude 47.27603 Longitude -122.38615	
b	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the maximum discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH.

S2. Monitoring Requirements

S2.A. Monitoring Schedule

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

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^a	Sample Type ^b
(1) Stormwater Outfall 002			
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	2/Month	Grab
Oil Sheen	No Visible Oil Sheen (Yes/No) ^e	Monthly	Visual Observation
Copper, Total	µg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
Zinc, Total	µg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
pH	SU	2/Month	Meter/paper
(2) Stormwater Outfall 003			
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	2/Month	Grab
Oil Sheen	No Visible Oil Sheen (Yes/No) ^e	Monthly	Visual Observation
Copper, Total	µg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
Zinc, Total	µg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
pH	SU	2/Month	Meter/paper
(3) Stormwater Outfall 004			
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^a	Sample Type ^b
(3) Stormwater Outfall 004			
Oil & Grease	mg/L	2/Month	Grab
Oil Sheen	No Visible Oil Sheen (Yes/No) ^e	Monthly	Visual Observation
Copper, Total	µg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
Zinc, Total	µg/L	Monthly ^c , 2/Month ^d	Grab
pH	SU	2/Month	Meter/paper
(4) Precipitation at Rain Gauge			
Precipitation	Inches	1/Day	Measurement
(5) Priority Pollutant Monitoring – Stormwater Outfalls 002, 003, and 004			
See Appendix A to identify the specific pollutants in the priority pollutant groups listed below.			
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	Annually	Grab
PP – Acid Compounds	µg/L	1/3 years	Grab
PP – Volatile Compounds	µg/L	1/3 years	Grab
PP – Base/Neutral Compounds	µg/L	1/3 years	Grab
Total Cyanide	µg/L	1/5 years	Grab
PP – Dioxin	picograms/liter	1/5 years	Grab
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	Annually ^f	Grab
(6) Permit Renewal Application Requirements – Stormwater Outfalls 002, 003, and 004			
See parameters required by the permit application renewal forms available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-applications-and-forms .			
(7) PCB Study			
As specified in Special Condition S10.			
(8) AKART Analysis and Engineering Report			
As specified in Special Condition S11.			

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^a	Sample Type ^b
(9) Sediment Monitoring			
As specified in Special Condition S13.			
a	<p>1/Day means once a day (daily).</p> <p>2/month means twice per month during different weeks.</p> <p>Monthly means once per month.</p> <p>Annually means once per year except as described in footnote f.</p> <p>1/3 years means once every 3 years. The Permittee must begin sampling by October 1, 2018 and submit the results in the annual discharge monitoring report (DMR) due January 15, 2019.</p> <p>1/5 years means once every 5 years. The Permittee must begin sampling by October 1, 2019 and submit the results in the annual DMR due January 15, 2020.</p>		
b	<p>Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.</p> <p>Visual observation means visually checking the discharge for oil sheen.</p> <p>Meter/paper means either a calibrated pH meter or narrow-range pH indicator paper with a resolution not greater than ± 0.5 standard units.</p> <p>Measurement means measured on site in the Permittee's rain gauge.</p>		
c	<p>Monthly monitoring is required from the effective date of the permit until the Permittee implements changes to existing best management practices (BMPs) and/or implements new BMPs as recommended in the approved AKART Analysis and Engineering Report.</p>		
d	<p>Twice monthly monitoring is required to begin once the Permittee implements changes to existing BMPs and/or implements new BMPs as recommended in the approved AKART Analysis and Engineering Report. Twice monthly monitoring is required for one year. After the one year of twice monthly monitoring is completed, the Permittee may return to monthly monitoring.</p>		
e	<p>A "Yes" result would indicate there is no visible oil sheen and a "No" result would indicate there is visible oil sheen.</p>		
f	<p>Annually means monitoring once per year if the Permittee uses pesticides or there is a potential for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) onsite. The Permittee must monitor for PCBs in the stormwater discharge at Outfall 003 as described in Special Condition S10.</p>		

S2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the 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.C. Flow Measurement and Field Measurement Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement and field measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved operation and maintenance (O&M) manual procedures for the device and the wastestream.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee:
 - a. May calibrate apparatus for continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen by air calibration.
 - b. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the lab with a pH meter calibrated with standard buffers and analyzed within 15 minutes of sampling.
 - c. Must calibrate continuous chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Calibrate micro-recording temperature devices, known as thermistors, using protocols from Ecology's Quality Assurance Project Plan Development Tool (*Standard Operating Procedures for Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Fresh Water Rivers and Streams Version 1.0 10/26/2011*). This document is available online at:
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1803205.html>.
Calibration as specified in this document is not required if the Permittee uses recording devices certified by the manufacturer.
5. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
6. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
7. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
8. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.D. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 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.E. 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. Discharge Monitoring Reports

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

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

To find out more information and to sign up for the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/>.

2. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
 - b. Submit **annual** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15th for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.
 - c. Submit permit renewal application monitoring data in WQWebDMR as required in Special Condition S2 by January 1, 2023.
4. 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.
5. 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 detection level (DL) and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
6. Report single analytical values between the DL and the QL by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (j) and any additional information in the comments. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
7. 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**.
8. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
 - b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
9. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example priority pollutants) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detected, DL (as necessary), and laboratory QL (as necessary).
10. The Permittee must also submit an electronic copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.

The contract laboratory reports must also include information on the chain of custody, quality assurance/quality control results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

S3.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

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

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

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Industrial Section
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

S3.C. Records Retention

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

S3.D. Recording of Results

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

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

S3.E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

S3.F. Reporting Permit Violations

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

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 Ecology and the Department of Health, Shellfish Program (at the numbers listed below), all:

- Collection system overflows discharging to marine surface waters.
- Plant bypasses discharging to marine surface waters.

Southwest Regional Office	360-407-6300
Department of Health, Shellfish Program	360-236-3330 (business hours) 360-789-8962 (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 and the Ecology Industrial Section permit manager, 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 Special Condition S4.B, "Bypass Procedures").
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (see General Condition G15, "Upset").
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Special Condition S1.A of this permit.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

c. Report within Five Days

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

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

d. Waiver of Written Reports

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

e. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

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

S3.G. Other Reporting

a. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. To find out more information on how to report a spill of oil or hazardous materials, go to <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill/>.

b. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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

S3.H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

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

S4. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment, control, and conveyance (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.

S4.A. Facility Maintenance

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interruption of stormwater or wastewater treatment and degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out according to the approved stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) manual or as otherwise approved by Ecology.

S4.B. Bypass Procedures

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

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

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

2. Anticipated bypasses for non-essential maintenance

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

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

- If the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial 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. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
 - Retention of untreated wastes.
 - Stopping production.
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

S5. Solid 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.

S6. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by January 1, 2023.

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from activities 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. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges

1. Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater or unanticipated wastewater and therefore not listed on the permit application, on a case-by-case basis if approved by Ecology.
2. 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, in gallons per minute.
3. The Permittee must analyze the water for all constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart 1.e above. The Permittee must also analyze for: total metals (antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc) and total residual chlorine. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

S8. Spill Control Plan

S8.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology an update to the existing spill control plan by January 1, 2019.
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.

S8.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.

S9. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The Permittee must maintain and follow the SWPPP for the permitted facility. The SWPPP must specify the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), 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 *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (2012 edition as amended in December 2014) or later editions or provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention approved by Ecology. The SWPPP must document that best management practices selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology.

S9.A. SWPPP Update

The Permittee must:

1. Update the SWPPP in accordance with the *Guidance Manual for Preparing/Updating a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Industrial Facilities* (Ecology Publication No. 04-10-030) and the applicable requirements of WAC 173-240-150.

The BMPs in the SWPPP must be consistent with Ecology's 2012 *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (2012 edition as amended in December 2014).

The Permittee must submit the SWPPP to Ecology for review and approval by January 1, 2019. The Permittee must implement the updated SWPPP and any modifications to the plan and abide by any timeframes in the plan.

The updated plan must:

- Identify any new sources of pollutants to stormwater.
 - Update the BMPs.
 - Include the dates (month/year) when BMPs were implemented or action items were completed or a schedule for BMPs or action items not yet implemented or completed.
 - Include maintenance requirements for structural, treatment, or erosion and sediment control BMPs.
 - Include emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a stormwater system upset or failure.
 - Include 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.
 - Include stormwater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of wastewater.
 - Include any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the stormwater system.
 - Identify stormwater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the discharge permit.
 - Identify minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the stormwater system and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
 - Identify the frequency and method of cleaning out the stormwater system.
2. Evaluate the SWPPP at least annually and update the plan as needed.

3. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes or modifications to the SWPPP whenever the Permittee incorporates them into the manual.
4. Keep the updated SWPPP at the permitted facility.
5. Follow the plan and any modifications.

S9.B. 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 General 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.

S9.C. 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, unless otherwise specified in a different permit condition. 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.

S9.D. SWPPP Inspections

The Permittee must 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 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. PCB Study

The Permittee must collect samples from the discharge at Outfall 003 and analyze the samples for PCBs. The samples must be collected quarterly for two years and analyzed in accordance with the requirements in **Appendix A**. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must begin sampling by September 30, 2018. The results of the sampling must be submitted to Ecology by September 30, 2020.

If after two years, PCBs have not been detected in the stormwater discharge at Outfall 003, the Permittee may discontinue this PCB monitoring. If PCBs are detected in the discharge, the Permittee must submit a sampling and analysis plan to Ecology by March 30, 2021 for review and approval. The plan must include sampling upstream of Outfall 003 to determine the source of the PCBs, including the natural spring from offsite that discharges to the outfall. Samples must be analyzed in accordance with the requirements in **Appendix A**. Sampling must begin within 90 days of Ecology's approval of the sampling and analysis plan.

S11. AKART Analysis and Engineering Report

The Permittee must determine if the existing BMPs employed at the facility provide AKART for stormwater, with emphasis on copper, zinc, and total suspended solids. If the evaluation demonstrates that the Permittee is not providing AKART for stormwater, the Permittee must propose changes to the existing BMPs or new BMPs to meet the AKART standard and a schedule for implementing the proposed changes or new BMPs.

The AKART analysis must consist of a site assessment that identifies sources of pollutants in the stormwater discharges. The evaluation must also include an economic analysis, environmental analysis, and industry analysis of stormwater BMPs. The AKART analysis must be conducted by an engineer who has experience and/or training in pollutant sources in stormwater and stormwater BMPs.

The Permittee must submit an AKART Analysis and Engineering Report to Ecology for review and approval by July 1, 2019.

The Permittee may request additional time to submit the AKART Analysis and Engineering Report. If Ecology agrees to give additional time to submit the AKART Analysis and Engineering Report, approval will be by letter to the Permittee.

The engineering report must be prepared by or under the supervision of a licensed professional engineer. The report must include:

1. A site map identifying significant features including, but not limited to, stormwater drainage areas, stormwater drainage/conveyance infrastructure, tanks, sampling locations, pervious and impervious areas, buildings, and surface waters.
2. A description of the stormwater discharges at Outfalls 002, 003, and 004.
3. An assessment and description of existing and potential sources of pollutants in stormwater, with emphasis on copper, zinc, and total suspended solids.
4. A description of existing operational, structural, and treatment BMPs applied to the stormwater discharges or pollutant sources.
5. An evaluation of existing operational, structural, and treatment BMPs to determine if they are adequate to attain AKART and meet water quality standards in the receiving water.
6. An identification of the range of management options for prevention, control, and treatment of pollutants in the stormwater discharges including operational source controls, structural source controls, and treatment measures. At a minimum, the Permittee must evaluate applicable BMPs in the *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (2012 edition as amended in December 2014) and the BMPs in *Suggested Practices to Reduce Zinc Concentrations in Industrial Stormwater Discharges* (Ecology Publication No. 08-10-025).
7. An engineering economic analysis addressing the cost for the management options identified above. The economic analysis must address the cost of implementation including installation, operation and maintenance, housekeeping, and regulatory compliance costs and evaluate the overall cost per amount of pollutant prevented, treated, or otherwise controlled.
8. An environmental analysis addressing the benefit to the receiving water of the pollutant prevented, treated, or controlled for each option. This analysis must include the ability for each option to meet applicable water quality standards in the receiving water.

9. An analysis of practices of comparable industrial facilities for similar sources of stormwater.
10. Recommendations and implementation schedules for changes to existing operational, structural, or treatment BMPs.
11. Recommendations and implementation schedules for new operational, structural, or treatment BMPs.

Any proposed changes to existing BMPs or new BMPs identified by the AKART Analysis and Engineering Report must be implemented on a schedule approved by Ecology but no later than January 1, 2020.

Following the implementation of any changes to existing BMPs or new BMPs, the Permittee must monitor copper, zinc, and total suspended solids at Outfalls 002, 003, and 004 twice monthly for one year. The Permittee must analyze the samples in accordance with the requirements in **Appendix A**. The monitoring results must be reported in the monthly DMR per Special Condition S3.A.

The Permittee must also update the SWPPP to incorporate any changes to existing BMPs or new BMPs recommended in the approved AKART Analysis and Engineering Report. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP within sixty (60) days of implementing changes to existing BMPs or new BMPs.

S12. Compliance Schedule

The Permittee must meet water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) for copper and zinc by June 30, 2023. The following compliance schedule establishes milestones for meeting this requirement.

Tasks		Due Date
1.	Submit AKART Analysis and Engineering Report	As soon as possible but no later than July 1, 2019
2.	Implement changes to existing BMPs and/or implement new BMPs as proposed in the approved AKART Analysis and Engineering Report	As soon as possible but no later than December 30, 2021
3.	Begin twice monthly monitoring of copper, zinc, and total suspended solids for one year	As soon as possible but no later than December 30, 2021
4.	Update SWPPP to include changes to existing BMPs or new BMPs	Within 60 days of implementing changes
5.	Meet WQBELs for copper and zinc	June 30, 2023

S13. Sediment Monitoring

S13.A Stormwater Discharge Impacts on Sediment Quality

The Permittee must prepare and submit a sediment quality impact report that evaluates if the Permittee's stormwater discharges at Outfalls 002, 003, and 004 are impacting the sediment quality in the Hylebos Waterway. The report must be submitted by January 1, 2020. The Permittee may use existing characterization data for sediment within the vicinity of the outfalls that was collected no more than 5 years prior to the permit effective date. The evaluation must compare pollutant levels in the discharges and sediment to the criteria for no adverse effects in the Sediment Management Standards, Chapter 173-204 WAC.

S13.B Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan

If after reviewing the sediment quality impact report, Ecology determines that sediment monitoring is required to better characterize the sediment quality in the vicinity of the Permittee's discharge locations, the Permittee must submit to Ecology for review and approval a sediment sampling and analysis plan for sediment monitoring. Ecology's determination that sediment monitoring is required will be by letter to the Permittee. The sampling and analysis plan must be submitted within six (6) months of Ecology's determination that sediment monitoring is required, but no later than January 1, 2021.

The purpose of the sampling and analysis plan is to characterize sediment (the nature and extent of chemical contamination and biological toxicity) quality in the vicinity of the Permittee's discharge locations. The Permittee must follow the guidance provided in the *Sediment Cleanup User's Manual II, Appendix A: Sampling Guidance for NPDES Permits under the Sediment Management Standards* (Ecology Publication No. 12-09-057).

S13.C Sediment Data Report

Following Ecology approval of the sediment sampling and analysis plan, the Permittee must collect sediments between August 15th and September 30th. The Permittee must submit to Ecology a sediment data report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis no later than 12 months after Ecology approval of the sediment sampling and analysis plan. The sediment data report must conform to the approved sediment sampling and analysis plan. The report must document when the data was successfully loaded into Environmental Information Management (EIM) as required below.

In addition to a sediment data report, submit the sediment chemical and biological data to Ecology's EIM database (<https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database/>). Data must be submitted to EIM according to the instructions on the EIM website.

The data submittal portion of the EIM website (<https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database/EIM-submit-data/>) provides information and help on formats and requirements for submitting tabular data.

In addition to the EIM data submittal, Ecology's MyEIM tools (<https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database/Using-MyEIM/>) must be used to confirm that the submitted data was accurately entered into EIM. Any differences between the MyEIM analytical results and sediment data report must be identified and explained.

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.
 - b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
 - c. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
 - d. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

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

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

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

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

G2. Right of Inspection and Entry

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

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

G3. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon Ecology’s initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 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.F.
4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S3.F of this permit.

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

G16. Property Rights

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

G17. Duty to Comply

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

G18. Toxic Pollutants

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

G19. Penalties for Tampering

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

G20. 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).micro
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 (500 µg/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 (DL) and quantitation levels (QL) 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 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.

The lists below include conventional pollutants (as defined in CWA section 502(6) and 40 CFR Part 122.), toxic or priority pollutants as defined in CWA section 307(a)(1) and listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D, 40 CFR Part 401.15 and 40 CFR Part 423 Appendix A), and nonconventionals. 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D (Table V) also identifies toxic pollutants and hazardous substances which are required to be reported by dischargers if expected to be present. This permit appendix A list does not include those parameters.

Conventional Pollutants	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand		SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Soluble		SM5210-B ³		2 mg/L
Fecal Coliform		SM 9221E,9222	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)		1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
pH		SM4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L

Nonconventional Pollutants	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH ₃ -B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Barium Total	7440-39-3	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene + toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)		EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron, Total	7440-42-8	200.8	2.0	10.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand		SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Chloride		SM4500-Cl B/C/D/E and SM4110 B		Sample and limit dependent
Chlorine, Total Residual		SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Cobalt, Total	7440-48-4	200.8	0.05	0.25

Nonconventional Pollutants	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified
Color		SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Dissolved oxygen		SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Flow		Calibrated device		
Fluoride	16984-48-8	SM4500-F E	25	100
Hardness, Total		SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃
Iron, Total	7439-89-6	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total	7439-95-4	200.7	10	50
Manganese, Total	7439-96-5	200.8	0.1	0.5
Molybdenum, Total	7439-98-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)		SM4500-NO ₃ -E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)		SM4500-N _{org} B/C and SM4500NH ₃ -B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
NWTPH Dx ⁴		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx ⁵		Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Salinity		SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids		SM2540 -F		Sample and limit dependent
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)		SM4500-P E/F/G	3	10
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L

Nonconventional Pollutants	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified
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
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)		Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C
Tin, Total	7440-31-5	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total	7440-32-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Total Coliform		SM 9221B, 9222B, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Total Organic Carbon		SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total dissolved solids		SM2540 C		20 mg/L
Turbidity		EPA 180.1 or Meter		0.5 NTU

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified
Metals, Cyanide & Total Phenols					
Antimony, Total	114	7440-36-0	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total	115	7440-38-2	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total	117	7440-41-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved	119	18540-29-9	SM3500-Cr C	0.3	1.2

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Metals, Cyanide & Total Phenols					
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total	123	7439-97-6	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total	125	7782-49-2	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total	127	7440-28-0	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	121		SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	121		SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	65		EPA 420.1		50

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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Acid Compounds					
2,4-Dinitrophenol	59	51-28-5	625.1	42	126
2-Nitrophenol	57	88-75-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
4-Nitrophenol	58	100-02-7	625.1	2.4	7.2
Parachlorometa cresol (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	22	59-50-7	625.1	3.0	9.0
Pentachlorophenol	64	87-86-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
Phenol	65	108-95-2	625.1	1.5	4.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	21	88-06-2	625.1	2.7	8.1

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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Volatile Compounds					
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	26	541-73-1	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	27	106-46-7	624	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane	48	75-27-4	624.1	2.2	6.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	13	75-34-3	624.1	4.7	14.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	107-06-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1-Dichloroethylene	29	75-35-4	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,2-Dichloropropane	32	78-87-5	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) ⁶	33	542-75-6	624.1	5.0	15.0
Ethylbenzene	38	100-41-4	624.1	7.2	21.6
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	46	74-83-9	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	45	74-87-3	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride	44	75-09-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	15	79-34-5	624.1	6.9	20.7
Tetrachloroethylene	85	127-18-4	624.1	4.1	12.3
Toluene	86	108-88-3	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (Ethylene dichloride)	30	156-60-5	624.1	1.6	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	71-55-6	624.1	3.8	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	14	79-00-5	624.1	5.0	15.0
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Base/Neutral Compounds (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)					
Acenaphthene	1	83-32-9	625.1	1.9	5.7
Acenaphthylene	77	208-96-8	625.1	3.5	10.5
Anthracene	78	120-12-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Benzidine	5	92-87-5	625.1	44	132
Benzyl butyl phthalate	67	85-68-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)anthracene	72	56-55-3	625.1	7.8	23.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4
Benzo(j)fluoranthene ⁷		205-82-3	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene		189-55-9	625	1.3	5.0
Benzo(a)pyrene	73	50-32-8	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	79	191-24-2	610/625.1	4.1	12.3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	43	111-91-1	625.1	5.3	15.9
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	18	111-44-4	611/625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	42	39638-32-9	625	0.5	1.0
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	66	117-81-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	41	101-55-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	91-58-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	40	7005-72-3	625.1	4.2	12.6
Chrysene	76	218-01-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine		226-36-8	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine		224-42-0	610M/625M	2.5	10.0

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Base/Neutral Compounds (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)					
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	82	53-70-3	625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene		192-65-4	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene		189-64-0	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	28	91-94-1	605/625.1	16.5	49.5
Diethyl phthalate	70	84-66-2	625.1	1.9	5.7
Dimethyl phthalate	71	131-11-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Di-n-butyl phthalate	68	84-74-2	625.1	2.5	7.5
2,4-dinitrotoluene	35	121-14-2	609/625.1	5.7	17.1
2,6-dinitrotoluene	36	606-20-2	609/625.1	1.9	5.7
Di-n-octyl phthalate	69	117-84-0	625.1	2.5	7.5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	37	122-66-7	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene	39	206-44-0	625.1	2.2	6.6
Fluorene	80	86-73-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobenzene	9	118-74-1	612/625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobutadiene	52	87-68-3	625.1	0.9	2.7
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	53	77-47-4	1625B/625	2.0	4.0
Hexachloroethane	12	67-72-1	625.1	1.6	4.8
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	83	193-39-5	610/625.1	3.7	11.1
Isophorone	54	78-59-1	625.1	2.2	6.6
3-Methyl cholanthrene		56-49-5	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene	55	91-20-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Nitrobenzene	56	98-95-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	61	62-75-9	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	63	621-64-7	607/625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	62	86-30-6	625	1.0	2.0

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Base/Neutral Compounds (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)					
Perylene		198-55-0	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene	81	85-01-8	625.1	5.4	16.2
Pyrene	84	129-00-0	625.1	1.9	5.7
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8	120-82-1	625.1	1.9	5.7

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Dioxin					
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	129	1746-01-6	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Pesticides/PCBs					
Aldrin	89	309-00-2	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
alpha-BHC	102	319-84-6	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
beta-BHC	103	319-85-7	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	104	58-89-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
delta-BHC	105	319-86-8	608.3	9.0 ng/L	27 ng/L
Chlordane ⁸	91	57-74-9	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
4,4'-DDT	92	50-29-3	608.3	12 ng/L	36 ng/L
4,4'-DDE	93	72-55-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Pesticides/PCBs					
4,4' DDD	94	72-54-8	608.3	11ng/L	33 ng/L
Dieldrin	90	60-57-1	608.3	2.0 ng/L	6.0 ng/L
alpha-Endosulfan	95	959-98-8	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
beta-Endosulfan	96	33213-65-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
Endosulfan Sulfate	97	1031-07-8	608.3	66 ng/L	198 ng/L
Endrin	98	72-20-8	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
Endrin Aldehyde	99	7421-93-4	608.3	23 ng/L	70 ng/L
Heptachlor	100	76-44-8	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
Heptachlor Epoxide	101	1024-57-3	608.3	83 ng/L	249 ng/L
PCB-1242 ⁹	106	53469-21-9	608.3	0.065	0.095
PCB-1254	107	11097-69-1	608.3	0.065	0.095
PCB-1221	108	11104-28-2	608.3	0.065	0.095
PCB-1232	109	11141-16-5	608.3	0.065	0.095
PCB-1248	110	12672-29-6	608.3	0.065	0.095
PCB-1260	111	11096-82-5	608.3	0.065	0.095
PCB-1016 ⁹	112	12674-11-2	608.3	0.065	0.095
Toxaphene	113	8001-35-2	608.3	240 ng/L	720 ng/L

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 <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/97602.html>.
5. NWTPH Gx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range – see <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/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 14/42 ng/L.
9. PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 - You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.