

Issuance Date: November 15, 2019  
Effective Date: December 1, 2019  
Expiration Date: November 30, 2024

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0000884**

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.

Sonoco Products Company  
1802 Steele Avenue  
Sumner, WA 98390

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

<b>Facility Location:</b> Sumner, Washington	<b>Receiving Water:</b> White River
<b>Treatment Type:</b> Primary Clarification/Activated Sludge/Secondary Clarification	<b>SIC Code:</b> 2631 <b>NAICS Code:</b> 322130
<b>Industry Type:</b> Recycled Paperboard Manufacturing	<b>Categorical Industry:</b> Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard

  
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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	Action/Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S2.A	Single Sample DMR	Annually	January 15, 2021
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	January 15, 2020
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Quarterly	April 15, 2020
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Annually	January 15, 2021
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S3.G	Other Reporting	As necessary	
S4.A	Changes to O&M Manual	As necessary	
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2023
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2023
S7	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	
S8	Spill Plan	1/permit cycle, update submittal as necessary	May 31, 2021
S9	Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	Maintain on site
S10	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2023
S11	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results – Submit with Permit Renewal Application	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2023
S12	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results – Submit with Permit Renewal Application	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2023
S13	Annual Stormwater Report	Annually	May 15, 2021
S15.A	Mixing Zone Plan of Study	1/permit cycle	May 31, 2021
S15.A	Mixing Zone Study Results	1/permit cycle	1 year after Ecology approval of Plan of Study
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	

Permit Section	Action/Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
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 and Benchmarks

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.

#### S1.A. Process Wastewater Discharges

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge treated process wastewater to the White River at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits:

<b>Effluent Limits: Outfall 001</b>		
<b>Latitude 47.213889 – Longitude 122.238889</b>		
Parameter	Average Monthly <sup>a</sup>	Maximum Daily <sup>b</sup>
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	529 pounds/day (lbs/day)	673 pounds/day (lbs/day)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	726 pounds/day (lbs/day)	1,441 pounds/day (lbs/day)
Ammonia		1.1 pounds/day (lbs/day)
	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
pH <sup>c</sup>	≥ 6.0 standard units	≤ 9.0 standard units
	Geometric Mean for the month	Geometric Mean Sample Variance Limit

<b>Effluent Limits: Outfall 001</b>		
<b>Latitude 47.213889 – Longitude 122.238889</b>		
Escherichia coli (E. Coli)	100 CFU or MPN / 100 mL	Less than 10% of samples greater than 320 CFU or MPN / 100 mL
Fecal Coliform <sup>d</sup>	100 CFU / 100 mL	Less than 10% of samples greater than 200 CFU / 100 mL

- (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) When pH is continuously monitored, 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.
- (d) Compliance with the geometric mean and geometric mean variance is calculated over the dry season (July through October).

**S1.B. Stormwater Discharges**

Benchmark values are not numeric effluent limitations. Discharges that fail to meet benchmark values are not automatically considered permit violations or violations of water quality standards; however, if the Permittee fails to conduct the required corrective action after a benchmark has been exceeded, it would be a permit violation. Stormwater sampling protocol can be found in Special Condition S2.B.

Each time a sampling result is above a benchmark value or outside the benchmark range of pH, the Permittee must take the corrective action specified by S1.B.a. b., or c. below. Corrective actions must be included in the DMR that includes the benchmark exceedance(s). The Permittee must submit an annual stormwater report summarizing corrective actions taken in accordance with Special Condition S13.

The Permittee is authorized to discharge storm water via Collection Point 001A to Outfall 001 subject to complying with the following benchmarks:

<b>Stormwater Benchmarks: Outfall 001A</b>		
<b>Latitude 47.21246 – Longitude 122.24139</b>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Maximum Daily</b>
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	mg/L	30
Ammonia	mg/L as N	38
Turbidity	NTU	25
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15
Lead (Total)	µg/L	81.6
Copper (Total)	µg/L	14
Zinc (Total)	µg/L	117
	<b>Daily Minimum</b>	<b>Daily Maximum</b>
pH	≥ 5.0 standard units	≤ 9.0 standard units

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge storm water at Outfall 004 to ground and Outfall 002, 003, and 004 to the City of Sumner’s stormwater collection system at the permitted locations subject to complying with the following benchmarks:

<b>Stormwater Benchmarks: Outfalls 002,003, and 004</b>		
<b>Latitude 47.21246 – Longitude 122.24139</b>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Maximum Daily</b>
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	mg/L	30
Ammonia	mg/L as N	38
Turbidity	NTU	25
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15
Lead (Total)	µg/L	81.6



<b>Stormwater Benchmarks: Outfalls 002,003, and 004</b>		
<b>Latitude 47.21246 – Longitude 122.24139</b>		
Copper (Total)	µg/L	14
Zinc (Total)	µg/L	117
	<b>Daily Minimum</b>	<b>Daily Maximum</b>
pH	≥ 5.0 standard units	≤ 9.0 standard units

**a. Level One Corrective Actions – Operational Source Control BMPs**

Permittees that exceed any applicable benchmark shall complete a Level 1 Corrective Action within 14 days of receipt of sampling results for each parameter exceeded in accordance with the following:

1. Conduct an inspection to investigate the cause.
2. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Special Condition S9 and contains the correct BMPs.
3. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional Operational Source Control BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges.

**b. Level Two Corrective Actions – Structural Source Control BMPs**

Permittees that exceed an applicable benchmark value for any three months during a calendar year shall complete a Level 2 Corrective Action in accordance with the following:

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure it fully complies with Special Condition S9.
2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional Structural Source Control BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges.
3. Installation of structural source control BMPs must be installed as soon as possible, but no later than August 31<sup>st</sup> of the following year. The facility may request an extension if August 31<sup>st</sup> is not achievable.
4. Ecology may waive the requirement for additional Structural Source Control BMPs if they are demonstrated to be not feasible or unnecessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard.

5. While a time extensions is in effect and during the following calendar year, benchmark exceedances for the same parameter do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

**c. Level Three Corrective Actions – Treatment BMPs**

Permittees that exceed an applicable benchmark for any six months during a calendar year shall complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with the following:

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Special Condition S9.
2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional Treatment BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges.  
  
Revisions shall include additional operation and/or structural source control BMPs if necessary for proper performance and maintenance of Treatment BMPs.
3. Before installing the treatment BMPs that require the site-specific design or sizing of structures, equipment, or processes to collect, convey, treat, reclaim, or dispose of industrial stormwater; the Permittee shall submit an engineering report to Ecology for review and approval.
4. The engineering report shall be submitted no later than May 15<sup>th</sup> of the following year, unless otherwise specified by an Order.
5. The installation of the new Treatment BMP must be completed by September 30<sup>th</sup> the following year, unless otherwise specified by an Order.
6. Ecology may waive the requirement for Treatment BMPs if they are demonstrated to be not feasible or unnecessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard.
7. While a time extension is in effect and during the following calendar year, benchmark exceedances for the same parameter do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

**S1.C. Mixing Zone Authorization**

**Mixing zone for Outfall 001**

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

**Chronic Mixing Zone**

The maximum boundary of the chronic mixing zone is 302.5 feet downstream and 100 feet upstream from any diffuser for Outfall 001. 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 maximum boundary of the acute mixing zone is 30.3 feet from any diffuser. 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	15:1
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	130:1
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen	130:1
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	130:1

**S2. Monitoring Requirements**

**S2.A. Monitoring Schedule Outfall 001**

The Permittee must monitor the effluent from Outfall 001 (unless otherwise specified in the table) in accordance with the following schedule and the requirements specified in **Appendix A**.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Continuous Recording <sup>(a)</sup>	Metered/Recorded Report Maximum and Monthly Average
BOD <sub>5</sub> (concentration)	mg/L	At least 3/wk <sup>(b)</sup>	24 hr Composite <sup>(c)</sup>
BOD <sub>5</sub> (mass loading)	lbs/day	Monthly <sup>(d)</sup>	Calculated <sup>(e)</sup>
TSS (concentration)	mg/L	At least 3/wk	24 hr Composite <sup>(c)</sup>
TSS (mass loading)	lbs/day	Monthly <sup>(d)</sup>	Calculated <sup>(e)</sup>
Total Ammonia (concentration)	mg/L as N	1 day/month	Grab <sup>(f)</sup>
Total Ammonia (mass loading)	lbs/day	Monthly <sup>(d)</sup>	Calculated <sup>(e)</sup>

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
pH <sup>(g)</sup>	standard units	Continuous Recording <sup>(a)</sup>	Metered/Recorded Report Daily Instantaneous Minimum and Maximum
Fecal Coliforms	# /100 ml	Monthly <sup>(d)</sup> during July through October	Grab <sup>(f)</sup>
E. Coli <sup>(h)</sup>	#/100 ml	At least 1/wk <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(f)</sup>
Temperature	°F	Continuous <sup>(d)</sup>	Metered/Recorded Report Maximum and Monthly Average
Production (measure off the machine)	Tons/day	Daily	Metered/Recorded Report monthly average
<b>Additional Chemical Analysis – Effluent Characterization</b>			
See Appendix A to identify the specific pollutants in the priority pollutant groups listed below			
Cyanide	µg/L	Once in the third and once in the fourth year of the permit	Grab <sup>(f)</sup>
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	Once in the third and once in the fourth year of the permit	Grab <sup>(f)</sup>
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	Once per year	24-Hour composite <sup>(c)</sup> ; Grab <sup>(f)</sup> for mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Once in the third and once in the fourth year of the permit	Grab <sup>(f)</sup>
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	Once in the third and once in the fourth year of the permit	24-Hour composite <sup>(c)</sup>
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	Once in the third and once in the fourth year of the permit	24-Hour composite <sup>(c)</sup>

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
PP - Dioxin	pg/L	Once in the third and once in the fourth year of the permit	24-Hour composite <sup>(c)</sup>
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	Once per year, when used on-site <sup>(i)</sup>	24-Hour composite <sup>(c)</sup>
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	Once in the fourth year of the permit	24-Hr Composite <sup>(c)</sup>
Acute Toxicity Testing	As specified in Special Condition S11.		
Chronic Toxicity Testing	As specified in Special Condition S12.		

- (a) Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must sample at least 4 times a day when continuous monitoring is not possible.
- (b) 3/week means three (3) times during each calendar week.
- (c) 24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.
- (d) Monthly means once every calendar month.
- (e) Calculated means figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in MGD) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lbs/day
- (f) Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
- (g) The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values. The Permittee must record and report the number of minutes the pH value measured between 5.0 and 6.0 and between 9.0 and 10.0 for each day, total minutes for the month, monthly instantaneous maximum and minimum pH. 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.
- (h) Report a numerical value for fecal coliforms following the procedures in Ecology’s Information Manual for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators, Publication Number 04-10-020 available at: Information Manual for Wastewater Treatment Operators. Do not report a result as too numerous to count (TNTC).
- (i) For every year except the 4th year of the permit, the PCBs and pesticides listed in Appendix A are not required to be tested for unless they are used at the facility.

**S2.B. Monitoring Schedule Outfalls 001A, 002, 003, and 004**

The Permittee must monitor the stormwater discharge from Outfalls 001A, 002, 003, and 004 in accordance with the following schedule and the requirements specified in **Appendix A**. The sampling point and the point of compliance are located at the point of discharge to the city sewer.

Permittees shall collect samples within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events.

If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, the Permittee must collect the sample as soon as practicable after the first 12 hours, and keep documentation with the sampling records explaining why it could not collect samples within the first hours; or if it is unknown (e.g., discharge was occurring during start of regular business hours).

The Permittee need not sample outside of *regular business hours (Monday thru Friday 7:30am-4pm)*, during unsafe conditions, or during quarters where there is no discharge, but must submit a Discharge Monitoring Report for each reporting period.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency <sup>(a)</sup>	Sample Type
BOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>
Ammonia	mg/L as N	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>
Turbidity	NTU	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>
Copper (Total)	µg/L	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>
Lead (Total)	µg/L	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>
Zinc (Total)	µg/L	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>
pH	standard units	Quarterly <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab <sup>(c)</sup>

- (a) The Permittee may petition the Department to reduce or suspend monitoring for one or more of these parameters upon consistent attainment of benchmark values. Consistent attainment is defined as four consecutive years where the reported values are equal to or less than benchmark values.
- (b) Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.
- (c) Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.

**S2.C. Sampling and Analytical Procedures**

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of 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.

**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 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 (Continuous Temperature Sampling Protocols for the Environmental Monitoring and Trends). This document is available online at:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/qa/docs/QAPPtool/Mod6%20Ecology%20SOPs/Protocols/ContinuousTemperatureSampling.pdf>  
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. Calibrate these devices at 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.E. Laboratory Accreditation**

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology 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. Discharge Monitoring Reports**

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

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special 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 [Water Quality Permitting Portal](#)

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 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
  - a. Submit **monthly DMRs** by the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the following month.
  - b. Submit **quarterly DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarterly DMR on April 15, 2020 for the quarter beginning on 1/1/2020.
  - c. Submit **annual DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15 for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.
  - d. Submit permit renewal application monitoring data in WQWebDMR as required in Special Condition S6 by November 30, 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 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 detection level (DL) and the quantitation level (QL) by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (j) and any additional information in the comments. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
7. **Not** report zero for bacteria monitoring. Report as required by the laboratory method.
8. Calculate and report an arithmetic average value for each day for bacteria if multiple samples were taken in one day.
9. Calculate the geometric mean values for bacteria (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
  - a. The reported numeric value for all bacteria samples measured above the detection value except when it took multiple samples in one day. If the Permittee takes multiple samples in one day it must use the arithmetic average for the day in the geometric mean calculation.
  - b. The detection value for those samples measured below detection.
10. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A.
11. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
  - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
  - b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
  - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
12. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), and laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary).

13. 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, QA/QC 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 the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, Drinking Water Program (at the numbers listed below), all:

- Failures of the disinfection system.
- 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.

Southwest Regional Office	360-407-6300
Department of Health	800-521-0323 (business hours)
Drinking Water Program	877-481-4901 (after business hours)

#### **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. 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 ("Reporting"). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

**S3.G. Other Reporting**

**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 Reporting 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 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 according to the approved O&M manual or as otherwise 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.
2. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual.
3. Keep the approved 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 be consistent with the guidance in Table G1-3 in the *Criteria for Sewage Works Design* (Orange Book) 2008. 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 system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
4. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the

operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine).

5. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
6. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
7. 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 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, startups or shut downs, or other causes, the plan must describe the operating procedures and conditions employed to mitigate the upset. The monitoring and reporting must be described in the plan.
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**

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.

### **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 by November 30, 2023.



## **S6. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes**

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by November 30, 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 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. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Wastewater**

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.

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.

## **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 before May 31, 2021,
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 (SWPPP)**

#### **S9.A. General Requirements**

The Permittees must update and implement a SWPPP for the facility as follows:

1. The SWPPP must specify the Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to:
  - a. Provide all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) of stormwater pollution.
  - b. Ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.
2. Proper Selection and Use of Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMM):

BMPs must be consistent with:

  - a. Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2005 edition), for sites west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains.

- b. Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.
3. Update of the SWPPP
    - a. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP if the Permittee or Ecology determines during inspections or investigations that the SWPPP is, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP:
      - i. As necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified.
      - ii. To correct the deficiencies identified in writing from Ecology within 30 days of notice.
    - b. 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.

4. Other Pollution Control Plans

The Permittee may incorporate by reference applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes at their facility, such as the inspection plan performed as part of the contract to discharge stormwater to the City of Sumner.

Plans or portions of plans incorporated by reference into a SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit and must be available along with the SWPPP. A Pollution Prevention Plan prepared under the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, Chapter 70.95C RCW, is an example of such a plan.

5. Responsible Individuals

The SWPPP must identify specific individuals by name or by title within the organization (pollution prevention team) whose responsibilities include: SWPPP development, implementation, maintenance, and modification.

### **S9.B. Specific SWPPP Requirements – Site Map**

The SWPPP must contain a site map that identifies:

1. The scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
2. Significant features.

3. The stormwater drainage and discharge structures and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any stormwater drainage or discharge structures.
4. The stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point off-site (including discharges to ground water) and assign a unique identifying number for each discharge point.
5. Each sampling location by unique identifying number.
6. Paved areas and buildings.
7. Areas of pollutant contact (actual or potential) associated with specific industrial activities.
8. Surface water locations (including wetlands and drainage ditches).
9. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion (in a significant amount).
10. Vehicle maintenance areas.
11. Lands and waters adjacent to the site that may be helpful in identifying discharge points or drainage routes.

**S9.C. Specific SWPPP Requirements – Facility Assessment**

The SWPPP must contain a detailed assessment of the facility that includes a description of the facility; an inventory of facility activities and equipment that contribute to or have the potential to contribute any pollutants to stormwater; and, an inventory of materials that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater.

1. The facility description must describe:
  - a. The industrial activities conducted at the site.
  - b. Regular business hours and seasonal variations in business hours or industrial activities.
  - c. The general layout of the facility including buildings and storage of raw materials, and the flow of goods and materials through the facility.
2. The inventory of industrial activities must identify all areas associated with industrial activities that have been or may potentially be sources of pollutants, including, but not limited to, the following:
  - a. Loading and unloading of dry bulk materials or liquids.
  - b. Outdoor storage of materials or products.
  - c. Outdoor manufacturing and processing.
  - d. On-site dust or particulate generating processes.
  - e. On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal.

- f. Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or cleaning (includes washing).
  - g. Roofs or other surfaces exposed to air emissions from a manufacturing building or a process area.
  - h. Roofs or other surfaces composed of materials that may be mobilized by stormwater (e.g., galvanized roofs, galvanized fences, etc.).
3. The inventory of materials must list:
- a. The types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff and could result in stormwater pollution.
  - b. A short narrative for each material describing the potential of the pollutant to be present in stormwater discharges. The Permittee shall update this narrative when data become available to verify the presence or absence of these pollutants.
  - c. A narrative description of any potential sources of pollutants from past activities, materials and spills that were previously handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow ongoing exposure to stormwater. Include the method and location of on-site storage or disposal. List significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

**S9.D. Specific SWPPP Requirements – Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

The Permittee must describe each BMP selected to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater and prevent violations of water quality standards.

**S9.E. Specific SWPPP Requirements – Operational Source Control BMPs**

The SWPPP must include the following Operational Source Control BMPs:

1. Good Housekeeping: The SWPPP must include BMPs that define ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. The SWPPP must include the schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task, based upon industrial activity, sampling results and observations made during inspections.
2. Preventive Maintenance: The SWPPP must include BMPs to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems (if any), and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater. The SWPPP shall include the schedule/frequency for completing each maintenance task. The Permittee must:
  - a) Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches 60% of the sump depth. In addition, the Permittee must keep the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.

- b) Inspect all equipment and vehicles during monthly site inspections for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service or prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.
  - c) Immediately clean up spills and leaks (e.g., using absorbents, vacuuming, etc.) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
3. Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (SPECP): The SWPPP must include a SPECP that includes BMPs to prevent spills that can contaminate stormwater. The SPECP shall specify BMPs for material handling procedures, storage requirements, cleanup equipment and procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate. The Permittee shall:
- a) Store all chemical liquids, fluids, and petroleum products, on an impervious surface that is surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater.
  - b) Prevent precipitation from accumulating in containment areas with a roof or equivalent structure or include a plan on how it will manage and dispose of accumulated water if a containment area cover is not practical.
  - c) Locate spill kits within 25 feet of all stationary fueling stations, fuel transfer stations, and mobile fueling units. At a minimum, spill kits must include:
    - Oil absorbents capable of absorbing 15 gallons of fuel.
    - A storm drain plug or cover kit.
    - A non-water containment boom, a minimum of 10 feet in length with a 12 gallon absorbent capacity.
    - A non-metallic shovel.
    - Two five-gallon buckets with lids.
  - d) Not lock shut-off fueling nozzles in the open position. Do not “top-off” tanks being refueled.
  - e) Block, plug or cover storm drains that receive runoff from areas where fueling, during fueling.
  - f) Use drip pans or equivalent containment measures during all petroleum transfer operations.
  - g) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky

or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).

- h) Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal.
- i) Maintain a spill log that includes the following information for chemical and petroleum spills: date, time, amount, location, and reason for spill; date/time clean-up completed, notifications made and staff involved.

4. Employee Training: The SWPPP must include BMPs to provide SWPPP training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit. At a minimum, the training plan must include:

- a) The content of the training,
  - An overview of what is in the SWPPP.
  - How employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP and preventing contamination of stormwater.
  - Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
- b) How the Permittee will conduct training.
- c) The frequency/schedule of training. The Permittee must train employees annually, at a minimum.
- d) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

5. Inspections and Recordkeeping: The SWPPP must include documentation of procedures to ensure compliance with permit requirements for inspections and recordkeeping. At a minimum, the SWPPP must:

- a) Identify facility personnel who will inspect designated equipment and facility areas as required in Condition S9.I.
- b) Contain a visual inspection report or check list that includes all items required by Condition S9.I.
- c) Provide a tracking or follow-up procedure to ensure that a report is prepared and any appropriate action taken in response to visual inspections.

6. Illicit Discharges: The SWPPP must include measures to identify and eliminate the discharge of process wastewater, domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, and other illicit discharges, to stormwater sewers, or to surface waters and ground waters of the state. The Permittee can find BMPs to identify and eliminate illicit discharges in Volume IV of Ecology's

SWMM for Western Washington and Chapter 8 of the SWMM for Eastern Washington.

Water from washing vehicles or equipment, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater.

The Permittee must not allow this process wastewater to comingle with stormwater or enter storm drains; and must collect in a tank for off-site disposal, or discharge it to a sanitary sewer, with written approval from the local sewage authority.

**S9.F. Specific SWPPP Requirements – Structural Source Control BMPs**

The SWPPP must include the *Structural Source Control BMPs* listed below.

The SWPPP must include BMPs to minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

The Permittee must:

1. Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.
2. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent stormwater runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray.
3. Ensure that all washwater drains to a collection system that directs the washwater to further treatment or storage and not to the stormwater drainage system.

**S9.G. Specific SWPPP Requirements – Treatment BMPs**

The Permittee must:

1. Employ oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to eliminate or minimize oil and grease contamination of *stormwater* discharges.
2. Obtain *Ecology* approval before beginning construction/installation of all *treatment BMPs* that include the addition of chemicals to provide treatment.

**S9.H. Specific SWPPP Requirements – Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs**

The SWPPP must describe the BMPs necessary to prevent the erosion of soils and other earthen materials (crushed rock/gravel, etc.) and prevent off-site sedimentation and violations of water quality standards, where applicable. The Permittee shall implement and maintain:



1. Sediment control BMPs such as detention or retention ponds or traps, vegetated filter strips, bioswales, or other permanent sediment control BMPs to minimize sediment loads in stormwater discharges.
2. Filtration BMPs to remove solids from catch basins, sumps or other stormwater collection and conveyance system components (filter socks, modular canisters, sand filtration, centrifugal separators, etc.).

**S9.I. Inspections**

1. The Permittee shall conduct and document visual inspections of the site as specified in the SWPPP, and at least once per month.
2. Each inspection shall include:
  - i. Observations made at stormwater sampling locations and any other areas where stormwater is discharged off-site or to waters of the state.
  - ii. Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, or odor in the stormwater.
  - iii. Observations for the presence of illicit discharges such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater.
    1. If an illicit discharge is discovered, the Permittee shall notify the City of Sumner if the discharge has the potential to be discharged to their stormwater system.
    2. The Permittee shall eliminate the illicit discharge as soon as possible, but no later than 7 days after discovery.
    3. A verification that the descriptions of potential pollutant sources identified in the SWPPP are accurate.
    4. A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.
    5. An assessment of all BMPs that have been implemented, noting all of the following:
      - a. Effectiveness of BMPs inspected.
      - b. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
      - c. Reason maintenance is needed and a schedule for maintenance.
      - d. Locations where additional or different BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.
  - iv. The Permittee shall record the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and keep the records on-site, as part of the SWPPP, for Ecology review. The Permittee shall ensure each inspection report

documents the observations, verifications and assessments required in S9.I.2 and includes:

1. Time and date of the inspection.
  2. Locations inspected.
  3. Statements that, in the judgement of 1) the person conducting the site inspection, and 2) the person described in General Condition G2., the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the SWPPP and this permit.
  4. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.
  5. Name, title, and signature of the person conducting site inspection; and the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."
- v. The Permittee shall report non-compliance identified during an inspection in accordance with the requirements of Special Conditions S3.F.

## **S10. Outfall Evaluation**

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

The inspector must at 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.
- Assess physical condition of anchors used to secure the submarine line.

## S11. Acute Toxicity

### S11.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 summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.
2. Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100% effluent and a control.
3. 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

4. Submit the results to Ecology by November 30, 2023 (with the permit renewal application).

### S11.B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test methods. In addition, the Permittee must submit toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology's database.
2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in 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 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 6.7% effluent.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29% as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

## S12. Chronic Toxicity

### S12.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. 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 6.7% effluent. The series of dilutions should also contain the CCEC of 0.77% effluent.
3. Compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.
4. Submit the results to Ecology November 30, 2023 (with the permit renewal application).
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

## **S12.B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements**

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test methods.

In addition, the Permittee must submit toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology's database.

2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion.

The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.

3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Section 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 Subsection C. or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.

7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the CCEC and the ACEC.

The CCEC and the ACEC may either substitute for the effluent concentrations that are closest to them in the dilution series or be extra effluent concentrations. The CCEC equals 0.77% effluent. The ACEC equals 6.7% 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.

### **S13. Annual Stormwater Report**

The Permittee must submit an annual stormwater report to Ecology no later than May 15<sup>th</sup> of each year. The report must meet the requirements of Special Condition S9.B. of Ecology's *Industrial Stormwater General Permit* (2015). Copies of the annual stormwater reports must be kept on-site for 3 years and available for Ecology review.

### **S14. Prohibited Discharges**

#### **S14.A. Process Wastewater Discharges**

##### **a. General Prohibitions**

The Permittee must not introduce into the wastewater treatment system, including the collection system, pollutant(s) which it was not designed to treat.

##### **b. Specific Prohibitions**

The Permittee must not introduce the following into the wastewater treatment system:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment system, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60 degrees C (140 degrees F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
2. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts, which will cause obstruction to the flow in the treatment system resulting in interference.
3. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment system resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees C (104 degrees F).
4. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
5. Any trucked or hauled pollutants.
6. Pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the treatment system.
7. Sanitary wastewaters.

#### **S14.B. Stormwater Discharges**

Stormwater discharges to the City of Sumner must comply with the following conditions:

1. The discharge of process wastewater is prohibited. Stormwater that comingles with process wastewater is considered process wastewater.

2. The discharge of synthetic, natural or process oil or oil-containing products as identified by an oil sheen is prohibited.
3. The Permittee must reasonably manage stormwater to minimize the discharge of trash and floating debris.
4. The discharge of sanitary wastewater is prohibited.

## **S15. Mixing Study**

### **S15.A. General Requirements**

The Permittee must:

1. Submit a Plan of Study to Ecology for review before May 31, 2021 and prior to initiation of the effluent mixing study.
2. Use the Guidance for Conducting Mixing Zone Analyses (Appendix C of Ecology's *Permit Writer's Manual*, 2015) and the protocols identified in S15.C.
3. Include the results of the effluent mixing study in the Effluent Mixing Report and submit it to Ecology for approval within one year after Ecology's approval of the Plan of Study.
4. If the results of the mixing study, toxicity tests, and chemical analysis indicate that the concentration of any pollutant(s) exceeds or has a reasonable potential to exceed the state water quality standards, chapter 173-201A WAC, Ecology may issue an administrative order to require a reduction of pollutants or modify this permit to impose effluent limits to meet the water quality standards.

### **S15.B. Reporting Requirements**

The mixing zone study must include:

1. A statement confirming that AKART has been applied to the discharge.
2. A description of the size of the mixing zone allowed under chapter 173-201A WAC.
3. An analysis showing how mixing zones have been minimized using the lowest dilution from hydraulic limitations, width limitations, distance limitations and those predicted by the model.
4. A clear description of the critical conditions used for dilution factors:
  - a. For ambient freshwater (unidirectional flow) use 7Q10 flows for acute, chronic and non-carcinogenic pollutants, and harmonic flow for carcinogens.
  - b. Generally, use depth of outfall at 7Q10 flows (rivers) or at MLLW (marine environment). For assessing human health in freshwater, depths of outfall should be established at the applicable flow (e.g. harmonic mean flow or 30Q5 flows).

- c. Use density profile that gives the lowest dilution. Evaluate both maximum and minimum stratification. For human health, use average density profiles to estimate dilution.
- d. For unidirectional flow use centerline dilution factor for acute and chronic conditions, while flux average for human health dilution factors.

For marine environment or rivers with reversing flows, use flux-average dilution factors for all conditions.

5. Diffuser information:

- a. Location, orientation, description and dimension of diffusers and ports.
- b. Port elevation above bottom and the depth of the diffuser/port below water surface based on either 7Q10 flow (for rivers) or MLLW (for marine or tidally-influenced river reaches).
- c. Plan view maps showing the mixing zone size and dimensions in relation to the diffuser.
- d. Schematic of waterbody cross-section, showing channel width, depth, and diffuser location in relation to shoreline and bottom.
- e. Report on the integrity of the diffuser and the ports being modeled.

6. Discharge characteristics:

- a. Existing and projected maximum daily, maximum monthly average, and annual average flows.
- b. Discharge density (temperature and salinity).

7. Ambient water characteristics:

- a. Critical stream flow statistics (7Q10, 30Q5, harmonic flow) or marine current velocities (10th, 90th and 50th percentiles over a neap and spring tide and directions).
- b. Velocity profile in the vicinity of the diffuser.
- c. Temporal density (temperature and salinity) profiles near the diffuser. May need to consider both seasonal and tidal variability.
- d. Manning's roughness coefficient, if used.
- e. Available information regarding background concentrations of chemical substances in the receiving water for which there are criteria in chapter 173-201A WAC.

8. Model selection and results:

- a. Model selection and application discussion. Consider model applicability to single or multiport diffuser, opposing port configuration, submerged, surface or above-surface discharge, buoyant or non-buoyant discharge, and potential plume attachment to boundaries.



- b. Description of mixing and plume dynamics (nearfield, farfield, tidal buildup/reflux).
- c. Sensitivity analysis.
- d. Calibration to empirical data (tracer studies), if applicable.
- e. Provide model output and summary table of results.

### **S15.C. Protocols**

The Permittee must determine the dilution ratio using protocols outlined in the following references, approved modifications thereof, or by another method approved by Ecology:

1. Doneker, R.L. and G.H. Jirka, *CORMIX User Manual: A Hydrodynamic Mixing Zone Model and Decision Support System for Pollutant Discharges into Surface Waters*, EPA-823-K-07-001, Dec. 2007. ***Hydrodynamic Mixing Zone Model and Decision Support System for Pollutant Discharges into Surface Waters.***

A complete list of general reference for CORMIX is at: ***CORMIX general reference***

2. Frick, W.E., Roberts, P.J.W., Davis, L.R., Keyes, D.J., Baumgartner, George, K.P. 2003. *Dilution Models for Effluent Discharges, 4th Edition (Visual Plumes)*. Ecosystems Research Div., USEPA, Athens, GA, USA.
3. Ecology, Water Quality Program, *Permit Writer's Manual*. 2015. Washington State Department of Ecology. Publication No. 92-109, Revised January 2015. ***Permit Writer's Manual.***
4. Ecology, Guidance for conducting mixing zone analysis (Appendix C, Water Quality Program *Permit Writer's Manual*. 2015). ***Permit Writer's Manual.***
5. Kilpatrick, F.A., and E.D. Cobb, *Measurement of Discharge Using Tracers, Chapter A16, Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the USGS*, Book 3, Application of Hydraulics, USGS, U.S. Department of the Interior, Reston, VA, 1985.
6. Wilson, J.F., E.D. Cobb, and F.A. Kilpatrick, *Fluorometric Procedures for Dye Tracing, Chapter A12. Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the USGS*, Book 3, Application of Hydraulics, USGS, U.S. Department of the Interior, Reston, VA, 1986.

## General Conditions

### G1. Signatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

## **G2. Right of Inspection and Entry**

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

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

## **G3. Permit Actions**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon Ecology’s initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 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).
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.

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**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
Biochemical Oxygen Demand		SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Soluble		SM5210-B <sup>3</sup>		2 mg/L
Fecal Coliform		SM 9221E,9222	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Escherichia coli	68583-22-2	SM 9221F	1 CFU/100mL	
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)		1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
pH		SM4500-H <sup>+</sup> B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L

**NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS**

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH <sub>3</sub> -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
Color		SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
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 <sub>3</sub>
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 <sub>3</sub> - E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)		SM4500-N <sub>org</sub> B/C and SM4500NH <sub>3</sub> -B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
NWTPH Dx <sup>4</sup>		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx <sup>5</sup>		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 <sub>4</sub> )		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)		SM4500-S <sup>2</sup> F/D/E/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO <sub>3</sub> )		SM4500-SO <sub>3</sub> B		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

***METALS, CYANIDE, AND TOTAL PHENOLS***

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
Antimony, Total	114	7440-36-0	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total	115	7440-38-2	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total	117	7440-41-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved	119	18540-29-9	SM3500-Cr C	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total	123	7439-97-6	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total	125	7782-49-2	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total	127	7440-28-0	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	121		SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	121		SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	65		EPA 420.1		50

***ACID COMPOUNDS***

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
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

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> <i>µg/L unless specified</i></b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> <i>µg/L unless specified</i></b>
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	60	534-52-1	625.1/1625B	24	72
2,4 dinitrophenol	59	51-28-5	625.1	42	126
2-Nitrophenol	57	88-75-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
4-Nitrophenol	58	100-02-7	625.1	2.4	7.2
Parachlorometa cresol (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	22	59-50-7	625.1	3.0	9.0
Pentachlorophenol	64	87-86-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
Phenol	65	108-95-2	625.1	1.5	4.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	21	88-06-2	625.1	2.7	8.1

### ***VOLATILE COMPOUNDS***

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> <i>µg/L unless specified</i></b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> <i>µg/L unless specified</i></b>
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
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

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
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) <sup>6</sup>	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
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	15	79-34-5	624.1	6.9	20.7
Tetrachloroethylene	85	127-18-4	624.1	4.1	12.3
Toluene	86	108-88-3	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (Ethylene dichloride)	30	156-60-5	624.1	1.6	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	71-55-6	624.1	3.8	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	14	79-00-5	624.1	5.0	15.0
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

***BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS***  
*(Compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)*

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
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

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) <sup>7</sup>	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4
<b>Benzo(j)fluoranthene</b> <sup>7</sup>		<b>205-82-3</b>	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) <sup>7</sup>	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
<b>Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene</b>		<b>189-55-9</b>	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	108-60-01	625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	66	117-81-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	41	101-55-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	91-58-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	40	7005-72-3	625.1	4.2	12.6
Chrysene	76	218-01-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
<b>Dibenzo (a,h)acridine</b>		<b>226-36-8</b>	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
<b>Dibenzo (a,j)acridine</b>		<b>224-42-0</b>	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	82	53-70-3	625.1	2.5	7.5
<b>Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene</b>		192-65-4	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
<b>Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene</b>		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



<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
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
<b>3-Methyl cholanthrene</b>		<b>56-49-5</b>	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
<b>Perylene</b>		<b>198-55-0</b>	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

***DIOXIN***

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANT</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
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

***PESTICIDES/PCBs***

<b><i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i></b>	<b>PP #</b>	<b>CAS Number (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection (DL)<sup>1</sup> <i>µg/L unless specified</i></b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>2</sup> <i>µg/L unless specified</i></b>
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 <sup>8</sup>	91	57-74-9	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
4,4'-DDT	92	50-29-3	608.3	12 ng/L	36 ng/L
4,4'-DDE	93	72-55-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
4,4' DDD	94	72-54-8	608.3	11ng/L	33 ng/L
Dieldrin	90	60-57-1	608.3	2.0 ng/L	6.0 ng/L
alpha-Endosulfan	95	959-98-8	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
beta-Endosulfan	96	33213-65-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
Endosulfan Sulfate	97	1031-07-8	608.3	66 ng/L	198 ng/L
Endrin	98	72-20-8	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
Endrin Aldehyde	99	7421-93-4	608.3	23 ng/L	70 ng/L
Heptachlor	100	76-44-8	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
Heptachlor Epoxide	101	1024-57-3	608.3	83 ng/L	249 ng/L
PCB-1242 <sup>9</sup>	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 <sup>9</sup>	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  $(1, 2, \text{ or } 5) \times 10^n$ , 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 ***Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range***
5. NWTPH Gx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range – see ***Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range***
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.