

Issuance Date: ??
Effective Date: ??
Expiration Date: ??

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT WA0025151
State of Washington
ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL (EFSEC)**

PO Box 43172
Olympia WA 98504-3172

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The State of Washington Energy Siting Law
Chapter 80.50 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq

**Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station
PO Box 968
Richland, WA 99352-0968**

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

Facility Location: HANFORD - T11N R28E SEC 5

Industry Type: Steam-Electric Power Generation

Treatment Type: Disinfection, neutralization, filtration, ion exchange

Receiving Water: Columbia River

SIC Code: 4911

NAICS Code: 221113

Kathleen Drew, Chair
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT WA0025151	1
SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS	5
SPECIAL CONDITIONS	6
S1. Discharge Limits	6
S1.A. Process Wastewater Discharges	6
S1.B. Mixing Zone Authorization	7
S1.C. Stormwater Discharges to Ground	9
S2. Monitoring Requirements	7
S2.A. Monitoring Schedule	7
S2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures	10
S2.C. Flow Measurement, Field Measurement, and Continuous Monitoring Devices	10
S2.D. Laboratory Accreditation	11
S3. Reporting and Recording Requirements	11
S3.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports	11
S3.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules	12
S3.C. Records Retention	12
S3.D. Recording of Results	13
S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee	13
S3.F. Reporting Permit Violations	13
S3.G. Other Reporting	14
S3.H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit	15
S4. Operation and Maintenance	15
S4.A. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual	15
S4.B. Bypass Procedures	16
S5. Solid Waste	18
S5.A. Solid Waste Handling	18
S5.B. Leachate	18
S5.C. Solid Waste Control Plan	18
S6. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes	18
S7. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Wastewater	18
S7.A. Notification Requirements	18
S7.B. Chemical Analysis	19
S7.C. Flow Limitation	19
S7.D. Approval Requirements	19
S8. Spill Control Plan	19
S8.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements	19
S8.B. Spill Control Plan Components	19
S9. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	20
S9.A. General Requirements	20
S9.B. SWPPP Implementation	20
S9.C. SWPPP Evaluation	21
S9.D. SWPPP Update	21
S10. Outfall Evaluation	21
S11. Acute Toxicity	21

S11.A.	Testing When There is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity	21
S11.B.	Sampling and Reporting Requirements	22
S12.	Chronic Toxicity	23
S12.A.	Testing When There is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity	23
S12.B.	Sampling and Reporting Requirements	23
S13.	Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS)	24
S13.A.	Closed-cycle Recirculating System	24
S13.B.	Operation and Maintenance	24
S13.C.	Annual Certification Statement and Report	25
GENERAL CONDITIONS		26
G1.	SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS	26
G2.	RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY	27
G3.	PERMIT ACTIONS	27
G4.	REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES	28
G5.	PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED	29
G6.	COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES	29
G7.	TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT	29
G8.	REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE	30
G9.	REMOVED SUBSTANCES	30
G10.	DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION	30
G11.	OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR	30
G12.	ADDITIONAL MONITORING	30
G13.	PAYMENT OF FEES	30
G14.	PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF PERMIT CONDITIONS	30
G15.	UPSET	30
G16.	PROPERTY RIGHTS	31
G17.	DUTY TO COMPLY	31
G18.	TOXIC POLLUTANTS	31
G19.	PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING	31
G20.	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGES	31
G21.	COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES	32
APPENDIX A		33
TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS		5
TABLE 2 – EFFLUENT LIMITS: OUTFALL 0001		6
TABLE 3 – DILUTION FACTORS.....		7
TABLE 4 – CIRCULATING WATER BLOWDOWN (OUTFALL 001)		8
TABLE 5 – PERMIT RENEWAL APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS, OUTFALL 001		8
TABLE 6 – FLOW MONITORING.....		9
TABLE 7 – WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY MONITORING.....		9
TABLE 8 - ACUTE TOXICITY TESTS		22
TABLE 9 - CHRONIC TOXICITY TESTS.....		23

Note: All linked citations in this permit are understood to be as of the permit issuance date.

SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS

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

Table 1 – Summary of Permit Submittals

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Enter a specific date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Annual	Enter a specific date
S3.A	Permit Renewal Application Monitoring Data	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.A	Update to Operations and Maintenance Manual – Cooling Water System	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date
S4.A	Update to Operations and Maintenance Manual – Evaporation Ponds	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	Insert date from S6
S7	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	
S8	Modification to Spill Plan	As necessary	
S9	Modification to Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	As necessary	
S10	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date
S11	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results - Submit with Permit Renewal Application	Once	Enter a specific date
S12	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	Once	Enter a specific date
S13	CWIS Certification Statement and Report	Annual	1/15/2024
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. Discharge Limits

S1.A. Process Wastewater Discharges

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

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

There shall be no discharge of wastewater of radioactive materials in excess of the limitations on radioactive effluents established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the facility operation license and in 10 CFR Parts 20 and 50.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge circulating cooling water blowdown, service water system blowdown, and radioactive wastewater treatment system effluent to the Columbia River at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits:

Table 2 – Effluent Limits: Outfall 001

Latitude: 46.47139 Longitude: -119.26250

Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Flow	5.6 million gallons/day (MGD)	9.4 MGD
Total Residual Halogen (TRH) ^c	Not applicable	0.1 milligrams/liter (mg/L)
Chromium (Total)	8.2 micrograms/liter (µg/L)	16.4 µg/L
Zinc (Total)	53 µg/L	107 µg/L
The 126 priority pollutants (40 CFR 423 Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except chromium and zinc	No detectable amount	No detectable amount
Polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs)	No discharge	No discharge
Heat Load (June through October only)	1.27E+09 kilocalories per day (kcal/day)	N/A

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH ^d	6.5 standard units (s.u.)	9.0 s.u.

Footnotes:

^a Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.

^b Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. The average daily measurement does not apply to pH or temperature.

^c In the event of an equipment failure, CGS may operate using a batch halogenation process of the cooling water system. When the batch halogenation process is utilized, the circulating water blowdown isolation valves must be closed during biofouling treatments and remain closed until the concentration of total residual halogen is less than 0.1 mg/L for at least 15 minutes.

^d When pH is continuously monitored, excursions between 5.0 and 6.5, 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 26 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 at any time are violations.

S1.B. Mixing Zone Authorization

Mixing Zone for Outfall 001

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

Chronic Mixing Zone

The width of the chronic mixing zone is limited to a distance of 175 feet (53 meters). The length of the chronic mixing zone extends 100 feet (30 meters) upstream and 308 feet (94 meters) downstream of the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the bottom to the top of the water column. The mixing zone must not utilize greater than 25% of the flow. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria and Human Health Criteria.

Acute Mixing Zone

The width of the acute mixing zone is limited to a distance of 18 feet (5 meters). The length of the acute mixing zone extends 10 feet (3 meters) upstream and 31 feet (9 meters) downstream of the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the bottom to the top of the water column. The acute mixing zone must not utilize greater than 2.5% of the flow. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet Acute Aquatic Life Criteria.

Table 3 – Dilution Factors

Criteria	Dilution Factor
Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	9
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	93
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen	93
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	93

S2. Monitoring Requirements

S2.A. Monitoring Schedule

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

Table 4 – Circulating Water Blowdown (Outfall 001)

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Continuous ^a	Metered/Recorded
pH ^{b, c}	standard units	Continuous	Metered/Recorded
Total Residual Halogen (TRH) ^d	mg/L	Continuous	Metered/Recorded
TRH	mg/L	2/treatment, as needed ^e	Grab ^f
Temperature ^g	degrees Celsius (°C)	Continuous	Measurement
Heat Load ^h	kcal/day	Monthly ⁱ (June through October)	Calculated
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	1/month	24-Hour Composite ^j
Zinc (Total)	µg/L	1/month	24-Hour Composite
Cyanide (Total)	µg/L	Once per year	Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	Once per year	Grab
Oil and grease	mg/L	Once per year	Grab
Chromium (hex), dissolved	µg/L	Once per year	24-Hour Composite
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals ^k	µg/L; nanograms/liter (ng/L) for Mercury	Once per year	24-Hour Composite Grab for Mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Once per year	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	Once per year	24-Hour Composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	Once per year	24-Hour Composite
PP - Dioxin	picograms/liter (pg/L)	Once per year	24-Hour Composite
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	Once per year	24-Hour Composite

Table 5 – Permit Renewal Application Requirements, Outfall 001

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	mg/L	Once in 2026	24-Hour Composite
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	Once in 2026	24-Hour Composite
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Once in 2026	24-Hour Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Once in 2026	24-Hour Composite

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	Once in 2026	24-Hour Composite
Asbestos	million fibers/liter (MFL)	Once in 2026	Grab

Table 6 – Flow Monitoring

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Cooling Water Intake	MGD	Continuous	Metered/Recorded
Standby Service Water discharge to Outfall 001	MGD	Continuous or volume estimate	Metered/estimated
Radioactive wastewater treatment system effluent discharge to Outfall 001	Gallons	Total per event	Metered/estimated

Table 7 – Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring

Monitoring Type	Description
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing	As specified in condition S11
Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing	As specified in condition S12

Footnotes:

^a Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 30 minutes. Sample once per day when continuous monitoring is not possible.

^b Report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.

^c 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; and the monthly instantaneous maximum and minimum pH. If multiple excursions occur during the day, note the duration for each excursion in the notation field in the parameter notes.

^d Report maximum daily concentration of TRH.

^e Conduct batch sampling procedure before discharging in the event the continuous monitor becomes inoperable for any reason.

^f Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.

^g Conduct temperature grab sampling when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature, which usually occurs in the late afternoon. If measuring temperature continuously, report a daily maximum from half-hour measurements over a 24-hour period. Continuous

monitoring instruments must achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees Celsius and the Permittee must verify accuracy annually.

^h The average monthly heat load is calculated using the following formula: [average monthly temperature (°C)] x [average monthly flow (MGD)] x [3.78x10⁶]. The average monthly temperature is the sum of average daily temperatures divided by the number of daily discharges measured in the month. The average monthly flow is the sum of all flows in the month divided by the number of days in the month.

ⁱ Monthly means once every calendar month.

^j Twenty-four (24)-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container and analyzed as one sample.

^k Priority Pollutant Scans for Total Metals must use total recoverable metal laboratory methods for all parameters except for hexavalent chromium. The 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 136 method for hexavalent chromium measures only its dissolved form.

S2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in [40 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) Part 136](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-136)¹ [or as applicable in [40 CFR subchapter N](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-N)² (Parts 400-471) or [40 CFR Subchapter O](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-O)³ (Parts 501-503)] unless otherwise specified in this permit. EFSEC may specify alternative methods only for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

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

The Permittee must:

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

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

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

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

- b. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments according to the manufacturer's requirements.
- c. Must calibrate continuous Chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
5. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M Manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
6. Calibrate flow monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.D. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by EFSEC for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of [Chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\)](#)⁴. Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories. Flow, Temperature, Settleable Solids, Conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from the requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for Conductivity and pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S3. Reporting and Recording Requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to EFSEC 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 EFSEC within the [Water Quality Permitting Portal](#)⁵. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Conditions S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.
2. Submit DMRs no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit monthly DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
 - b. Submit annual DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15th for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is a calendar year, starting _____.

⁴ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-50>

⁵ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

- c. Submit permit renewal application monitoring data in WQWebDMR, as required in Special Condition S2, by _____.
4. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
5. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the Detection Level (DL)” by entering the < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and Quantitation Level (QL) identified in the permit report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
6. Report single analytical values between the DL and the QL by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (J) and any additional information in the comments.
7. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
8. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A or Special Condition S2.
9. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
 - b. One-half (1/2) the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for reporting period.
10. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detection, DL (as necessary), and laboratory QL (as necessary).

S3.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to 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 EFSEC no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports to EFSEC at:

EFSEC
PO Box 43172
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

S3.C. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this

permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by EFSEC.

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 EFSEC within 30 days of sampling.
 - a. Immediate Reporting

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

- Failures of disinfection system
- Plant bypasses discharging to a water body used as a source of drinking water.

EFSEC 360-664-1345

Ecology Central Regional Office ERTS 509-575-2490

Department of Health Drinking Water Program
800-521-0323 (business hours)
877-481-4901 (after hours)

- b. Twenty-Four (24) Hour Reporting

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

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

- (i) A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
 - (ii) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
 - (iii) The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
 - (iv) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 - (v) If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimated of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.
- d. Waiver of Written Reports

EFSEC 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 Special Condition S3.A. (Reporting). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S3.G. Other Reporting

1. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

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

[\(RCW\) 90.56.280⁶](#) and [WAC 173-303-145⁷](#). Visit the website [How to Report a Spill⁸](#) for further instructions.

2. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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

S4. Operation and Maintenance

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

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

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

1. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

- a. Update the Columbia Generating Station Operations and Maintenance Plan (NPDES O&M Manual) and submit it to EFSEC by **Insert Date**.
- b. Update the Operation and Maintenance Manual for the Stormwater/Industrial Wastewater Evaporation System (Ponds O&M Manual) and submit it to EFSEC by **Insert Date**.
- c. Submit to EFSEC for review any substantial changes or updates to the O&M manuals.
- d. Keep the approved O&M manuals at the permitted facility.
- e. Follow the instructions and procedures of the O&M manuals.

2. NPDES O&M Manual Components

In addition to the requirements listed in [WAC 173-240-150⁹](#), the NPDES O&M Manual must include:

⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.56.280>

⁷ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-145>

⁸ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

⁹ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-240-150>

- a. 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.
 - b. 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).
 - c. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
 - d. Procedures for inspection, maintenance, and reporting for the cooling water intake structures as described in Permit Condition S22.
3. Ponds O&M Manual Components
In addition to the requirements listed in WAC 173-240-150, the Ponds O&M Manual must include:
- a. Procedures for leak detection.
 - b. Procedures to manage periods of low evaporation or ponds at full level.

S4.B. Bypass Procedures

A bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits all bypass except when the bypass is for essential maintenance, as authorized in Special Condition S4.B.1, or is approved by EFSEC as an anticipated bypass following the procedures in Special Condition 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 EFSEC when bypassing for essential maintenance. However, the Permittee must comply with the monitoring requirements specified in Special Condition S2.B.

2. Anticipated bypass for non-essential maintenance.

EFSEC 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 EFSEC, if possible, at least 10 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
 - A description of the bypass and the reason the bypass is necessary.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the potential impacts from the proposed bypass.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.

- A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
 - A request for modification of Water Quality Standards as provided in [WAC 173-201A-410¹⁰](#), 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 EFSEC 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. EFSEC 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 the property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities
 - Retention of untreated wastes
 - Stopping production
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

¹⁰ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-410>

S5. Solid Waste

S5.A. Solid Waste Handling

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

The Permittee must follow the procedures in EFSEC Resolution No. 299 or the most current resolution pertaining to the disposal of sediments from the cooling water system and double-lined impoundments (evaporation ponds).

S5.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment (AKART), nor allow such leachate to cause violation of State Surface Water Quality Standards, [Chapter 173-201A WAC¹¹](#), or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, [Chapter 173-200 WAC¹²](#). The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface water.

S5.C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan to EFSEC 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 as needed.

S6. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes

The Permittee must submit a complete application for renewal of this permit by **Insert Date (at least one year prior to expiration date)**.

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

S7. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Wastewater

S7.A. Notification Requirements

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

1. The proposed discharge location;
2. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge;
3. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water;
4. The total volume of water it expects to discharge;
5. The results of the chemical analysis of the water;

¹¹ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-410>

¹² <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-200>

6. The date of proposed discharge; and
7. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute.

S7.B. Chemical Analysis

The Permittee must analyze the water for constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart A.5 above. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by EFSEC. 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 EFSEC.

S7.C. Flow Limitation

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

S7.D. Approval Requirements

The discharge cannot proceed until EFSEC has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order.

S8. Spill Control Plan

S8.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Review the existing Spill Control Plan at least annually and update the Spill Plan as needed.
2. Send changes to the Plan to EFSEC.
3. 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 a Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in [WAC 173-303-070](https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070)¹³. 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](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-112)¹⁴, contingency plans required by [Chapter 173-303 WAC](https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070)¹⁵, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section. Approval of the Spill Control Plan with respect to this

¹³ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070>

¹⁴ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-112>

¹⁵ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070>

requirement does not constitute approval of the plans and manuals with respect to the underlying requirement.

S9. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

S9.A. General Requirements

The Permittee must implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

1. The SWPPP must specify the Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to provide All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, and Treatment (AKART) of stormwater pollution, ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards, and comply with applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR 125.3.
2. BMPs in the SWPPP must be consistent with the [Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington \(2019\)](#)¹⁶. Alternatively, the SWPPP shall include documentation that the BMPs selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices in the 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.
3. 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. The Permittee must sign and certify all revisions to the SWPPP in accordance with General Condition G1.

S9.B. Specific SWPPP Requirements

The SWPPP must contain:

1. A site map, showing all buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces, location of BMPs, stormwater flows, and monitoring locations;
2. A detailed assessment of activities, equipment and materials that have the potential to contribute any pollutants to stormwater;
3. Specific individuals listed by name or position whose responsibilities include SWPPP development, implementation, maintenance and modification;
4. A description of the operational source control BMPs;
5. A description of the structural source control BMPs;
6. A description of treatment BMPs, if any;
7. A description of erosion and sediment control BMPs, if any.

S9.C. SWPPP Implementation

The Permittee must conduct two inspections per year: one during the wet season (October 1 – April 30) and the other during the dry season (May 1 – September 30). Personnel named in the SWPPP must conduct the wet season and dry season inspections.

¹⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwater-manuals>

1. Conduct the wet season inspection during a rainfall event. Verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate; the site map as required in the SWPPP has been updated or otherwise modified to reflect current conditions; and the controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities identified in the SWPPP are being implemented and are adequate. The wet weather inspection must include observations of the presence of floating materials, suspended solids, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharges(s).
2. The dry season inspection must determine the presence of unpermitted non-stormwater discharges such as non-contact cooling water or process water to the stormwater system. If an unpermitted, non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the Permittee must immediately notify EFSEC.

S9.D. SWPPP Evaluation

The Permittee must:

1. Evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional controls are needed.
2. Maintain a record summarizing the results of inspections and include a certification, in accordance with General Condition G1, that the facility is in compliance with the plan and in compliance with the permit.
3. Identify and correct any incidents of noncompliance with the SWPPP.

S9.E. SWPPP Update

The Permittee must review and update the CGS SWPPP (2015) and submit it to EFSEC by **xxxx (1 year prior to expiration date)**.

S10. Outfall Evaluation

The Permittee must inspect 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. By **Insert Date**, the Permittee must submit the inspection report to EFSEC.

The inspector must, at a minimum:

1. Assess the physical condition of the outfall pipe and associated couplings.
2. Determine the extent of sediment accumulation in the vicinity of the outfall.
3. Confirm physical location (latitude/longitude) and depth (at MLLW) of the diffuser section of the outfall.
4. Assess physical condition of the submarine line.
5. 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 percent effluent and a control.
3. Use each of the following species and protocols for each Acute Toxicity test:

Table 8 - Acute Toxicity Tests

Acute Toxicity Tests	Species	Method
Fathead Minnow 96-Hour Static-Renewal Test	Pimephales Promelas	EPA-821-R-02-012
Daphnid 48-Hour Static Test	Ceriodaphnia Dubia, Daphnia Pulex, OR Daphnia Magna	EPA-821-R-02-012

4. Submit the results to EFSEC by **Insert Date (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 95-80, [Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria](#)¹⁷. 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, while the continuous halogenation/dehalogenation process is operating. 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 EFSEC 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 the order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC. The ACEC equals 11 percent 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

¹⁷ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9580.html>

Standard of 29 percent as defined in [WAC 173-205-020¹⁸](#). 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 ACEC. The ACEC equals 11 percent effluent. The series of dilutions should also contain the CCEC of 1 percent 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 EFSEC by **Insert Date (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:

Table 9 - Chronic Toxicity Tests

Freshwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Fathead Minnow Survival and Growth	Pimephales Promelas	EPA-821-R-02-013
Water Flea Survival and Reproduction	Ceriodaphnia Dubia	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 95-80, [Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria¹⁹](#). 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, while the continuous halogenation/dehalogenation process is operating. 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.

¹⁸ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-205-020>

¹⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9580.html>

4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Subsection C and the Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria. If EFSEC 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 the order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the CCEC and the ACEC. The CCEC and the ACEC may either substitute for the effluent concentrations that are closest to them in the dilution series or be extra effluent concentrations. The CCEC equals 1 percent effluent. The ACEC equals 11 percent effluent.
8. All Whole Effluent Toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the Chronic Statistical Power Standard of 39 percent as defined in [WAC 173-205-020](#)²⁰. 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. Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS)

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

S13.A. Closed-cycle Recirculating System

The Permittee must continue to operate a closed-cycle recirculating system as defined at 40 CFR 125.92(c).

S13.B. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must:

1. At all times, properly operate and maintain the CWIS including any existing technologies currently used to minimize impingement and entrainment.
2. Report any significant impingement or entrainment events to EFSEC within 24 hours consistent with the requirements in Permit Condition S3.F.b.
3. Notify EFSEC 60 days prior to any changes which change the design through-screen velocity or location of the CWIS.
4. Perform visual impingement monitoring of the CWIS on a semiannual basis when the intake structure is operational and the inspection can be conducted safely. Include photographic verification if conditions allow. Document inspection dates, findings, and any maintenance performed. Records of inspections must be made available to EFSEC upon request.

²⁰ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-205-020>

5. Include procedures for inspection, maintenance, and reporting for the CWIS in the Operation and Maintenance Manual required by Permit Condition S4.A.

S13.C. Annual Certification Statement and Report

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

1. If the information contained in the previous year's annual certification is still pertinent (or, if this is the first submission of the annual signed certification statement, if the information contained in the permit application submitted to EFSEC is still pertinent), the Permittee may simply state as such in the annual certification.
2. If the Permittee has substantially modified operation of any unit at the facility that impacts cooling water withdrawals or operation of your cooling water intake structures, they must provide a summary of those changes in the report. In addition, they must submit revisions to the information required in the next permit application.
3. The annual report must include a summary of inspection dates, findings, and maintenance.
4. The annual certification statement must be signed by the responsible corporate officer.
5. Submit the certification statement and report to EFSEC **by January 15, 2024** and annually thereafter.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. All applicants submitted to EFSEC 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 the 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 municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Applications for permit 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 EFSEC 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 EFSEC.
 - 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 overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G1.2., above, must be submitted to EFSEC 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 EFSEC, 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 a 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 EFSEC’s initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in [40 CFR Part 122.62](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.62)²¹, [40 CFR Part 122.64](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.64)²², or [WAC 173-220-150](https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-220-150)²³ according to the procedures of [40 CFR Part 124.5](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-124#124.5)²⁴.

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. 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 modification or termination.

²¹ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.62>

²² <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.64>

²³ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-220-150>

²⁴ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-124#124.5>

- e. A change in any condition 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](#)²⁵.
 - g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in [RCW 90.48.090](#)²⁶.
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 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. EFSEC 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. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to [40 CFR Part 122.29\(b\)](#)²⁷.
 - b. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
 - c. 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 Part 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 the permit constitutes a violation.

G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than 180 days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to EFSEC 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 new application or supplement to the existing

²⁵ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.48.465>

²⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.48.090>

²⁷ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.29>

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, a 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 EFSEC for approval in accordance with [Chapter 173-240 WAC](#)²⁸. Engineering Reports, Plans, and Specifications must be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by EFSEC. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approval 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 EFSEC.

1. Transfer by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B 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 Part 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under [40 CFR Part 122.63\(d\)](#)²⁹, 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 EFSEC at least 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. EFSEC does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee or its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR Part 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

²⁸ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-240>

²⁹ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.63>

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 re-suspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Permittee must submit to EFSEC within a reasonable time, all information which EFSEC 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 EFSEC, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

The other requirements of [40 CFR Part 122.41](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.41)³⁰ and [40 CFR Part 122.42](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.42)³¹ are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

EFSEC 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 EFSEC.

G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF 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 up to \$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 \$10,000 for each 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 exception 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

³⁰ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.41>

³¹ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.42>

caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative 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 Special Condition S3.F. of this permit.

If 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 ground for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal.

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 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 years, or by both.

G20. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGES

The Permittee belonging to the categories of existing manufacturing, commercial, Mining, or silviculture must notify EFSEC 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; 500 µg/L for 2,4-Dinitrophenol and 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol; and 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 Part 122.21\(g\)\(7\)](#)³².
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44 \(f\)](#)³³.
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 (500) µg/L
 - b. One (1) mg/L for Antimony
 - c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR Part 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 14 days following each schedule date.

³² <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.21>

³³ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.44>

APPENDIX A – List Of Pollutants, Analytical Methods, Detection Levels And Quantitation Levels

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection levels (DLs) ¹ and quantitation levels (QLs) ² in the following table for permit and application required monitoring unless:

Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.

The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

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

If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection level (MDL) and a quantitation level (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation when the detection levels are too high to provide results near or below criteria (or applicable permit limits).

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

Appendix A Table 1 – Conventional Pollutants

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

Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L
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Appendix A Table 2 - Nonconventional Pollutants

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Barium Total	7440-39-3	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)		EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron, Total	7440-42-8	200.8	2.0	10.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand		SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Chloride		SM4500-Cl B/C/D/E and SM4110 B		Sample and limit dependent
Chlorine, Total Residual		SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Cobalt, Total	7440-48-4	200.8	0.05	0.25
Color		SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Dissolved oxygen		SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
E.coli		SM 9221B, 9221F, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Enterococci		EPA 1600 SM 9230B, 9230C, 9230D,	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Flow		Calibrated device		
Fluoride	16984-48-8	SM4500-F E	25	100
Hardness, Total		SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃

Iron, Total	7439-89-6	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total	7439-95-4	200.7	10	50
Manganese, Total	7439-96-5	200.8	0.1	0.5
Molybdenum, Total	7439-98-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)		SM4500-NO ₃ - E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)		SM4500-N _{org} B/C and SM4500NH ₃ - B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
NWTPH Dx ⁴		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx ⁵		Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Salinity		SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids		SM2540 -F		Sample and limit dependent
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)		SM4500-P E/F/G	3	10
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)		SM4500-S2F/D/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)		SM4500-SO ₃ B		2 mg/L
Temperature		Analog recorder or micro-recording devices (thermistors)		0.2°C
Tin, Total	7440-31-5	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total	7440-32-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Total Coliform		SM 9221B SM 9222B	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Total Organic Carbon		SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Dissolved solids		SM2540 C		20 mg/L

Appendix A Table 3 - Priority Pollutants: Metals, Chromium (hex), Cyanide & Total Phenols

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

Appendix A Table 4 - Priority Pollutants: Acid Compounds

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
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2-Chlorophenol	24	95-57-8	625.1	3.3	9.9
2,4-Dichlorophenol	31	120-83-2	625.1	2.7	8.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	34	105-67-9	625.1	2.7	8.1
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (2-methyl-4,6,- dinitrophenol)	60	534-52-1	625.1/1625B	24	72
2,4 dinitrophenol	59	51-28-5	625.1	42	126
2-Nitrophenol	57	88-75-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
4-Nitrophenol	58	100-02-7	625.1	2.4	7.2
Parachlorometa cresol (4-chloro-3- methylphenol)	22	59-50-7	625.1	3.0	9.0
Pentachlorophenol	64	87-86-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
Phenol	65	108-95-2	625.1	1.5	4.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	21	88-06-2	625.1	2.7	8.1

Appendix A Table 5 - Priority Pollutants: Volatile Compounds

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

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

Appendix A Table 6 - Priority Pollutants: Base/Neutral Compounds

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
Acenaphthene	1	83-32-9	625.1	1.9	5.7
Acenaphthylene	77	208-96-8	625.1	3.5	10.5

Anthracene	78	120-12-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Benzidine	5	92-87-5	625.1	44	132
Benzyl butyl phthalate	67	85-68-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)anthracene	72	56-55-3	625.1	7.8	23.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)pyrene	73	50-32-8	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	79	191-24-2	610/625.1	4.1	12.3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	43	111-91-1	625.1	5.3	15.9
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	18	111-44-4	611/625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)Ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether) ⁸	42	108-60-1	625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	66	117-81-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	41	101-55-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	91-58-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	40	7005-72-3	625.1	4.2	12.6
Chrysene	76	218-01-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	82	53-70-3	625.1	2.5	7.5
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	28	91-94-1	605/625.1	16.5	49.5
Diethyl phthalate	70	84-66-2	625.1	1.9	5.7
Dimethyl phthalate	71	131-11-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Di-n-butyl phthalate	68	84-74-2	625.1	2.5	7.5
2,4-dinitrotoluene	35	121-14-2	609/625.1	5.7	17.1
2,6-dinitrotoluene	36	606-20-2	609/625.1	1.9	5.7
Di-n-octyl phthalate	69	117-84-0	625.1	2.5	7.5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	37	122-66-7	1625B/625.1	5.0	20
Fluoranthene	39	206-44-0	625.1	2.2	6.6
Fluorene	80	86-73-7	625.1	1.9	5.7

Hexachlorobenzene	9	118-74-1	612/625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobutadiene	52	87-68-3	625.1	0.9	2.7
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	53	77-47-4	1625B/625.1	2.0	4.0
Hexachloroethane	12	67-72-1	625.1	1.6	4.8
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	83	193-39-5	610/625.1	3.7	11.1
Isophorone	54	78-59-1	625.1	2.2	6.6
Naphthalene	55	91-20-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Nitrobenzene	56	98-95-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	61	62-75-9	607/625.1	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	63	621-64-7	607/625.1	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	62	86-30-6	625.1	1.0	2.0
Phenanthrene	81	85-01-8	625.1	5.4	16.2
Pyrene	84	129-00-0	625.1	1.9	5.7
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8	120-82-1	625.1	1.9	5.7

Appendix A Table 7 - Dioxin

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

Appendix A Table 8 - Pesticides and PCBs

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
Aldrin	89	309-00-2	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
alpha-BHC	102	319-84-6	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
beta-BHC	103	319-85-7	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L

gamma-BHC (Lindane)	104	58-89-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
delta-BHC	105	319-86-8	608.3	9.0 ng/L	27 ng/L
Chlordane ⁹	91	57-74-9	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
4,4'-DDT	92	50-29-3	608.3	12 ng/L	36 ng/L
4,4'-DDE	93	72-55-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
4,4' DDD	94	72-54-8	608.3	11 ng/L	33 ng/L
Dieldrin	90	60-57-1	608.3	2.0 ng/L	6.0 ng/L
alpha-Endosulfan	95	959-98-8	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
beta-Endosulfan	96	33213-65-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
Endosulfan Sulfate	97	1031-07-8	608.3	66 ng/L	198 ng/L
Endrin	98	72-20-8	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
Endrin Aldehyde	99	7421-93-4	608.3	23 ng/L	70 ng/L
Heptachlor	100	76-44-8	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
Heptachlor Epoxide	101	1024-57-3	608.3	83 ng/L	249 ng/L
PCB-1242 ¹⁰	106	53469-21-9	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1254	107	11097-69-1	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1221	108	11104-28-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1232	109	11141-16-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1248	110	12672-29-6	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1260	111	11096-82-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1016 ¹⁰	112	12674-11-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
Toxaphene	113	8001-35-2	608.3	240 ng/L	720 ng/L

Footnotes

¹ Detection level (DL) – or method detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

² Quantitation Level (QL) – also known as Minimum Level (ML) – The term “minimum level” refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (DL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the DL in a method, or the DL determined

by a laboratory, by a factor of 3. For the purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: “quantitation limit,” “reporting limit,” and “minimum level”.

³ Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand – method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.

⁴ Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range OR NWTPH Dx – Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/97602.pdf>

⁵ Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range OR NWTPH Gx – Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/97602.pdf>

⁶ 1, 3-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 Bis(2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether – This compound was previously listed as Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether (39638-32-9)

⁹ Chlordane – You may report alpha-chlordane (5103-71-9) and gamma-chlordane (5103-74-2) in place of chlordane (57-74-9). If you report alpha and gamma-chlordane, the DL/PQLs that apply are 14/42 ng/L.

¹⁰ PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.