

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

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA000369-7**

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600
Industrial Section
PO Box 47706
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.

Boise White Paper, L.L.C.
State Highway 12
Wallula, Washington 99363

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

<u>Facility Location:</u> State Highway 12 Wallula, Washington	<u>Receiving Water:</u> Columbia River Water Quality Class A
<u>Water Body I.D. No.:</u> Segment No. 26 WRIA 99 WA-CR-1025	<u>Discharge Location:</u> River Mile 316 Latitude: 46° 06' 00" N or 46.1 Longitude: 118° 55' 00" W or 118.916667
<u>Industry Type:</u> Bleached Kraft Pulp & Paper Mill	

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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

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

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	
S3.E	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S3.F	Other Reporting	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	Within 180 days of effective permit date
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	Within 180 days of effective permit date
S7	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	
S8	Spill Plan	1/permit cycle, updates submitted as necessary	Within 180 days of effective permit date
S9	Best Management Practices Plan	1/permit cycle	
S10	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	With Permit Renewal Application
S11	Acute Toxicity Characterization Testing	1/summer and 1/winter within 2 years of permit expiration	
S11	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	1/permit cycle	With Permit Renewal Application
S12	Chronic Toxicity Characterization Testing	1/summer and 1/winter within 2 years of permit expiration	
S12	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	1/permit cycle	With Permit Renewal Application
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G13	Payment of Fees	As assessed	
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	

Special Conditions

S1. Discharge limits

S1.A. Process wastewater discharges

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

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

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater containing pollutants resulting from all operations at the Wallula mill subject to complying with the following limits:

Effluent Limits: Outfall # 001		
Latitude: 46.1 or 46° 06' 00" N Longitude: 118.916667 or 118° 55' 00" W		
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD5), lbs/day	15,428	29,480
Total Suspended Solids (TSS), lbs/day	33,700	65,275
Adsorbable Organic Halides (AOX) ^(d) , lbs/day	1,217	1,859
2,3,7,8-TCDD ^(e) , mg/day	NA	0.78
Temperature	NA	NA
	Daily minimum	Daily Maximum
pH ^(c)	≥ 6.0 standard units	≤ 9.0 standard units

^(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. If only one sample is taken during the calendar month, the maximum daily effluent limitation applies to that sample.

^(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. The instantaneous maximum and minimum pH must be reported.

^(d) AOX is defined as adsorbable organic halides. Analysis must be conducted in accordance with Method 1650. Adsorbable Organic Halides by Adsorption and Coulometric Titration, Revision B, October 1993, or equivalent method approved by the permitting authority. The Permittee shall report date sampled, AOX concentration (mg/ℓ), effluent flow (MGD), AOX lbs./day, and daily unbleached pulp production (ADT) to first stage bleaching.

^(e) 2,3,7,8-TCDD is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. Analysis including sample containers and QA/QC must be conducted in accordance with Method 1613: Tetra- through Octa- chlorinated Dioxin and Furans by Isotopic Dilution HRGC/HRMS, USEPA

Office of Water, Engineering and Analysis Division, Revision A or an approved equivalent method. The Permittee must achieve a detection level less than or equal to 10 pg/ℓ at secondary effluent. Compliance with the mass loading 2,3,7,8 TCDD daily limit shall be demonstrated if the 2,3,7,8 TCDD concentration is 10 parts per quadrillion (ppq) or less, or non-detect at a detection limit of 10 ppq or less. In the event that the sample is non-detect at a detection limit greater than minimum level, the Permittee must re-initiate sample collection and analyze for permit compliance as defined above. The original sample(s) shall be discarded.

S1.B Bleach Plant Effluent Discharge at Effective Date

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

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

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater containing pollutants resulting from all operations at the Wallula mill subject to complying with the following limits:

		Effluent Limits	Bleach Plant Discharge
Parameter	Units	Monthly Average ^(a)	Daily Maximum ^(b)
2,3,7,8-TCDD ^(d)	pg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (10)
2,3,7,8-TCDF ^(e)	pg/ℓ	NA	31.9
Chloroform ^{(f), (g)}	lbs./day	8.09	13.52
Trichlorosyringol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (2.5)
3,4,5-trichlorolcatechol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (5.0)
3,4,6-trichlorolcatechol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (5.0)
3,4,5-trichlorolguaiacol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (2.5)
3,4,6-trichlorolguaiacol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (2.5)
4,5,6-trichlorolguaiacol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (2.5)
2,4,5-trichlorolphenol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (2.5)
3,4,6-trichlorolphenol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (2.5)
Tetrachlorocatechol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (5.0)
Tetrachloroguaiacol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (5.0)
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorolphenol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (2.5)
Pentachlorophenol	µg/ℓ	NA	<ML ^(c) (5.0)

^(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. If only one sample is taken during the calendar month, the maximum daily effluent limitation applies to that sample.

- ^(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) For the purpose of reporting, if a value is less than the minimum level (ML), the Permittee must report the minimum level for the parameter. ML represents the minimum level (as defined in 40 CFR 430.01(i)) for this pollutant.
- ^(d) 2,3,7,8-TCDD is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. Analysis including sample containers and QA/QC must be conducted in accordance with Method 1613: Tetra- through Octa- chlorinated Dioxin and Furans by Isotopic Dilution HRGC/HRMS, USEPA Office of Water, Engineering and Analysis Division, Revision A or an approved equivalent method. The Permittee must achieve a detection level less than or equal to 10 pg/ℓ. In the event that the sample is non-detect at a detection limit greater than minimum level, the Permittee shall re-initiate sample collection and analyze.
- ^(e) 2,3,7,8-TCDF is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran. Analysis including sample containers and QA/QC must be conducted in accordance with Method 1613: Tetra- through Octa- chlorinated Dioxin and Furans by Isotopic Dilution HRGC/HRMS, USEPA Office of Water, Engineering and Analysis Division, Revision A or an approved equivalent method. The Permittee must achieve a detection level less than or equal to 10 pg/ℓ. Compliance with the mass loading 2,3,7,8 TCDD daily limit shall be demonstrated if the 2,3,7,8 TCDD concentration is 10 parts per quadrillion (ppq) or less, or non-detect at a detection limit of 10 ppq or less. In the event that the sample is non-detect at a detection limit greater than minimum level, the Permittee must re-initiate sample collection and analyze for permit compliance as defined above.
- ^(f) Analysis for chloroform shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Method 624 or equivalent. The Permittee shall report date sampled, chloroform concentration (mg/ℓ), bleach plant effluent flow (MGD), lbs/day chloroform, and daily unbleached pulp production (ADT) to first stage bleaching..
- ^(g) The twenty four hour composite sampling for chloroform shall consist of a minimum of four individual samples collected during a twenty four hour period and quantitatively composited in the laboratory. The Permittee shall include a detailed description of the method used to composite the samples where there is a modification of the compositing method. If an automated continuous or grab compositing device is used, the report shall include a description of the system and the name of the manufacturer.

S1.C Integral/Future Additional Discharges

In addition to the wastewater from the Wallula facility, the Permittee is authorized to accept waste streams for treatment, elementary neutralization, and final discharge from the integral production facilities at the site identified as the de-ink facility (no longer in operation), the calcium carbonate plant, and the container plant. The effluent limits for outfall 001 will apply to the final effluent for all combinations of effluent from the pulp and paper mill and these integral facilities.

The Permitted is also authorized to collect and treat storm water from the Specialty Minerals property through the wastewater treatment process and discharge treated storm water as part of the process discharge. The Permitted may collect storm water at the de-inking facility property in evaporation ponds at that site or treat it in the Boise wastewater treatment system.

The Permitted is authorized to discharge tank and vessels residuals to the process sewers and waste treatment system for the purposes of maintaining such process equipment as long as the wastewater treatment process is not upset or overloaded and the discharge limits for the facility are not exceeded. Tank or vessel contents shall be minimized to the extent practicable prior to any such discharge to the process sewers.

Upon demonstration of wastewater treatment adequacy, and written approval by Ecology, the Permittee will be allowed to accept other waste streams from non integral sources.

S1.D. Mixing Zone for Outfall 001 and Dilution Ratio Study Update

The paragraphs below define the maximum boundaries of the mixing zone.

Chronic mixing zone

The width of the chronic mixing zone is limited to a distance of 50 feet. The length of the chronic mixing zone extends 100 feet upstream and 358 downstream of the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the discharge port(s) to the top of the water surface. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria.

Acute mixing zone

The width of the acute mixing zone is limited to a distance of 35.8 feet in any horizontal direction from the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the discharge port(s) 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	61.2:1
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	254.8:1
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen	254.8:1
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	254.8:1

S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedule at Effective Date

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

Parameter	Units	Sample Point (Point of Compliance)	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Final Effluent ^(c)	Daily	Continuous Recording ^(f)
BOD ₅ ^(d)	mg/L	Secondary Effluent ^{(c)(d)}	At least 3/week	24-hour Composite
TSS (d)	mg/L	Secondary Effluent (c)(d)	At least 3/week	24-hour Composite
pH	Standard Units	Final Effluent(c)	Daily	Continuous Recording(f)
Temperature	°F	Final Effluent(c)	Daily	Continuous Recording(f)

Parameter	Units	Sample Point (Point of Compliance)	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Kraft Pulp Production	ADT/Day	To the Bleach Plant	Daily	
Paper Production	MDT/Day (b)	At the Reel (b)	Daily	
AOX	mg/L	Secondary Effluent(c)	Monthly(a)	24-hour Composite
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/L	Bleach Plant Effluent	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/L	Secondary Effluent(c)	Annually	24-hour composite
2,3,7,8-TCDF	pg/ L	Secondary Effluent(c)	Annually	24-hour composite
2,3,7,8-TCDF	pg/ L	Bleach Plant Effluent	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Chloroform	µg/ L	Bleach Plant Effluent	Once per permit cycle(e)	24-hour Composite
Trichlorosyringol 3,4,5-trichlorolcatechol 3,4,6-trichlorolcatechol 3,4,5-trichlorolguaiacol 3,4,6-trichlorolguaiacol 4,5,6-trichlorolguaiacol 2,4,5-trichlorolphenol 3,4,6-trichlorolphenol Tetrachlorocatechol Tetrachloroguaiacol 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol Pentachlorophenol	µg/ L	Bleach Plant Effluent	Once per permit cycle(e)	24-hour Composite

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
The Permittee must sample the final process wastewater effluent at Outfall 001 and analyze for the following priority pollutants as identified in Appendix A ^(h) . The Permittee must submit the results either prior to or with the permit renewal application.			
Cyanide	µg/L	Annual in 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th year of permit cycle	Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	Annual in 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th year of permit cycle	Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	Annual in 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th year of permit cycle	24-Hour composite Grab for mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Annual in 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th year of permit cycle	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	Annual in 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th year of permit cycle	24-Hour composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	Annual in 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th year of permit cycle	24-Hour composite
PP - Dioxin	pg/L	Annual in 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th year of permit cycle	24-Hour composite
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	Annual in 4 th year of permit cycle	24-Hour composite

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point ^(c) (Point of Compliance)	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Sludge	2,3,7,8-TCDD ^(g)	ng/Kg	Primary Sludge	Annually	Grab
	2,3,7,8-TCDF ^(g)				

^(a) AOX monitoring frequency may be adjusted by Ecology five years from the effective date of the previous permit term (October 2, 2006) as allowed in 63 FR 18572, April 15, 1998.

^(b) As described in 40 CFR Part 430, machine dry tons are based on normal moisture content at the reel for each paper machine which is: No. 1 (10%), No. 2 (10%), and No. 3 (4-6%). Machine tons are on the basis of gross production at the reel.

^(c) Effluent sampling points shall be defined as follows: 1. Final effluent is that effluent stream after the treated effluent from the wastewater treatment system and non-contact cooling water are combined; and, 2. Secondary effluent shall be treated effluent from the wastewater treatment system prior to the combination with any other streams.

^(d) Mass discharge calculations for BOD and TSS are done on the basis of secondary treatment flow times secondary treatment effluent concentrations.

^(e) Upon satisfactory demonstration of compliance with the chloroform standard, or upon monthly certification of 100% ClO₂ substitution for Cl₂ in the bleaching process. The monthly certification may be addressed in the monthly DMR submittal.

^(f) Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief periods of time for calibration, power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repairs or maintenance.

^(g) 2,3,7,8-TCDD is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and 2,3,7,8-TCDF is 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzofuran. Analysis including sample containers and QA/QC shall be conducted in accordance with Method 1613: Tetra- through Octa- chlorinated Dioxin and Furans by Isotopic Dilution HRGC/HRMS, USEPA Office of Water, Engineering and Analysis Division, Revision A or an approved equivalent method.

S2.B. Sampling and analytical procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136.

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 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.D. 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.E. Request for reduction in monitoring

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

The Permittee must:

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

S3. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

S3.A. Reporting

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

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology. Include a summary listing daily results for the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2, including MDLs and QLs (when applicable). If submitting DMRs electronically, report a value for each day sampling occurred and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the form.
2. Submit the form as required with the words "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results, if the facility did not discharge during a given monitoring period. If submitting

DMRs electronically, you must enter “no discharge” for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate.

3. Report the test method, the DL, and the QL on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report, if the Permittee used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A.
4. Include the following information (for priority pollutant organic and metal parameters lab reports): sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL), reporting units, and concentration detected. The Permittee must submit a copy of the contract laboratory report to provide this information. Analytical results from samples sent to a contract laboratory must also include information on the chain of custody, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter. If the Permittee submits electronic DMRs, then it must attach an electronic file of the lab report to the electronic DMR.
5. Ensure that DMR forms are postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit. If submitting DMRs electronically, submit the DMR no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
6. 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 **quarterly DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 15th 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.
 - 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.
7. Submit reports to Ecology online using Ecology’s electronic DMR submittal forms or send reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Industrial Section
PO Box 47706
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

S3.B. Records retention

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

S3.C. Recording of results

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

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

S3.D. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by 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.

S3.E. Reporting permit violations

a. General reporting

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.

b. Twenty-four-hour reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology 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 that leaves the facility prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.

c. Report within five days

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

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

d. Waiver of written reports

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

e. All other permit violation reporting

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

f. Report Submittal

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

S3.F. Other reporting and Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for S3.A ("Reporting") are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in paragraph E above, ("Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting"). 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.

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

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

S3.G. Maintaining a copy of this permit

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

S4. Operation and maintenance

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

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

S4.A. Operations and maintenance (O&M) manual

The wastewater treatment systems shall be operated according to procedures and criteria described in an operating plan. The current plan shall be updated and maintained on site within 6 months of the effective date of this permit. The plan shall include the following:

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

S4.B. Bypass procedures

This permit prohibits a bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) applies.

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

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

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

This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
 - b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
 - Retention of untreated wastes.
 - Stopping production.
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
 - c. The Permittee has properly notified Ecology of the bypass as required in Condition S3.E of this permit.
3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit.
 - a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
 - A description of the bypass and its cause.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
 - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with SEPA.
 - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
 - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.
 - b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must include these to the extent practical. In cases where the

Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

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

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

S4.C. Tank and Process Vessel Maintenance

The Permittee is authorized to discharge tank and vessels residuals to the process sewers and waste treatment system for the purposes of maintaining such process equipment as long as the discharge limits for the facility in S1. A1. are not exceeded. Tank or vessel contents shall be minimized to the extent practicable prior to any such discharge to the process sewers.

S4.D. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

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 shall submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the solid waste control plan to Ecology. The Permittee shall comply with any plan modifications. The Permittee shall submit an update of the solid waste control plan within 180 days after the effective date of the permit. The Permittee shall submit a paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).

S5.D. Arid Landfill Design

AKART for this landfill has been determined to be adherence to the arid design landfill requirements, WAC 173-304-460(3)(c)(iv). The Permittee shall comply with the requirements for arid design landfill, WAC 173-304-460(3)(c)(iv). The Permittee shall continue to monitor the vadose zone at the landfill.

S6. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit no later than 180 days prior to permit expiration. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).

S7. Non-routine and unanticipated discharges

1. Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater on a case-by-case basis if approved by Ecology. Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee must contact Ecology and at a minimum provide the following information:
 - a. The proposed discharge location
 - b. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge
 - c. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water
 - d. The total volume of water it expects to discharge
 - e. The results of the chemical analysis of the water
 - f. The date of proposed discharge
 - g. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute
2. The Permittee must analyze the water for all constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart 1.e above. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by Ecology. All discharges must comply with the effluent limits as established in 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 within 180 days after the effective date of the permit. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).
2. Review the plan at least every three years 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. Best management practices

S9.A. Spent Pulping Liquor, Soap, and Turpentine:

The Permittee is subject to the Best Management Practice (BMP) requirements for spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine as defined in 40 CFR Part 430.03. This requires the Permittee to develop, implement, and maintain onsite, a plan to prevent spills and leaks of spent pulping liquors, turpentine, and soap which may reach the wastewater treatment system and adversely impact the system's performance. The plan is to focus on prevention measures as a first priority to insure to the extent possible that leaks or spills do not occur. In the event that a significant leak or spill does occur, the plan will provide, where necessary, for containment and diversions of the regulated substance to protect the integrity of the wastewater treatment system.

S9.B. Water and Temperature Management:

The Permittee will implement water and temperature management BMPs. The BMPs will be incorporated into the facility's Environmental Management System (EMS) which includes the facility's ISO 14001 program. Under the EMS, the facility will evaluate the use of water, and sources of thermal loading covering all aspects of the facility. It will investigate, and where feasible, implement programs to monitor and reduce both water and temperature discharged from

the facility. Such projects will be documented and progress will be monitored annually by internal audits.

The program progress will be further audited by an independent body that is certified in ISO 14001 auditing, annually. A copy of the audit report pertaining to water temperature and water conservation will be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of receiving the external audit. In addition, a summary of temperature BMP projects during the permit cycle will be submitted every permit cycle.

The EMS requires the facility to consider the aspects of water and temperature for all major capital and process modifications. Due to the nature of the ISO 14001 process of continuous improvement, a point will be reached where no practical projects for temperature reduction will exist, at which point no further progress will be made. Hence, the Thermal Loading BMP may no longer be required for the next permit cycle.

S10. Outfall evaluation

The Permittee must inspect the underwater portion of the outfall in the fourth year of the permit to document the integrity and continued function of the line. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, the Permittee must include such verification in the report. The Permittee must submit a written summary of the inspection report to Ecology with the permit application

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. Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.
3. Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100% effluent and a control.
4. Use each of the following species and protocols for each acute toxicity test:

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

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 bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data in electronic format for entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee must send the data to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.

2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples or grab 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 Subsection 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 sample receiving water at the same time as the effluent and instruct the lab to measure the hardness of both and increase the hardness of the effluent sample to match the hardness of the receiving water sample prior to beginning the toxicity test. Otherwise, the Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
 - a. 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 1.63% effluent.
 - b. 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 during the last summer and in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.
2. Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.
3. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control. This series of dilutions must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 1.63% effluent. The series of dilutions should also contain the CCEC of 0.39% effluent.

4. Compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.
5. Perform chronic toxicity tests with all of the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Freshwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Fathead minnow survival and growth	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Water flea survival and reproduction	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013

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 bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data in electronic format for entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee must send the data to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples or grab 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
6. The Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may sample receiving water at the same time as the effluent and instruct the lab to measure the hardness of both and increase the hardness of the effluent sample to match the hardness of the receiving water sample prior to beginning the toxicity test. Otherwise, the Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
8. 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 0.39% effluent. The ACEC equals 1.63% effluent.

9. 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.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. Signatory requirements

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

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

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

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.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 B.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 A1 through A7 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 sixty (60) 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 must 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 Condition S3.E.
4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S4.C 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 must, 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 must 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.

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

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

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3- GH		0.3 mg/L
Flow	Calibrated device		
Dissolved oxygen	SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as		0.2° C

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
	thermistors		
pH	SM4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Fecal Coliform	SM 9221D/E,9222	N/A	N/A
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	SM4500-NO ₃ -E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	SM4500-NH ₃ -C/E/FG		300
Ortho-Phosphate (PO ₄ as P)	SM4500- PE/PF	3	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664A	1,400	5,000
Salinity	SM2520-B		3 PSS
Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		100
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)	SM4110-B		200
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	SM4500-S ² F/D/E/G		200
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)	SM4500-SO ₃ B		2000
Total Coliform	SM 9221B, 9222B, 9223B	N/A	N/A
Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L
Total Hardness	SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.7	10	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5
NWTPH Dx	Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250

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

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ <i>µg/L unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² <i>µg/L unless specified</i>
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS			
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	SM4500-CN I	5	10
Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50

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

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) ³	624	1.0	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) ⁴	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) ⁴	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) ⁴	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (39638-32-9)	625	0.3	0.6
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9) ⁵	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05 ¹⁰
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9) ⁶	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2) ⁶	608	0.13	0.5
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5

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

ALSO GIVEN AS:

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

Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).

3. 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).
4. Total Benzofluoranthenes - Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.
5. Chlordane – You may report alpha-chlordane (5103-71-9) and gamma-chlordane (5103-74-2) in place of chlordane (57-74-9). If you report alpha and gamma-chlordane, the DL/PQLs that apply are 0.025/0.050.
6. PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.