

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

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT No. WA-002111-3

State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
Olympia, Washington 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.

**City of Clarkston  
830 Fifth Street  
Clarkston, WA 99403**

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

<u>Plant Location:</u> City of Clarkston	<u>Receiving Water:</u> Snake River, Lower Granite Pool, River Mile 138
<u>Waterbody I.D. No.:</u> 1179847466605 (Formerly: WA-35-1010)	<u>Discharge Location:</u> Latitude: 46° 25' 41" N Longitude: 117° 03' 47" W.
<u>Plant Type:</u> Activated Sludge with aerobic digestion and UV disinfection	

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James M. Bellatty  
Water Quality Section Manager  
Eastern Regional Office  
Washington State Department of Ecology

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**SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS**

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

<b>Permit Section</b>	<b>Submittal</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>First Submittal Date</b>
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	September 15, 2009
S3.E	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.B	Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	As necessary	
S4.D	Notification of New or Altered Sources	As necessary	
S4.F	Annual Wasteload Assessment	Annually	March 1, 2010
S5.G	Operations and Maintenance Manual	As necessary	
S6.E.	Industrial User Survey	1/permit cycle	June 30, 2011
S6.F	Pretreatment Sewer Ordinance Update	1/permit cycle	June 30, 2013
S8	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	December 31, 2014
S9	Compliance Requirement – Technical Report for ammonia removal	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2009
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Reporting Planned Changes	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	
G20	Reporting Anticipated Noncompliance	As necessary	
G21	Reporting Other Information	As necessary	
G23	Contract Submittal	As necessary	

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

In this permit, the word “must” denotes an action that is mandatory and is equivalent to the word “shall” used in previous permits.

### S1. DISCHARGE LIMITS

#### A. Effluent Limits

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must comply 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 may discharge municipal wastewater at the permitted location subject to compliance with the following limits:

<b>EFFLUENT LIMITS: OUTFALL # 001</b>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Average Monthly <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Average Weekly <sup>b</sup></b>
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD <sub>5</sub> )	25 mg/L, 459 lbs/day 85% removal of influent CBOD <sub>5</sub>	37 mg/L, 688 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/L, 550 lbs/day 85% removal of influent TSS	45 mg/L, 826 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria <sup>c</sup>	100/100 mL	200/100 mL
pH <sup>d</sup>	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6.5 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 8.5.	
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Average Monthly</b>	<b>Maximum Daily <sup>e</sup></b>
Total Ammonia (as NH <sub>3</sub> -N)	7.4 mg/L	21.8 mg/L
<p><sup>a</sup> 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. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations.</p> <p><sup>b</sup> Average weekly discharge limit means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week. See footnote <sup>c</sup> for fecal coliform calculations.</p>		

<sup>c</sup> To calculate the average monthly and average weekly values for fecal coliforms you must use the geometric mean. Ecology gives directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators* available at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf>

<sup>d</sup> Indicates the range of permitted values. The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.

<sup>e</sup> Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. This does not apply to pH.

**B. Mixing Zone Authorization**

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

WAC 173-201A-400(7)(a) specifies that mixing zones must not extend in a downstream direction from the discharge ports for a distance greater than 300 feet plus the depth of water over the discharge ports or extend upstream for a distance of over 100 feet, not utilize greater than **25%** of the flow, and not occupy greater than **25%** of the width of the water body.

The flow volume restriction resulted in a smaller chronic dilution factor than the distance downstream. The dilution factor results from the volume restriction.

**S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Schedule**

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule and must use the laboratory method, detection level (DL), and quantitation level (QL) specified in Appendix A. Alternative methods from 40 CFR Part 136 are acceptable if the DL and QL are equivalent to those specified in Appendix A.:


<b>(2) Final Wastewater Effluent<sup>g</sup></b>			
Final Wastewater Effluent means wastewater which is exiting, or has exited, the last treatment process or operation. Typically, this is after or at the exit from the chlorine contact chamber or other disinfection process. The Permittee may take effluent samples for the BOD5 analysis before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, de-chlorinate and reseed the sample.			
Flow	MGD	Continuous <sup>a</sup>	Metered
CBOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	2 per week	24 hour composite <sup>b</sup>
CBOD <sup>e</sup> <sub>5</sub>	lbs/day <sup>e</sup>	2 per week	24 hour composite <sup>b</sup>
CBOD <sub>5</sub>	% removal	2 per week	24 hour composite <sup>b</sup>
TSS	mg/L	2 per week	24 hour composite <sup>b</sup>
TSS <sup>e</sup>	lbs/day <sup>e</sup>	2 per week	24 hour composite <sup>b</sup>
TSS	% removal	2 per week	24 hour composite <sup>b</sup>
Fecal Coliform	Organisms /100 ml	2 per week	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Ammonia (as NH3-N)		2 per week	24 hour composite <sup>b</sup>
Dissolved oxygen		Daily	Grab <sup>d</sup>
pH	Standard Units	Daily	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Temperature	°C	Daily	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Priority Pollutants (PP) - metals	µg/L <sup>h</sup>	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L <sup>h</sup>	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
PP – Acid-extractable compounds	µg/L <sup>h</sup>	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
PP – Base-neutral compounds	µg/L <sup>h</sup>	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Temperature grab sampling must occur when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum			

<p>temperature which is usually in the late afternoon. If temperature is measured continuously, the Permittee must determine and report a daily maximum from half-hour measurements in a 24-hour period. To determine the daily average, use the temperature on the half-hour from the chart for the twenty-four (24) hour period and calculate the average of the values. Continuous monitoring instruments must achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees C and the Permittee must verify accuracy annually.</p>			
<p><b>(5) Permit Application Requirements – Final Wastewater Effluent<sup>g</sup></b></p>			
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L N	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Nitrate plus Nitrite N	mg/L N	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Oil and Grease	mg/L	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L P	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Total Hardness	mg/L	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Cyanide	µg/L <sup>h</sup>	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L <sup>h</sup>	March, July and October 2012	Grab <sup>d</sup>
<p>The Permittee must record and report the wastewater treatment plant flow discharged on the day it collects the sample for priority pollutant testing with the discharge monitoring report.</p>			
<sup>a</sup>	<p>Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must sample three times during the day 4 hours apart when continuous monitoring is not possible.</p>		
<sup>b</sup>	<p>24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.</p>		
<sup>c</sup>	<p>Calculate the Percent (%) removal of BOD and TSS using the following algorithm (concentrations in mg/L): (Average Monthly Influent Concentration - Average Monthly Effluent Concentration)/Average Monthly Influent Concentration.</p>		
<sup>d</sup>	<p>Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.</p>		
<sup>e</sup>	<p>Calculation means figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following</p>		

	formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in MGD) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lbs/day
f	Wastewater Influent means the raw sewage flow and must be sampled at the headworks of the treatment plant excluding any side-stream returns from inside the plant.
g	Final Effluent means wastewater which is exiting, or has exited, the last treatment process or operation. Typically, this is after or at the exit from the chlorine contact chamber or other disinfection process.
h	<p>See Appendix A for the required detection (DL) or quantitation (QL) levels.</p> <p>Report single analytical values below detection as “less than (detection level)” where (detection level) is the numeric value specified in attachment A.</p> <p>Report single analytical values between the agency-required detection and quantitation levels with qualifier code of j following the value.</p> <p>To calculate the average value (monthly average):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.</li> <li>• For values reported below detection, use one-half the detection value if the lab detected the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.</li> <li>• For values reported below detection, use zero if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period. 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 MDL and a QL to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.</li> </ul>

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. The Permittee must conduct representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions that may affect 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.

C. Flow Measurement

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.

2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.
3. If the Permittee uses micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors it must calibrate the devices 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 which are certified by the manufacturer.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
5. Calibrate these devices at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
6. Calibrate flow monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

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.

### **S3. REPORTING AND RECORDING REQUIREMENTS**

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

A. Reporting

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

1. Submit monitoring results each month.
2. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology.
3. Submit DMR forms monthly whether or not the facility was discharging. If the facility did not discharge during a given monitoring period, submit the form as

required with the words "NO DISCHARGE" entered in place of the monitoring results.

4. Ensure that DMR forms are postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring period, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
5. Submit priority pollutant analysis data no later than forty-five (45) days following the monitoring.
6. Send report(s) to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator  
Department of Ecology  
Eastern Regional Office  
4601 North Monroe Street  
Spokane, WA 99205-1295

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters must include the following information: 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. Analytical results from samples sent to a contract laboratory must include information on the chain of custody, the analytical method, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

**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.

**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.

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.

E. Reporting Permit Violations

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

- a. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
- b. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within thirty (30) days of sampling.

1. Immediate Reporting

The Permittee must report any failure of the disinfection system immediately to the Department of Ecology's Regional Office 24-hr. number listed below:

**Eastern Regional Office      509-329-3400**

The Permittee must report any failure of the disinfection system, any collection system overflows, or any plant bypass discharging to a waterbody used as a source of drinking water immediately to the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, Drinking Water Program at the numbers listed below:

**Eastern Regional Office      509-329-3400**  
**Department of Health      360-521-0323 (business hours)**  
**Drinking Water Program    360-481-4901 (after business hours)**

2. Twenty-four-hour Reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at 509-329-3400, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

- a. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under subpart 1, above.
- b. Any unanticipated **bypass** that exceeds any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., “Bypass Procedures”).
- c. Any **upset** that exceeds any effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, “Upset”).
- d. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
- e. 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.

3. 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 event required to be reported under subparts 1 or 2, above. The written submission must contain:

- a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected.
- d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- e. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

4. Waiver of Written Reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in subpart 3, above, on a case-by-case basis upon request if a timely oral report has been received.

5. 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 paragraph E.3, 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.

6. Report Submittal

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

F. Other Reporting

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.

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. FACILITY LOADING**

A. Design Criteria

The flows or waste loads for the permitted facility must not exceed the following design criteria:

**Design Criteria for Clarkston WWTP.**

Parameter	Design Quantity
Annual average flow	2.00 MGD
Maximum Month flow	2.20 MGD
Maximum Day flow	2.60 MGD
Peak Hour flow	5.20 MGD
Annual Average BOD <sub>5</sub> influent loading	3,600 lb./day
Maximum Month BOD <sub>5</sub> influent loading	4,700 lb./day

Maximum Day BOD <sub>5</sub> influent loading	7,200 lb./day
Annual Average TSS influent loading	4,000 lb./day
Maximum Month TSS influent loading	4,600 lb./day
Maximum Day TSS influent loading	8,000 lb./day
Design population equivalent (year 2010)	20,000

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B. Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity

The Permittee must submit a plan and a schedule for continuing to maintain capacity to Ecology when:

1. The actual flow or waste load reaches 85 percent of any one of the design criteria in S4.A for three consecutive months.
2. The projected increase would reach design capacity within five years.

The plan and schedule for continuing to maintain capacity must be sufficient to achieve the effluent limits and other conditions of this permit. This plan must identify any of the following actions or any other actions necessary to meet the objective of maintaining capacity.

- a. Analysis of the present design, including the introduction of any process modifications that would establish the ability of the existing facility to achieve the effluent limits and other requirements of this permit at specific levels in excess of the existing design criteria specified in paragraph A, above.
- b. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system.
- c. Limitation on future sewer extensions or connections or additional waste loads.
- d. Modification or expansion of facilities necessary to accommodate increased flow or waste load.
- e. Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads to allow for increasing sanitary flow or waste load.

Engineering documents associated with the plan must meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-060, "Engineering Report," and be approved by Ecology prior to any construction.

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee must 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.

D. Notification of New or Altered Sources

1. The Permittee must submit written notice to Ecology whenever any new discharge or a substantial change in volume or character of an existing discharge into the POTW is proposed which:
  - a. Would interfere with the operation of, or exceed the design capacity of, any portion of the POTW;
  - b. Is not part of an approved general sewer plan or approved plans and specifications; or
  - c. Would be subject to pretreatment standards under 40 CFR Part 403 and Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act.
2. This notice must include an evaluation of the POTW's ability to adequately transport and treat the added flow and/or waste load, the quality and volume of effluent to be discharged to the POTW, and the anticipated impact on the Permittee's effluent [40 CFR 122.42(b)].

E. Wasteload Assessment

1. The Permittee must conduct an annual assessment of their influent flow and waste load and submit a report to Ecology by **March 1, 2010**, and annually thereafter.
2. The report must contain the following:
  - i. an indication of compliance or noncompliance with the permit effluent limits;
  - ii. a comparison between the existing and design monthly average, peak flows,
  - iii. Ammonia, CBOD, and total suspended solids loadings; and (except for the first report) the percentage change in these parameters since the previous report.
  - iv. The report must also state the present and design population or population equivalent, projected population growth rate, and the estimated date upon which the design capacity is projected to be reached, according to the most restrictive of the parameters above.
3. Ecology may modify the interval for review and reporting if it determines that a different frequency is sufficient.

## **S5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that 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.

### **A. Certified Operator**

This permitted facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington for at least a Class III plant. This operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class II plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

### **B. O & M Program**

The Permittee must:

1. Institute an adequate operation and maintenance program for the entire sewage system.
2. Keep maintenance records on all major electrical and mechanical components of the treatment plant, as well as the sewage system and pumping stations. Such records must clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and must show the frequency and type of maintenance performed.
3. Make maintenance records available for inspection at all times.

### **C. Short-term Reduction**

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

If a Permittee contemplates a reduction in the level of treatment that would cause a violation of permit discharge limits on a short-term basis for any reason, and such reduction cannot be avoided, the Permittee must:

1. Give written notification to Ecology, if possible, thirty (30) days prior to such activities.
2. Detail the reasons for, length of time of, and the potential effects of the reduced level of treatment.

This notification does not relieve the Permittee of its obligations under this permit.

D. Electrical Power Failure

The Permittee must ensure that adequate safeguards prevent the discharge of untreated wastes or wastes not treated in accordance with the requirements of this permit during electrical power failure at the treatment plant and/or sewage lift stations. Adequate safeguards include, but are not limited to: alternate power sources, standby generator(s), or retention of inadequately treated wastes.

For Reliability Class II - The Permittee must maintain Reliability Class II (EPA 430/9-74-001) at the wastewater treatment plant: Reliability Class II requires a backup power source sufficient to operate all vital components and critical lighting and ventilation during peak wastewater flow conditions. Vital components used to support the secondary processes (i.e., mechanical aerators or aeration basin air compressors) need not be operable to full levels of treatment, but must be sufficient to maintain the biota.

E. Prevent Connection of Inflow

The Permittee must strictly enforce its sewer ordinances and not allow the connection of inflow (roof drains, foundation drains, etc.) to the sanitary sewer system.

F. 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.

Bypass is authorized if it is 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 which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit.

This bypass is permitted only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

- b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
    - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
    - Retention of untreated wastes.
    - Stopping production.
    - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
    - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
  - c. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in condition S3E 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.

G. Operations and Maintenance Manual

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual.
2. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
3. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-080 (1) through (5), the O&M Manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for cleanup in the event of wastewater system upset or failure.
2. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
3. 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).
4. The treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.
5. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
6. Directions to staff for O&M for collection system and pump stations.

## S6. PRETREATMENT

### A. General Requirements

The Permittee must work with Ecology to ensure that all commercial and industrial users of the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) comply with the pretreatment regulations in 40 CFR Part 403 and any additional regulations that the Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) may promulgate under Section 307(b) (pretreatment) and 308 (reporting) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

### B. Duty to Enforce Discharge Prohibitions

1. Under 40 CFR 403.5(a), the Permittee must not authorize or knowingly allow the discharge of any pollutants into its POTW which may be reasonably expected to cause pass through or interference, or which otherwise violate general or specific discharge prohibitions contained in 40 CFR Part 403.5 or WAC-173-216-060.
2. The Permittee must not authorize or knowingly allow the introduction of any of the following into their treatment works:
  - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW (including, but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21).
  - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, or greater than 11.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges.
  - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts that could cause obstruction to the flow in sewers or otherwise interfere with the operation of the POTW.
  - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants, (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW.
  - e. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
  - f. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity which may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
  - g. Heat in amounts that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference but in no case heat in such quantities such that the temperature at the POTW headworks exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless Ecology, upon request of the Permittee, approves, in writing, alternate temperature limits.

- h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Permittee.
    - i. Wastewaters prohibited to be discharged to the POTW by the Dangerous Waste Regulations (chapter 173-303 WAC), unless authorized under the Domestic Sewage Exclusion (WAC 173-303-071).
3. The Permittee must also not allow the following discharges to the POTW unless approved in writing by Ecology:
  - a. Noncontact cooling water in significant volumes.
  - b. Stormwater and other direct inflow sources.
  - c. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment, or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the system.
4. The Permittee must notify Ecology if any industrial user violates the prohibitions listed in this section (S6.B), and initiate enforcement action to promptly curtail any such discharge.

C. Wastewater Discharge Permit Required

The Permittee must require all non-domestic discharges to apply for a permit, and may not allow any significant industrial users (SIUs) to discharge wastewater to the Permittee's sewer system until such user has received a wastewater discharge permit from Ecology in accordance with chapter 90.48 RCW and chapter 173-216 WAC.

D. Identification and Reporting of Existing, New, and Proposed Industrial Users

1. The Permittee must take continuous, routine measures to identify all existing, new, and proposed SIUs and potential significant industrial users (PSIUs) discharging or proposing to discharge to the Permittee's sewer system (see Appendix B of the Fact Sheet for definitions).
2. Within 30 days of becoming aware of an unpermitted existing, new, or proposed industrial user who may be an SIU, the Permittee must notify such user by registered mail that, if classified as an SIU, they must apply to Ecology and obtain a State Waste Discharge Permit. The Permittee must send a copy of this notification letter to Ecology within this same 30-day period.
3. The Permittee must also notify all Potential SIUs (PSIUs), as they are identified, that if their classification should change to an SIU, they must apply to Ecology for a State Waste Discharge Permit within 30 days of such change.

E. Industrial User Survey

The Permittee must complete an Industrial User Survey listing all SIUs and PSIUs discharging to the POTW. The Permittee must submit the survey to Ecology by **June 30, 2011**. At a minimum, the Permittee must develop the list of SIUs and PSIUs by means of a telephone book search, a water utility billing records search, and a physical reconnaissance of the service area. Information on PSIUs must include at a minimum: the business name, telephone number, address, description of the industrial process, and the known wastewater volumes and characteristics.

F. Pretreatment Sewer Use Ordinance

The permittee must update the local Sewer Use Ordinance by **June 30, 2013**.

**S7. SOLID WASTES**

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.

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.

**S8. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL**

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by **December 31, 2014**.

**S9. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT – TECHNICAL REPORT**

The City will be required to do a Technical Report directed at investigating causes and proposing solutions to the sporadic high ammonia levels in the effluent. The permittee must submit the Technical Report by **November 30, 2009**.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

### G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.

1. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.

For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

- (i) 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
- (ii) 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.

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

3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

4. 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.

B. 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:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.

2. 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.)
- C. 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.
- D. 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:

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. 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, 40 CFR 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

- A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
  - 1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
  - 2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
  - 3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
  - 4. 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.
  - 5. 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.
  - 6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
  - 7. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
  
- B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
  - 1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
  - 2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
  - 3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
  - 4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
  - 5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
  - 6. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.

7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
- C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
1. 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.
  2. 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 G8) 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; or
- 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 must be construed as excusing 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.

A. Transfers 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 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.

B. Automatic Transfers

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

1. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
2. 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.
3. 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 will 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; and
- 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. 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.

#### **G21. CONTRACT REVIEW**

The Permittee must submit to Ecology any proposed contract for the operation of any wastewater treatment facility covered by this permit. The review is to ensure consistency with chapters 90.46 and 90.48 RCW. In the event that Ecology does not comment within a thirty (30)-day period, the Permittee may assume consistency and proceed with the contract.

## APPENDIX A EFFLUENT CHARACTERIZATION FOR WASHINGTON STATE PRIORITY TOXIC CHEMICALS

EPA 307(A) REF. #	Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) <sup>1,2</sup> µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>1,2</sup> µg/L unless specified	Lowest Criteria Values µg/L unless specified
<b>Conventionals</b>					
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	405.1		2 mg/L	
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	410.1			
	Total Organic Carbon	5310 BCD		1 mg/L	
	Total Suspended Solids	2540 D		10 mg/L	
	Total Ammonia (as N)	4500-NH3- H			
	Flow	Calibrated device			
	Dissolved oxygen	4500-OC			
	Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro- recording devices known as thermistors			
	pH	150.1			
<b>Nonconventionals</b>					
	Bromide (24959-67-9)	4110 B	100	400	
	Chlorine, Total Residual	4500 Cl G	10.0	40.0	7.5
	Color				
	Fecal Coliform				
	Fluoride (16984-48-8)	4500-F E	25	100	
	Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	4500-NO2- I	2.5	10	10,000
	Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N)	4500-NO3- B	6.3	25	
	Ortho-Phosphorus (PO <sub>4</sub> as P)	4500-P G	0.8	3.0	
	Phosphorus, Total (as P)	200.8	0.25	1.0	
	Oil and Grease	1664A	1250	5,000	
	Radioactivity				
	Sulfate (as mg/l SO <sub>4</sub> )	375.2	750	3,000	

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	Sulfide (as mg/l S)	376.1	250	1000	2.0
	Sulfite (as mg/l SO <sub>3</sub> )	4500-SO3B	500	2,000	
	Surfactants	5540 C	2.5	10	
	Total dissolved solids	2540 D			500 mg/L <sup>16</sup>
	Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	0.15	0.6	750
	Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0	
	Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8(mod)	1.0	4.0	
	Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.03	0.12	
	Iron, Total (7439-89-4)	200.8	12.5	50	300
	Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.8(mod)	1.0	4.0	
	Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8(mod)	0.1	0.4	
	Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8(mod)	0.06	0.24	50
	Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8(mod)	0.04	0.16	
	Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8(mod)	0.04	0.16	
<b>Metals, Cyanide &amp; Total Phenols</b>					
114	Antimony, Total (Inorganic) (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.08	0.3	14 <sup>5</sup>
115	Arsenic, Total (dissolved) (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.9	3.6	36 <sup>7</sup>
117	Beryllium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.1	0.4	4 <sup>8</sup>
118	Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.1	0.4	0.37 <sup>3</sup>
	Chromium (hex) dissolved (185-402-99)	200.8	0.4	1.6	10 <sup>7</sup>
119	Chromium, Total (Tri) (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.07	0.28	57.2 <sup>3</sup>
120	Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.03	0.12	3.1 <sup>3</sup>
122	Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.08	0.32	0.54 <sup>3</sup>
123	Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0001	0.0005	0.012 <sup>7</sup>
124	Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.2	0.8	8.2 <sup>3</sup>
125	Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.3	5.2	5 <sup>7</sup>
126	Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.05	0.2	0.32 <sup>3</sup>
127	Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36	1.7 <sup>5</sup>
PSP	Tributyltin (688-73-3)	GC/MS <sup>12</sup>	0.001	0.004	0.0074 <sup>4</sup>
128	Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.3	1.0	32.3 <sup>3</sup>
121	Cyanide, Total (7440-66-6)	335.4	1.3	5	1.0 <sup>7</sup>
PSP	Phenols, Total	420.1	12.5	50	300 <sup>9</sup>

EPA 307(A) REF. #	Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) <sup>1,2</sup> µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>1,2</sup> µg/L unless specified	Lowest Criteria Values µg/L unless specified
<b>Dioxin</b>					
129	2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L	0.000000013 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Volatile Compounds</b>					
002	Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	12.5QL	50	320/780 <sup>5</sup>
003	Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	603	0.5	2.0	0.059/0.66 <sup>5</sup>
004	Benzene (71-43-2)	624	0.07	0.28	5.0 <sup>8</sup>
018	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.25	1.0	0.031 <sup>5</sup>
042	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether (108-60-1)	611/625	0.03	0.10	1400 <sup>5</sup>
047	Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	4.7	19.0	4.3 <sup>5</sup>
006	Carbon tetrachloride (108-90-7)	624/601 or SM6230B	0.12	0.5	0.25 <sup>5</sup>
007	Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	6.0	24.0	680 <sup>5</sup>
016	Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	0.52	2.0	
019	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	50 QL		3540 <sup>10</sup>
023	Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.6	6.4	5.7 <sup>5</sup>
051	Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	0.09	0.36	0.41 <sup>5</sup>
048	Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	SM6200B	0.112	0.45	0.27 <sup>5</sup>
013	1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	4.7	18.8	
010	1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	601	0.03	0.12	0.38 <sup>5</sup>
029	1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	SM6200C	0.035	0.14	0.057 <sup>5</sup>
032	1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	6	24	3 <sup>13</sup>
033	1,3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) (542-75-6)	624	5	20	10 <sup>5</sup>
038	Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	7.2	29.0	3100 <sup>5</sup>
046	Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	1.2	4.8	48 <sup>5</sup>
045	Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	601	0.08	0.32	270000 <sup>13</sup>
044	Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	2.8	11.2	4.7 <sup>5</sup>
015	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	601	0.03	0.12	0.17 <sup>5</sup>
085	Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	SM6200B	0.047	0.19	0.80 <sup>5</sup>
086	Toulene (108-88-3)	624	6	24	6800 <sup>5</sup>
030	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.6	6.4	700 <sup>4</sup>

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011	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	3.8	15.2	200 <sup>8</sup>
014	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	601	0.02	0.08	0.6 <sup>5</sup>
087	Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.9	7.6	2.7 <sup>5</sup>
	Trichlorofluoromethane (75-69-4)	624	0.06	0.24	-
088	Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	0.12	0.48	2 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Acid Compounds</b>					
PSP	Bisphenol A (80-05-7)	625	0.3	1.2	0.9 <sup>13</sup>
024	2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	3.3	13.2	81 <sup>4</sup>
031	2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	2.7	10.8	93 <sup>5</sup>
034	2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	2.7	10.8	380 <sup>4</sup>
060	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	5	20	13.4 <sup>5</sup>
059	2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	42	168	70 <sup>5</sup>
057	2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	3.6	14.4	450 <sup>13</sup>
058	4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	2.4	9.6	600 <sup>13</sup>
PSP	Nonylphenol, total (104-40-5)	625	0.9	5.0	7
022	Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	3.0	12.0	-
064	Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	604 (ECD)	0.005	0.021 <sup>11</sup>	0.28 <sup>5</sup>
065	Phenol (108-95-2)	625	1.5	6.0	21000 <sup>5</sup>
021	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	604(ECD)	0.58	2.3	2.1 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Base/Neutral Compounds</b>					
001	Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	1.9	7.6	670 <sup>6</sup>
077	Acenaphtylene (208-96-8)	625	3.5	14.0	132000 <sup>13</sup>
078	Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	1.9	7.6	9600 <sup>5</sup>
005	Benzidine (92-87-5)	605	0.08	0.32	0.00012 <sup>5</sup>
067	Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	2.5	10.0	1500
072	Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	610	0.013	0.05	0.0028 <sup>5</sup>
PBT	Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3)	610M/625M	0.02	0.08	-
PBT	Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	610M/625M	0.02	0.08	
073	Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.023	0.09	0.0028/0.031 <sup>5</sup>
074	3,4-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(b)fluoranthene) (205-99-2)	610/625	0.018	0.07	
075	11,12-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(k)fluoranthene) (207-08-9)	610/625	0.017	0.07	0.0028/0.031 <sup>5</sup>
079	Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.076	0.30	0.1 <sup>13</sup>

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043	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2	92000 <sup>13</sup>
018	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.2	0.031 <sup>5</sup>
042	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (108-60-1)	625	5.3	21.2	1400 <sup>5</sup>
066	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	2.5	10.0	1.8 <sup>5</sup>
070	Butyl benzyl phthalate	625	0.25	1.0	1500
041	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	1.9	7.6	180 <sup>13</sup>
020	2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	1.9	7.6	1000 <sup>6</sup>
040	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	4.2	16.8	365 <sup>13</sup>
076	Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.15	0.6	0.0028 <sup>5</sup>
PSP	7H-Dibenzo(c,g)carazole (194-59-2)	610M/625M	0.25	1.0	-
PBT	Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
PBT	Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
082	Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3) (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	2.5	10.0	2700 <sup>5</sup>
PBT	Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
PBT	Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0	-
025	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	625	1.9	7.6	2700 <sup>5</sup>
026	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	625	1.9	7.6	400 <sup>5</sup>
027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	625	4.4	17.6	400 <sup>5</sup>
028	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.13	0.52	0.04 <sup>5</sup>
PSP	1,2-Dichloropropane (788-7-5)	624	0.15	0.6	0.50 <sup>6</sup>
070	Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6	23000 <sup>5</sup>
071	Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4	313000 <sup>5</sup>
068	Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	2.5	10.0	2700 <sup>5</sup>
035	2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609	0.01	0.04	0.11 <sup>5</sup>
036	2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.01	0.04	6250 <sup>19</sup>
069	Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	2.5	10.0	3.1 <sup>19</sup>
037	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) (122-66-7)	625	10	40.0	0.04 <sup>5</sup>
039	Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	2.2	8.8	300 <sup>5</sup>
080	Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	1.9	7.6	1300 <sup>5</sup>

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009	Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.05	0.2	0.00075 <sup>5</sup>
052	Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.09	0.36	0.44 <sup>5</sup>
053	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	2.5	10	240 <sup>5</sup>
012	Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	1.6	6.4	1.9 <sup>5</sup>
083	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.043	0.17	0.0028 <sup>6</sup>
054	Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	2.2	8.8	8.4 <sup>5</sup>
PBT	3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0	—
055	Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	1.6	6.4	400 <sup>13</sup>
056	Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	1.9	7.6	17 <sup>5</sup>
PSP	N-Nitrosodibutylamine (924-16-3)	625	10	40	0.005 <sup>15</sup>
PSP	N-Nitrosodiethylamine (55-18-5)	625	10	40	0.0008 <sup>14</sup>
061	N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	0.04	0.15	0.00069 <sup>5</sup>
063	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.12	0.46	0.005 <sup>5</sup>
062	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	1.9	7.6	5 <sup>5</sup>
PSP	Pentachlorobenzene (608-93-5)	625	1.9	7.6	0.154 <sup>6</sup>
PBT	Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6	—
081	Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	5.4	21.6	4 <sup>13</sup>
084	Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	1.9	7.6	960 <sup>5</sup>
008	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	1.9	7.6	35 <sup>6</sup>
<b>GC/MS Fraction - Pesticides</b>					
089	Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.004	0.016	0.00013 <sup>5</sup>
102	alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.003	0.012	0.0039 <sup>5</sup>
103	beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.006	0.024	0.014 <sup>5</sup>
104	gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.009	0.036	0.019 <sup>5</sup>
105	delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.004	0.016	7.0 <sup>13</sup>
091	Chlordane (57-74-9)	608	0.014	0.056	0.00057 <sup>5</sup>
092	4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.012	0.048	0.00059 <sup>5</sup>
093	4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.001	0.003 <sup>11</sup>	0.00059 <sup>5</sup>
094	4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.011	0.044	0.00083 <sup>5</sup>
PSP	Diazinon (333-41-5)	614/1657	0.0013	0.005 <sup>11</sup>	0.17 <sup>4</sup>
090	Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.002	0.008	0.00014 <sup>5</sup>
095	alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.014	0.056	0.0087 <sup>5</sup>
096	beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.004	0.016	0.0087 <sup>5</sup>
097	Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.066	0.26	0.093 <sup>5</sup>

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098	Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.006	0.024	0.0023 <sup>5</sup>
099	Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.023	0.092	0.76 <sup>5</sup>
100	Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.003	0.012	0.00021 <sup>5</sup>
101	Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.083	0.33	0.00010 <sup>5</sup>
PSP	Parathion (56-38-2)	614/1657	0.003	0.01 <sup>11</sup>	0.013 <sup>7</sup>
106	PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	608	0.065	0.26	0.000170 <sup>5</sup>
107	PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	625	36	144	0.000170 <sup>5</sup>
108	PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	625	30	120	0.000170 <sup>5</sup>
109	PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.13	0.5	0.000170 <sup>5</sup>
110	PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.13	0.5	0.000170 <sup>5</sup>
111	PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5	10.5 <sup>13</sup>
112	PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	608	0.13	0.5	0.42 <sup>13</sup>
113	Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.96	0.00073 <sup>5</sup>

PBT - Denotes a State of Washington toxic compound or additional parameter.

PSP – Puget Sound Pollutant

- The DL and QL values were obtained from USEPA Region 10 (as compiled from 40 CFR Part 136), from Ecology Laboratory Manual, or from sources noted by other footnote. USEPA Region 10 compiled their list from the Methods Update Rule (MUR) FR vol. 72, no. 47, Monday, March 12, 2007. Parameter #53 in Table 1c of the MUR was published as 2,3-dinitrophenol which is technically incorrect; parameter #53 should have been listed as 2,4-dinitrophenol and appears corrected here.

Methods have different ways to express detection limits and quantification limits. When a method published sensitivity information it was listed as a detection limit (DL); when a method indicated an instrument detection limit (IDL) that too was identified as a detection limit (DL). When a method was published with method detection limits (MDL) as per 40 CFR 136 Appendix B, then these limits were listed under MDL. When a method published a working or operational concentration range then the lowest value for that range was used to in the column called LLCR or lowest level of the concentration range. When a method published minimum levels, then these were listed under ML. Where only a DL or QL was provided the corresponding QL or DL was estimated by multiplying by 4 (or 0.25).

- 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.

Quantitation Level (QL) is equivalent to EPA’s Minimum Level (ML) which is defined in 40 CFR Part 136 as the minimum level at which the entire GC/MS system must give recognizable mass spectra (background corrected) and acceptable calibration points. These levels were published as proposed in the Federal Register on March 28, 1997.

3. This criterion is dependent upon receiving water characteristics. This value is the aquatic life chronic value at a hardness of 25 mg/l
4. EPA 822-R-03-031
5. Human health criteria as fresh or marine – EPA National Toxic Rule
6. Fresh water aquatic life as Acute or Chronic – EPA recommended values
7. Aquatic life as Acute or Chronic – WAC 173-201A
8. USEPA Drinking Water Criteria
9. Taste and odor criteria
10. No human health based screening levels were available for 2-chloroethylvinyl ether. This value is the surface water screening values derived by U.S. EPA Region 4 Water Management Division. These values were obtained from Water Quality Criteria documents and represent the chronic ambient water quality criteria values for the protection of aquatic life.
11. USGS 2004-5194. Pesticides Detected in Urban Streams in King County, Washington, 1998–2003.
12. Virginia Institute of Marine Science. 1996. A Manual for the Analysis of Butyltins in Environmental Samples.
13. Estimated effect level
14. Report on Carcinogens. 11<sup>th</sup> Edition. National Institute of Health. 2007.
15. EPA Region 10 criteria approval, Warm Springs Confederated Tribes. 2006.
16. chapter WAC 173-200.