

DRAFT 2



Issuance Date: _____
Effective Date: _____
Expiration Date: _____

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. WA0041114**

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Southwest Region Office
PO Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

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.

**Dulcich, Inc. dba Pacific Seafood Group
Pacific Shellfish – Quilcene, LLC
1601 Linger Longer Road (PO Box 327)
Quilcene WA 98376-0327**

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

<p>Facility Location: 1601 Linger Longer Road Quilcene WA 98376-0327</p> <p>Treatment Type: Not applicable</p> <p>Industry Type: Non-finfish (shellfish) hatching and rearing</p>	<p>Receiving Waters: Quilcene Bay (marine)</p> <p>SIC Code: 0273 Animal Aquaculture</p> <p>NAICS Code: 112512 Shellfish Farming and Shellfish Hatcheries</p> <p>Categorical Industry: Not applicable</p>
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Andrew Kolosseus
Southwest Region Section Manager
Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT 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 Reports - DMRs (See monitoring schedule S2)	Quarterly Reporting: Submit 30 days after end of monitoring period; 4/30, 7/30, 10/30, 1/30	TBD, 2024 (TRC Compliance TBD , 2025)
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	One year before permit expiration (TBD)
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5	Best Management Practices Plan and Procedures	1/permit cycle	6 months after effective date (TBD)
S5	Annual Report for Cleaning Chemical Use and Testing Log	Annually	January 30, 2025
S5	Updates/Modifications of Best Management Practices Plan and Procedures	As necessary	Within 30 days of change
S7	Spill Control Plan	1/permit cycle	6 months after effective date (TBD)
S7	Updates/Modifications of the Spill Control Plan	As necessary	Within 30 days of change
S8	Compliance Schedule Milestones 2.1 QAPP for Receiving Waterbody Study for Temperature and Turbidity 2.3 Year One Preliminary Temperature Data Report 2.4 Report on Temperature Balance	1/permit cycle	TBD TBD TBD

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
	2.5 Final Report for Receiving Waterbody Study for Temperature and Turbidity		TBD
	3.1 and 3.2 Alternatives Assessment and Recommendations Report		TBD
S11	Intake Structure Inspection and Report	1/permit cycle	One year before permit expiration (TBD)
S14	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	One year before permit expiration (TBD)
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G21	Compliance Schedules	In accordance with Compliance Schedule (S8)	Reporting no later than 14 days after due dates

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITS

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit. Any pollutant not specifically authorized by this permit in concentrations that cause or contribute to an exceedance of receiving water quality standards established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act or Chapter 173-201A WAC, or groundwater standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) constitutes a violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act.

A. Effluent Limits for Process Water

The Permittee is authorized to discharge continuous flow process wastewater to Quilcene Bay at the permitted locations subject to complying with the following effluent limitations. Effluent limit compliance must be met at the outfall locations indicated below.

Effluent Limits for Process Water to Quilcene Bay (Marine)

Outfall 001 (North)

Latitude: 47.802712 Longitude: -122.867729

Outfall 002 (South)

Latitude: 47.802162 Longitude: -122.867376

Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Temperature	NA	23.0°C ^c
Total Residual Chlorine	NA	13.0 µg/L ^d
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units
Footnote Information		
^a	An average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.	
^b	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. If multiple monitoring events, the daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.	
^c	When measuring temperature continuously, report a daily maximum from half-hour measurements over a 24-hour period. Continuous monitoring instruments must achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees C and the Permittee must verify accuracy	

	annually. If using grab sampling, conduct temperature monitoring when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature, which usually occurs in the late afternoon.
^d	The limit for total residual chlorine is not quantifiable using the 40 CFR Part 136 required method. The minimum level of detection is 50 µg/L. Ecology will use the minimum level of 50 µg/L for compliance evaluation. Permittee must report all values including those that are non-detectable in accordance with S3.A Discharge Monitoring Reports.

B. Mixing Zone Authorization

This permit does not authorize a mixing zone for any parameter currently discharged in effluent at the outfalls described above at this time.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule and the requirements specified in [Appendix A](#). Refer to condition [S3](#) and the [Summary of Permit Submittals](#) table for reporting requirements.

Monitoring of Process Water Discharges to Quilcene Bay

Outfall 001 (North)

Latitude: 47.802712 Longitude: -122.867729

Outfall 002 (South)

Latitude: 47.802162 Longitude: -122.867376

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Data Reporting ^a
Flow	gpd	Continuous ^b	Metered / Recorded	Daily total, monthly average, minimum, & maximum
Temperature ^c	°C	Continuous	Metered / Recorded	Daily maximum, monthly average, minimum, & maximum
pH ^d	standard units	Continuous	Metered / Recorded	Daily minimum & daily maximum
Turbidity	NTU	Monthly	Grab ^e	Measurement Result
Salinity	‰ (per mille)	Monthly	Grab	Measurement Result

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Data Reporting ^a
Total Residual Chlorine ^f	µg/L	Monthly: Compliance monitoring commences TBD , which is one year after effective date in accordance with compliance schedule.	Grab	Measurement Results
Ammonia, Total (as N)	µg/L	Quarterly ^g	8hr composite ^h	Measurement Result
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Quarterly	8hr composite	Measurement Result
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Quarterly	8hr composite	Measurement Result
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Quarterly	8hr composite	Measurement Result

Monitoring Schedule Footnotes/Definitions	
a	Submittals of the DMRs containing the permit required monitoring data are to be done quarterly (i.e., quarterly reporting) within 30 days of the end of the sampling period (Submittal due dates are April 30, July 30, October 30, and January 30). See S3 for details.
b	Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval to record data for the associated data logger must be no greater than 30 minutes.
c	When measuring temperature continuously, report a daily maximum from half-hour measurements over a 24-hour period. Continuous monitoring instruments must achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees C and the Permittee must verify accuracy annually. If using grab sampling, conduct temperature monitoring when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature, which usually occurs in the late afternoon.
d	The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.
e	Grab means an individual sample collected over 15 minutes or less; Represents instantaneous conditions.
f	The limit for total residual chlorine is not quantifiable using the 40 CFR Part 136 required method. The minimum level of detection is 50 µg/L. Ecology will use the minimum level of 50 µg/L for compliance evaluation. Permittee must report all values including those that are non-detectable in accordance with S3.A Discharge Monitoring Reports.

Monitoring Schedule Footnotes/Definitions	
g	Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December, starting TBD .
h	Eight-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over an 8-hour period into a single container and analyzed as one sample. Permittee shall sample at least four times, each time no less than one hour apart in an eight-hour span of time.

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 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) Part 136](#) [or as applicable in [40 CFR subchapter N](#) (Parts 400-471) or [40 CFR Subchapter O](#) (Parts 501-503)] unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

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 devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved Best Management Practice (BMP) plan ([S5](#)) procedures for the device and the wastestream.
3. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the BMP plan ([S5](#)) that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer or stated below, whichever is more frequent.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates. Permittee must use field measurement methods from an approved BMP plan outlined in condition [S5](#).
5. Calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments according to the manufacturer's requirements.
6. Calibrate micro-recording Temperature devices, known as thermistors, using protocols from Standard Operating Procedure EAP080, Version 2.2, Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Freshwater Rivers and Streams (Ecology, 2022). Calibration as specified in this document is not required if the Permittee uses recording devices certified by the manufacturer.

7. Calibrate flow monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
8. Maintain all calibration records for at least three years.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

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

The Permittee shall sign all forms and reports in accordance with the signatory requirements specified in [General Condition G1 \(Signatory Requirements\)](#)

A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

Data collected during the monitoring periods must be recorded and reported on electronic forms called Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit (unless otherwise specified).

The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic DMR form provided by Ecology at the Water Quality Permitting Portal.

To sign up for and learn more information about using the [Water Quality Permitting Portal](#), go to: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>.

2. Record data for each of the parameters indicated in Special Condition S2 and as required by the DMR form. Report a value on each day monitoring occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the form.
3. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
4. Submit DMRs for the parameters at the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule(s) identified below. The Permittee must:

Submit DMRs **quarterly (i.e. quarterly reporting)**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 30th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly DMR reporting records the monitoring periods of January through March, April through June, July through September, and October

through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarterly DMRs by **TBD** for the monitoring quarter beginning on **TBD**.

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

B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals electronic application program (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other permit required submittals or reports by the date specified in the permit. Refer to the table [Summary of Permit Submittals](#) for more information and cross references.

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

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Southwest Regional Office

PO Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

C. Records Retention

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

D. Recording of Results

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

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

E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

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

F. Reporting Permit Violations

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

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

a. Immediate Reporting

The Permittee must immediately report to Ecology and the Department of Health, Shellfish Program (at the numbers listed below), all:

- Failures of the disinfection system.
- Collection system overflows discharging to marine surface waters.
- Plant bypasses discharging to marine surface waters.

Southwest Regional Office	360-407-6300
Department of Health	360-236-3330 (business hours)
Shellfish Program	360-789-8962 (after business hours)

b. Twenty-Four-Hour Reporting

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

- i. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
- ii. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., “Bypass Procedures”).
- iii. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, “Upset”).
- iv. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
- v. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces that are collected and routed to the treatment works.

c. Report Within Five Days

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

- i. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- iii. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
- iv. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

- v. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an 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.

G. Other Reporting

- 1. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) 90.56.280](#) and [chapter 173-303-145 WAC](#). You can obtain further instructions on [How to Report a Spill](#) at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

- 2. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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

H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

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

S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interrupting of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent equality, during non-critical water quality

periods and carry this maintenance out according to the approved O&M Manual or as otherwise approved by Ecology.

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

1. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

- a. Prepare an O&M Manual that meets the requirements of WAC 173-240-150 submit it to Ecology for approval on **TBD** (4 years after effective date/1 year prior to expiration) after the determination of AKART and approval of recommendations in accordance with the compliance schedule (S8).
- b. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes or updates.
- c. Keep Manual at the permitted facility ensuring it is accessible electronically or physically.
- d. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.
- e. Review the manual annually and incorporate in training of new and continuing staff.

2. O&M Manual Components

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M Manual must be consistent with the guidance in Table G1-3 in the [Criteria for Sewage Works Design \(Orange Book\), 2008](#). The O&M Manual must include:

- a. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system or source control upset or failure.
- b. A review of system components which, if failed, could pollute surface water or could impact human health. Provide a procedure for a routine schedule of checking the function of these components.
- c. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
- d. 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).
- e. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
- f. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
- g. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

- h. Include O&M procedures to ensure compliance with the permit limitations and monitoring during use of heat exchangers, media filtration, backup generators, and continuous monitoring equipment.

B. Bypass Procedures

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

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

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

2. Anticipated bypass for non-essential maintenance.

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

- a. If a bypass is for non-essential maintenance, the Permittee must notify Ecology, if possible, at least 10 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
 - A description of the bypass and the reason the bypass is necessary.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the potential impacts from the proposed bypass.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
 - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
 - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in [WAC 173-201A-410](#), if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
 - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the bypass.

- b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.
- c. Ecology will determine if the Permittee has met the conditions of Special Condition S4.B.2.a and b, and consider the following prior to issuing a determination letter, an Administrative Order, or a permit modification as appropriate for an anticipated bypass:
 - If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.
 - If the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to the property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities
 - Retention of untreated wastes
 - Stopping production
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility

S5. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

A. Best Management Practices Plan Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan for source pollution control and practices that have risk to produce an unauthorized discharge. The plan must be submitted for review and approval **six months after the effective date of this permit (TBD)**.

2. Send changes to the Plan to Ecology. At least 30 days prior to implementation, submit to Ecology any proposed revision or modification for review.
3. Comply with the Plan and any modifications throughout the term of the permit.
4. Review the Plan annually and incorporate in training of continuing staff and onboarding of new staff members.

B. BMP Plan Components

The BMP plan shall include operating procedures and practices, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, drainage from raw material storage, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state.

At a minimum, the permittee must submit a BMP Plan and implement procedures for the following components:

1. Standard operation procedure (SOP) for Tank Cleaning, Chemical Use, and Total Residual Chlorine Testing/Reporting.

An SOP must be developed to describe the process used to clean, disinfect, neutralize, test, monitor and report cleaning wastes for all tanks that are connected and discharge to the outfalls. including for algae culturing, larvae, broodstock, cultch, and single-seed operations. All cleaning wastes must be monitored in accordance with the monitoring schedule (S2) and the approved SOP. The procedure must be written so any staff member can be trained and replicate the activity without risk of discharging cleaning wastes without adequate neutralization. The following are requirements:

- a. Tank Cleaning Procedure:

- Steps must be listed in order of operation and clearly state when the discharge can occur and include recording each event in the Cleaning Residual Chemical Use and Testing Log.
- The procedure must include directions of how to use sodium hypochlorite at the specified concentration and volume with the corresponding concentration and quantities (volume and/or weight) of neutralization agent (either hydrogen peroxide or sodium thiosulfate) to be added for successful neutralization based on the working concentration of the hypochlorite.
- If either the hypochlorite or the neutralizing agent working solutions need to be made from stock salts or concentrated liquid, include the procedure to create the working solutions.
- Calculations need to identify whether it is based on freshwater and marine water.

- b. Tank Cleaning Chemical Use and Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Testing Logs

- Must become operational when BMP plan is submitted.
 - Each log must be uniquely labelled for the group of tanks being cleaned. Include labelling scheme and the corresponding group of tanks or section of the hatchery the logs will record in BMP plan. Logs can be either paper or electronic.
 - Permittee must maintain onsite for each operation or set of tanks a chemical log for all disinfection, cleaning and neutralization activity. This log must record every cleaning event and may be organized or stored individually for each operation or section of the hatchery. Log(s) must be available for inspection and reporting.
 - The log must record each event with a date and person performing the task, the name of the disinfectant used, the volume used, the total volume of wash water produced, the name and volume or weight of neutralizing chemical used, and the field test results.
 - Record every cleaning event and corresponding field test in log. To assure field tests are producing accurate results, compliance testing must be done in accordance with the monitoring schedule (Special Condition S2) by an accredited lab and compliance methodology (i.e., 40 CFR Part 136 approved method) for total residual chlorine. These compliance results are reported both in the logs and through the DMRs.
 - Use a sufficiently sensitive testing method to report to the minimum level of 50 µg/L or lower if possible. Report all non-detectable values using the procedures in Section S3.A Discharge Monitoring Reports.
 - Submit summary of logs annually by January 30th. (First due January 30, 2025.)
- c. Testing Procedures for Field and Compliance Monitoring of Total Residual Chlorine
- Create an SOP for field testing and compliance monitoring procedure.
 - Specify the field monitoring test method and materials needed, and process involved for staff to perform the test. The SOPs must be written based on the field kit directions and written in a manner for staff to perform field tests accurately and with precision. Include preparation and calibration steps. The procedure describes how each tank cleaning event will be tested and results recorded.
 - Include steps for compliance testing specifying the procedure to sample (when and how), the accredited test method being used, and the accredited lab performing and reporting results.

2. Lab Equipment and Surface Cleaning Procedures

Develop and follow SOP that identifies the practices of using chemicals for the cleaning of equipment and surfaces in any Department and respective lab. Include

what quantities and concentrations allowed and that may be disposed of in the drains of the lab that lead to an outfall. Include use of any detergent, acid or alcohol and the frequency of use.

3. Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Reporting Procedures:

Develop and follow an SOP that identifies the hatchery procedures for prevention and reporting for aquatic invasive species. The procedure must include steps the hatchery takes from the point of procurement through the rearing and sale of all aquatic species.

4. Stormwater Runoff Management Practices

Identify practices to manage or prevent contamination of stormwater. BMPs include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent stormwater contamination.

The Permittee must comply with all applicable Operational, Structural, and Source Control BMPs in the Department of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington; Volume IV (2019). Find the Western Wastewater Stormwater Management Manual at this link: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/ezshare/wq/Permits/Flare/2019SWMMWW/2019SWM MWW.htm>.

S6. SOLID WASTES CONTROL

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 (AKART), nor allow such leachate to cause violation of 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 water.

S7. SPILL CONTROL PLAN

A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology a Spill Control Plan for the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned release of pollutants **six months after the effective date of this permit (TBD)**.
2. Send changes to the Plan to Ecology. At least 30 days prior to implementation, submit to Ecology any proposed revision or modification for review.

- 3. Comply with the Plan and any modifications throughout the term of the permit.
- 4. Review the manual annually and incorporate in training of continuing staff and onboarding of new staff members.

B. Spill Control Plan Components

The Spill Control Plan must include the following:

- 1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as a Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site that may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching State’s waters. *This shall include chemicals stored on site for preconditioning, cleaning, disinfection, and neutralization.*
- 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. Approval of the Spill Control Plan with respect to this requirement does not constitute approval of the plans and manuals with respect to the underlying requirement.

S8. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

By the dates listed below, the Permittee must complete the following tasks. See [G21](#) for further reporting requirements regarding compliance and noncompliance. A report of noncompliance must include at a minimum the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken to return the task to the established schedule.

Compliance Schedule

Tasks		Date Due
1. Lab accreditation, method approval, and compliance monitoring for total residual chlorine (see condition S2. Monitoring Requirements)		
1.1	Receive method approval and lab accreditation. Accreditation support and application information can be found out at the website https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Laboratory-Accreditation/Applying-for-laboratory-accreditation	TBD (one year after effective)

Tasks		Date Due
1.2	Commence total residual chlorine compliance testing, monitoring, and reporting	TBD (one year after effective)
2. Quilcene Bay Receiving Waterbody Studies for Temperature and Turbidity (see condition S10.)		
2.1	Prepare and submit Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for ECY approval	TBD (6 months after effective)
2.2	Monitoring commences and data collection active in accordance with QAPP and condition S10.	TBD (2 years after effective)
2.3	For Temperature only: Year One Preliminary Data Report (include raw data)	TBD (3 years after issuance)
2.4	Final Report (include raw data) for Temperature and Turbidity of Quilcene Bay	TBD (4 years after issuance)
3. Submit Engineering Report(s) that include the following evaluations with recommendations, basic plan drawings, and preliminary specifications. See condition S9 for submittal requirements. An Engineering Report can be submitted as one or as individual reports per task described below.		
3.1	Report an alternatives assessment and recommendation(s) for the treatment or removal of tank cleaning waste solids. Alternatives can be identified by type of tank or rearing vessel. Include recommendations for the technology-based limits derived from implementation of the recommended alternative, a comparison to effluent standards in WAC 173-221A-100 for fish hatchery solids, and the relevant water quality based-effluent limits and criteria. The report shall include characterization of each tank or rearing vessel type of cleaning waste residual solids concentrations, volumes, and frequency for algae culturing, larval shellfish, single seed, cultch, and broodstock. Characterization must include eight replicates for each tank or rearing vessel category using the parameters settleable solids (SS), total suspended solids (TSS), and turbidity. Include physical description of solids to include larger debris like shell hash or other leftovers from cleaning.	TBD (3 years after effective)
3.2	Report an alternatives assessment and recommendation(s) for the treatment or removal of solids from media filter backwash.	TBD (3 years after effective)

S9. ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS

The Permittee must prepare approvable Engineering Report(s) and related documents in accordance with [Chapter 173-240 WAC](#) to address all relevant action items under task 3 in the Compliance Schedule ([S8](#)). The Permittee must submit the engineering documents

including basic design drawings, plans, and specifications to Ecology for review and approval in accordance with the schedule in Special Condition 8, the Compliance Schedule (S8).

In addition to the electronic copy required by Special Condition S3.B, the Permittee must submit one full-size paper copy to Ecology for its use to the address listed in Special Condition S3.B. If the Permittee wants Ecology to provide a stamped approved copy, it must submit an additional paper copy (total of two paper copies).

For other action requiring the submittal of an Engineering Report and engineering documents, see General Conditions G4 and G5.

S10. RECEIVING WATERBODY STUDIES

A. Temperature

In accordance with the compliance schedule, (S8, task 2), the permittee must conduct a Receiving Waterbody Study to determine the seasonal background temperature conditions of Quilcene Bay at the hatchery location. The study must collect hydrologic spatial and temporal data for a duration of two years that characterize the bay for temperature background conditions and effluent heat load. Data to be evaluated must include continuous monitoring data (temperature and flow) from the two discharges (Outfalls 001-North and 002-South). The study must include ambient and bay water influent temperature data collected synoptically with effluent data for complete evaluation. In addition, the study must include a summary of the freshwater streams and river inputs (daily flow and temperature), bay retention time, seasonal stratification, other covariates affecting ambient temperature, and the bathymetry at locations of proposed submerged outfalls.

To determine the efficacy of the study results, the Permittee must:

1. Submit a Sampling Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for review and approval by the date specified in the [Compliance Schedule \(S8\)](#) for Task 2.1.

Prepare the QAPP and conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with the guidelines given in Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies, Ecology Publication 04-03-030 (<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/0403030.pdf>). A template Quality Assurance Plan Specific for Temperature is available at <https://ecology.wa.gov/Asset-Collections/Doc-Assets/Water-quality/Water-Quality-Permits/Guidance/QAPPIndustrialtemplate>

Conduct all sampling and analysis in accordance with the approved Quality Assurance Project Plan.

2. For Temperature Data:

Use micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors to measure Temperature and procedures outlined in Ecology's Standard Operating Procedure EAP080, Version 2.2, Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Freshwater Rivers and Streams, (<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2203216.html>).

Calibrate the devices as specified in this document unless using recording devices certified by the manufacturer. Ecology does not require manufacture-specific

equipment as given in this document; however, if the Permittee wishes to use measuring devices from another company, it must demonstrate the accuracy is equivalent.

Set the recording devices to record at one-half hour intervals.

3. For Temperature Reporting:

Submit Preliminary and Final Data Reports in accordance with the [Compliance Schedule \(S8\)](#). Submit reports **TBD** after first year and last year of data collection. This is to include individual ambient stations, influent, and effluent.

Temperature must be reported indicating the daily maximum, seven-day running average of the daily maximums, and the monthly maximum of the seven-day running average. The model Quality Assurance Plan shows an example of these calculations. Include a determination of heat load added to discharge in comparing the influent data to the effluent discharges. Include with each report an electronic submittal of the raw data that include temperature recordings and location data for all ambient stations, influent, and effluent. Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) an Excel CSV file of the raw temperature data for each year and location. Send the file(s) and placement logs to Ecology with the preliminary and final temperature reports. The placement logs should include the following information for both thermistor deployment and retrieval: date, time, temperature device manufacturer ID, location, depth, whether it measured air or water temperature, and any other details that may explain data anomalies.

4. Additionally, in accordance with the compliance schedule, report on temperature balance for both outfalls and internal processes including headbox overflows, flow-through, and static renewal waters.

B. Turbidity

In accordance with the compliance schedule, (S8, task 2), the Permittee must collect receiving water information necessary to determine if the effluent has a reasonable potential to cause a violation of the Water Quality Standards. If reasonable potential exists, Ecology will use the study information to calculate effluent limits.

The Permittee must:

1. Submit a Sampling and Quality Assurance Plan for Ecology review and approval by date specified in the Compliance Schedule (S8) for Task 2.1. Prepare all Quality Assurance Plans in accordance with the Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies, Publication 04-03-030 (Ecology, 2016).
2. Conduct all sampling and analysis in accordance with the approved Quality Assurance Project Plan.
 - a. Locate the receiving water sampling locations outside the zone of influence of the effluent.
 - b. Use sampling station accuracy requirements of ± 20 meters.

- c. Collect at least 12 receiving water samples and analyze the samples for turbidity, TSS, TOC, BOD₅, pH, and salinity representative of each calendar month.
 - d. Conduct all chemical analysis using the methods and detection levels identified in Appendix A.
3. Submit data to Ecology's Environmental Information System (EIM). Data must be submitted to EIM according to the instructions on the EIM website. The EIM website provides information on submitting data, and a link to the EIM Help Center.
 4. Submit the final report, summarizing the results of the study to Ecology by date specified in the [Compliance Schedule \(S8\)](#). The final report must document when the data was successfully loaded into EIM.

Any subsequent sampling and analysis must also meet these requirements. The Permittee may conduct a cooperative receiving water study with other NPDES Permittees discharging in the same vicinity.

S11. WATER SOURCE INTAKE STRUCTURES AND SCREEN REPORT

The permittee must:

1. Conduct an inspection of all intakes.
2. Determine the presence of and report screen size (i.e., mesh size and construction).
3. Install screens if determined they are not present.
4. Provide engineering drawings (as-built drawings) of all intakes with respective screens.

Reporting must follow "Cooling water intake structure data" reporting requirements described in 40 CFR 122.21(r)(3). The report with engineering drawings must be submitted twelve months before permit expiration: **TBD**

S12. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL OR MODIFICATION FOR FACILITY CHANGES

Permit Renewal: The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit twelve months before permit expiration: **TBD**

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS**G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS**

- A. All applications 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:
 - a. 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
 - b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing the other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 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 municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

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

- 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 G1.B., above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G1.B., 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 a 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 Part 122.62](#), [40 CFR Part 122.64](#), or [WAC 173-220-150](#) according to the procedures of [40 CFR Part 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. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment or contributes to Water Quality Standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by modification or termination.

5. A change in any condition requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.
 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 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. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to [40 CFR Part 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 Part 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by the permit constitutes a violation.

G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than 180 days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in:

- A. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to [40 CFR 122.29\(b\)](#).
- B. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
- C. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of 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, a new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an Engineering Report and detailed Plans and Specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering Reports, Plans, and Specifications must be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approval plans.

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes ordinances, or regulations.

G7. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

A. Transfer by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR Part 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under [40 CFR Part 122.63\(d\)](#), 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 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 Part 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 re-suspended 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

The other requirements of [40 CFR Part 122.41](#) and [40 CFR Part 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 VIOLATION PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit may incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to \$10,000 for each such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. UPSET

Definition – “Upset” means an exception incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- A. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
- B. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset.
- C. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S3.F.
- D. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Special Condition S3.F. of this permit.

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

G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

G17. DUTY TO COMPLY

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

G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

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

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

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

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

The Permittee belonging to the categories of existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silviculture must notify Ecology as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- A. 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:”
 1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L)
 2. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for Acrolein and Acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-Dinitrophenol and 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol; and 1 mg/L for Antimony.
 3. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.21\(g\)\(7\)](#).
 4. The level established by the Director in accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44 \(f\)](#).
- B. 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:”
 1. Five hundred (500) µg/L
 2. One (1) mg/L for Antimony
 3. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
 4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(f).

G21. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

REFERENCES

- Doneker, R. L., & Jirka, G. H. (2007). *CORMIX User Manual: A Hydrodynamic Mixing Zone Model and Decision Support System for Pollutant Discharges into Surface Waters, EPA-823-K-07-001*. Retrieved from <http://www.mixzon.com/downloads/>
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APPENDIX A - List of Pollutants with Analytical Methods, Detection Limits and Quantitation Levels

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

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

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

If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a quantitation limit (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

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

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

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

Table 1: Conventional Pollutants

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

Table 2: Nonconventional Pollutants

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH ₃ -B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Barium Total	7440-39-3	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)		EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron, Total	7440-42-8	200.8	2.0	10.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand		SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Chloride		SM4500-CI B/C/D/E and SM4110 B		Sample and limit dependent
Chlorine, Total Residual		SM4500 CI G		50.0
Cobalt, Total	7440-48-4	200.8	0.05	0.25
Color		SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Dissolved oxygen		SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ $\mu\text{g/L}$ <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² $\mu\text{g/L}$ <i>Unless specified</i>
E.coli		SM 9221B, 9221F, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Enterococci		EPA 1600 SM 9230B, 9230C, 9230D	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Flow		Calibrated device		
Fluoride	16984-48-8	SM4500-F E	25	100
Hardness, Total		SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃
Iron, Total	7439-89-6	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total	7439-95-4	200.7	10	50
Manganese, Total	7439-96-5	200.8	0.1	0.5
Molybdenum, Total	7439-98-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)		SM4500-NO ₃ - E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)		SM4500-N _{org} B/C and SM4500NH ₃ - B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
NWTPH Dx ⁴		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx ⁵		Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Salinity		SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids		SM2540 -F		Sample and limit dependent
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)		SM4500-P E/F/G	3	10
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)		SM4500-S ² F/D/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)		SM4500-SO ₃ B		2 mg/L

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)		Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C
Tin, Total	7440-31-5	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total	7440-32-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Total Coliform		SM 9221B SM 9222B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Total Organic Carbon		SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Dissolved solids		SM2540 C		20 mg/L

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Table 3: Metals, Cyanide & Total Phenols

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Antimony, Total	114	7440-36-0	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total	115	7440-38-2	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total	117	7440-41-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved	119	18540-29-9	SM3500-Cr C	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total	123	7439-97-6	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total	125	7782-49-2	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total	127	7440-28-0	200.8	0.09	0.36

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	121		SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	121		SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	65		EPA 420.1		50

Table 4: Acid Compounds

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

Table 5: Volatile Compounds

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Acrolein	2	107-02-8	624.1	5	10
Acrylonitrile	3	107-13-1	624.1	1.0	2.0

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Benzene	4	71-43-2	624.1	4.4	13.2
Bromoform	47	75-25-2	624.1	4.7	14.1
Carbon tetrachloride	6	56-23-5	624.1/601 or SM6230B	2.8	8.4
Chlorobenzene	7	108-90-7	624.1	6.0	18.0
Chloroethane	16	75-00-3	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	19	110-75-8	624.1	1.0	2.0
Chloroform	23	67-66-3	624.1 or SM6210B	1.6	4.8
Dibromochloromethane (chlordibromomethane)	51	124-48-1	624.1	3.1	9.3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	25	95-50-1	624.1	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	26	541-73-1	624.1	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	27	106-46-7	624.1	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane	48	75-27-4	624.1	2.2	6.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	13	75-34-3	624.1	4.7	14.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	107-06-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1-Dichloroethylene	29	75-35-4	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,2-Dichloropropane	32	78-87-5	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) ⁶	33	542-75-6	624.1	5.0	15.0
Ethylbenzene	38	100-41-4	624.1	7.2	21.6
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	46	74-83-9	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	45	74-87-3	624.1	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride	44	75-09-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	15	79-34-5	624.1	6.9	20.7
Tetrachloroethylene	85	127-18-4	624.1	4.1	12.3
Toluene	86	108-88-3	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (Ethylene dichloride)	30	156-60-5	624.1	1.6	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	71-55-6	624.1	3.8	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	14	79-00-5	624.1	5.0	15.0

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Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

Table 6: Base/Neutral Compounds (Compounds in Bold are Ecology PBTS)

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Acenaphthene	1	83-32-9	625.1	1.9	5.7
Acenaphthylene	77	208-96-8	625.1	3.5	10.5
Anthracene	78	120-12-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Benzidine	5	92-87-5	625.1	44	132
Benzyl butyl phthalate	67	85-68-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)anthracene	72	56-55-3	625.1	7.8	23.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4
Benzo(j)fluoranthene ⁷		205-82-3	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene		189-55-9	625	1.3	5.0
Benzo(a)pyrene	73	50-32-8	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	79	191-24-2	610/625.1	4.1	12.3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	43	111-91-1	625.1	5.3	15.9
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	18	111-44-4	611/625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)Ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether) ¹⁰	42	108-60-1	625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	66	117-81-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	41	101-55-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	91-58-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	40	7005-72-3	625.1	4.2	12.6
Chrysene	76	218-01-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine		226-36-8	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine		224-42-0	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	82	53-70-3	625.1	2.5	7.5
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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	28	91-94-1	605/625.1	16.5	49.5
Diethyl phthalate	70	84-66-2	625.1	1.9	5.7
Dimethyl phthalate	71	131-11-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Di-n-butyl phthalate	68	84-74-2	625.1	2.5	7.5
2,4-dinitrotoluene	35	121-14-2	609/625.1	5.7	17.1
2,6-dinitrotoluene	36	606-20-2	609/625.1	1.9	5.7
Di-n-octyl phthalate	69	117-84-0	625.1	2.5	7.5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	37	122-66-7	1625B/625.1	5.0	20
Fluoranthene	39	206-44-0	625.1	2.2	6.6
Fluorene	80	86-73-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobenzene	9	118-74-1	612/625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobutadiene	52	87-68-3	625.1	0.9	2.7
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	53	77-47-4	1625B/625.1	2.0	4.0
Hexachloroethane	12	67-72-1	625.1	1.6	4.8
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	83	193-39-5	610/625.1	3.7	11.1
Isophorone	54	78-59-1	625.1	2.2	6.6
3-Methyl cholanthrene		56-49-5	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene	55	91-20-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Nitrobenzene	56	98-95-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	61	62-75-9	607/625.1	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	63	621-64-7	607/625.1	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	62	86-30-6	625.1	1.0	2.0
Perylene		198-55-0	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene	81	85-01-8	625.1	5.4	16.2
Pyrene	84	129-00-0	625.1	1.9	5.7
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8	120-82-1	625.1	1.9	5.7

Table 7: Dioxin

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

Table 8: Pesticides/PCBS

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Aldrin	89	309-00-2	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
alpha-BHC	102	319-84-6	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
beta-BHC	103	319-85-7	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	104	58-89-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
delta-BHC	105	319-86-8	608.3	9.0 ng/L	27 ng/L
Chlordane ⁸	91	57-74-9	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
4,4'-DDT	92	50-29-3	608.3	12 ng/L	36 ng/L
4,4'-DDE	93	72-55-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
4,4' DDD	94	72-54-8	608.3	11ng/L	33 ng/L
Dieldrin	90	60-57-1	608.3	2.0 ng/L	6.0 ng/L
alpha-Endosulfan	95	959-98-8	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
beta-Endosulfan	96	33213-65-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
Endosulfan Sulfate	97	1031-07-8	608.3	66 ng/L	198 ng/L
Endrin	98	72-20-8	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
Endrin Aldehyde	99	7421-93-4	608.3	23 ng/L	70 ng/L
Heptachlor	100	76-44-8	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
Heptachlor Epoxide	101	1024-57-3	608.3	83 ng/L	249 ng/L
PCB-1242 ⁹	106	53469-21-9	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1254	107	11097-69-1	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1221	108	11104-28-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1232	109	11141-16-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1248	110	12672-29-6	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1260	111	11096-82-5	608.3	0.065	0.195

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Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
PCB-1016 ⁹	112	12674-11-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
Toxaphene	113	8001-35-2	608.3	240 ng/L	720 ng/L

ANALYTICAL METHODS

1. **Detection level (DL)** – or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
2. **Quantitation Level (QL)** – also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to $(1, 2, \text{ or } 5) \times 10^n$, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).
Also Given As: The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).
3. **Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand** – method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B. **Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range OR NWTPH Dx** – [Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf)
4. **Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range OR NWTPH Dx** – [Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf)
5. **Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range OR NWTPH Gx** – [Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf)
6. **1, 3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers)** – You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).
7. **Total Benzofluoranthenes** – Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.
8. **Chlordane** – You may report alpha-chlordane (5103-71-9) and gamma-chlordane (5103-74-2) in place of chlordane (57-74-9). If you report alpha and gamma-chlordane, the DL/PQLs that apply are 14/42 ng/L.
9. **PCB 1016 & PCB 1242** – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.
10. **Bis(2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether** – This compound was previously listed as Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether (39638-32-9)