

Issuance Date: _?_

Effective Date: _?_

Expiration Date: _?_

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT WA0991060**

**State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

Industrial Section
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)

Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq

Divert Integrated Food Recovery Facility / Longview
23 Bradford St, 3rd Floor
Concord, Massachusetts 01742

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

Facility Location:
1500 Prudential Boulevard
Longview, WA 98632

Industry Type: Food waste processing
and biogas manufacturing

Pretreatment Type: air stripping and
polishing

POTW Receiving Discharge: Three
Rivers Regional Wastewater Authority
Wastewater Treatment Plant

Receiving Water: Consolidated Diking
Improvement District #1, Ditch No. 5

SIC Code: 4953 Refuse Systems
NAICS Code: 562219 Other
nonhazardous waste treatment and
disposal

Significant Industrial User

James DeMay, PE
Industrial Section Manager
Solid Waste Management 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.

Table 1 – Summary of permit submittals

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First submittal date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Enter a specific date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	Enter specific dates
S3.A	DMR - Priority pollutant data - Single sample data	Annual	Enter a specific date
S3.F	Reporting permit violations	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual update or review confirmation letter	Annually	
S4.A	Treatment System Operating Plan	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date within 180 days of permit effective date
S4.B	Reporting bypasses	As necessary	
S7.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date
S7.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S9	Application for permit renewal	1/permit cycle	1 year prior to expiration date
S10	Non-routine and unanticipated discharges	As necessary	
S11.A	Spill Control Plan	1/permit cycle, updates submitted as necessary	Enter a specific date
S12.A	Slug Discharge Control Plan	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date
S13.A	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle, updates submitted as necessary	Enter a specific date
S14	Annual Stormwater Report	Annually	Enter a specific date
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	

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Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First submittal date
G10	Duty to provide information	As necessary	
G21	Compliance schedules	As necessary	

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.

S1.A. Process wastewater discharges to Three Rivers Regional Wastewater Authority (TRRWA) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge pretreated process wastewater to the TRRWA Wastewater Treatment Plant subject to complying with the following limits:

Table 2 – Effluent limits: Outfall 001A

Latitude: 46.145481 Longitude: -122.984811

Parameter	Maximum Daily ^a
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD ₅)	350 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	350 mg/L
Ammonia as N	44 mg/L

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
pH	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units

Footnotes:

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

S1.B. Stormwater Discharges

Discharges must not cause or contribute to a violation of Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), Ground Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and federal human health-based criteria for Washington (40 CFR 131.45).

Ecology will presume compliance with water quality standards, unless discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information demonstrates that a discharge causes or contributes to a violation of water quality standards, when the Permittee is in full compliance with all conditions of this permit, including best management practices, corrective actions, planning, sampling, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping conditions.

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Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater at Outfalls 001B and 002B to CDID Ditch No. 5 and the Mint Farm Phase 1 Wetland Complex, respectively, at the permitted locations subject to complying with the following benchmarks and associated corrective action requirements:

Table 3 - Stormwater Benchmarks: Outfalls 001B and 002B

Outfall 001B- Latitude: 46.146444 Longitude: -122.986056

Outfall 002B- Latitude: 46.144556 Longitude: -122.985389

Parameter	Benchmark Value
Turbidity	25 Nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU)
Oil Sheen	No visible oil sheen
Copper, total	14 µg/L
Zinc, total	97.9 µg/L

Parameter	Daily Minimum Benchmark	Daily Maximum Benchmark
pH	5.0 standard units	9.0 standard units

Response to Monitoring Results Above Benchmark Values (Corrective Actions)

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

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

- a. Level One Corrective Actions - Operational Source Control best management practices (BMPs)

The Permittee must complete a Level 1 Corrective Action when any applicable benchmark value(s) in Table 3 are exceeded for any monitoring period during a calendar year for each parameter exceeded in accordance with the following:

1. Within 14 days of receipt of sampling results that indicate a benchmark exceedance for each parameter exceeded:
 - i. Conduct an inspection to investigate the cause.

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- ii. Review the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and ensure that it fully complies with Special Condition S12, and c the applicable BMPs from the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
 - iii. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include operational source control BMPs with the goal of achieving benchmark value(s) in future discharges.
2. Summarize the Level 1 Corrective Actions in the Annual Report (Special Condition S13).
 3. Level 1 Deadline: The Permittee must fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Special Condition S12 as soon as possible, but no later than the discharge monitoring report due date (Special Condition S3) for the subsequent monitoring period.

b. Level Two Corrective Actions - Structural Source Control BMPs

The Permittee must complete a Level 2 Corrective Action when an applicable benchmark value in Table 3 for a single parameter is exceeded for any three months during a calendar year as described below. Alternatively, the Permittee may skip Level 2 and complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with Special Condition S1.B.c.

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Special Condition S12.
2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional structural source control BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges.
3. Summarize Level 2 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Special Condition S13).
4. Level 2 Deadline: The Permittee shall fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Special Condition S12 as soon as possible, but no later than August 31st of the following year.
 - i. If installation of necessary structural source control BMPs is not feasible by August 31st of the following year, Ecology may approve additional time.
 - ii. If installation of structural source control BMPs is not feasible or not necessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard, Ecology may waive the requirement.

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- iii. While a time extension is in effect and during the following calendar year, benchmark exceedances for the same parameter do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.
- iv. During the period of time after a Level 2 corrective action is triggered for a certain parameter but prior to the corresponding Level 2 corrective action implementation due date, benchmark exceedances for the same parameter do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 corrective actions.

c. Level Three Corrective Actions - Treatment BMPs

The Permittee must complete a Level 3 Corrective Action when an applicable benchmark for a single parameter in Table 3 is exceeded for any six months during a calendar year in accordance with the following:

- 1. Review that SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Special Condition S12.
- 2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional treatment BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges. Revisions shall include additional operational and/or structural source control BMPs if necessary for proper performance and maintenance of treatment BMPs.
- 3. Before installing treatment BMPs that require the site-specific design or sizing of structures, equipment, or processes to collect, convey, treat, reclaim, or dispose of industrial stormwater, the Permittee must submit an engineering report to Ecology for review and approval as per General Condition G5. The engineering report must be submitted no later than the June 30th prior to the Level 3 deadline, unless an alternate due date is specified in an order. The engineering report must include:
 - i. Brief summary of the treatment alternatives considered and why the proposed option was selected. Include cost estimates of ongoing operation and maintenance, including disposal of any spent media;
 - ii. The basic design data, including characterization of stormwater influent, and sizing calculations of the treatment units;
 - iii. A description of the treatment process and operation, including a flow diagram;
 - iv. The amount and kind of chemicals used in the treatment process, if any;
 - v. Results to be expected from the treatment process including the predicted stormwater discharge characteristics;

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- vi. A statement, expressing sound engineering justification using pilot plant data, results from similar installations, and/or scientific evidence that the proposed treatment is reasonably expected to meet the permit benchmarks; and
 - vii. Certification by a licensed professional engineer.
4. An Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual) must be submitted to Ecology no later than 30 days after construction/installation is complete; unless an alternative due date is specified in an order.
 5. Summarize the Level 3 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (S13). Include information on how monitoring, assessment, or evaluation information was (or will be) used to determine whether existing treatment BMPs will be modified/enhanced, or if new/additional treatment BMPs will be installed.
 6. Level 3 Deadline: The Permittee must fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Special Condition S12 as soon as possible, but no later than September 30th of the following year.
 - i. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible by the Level 3 Deadline; Ecology may approve additional time.
 - ii. If installation of treatment BMPs is not feasible or not necessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to violation of a water quality standard, Ecology may waive the requirement.
 - iii. While a time extension is in effect, benchmark exceedances for the same parameter do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.
 - iv. During the period of time after the Permittee triggered a Level 3 corrective action but prior to the corresponding Level 3 corrective action implementation due date, benchmark exceedances for the same parameter do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedule

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

A list of all monitoring points and outfalls is included below. The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the defined monitoring points. The Permittee may request an alternate but equivalent monitoring location for a monitoring point upon approval.

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- Outfall 001A – The pretreated wastewater discharged to TRRWA WWTP through the City of Longview’s sewer system and Mint Farm Pump Station at Latitude: 46.145481, Longitude: -122.984811
- Outfall 001B – The discharge of stormwater to the Mint Farm Phase 1 Wetland Complex at Latitude: 46.146444, Longitude: -122.986056
- Outfall 002B – The discharge of stormwater to CDID Ditch No. 5 at Latitude: 46.144556, Longitude: - 122.985389

Table 4 – Pretreated wastewater effluent: Outfall 001A

Parameter	Units & speciation	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type ^b
Flow ^c	Gallons per day (gpd)	Continuous	Metered/Recorded Report Daily Maximum and Average Monthly
pH ^d	standard units	Continuous	Metered/Recorded Report Daily Minimum and Daily Maximum
BOD5	mg/L	5/week	24-hour composite
TSS	mg/L	5/week	24-hour composite
Total ammonia	mg/L as N	1/day	24-hour composite
Temperature	Degrees Celsius	Continuous	Metered/Recorded Report Daily Maximum
Oil and grease	mg/L	Annually	Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total metals and chromium (hex) ^e	µg/L ng/L for mercury	Quarterly for two years, then annually	24-hour composite; Grab for mercury

Table 5 - Effluent characterization, final pretreated wastewater effluent: Outfall 001A

Parameter	Units & speciation	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type ^b
Cyanide, total	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	Annually	Grab
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Annually	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	Annually	24-Hour Composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	Annually	24-Hour Composite
PP - Dioxin	pg/L	Annually	24-Hour Composite
PP – Pesticides/PCBs ^f	µg/L	Annually	24-Hour Composite

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Table 6 - Stormwater discharge: Outfall 001B

Parameter	Units & speciation	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type ^b
Turbidity	Nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU)	Monthly	Grab
pH	standard units	Monthly	Grab
Oil Sheen	Visible Oil Sheen (Yes/No) ^g	Monthly	Visual Observation
Copper (Total)	µg/L	Monthly	Grab
Zinc (Total)	µg/L	Monthly	Grab

Table 7 - Stormwater discharge: Outfall 002B

Parameter	Units & speciation	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type ^b
Turbidity	Nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU)	Monthly	Grab
pH	standard units	Monthly	Grab
Oil Sheen	Visible Oil Sheen (Yes/No) ^g	Monthly	Visual Observation
Copper (Total)	µg/L	Monthly	Grab
Zinc (Total)	µg/L	Monthly	Grab

Table 8 - Stormwater characterization: Outfall 001B

Parameter	Units & speciation	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type ^b
Oil and grease	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total suspended solids	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total phosphorus	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total nitrogen as N	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total ammonia	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Hardness	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab

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Parameter	Units & speciation	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type ^b
PP – Total metals and chromium (hex) ^e	µg/L	Once per year for two years	Grab
PP – Pesticides/PCBs ^f	µg/L	Once per year for two years	Grab
E. coli	# / 100 mL	Once per year for two years	Grab

Table 9 - Stormwater characterization: Outfall 002B

Parameter	Units & speciation	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type ^b
Oil and grease	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total suspended solids	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total phosphorus	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total nitrogen as N	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Total ammonia	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
Hardness	mg/L	Quarterly for two years	Grab
PP – Total metals and chromium (hex) ^e	µg/L	Once per year for two years	Grab
PP – Pesticides/PCBs ^f	µg/L	Once per year for two years	Grab
E. coli	# / 100 mL	Once per year for two years	Grab

Footnotes:

^a Sampling frequencies are defined as follows:

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

1/day means once per day (daily).

5/week means five (5) times during each calendar week and on a rotational basis throughout the days of the week, except weekends and holidays.

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Monthly means once per calendar month.

Quarterly means once every three months. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December **starting XXX**.

Annually means once per calendar year.

Quarterly for two years means once every three months for the first two years from the permit effective date totaling eight (8) quarters.

Once per year for two years means once per calendar year for the first two years from the permit effective date totaling two (2) years.

^b Sample types are defined as follows:

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

Meter/Recorded means use of a calibrated meter.

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

Visual observation means visually checking the discharge for oil sheen.

^c The Department of Ecology (Ecology) uses the flow data submitted in the application to set permit fees. The Permittee must report to Ecology when actual flows exceed the values reported on the permit application. The maximum daily flow reported in the permit application is 105,000 gallons per day.

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

^e Priority pollutant scans for total metals must use total recoverable metal laboratory methods for all parameters except for hexavalent chromium. The 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 136 method for hexavalent chromium measures only its dissolved form.

^f Pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are required only if the Permittee uses pesticides and PCBs onsite.

^g A "Yes" result inputted as a 1 would indicate there is a visible oil sheen. A "No" result inputted as a 0 would indicate there is no visible oil sheen. Presence of oil sheen must be assessed where the stormwater is discharged to the receiving water.

S2.B. Sampling and analytical procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 [or as applicable in 40 CFR Subchapter N

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(Parts 400-471) or 40 CFR Subchapter O (Parts 501-503)] unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may specify alternative methods only for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

The Permittee must sample the stormwater discharges for Outfalls 001B and 002B **during the first fall storm event each year**. “First fall storm event” means the first time on or after September 1st of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge from the facility.

The Permittee must collect stormwater samples within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events. If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, the Permittee must collect the sample as soon as practicable after the first 12 hours, and keep documentation with the sampling records (see Special Condition S3.D) explaining why they could not collect samples within the first 12 hours; or if it is unknown (e.g., discharge was occurring during start of regular business hours).

The Permittee need not sample for stormwater outside of regular business hours, during unsafe conditions, or during monitoring periods where there is no discharge, but shall submit a discharge monitoring report each reporting period.

S2.C. Flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain the devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer’s recommendation, and approved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual procedures for the device and the wastestream.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring reports. The Permittee must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments according to the manufacturer’s requirements.
4. 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.
5. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
6. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M Manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

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

S2.D. Laboratory accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology 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. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for conductivity and pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S2.E. Request for reduction in monitoring

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

The Permittee must:

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

S3. Reporting and recording requirements

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

S3.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

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

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the [Water Quality Permitting Portal](https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Quality-Permitting-Portal)¹. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Conditions S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.
2. Submit DMRs no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

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3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
 - b. Submit **quarterly** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 15th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarterly DMR by **Insert date here** for the quarter beginning on **Insert date here**.
 - c. Submit **annual** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15th for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is a calendar year, starting **Insert date here**.
4. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
5. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the Detection Level (DL)” by entering the < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and Quantitation Level (QL) identified in the permit report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
6. Report single analytical values between the DL and the QL by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (J) and any additional information in the comments.
7. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR. Laboratory reports must include the chain of custody and QA/QC results.
8. Submit bacteria monitoring results as follows:
 - a. Do not report zero for bacterial monitoring. Report as required by the laboratory method.
 - b. Calculate and report an arithmetic average value for each day for bacteria if multiple samples were taken in one day.
 - c. Calculate the geometric mean values for bacteria (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using the reported numeric value for all bacteria samples measured above the detection value except when it took multiple samples in one day. If multiple samples are taken in one day, use the arithmetic average for the day in the geometric mean calculation. Use the detection value for those samples measured below detection.
9. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A or Special Condition S2.
10. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:

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- a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
 - b. One-half (1/2) the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for reporting period.
11. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detection, DL (as necessary), and laboratory QL (as necessary).

S3.B. Permit submittals and schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submittal all other written permit required reports by the date specified in the permit.

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

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology

Industrial Section, Solid Waste Management Program
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

S3.C. Records retention

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

S3.D. Recording of results

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

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

6. The results of all analyses.

S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

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

S3.F. Reporting permit violations

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

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

a. Immediate reporting

The Permittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment immediately to the Department of Ecology's Regional Office 24-hour number listed below:

Southwest Regional Office (360) 407-6300

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

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

Southwest Regional Office 360-407-6300

Department of Health Drinking Water Program

800-521-0323 (business hours)

877-481-4901 (after hours)

b. Twenty-four (24) hour reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at the telephone number listed above and the Permittee's Ecology Industrial Section Permit Manager, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

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- (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 the permit (See G15., Upset).
- (iv) Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Special Condition S1 of this permit.
- (v) Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

c. Report within five days

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

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

Submit the written report electronically using the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application.

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. If a waiver is requested, the Permittee must obtain written confirmation of the waiver from Ecology.

e. All other permit violation reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24 hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for Special Condition S3.A. (Reporting). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain

continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S3.G. Other reporting

1. Spills of oil or hazardous materials

In addition to the requirements in S3.F, the Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.56.280 and WAC 173-303-145. Visit the website [How to Report a Spill](#)² for further instructions.

2. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts

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

S3.H. Maintaining a copy of this permit

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

S3.I. Dangerous waste discharge notification

The Permittee must notify the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) and Ecology in writing of the intent to discharge into the POTW any substance designated as a dangerous waste in accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-303-070. It must make this notification at least 90 days prior to the date that it proposes to initiate the discharge. The Permittee must not discharge this substance until authorized by Ecology and the POTW. It must also comply with the notification requirements of Special Condition S9 and General Condition G4.

S3.J. Spill notification

The Permittee must notify the POTW immediately (as soon as discovered) of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, such as process spills and unauthorized discharges (including slug discharges).

S3.K. Changes in Contract

The Permittee must notify Ecology immediately of any changes in the user agreement or contract with the POTW.

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

² <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

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.

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

1. O&M Manual submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

- a. Prepare an O&M Manual to meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-150 and submit it to Ecology for approval by **Insert Date**.
- b. Review the O&M Manual at least annually and confirm this review by letter to Ecology by **Insert Date (1 year after either permit effective date or 1 year after submittal of initial O&M Manual)** of each year.
- c. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual.
- d. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
- e. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

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 Section G1-4.4 in the *Criteria for Sewage Works Design* (Orange Book) (Ecology, 2023). The O&M Manual must include:

- a. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset, spill, failure, or demand by the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) treating the discharge.
- 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.

3. Treatment System Operating Plan

The Permittee must summarize the following information in the initial chapter of the O&M Manual entitled the "Treatment System Operating Plan." For the purposes of this permit, a Treatment System Operating Plan (TSOP) is a concise summary of specifically defined elements of the O&M Manual.

The Permittee must submit an updated Treatment System Operating Plan to Ecology by **Insert Date** (with application renewal). The Permittee must update and submit this Plan, as necessary, to include requirements for any major modifications of the treatment system.

The TSOP must not conflict with the O&M Manual and must include the following information:

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

S4.B. Bypass procedures

A bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits all 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

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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 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:

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- 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. Prohibited discharges

The Permittee must comply with these General and Specific Prohibitions for Outfall 001A.

S5.A. General prohibitions

The Permittee must not introduce into the POTW pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Interference.

S5.B. Specific prohibitions

In addition, the Permittee must not introduce the following into the POTW:

1. 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 60 degrees Celsius (140 degrees Fahrenheit) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
2. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference.
3. Any pollutant (including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD₅, etc.)) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration that will cause interference with the POTW.
4. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit)

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unless the approval authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternative temperature limits.

5. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
6. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
7. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
8. Pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW.

S5.C. Prohibited unless approved

Any of the following discharges are prohibited unless approved by Ecology under extraordinary circumstances (such as a lack of direct discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or need to augment sewage flows due to septic conditions):

1. Noncontact cooling water in significant volumes.
2. Stormwater and other direct inflow sources.
3. Wastewater 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 discharge of dangerous wastes as defined in Chapter 173-303 WAC (unless specifically authorized in this permit).

S6. Dilution prohibited

The Permittee must not dilute the wastewater discharge with stormwater or increase the use of potable water, process water, noncontact cooling water, or, in any way, attempt to dilute an effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limits for Outfall 001A contained in this permit.

S7. Solid waste

S7.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.

S7.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.C. Solid Waste Control Plan

1. Submittal Requirements

The Permittee must:

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- a. Submit a Solid Waste Control Plan to Ecology by **Insert Date (6 months after permit effective date)**.
 - b. Submit to Ecology any proposed revision or modification of the Solid Waste Control Plan for review and approval at least 30 days prior to implementation.
 - c. Comply with the Plan and any modifications.
 - d. Submit an update of the Solid Waste Control Plan by **Insert Date (application for permit renewal)**.
2. Solid Waste Control Plan Content
The Solid Waste Control Plan must:
- a. Follow Ecology’s guidance for [Developing a Solid Waste Control Plan](#)³ and address all solid wastes generated by the Permittee.
 - b. Include, at a minimum, a description, source, generation rate, and disposal methods of these solid wastes.
 - c. Not conflict with local or state solid waste regulations.

S8. Facility Loading

S8.A. Design criteria

The following design criteria are applicable for the permitted facility:

Table 10 - Design criteria

Flow	Outfall	Maximum
Maximum daily flow	001A	105,000 gallons per day
Stormwater flow	001B	1.73 cubic feet per second
Stormwater flow	002B	2.46 cubic feet per second

S8.B. Stormwater treatment design criteria

The Permittee may divert stormwater runoff that exceeds the hydraulic design criteria of a stormwater treatment system around the stormwater treatment system when Ecology has determined the system meets AKART requirements. Ecology does not consider these stormwater runoff flows as exceedances of the established design criteria or as meeting the definition of a bypass under Special Condition S4.B. The Permittee must not commingle these stormwater discharges with any other type of wastewater.

S9. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes

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

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharges resulting from activities, listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production

³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0710024.html>

increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

S10. Non-routine and unanticipated wastewater

S10.A. Notification requirements

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater or unanticipated wastewater, and therefore not listed on the permit application, on a case-by-case basis if approved by Ecology and the POTW (for Outfall 001A). Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee must contact Ecology, and at a minimum, provide the following information:

1. The proposed discharge location;
2. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge;
3. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water;
4. The total volume of water it expects to discharge;
5. The results of the chemical analysis of the water;
6. The date of proposed discharge; and
7. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute.

S10.B. Chemical analysis

The Permittee must analyze the water for constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart A.5 above. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by Ecology. All discharges must comply with the effluent limits as established in Special Condition S1 of this permit, Water Quality Standards, and any other limits imposed by Ecology.

S10.C. Flow limitation

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

S10.D. Approval requirements

The discharge cannot proceed until Ecology has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order. Once approved, and if the proposed discharge is to a municipal storm drain, the Permittee must obtain prior approval from the municipality and notify it when it plans to discharge.

S11. Spill Control Plan

S11.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 by pollutants by **Insert Date (6 months after permit effective date)**.

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2. Review the Plan at least annually and update the Spill Plan as needed.
3. Send changes to the Plan to Ecology.
4. Follow the Plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

S11.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 which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching State's waters.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the Plan.

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section. 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.

S12. Slug discharge control plan

S12.A. Slug discharge control plan submittal requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Prepare and submit to Ecology, by **Insert Date (6 months after permit effective date)**, a plan to minimize the potential of slug discharges from the facility covered by this permit. The plan and any subsequent revisions become effective 30 days following submission.
2. Review its slug discharge plan at least annually and update it as needed.
3. Submit all revisions or updates of this plan to Ecology for review and approval.
4. Keep the current approved plan on the plant site and make it readily available to facility personnel.
5. Follow the approved plan and any approved supplements throughout the term of the permit.
6. Submit an update of the slug discharge control plan, or a certification that it is current by **Insert date here (the application for permit renewal date)**.

S12.B. Slug discharge control plan components

The slug discharge control plan must include the following information and procedures relating to the prevention of unauthorized slug discharges from Outfall ###:

1. A description of a reporting system the Permittee will use to immediately notify facility management, the POTW operator, and appropriate state, federal, and local authorities or any slug discharges, and provisions to provide a written follow-up report within five days.
2. A description of operator training, equipment, and facilities (including overall facility plan) for preventing, containing, or treating slug discharges.
3. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills including:
 - a. Inspection and maintenance of storage areas
 - b. Handling and transfer of materials
 - c. Loading and unloading operations
 - d. Control of plant site run-off
 - e. Worker training
 - f. Building of containment structures or equipment
 - g. Measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents)
 - h. Measures and equipment for emergency response
4. A list of all raw materials, products, chemicals, and hazardous materials used, processed, or stored at the facility; the normal quantity maintained on the premises for each listed material; and a map showing where they are located.
5. A description of discharge practices for batch and continuous processes under normal and non-routine circumstances.
6. An implementation schedule including additional operator training and procurement and installation of equipment or facilities required to properly implement the plan.

S13. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

S13.A. General Requirements

The Permittee must prepare, maintain, and follow a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the permitted facility. The SWPPP must specify the best management practices (BMPs) necessary to:

1. Provide all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) of stormwater pollution.
2. Ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.
3. Comply with applicable technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR Part 125.3.
4. Be consistent with the 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, or later editions, or provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention approved by Ecology. The SWPPP must document that BMPs

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selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

The Permittee must submit to Ecology for review a SWPPP by **Insert Date (1 year after permit effective date)**.

S13.B. SWPPP Update

The Permittee must:

1. Evaluate the SWPPP at least annually and update the plan as needed.
2. Update the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes to the SWPPP whenever the Permittee incorporates them into the plan. This includes updates made in response to a corrective action taken according to Special Condition S1.B.
4. Keep the updated SWPPP at the permitted facility.
5. Follow the plan and any updates.

S13.C. SWPPP Components

The Permittee may incorporate by reference applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes at their facility. Plans or portions of plans incorporated by reference into the SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit and must be available along with the SWPPP.

The SWPPP must contain a site map, a detailed assessment of the facility, a detailed description of the BMPs, and a sampling plan.

1. The site map must identify:
 - a. The scale or relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
 - b. The site of the property in acres.
 - c. The location and extent of all buildings, structures, and all impervious surfaces.
 - d. Direction of surface and conveyance stormwater flow (use arrows).
 - e. Locations of all structural source control BMPs.
 - f. Locations of all receiving water (including wetlands and drainage ditches) in the immediate vicinity of the facility.
 - g. Areas of existing or potential soil erosion that could result in the discharge of a significant amount of turbidity, sediment, or other pollutants.
 - h. Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, catch basins, vaults, ponds, etc.
 - i. Locations of actual and potential pollutant sources.

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- j. Locations of all stormwater monitoring points.
 - k. The stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point off site.
 - l. Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls with the Outfall number for each sampling point and discharge point and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any stormwater drainage or discharge structures.
 - m. Combined sewers or MS4s and where stormwater discharges to them.
 - n. Locations of fueling and vehicle maintenance areas, and areas where equipment cleaning is conducted outdoors.
 - o. Areas where industrial activity is conducted.
 - p. Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that may contain pollutants.
2. The facility assessment shall include a description of the facility, an inventory of facility activities and equipment that contribute to or have the potential to contribute any pollutants to stormwater, and an inventory of materials that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater.
- a. The facility description must describe:
 - (i) The industrial activities conducted at the site.
 - (ii) Regular business hours and seasonal variations in business hours or industrial activities.
 - (iii) The general layout of the facility including buildings and storage of raw materials, and the flow of goods and materials through the facility.
 - b. The inventory of industrial activities must identify all areas associated with industrial activities that have been or may potentially be sources of pollutants, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Loading and unloading of cargo, dry bulk materials or liquids.
 - (ii) Outdoor storage of materials or products.
 - (iii) Outdoor manufacturing and processing.
 - (iv) On-site dust or particulate generating processes.
 - (v) On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal.
 - (vi) Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or cleaning (includes washing).
 - (vii) Roofs or other surfaces exposed to air emissions from a manufacturing building or a process area.
 - (viii) Roofs or other surfaces composed of materials that may be mobilized by stormwater (e.g., galvanized roofs, galvanized fences, etc.).
 - c. The inventory of materials must list:
 - (i) The types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff and could result in stormwater pollution.

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- (ii) A short narrative for each material describing the potential of the pollutant to be present in stormwater discharges. The Permittee must update this narrative when data become available to verify the presence or absence of these pollutants.
 - (iii) A narrative description of any potential sources of pollutants from past activities, materials and spills that were previously handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow ongoing exposure to stormwater. Include the method and location of on-site storage or disposal. List significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants.
- 3. Identify specific individuals by name or by title within the organization (pollution prevention team) whose responsibilities include: SWPPP development, implementation, maintenance, and modification.
- 4. Identify and describe each BMP selected to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater and prevent violations of water quality standards. The SWPPP must explain in detail how and where the selected BMPs will be implemented. The Permittee shall include each of the following mandatory BMPs in the SWPPP and implement the BMPs. The Permittee may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary or infeasible and the Permittee provides alternative and demonstrable equivalent BMPs. The Permittee must justify each BMP omission in the SWPPP.
 - a. Operational Source Control BMPs
 - (i) The SWPPP must include the Operational Source Control BMPs listed as “applicable” in Ecology’s 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
 - (ii) Good Housekeeping: The SWPPP must include BMPs that define ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. The SWPPP must include the schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task, based upon industrial activity, sampling results and observations made during inspections.
 - (iii) Preventive Maintenance: The SWPPP must include BMPs to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems (if any), and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater. The SWPPP must include the schedule/frequency and a maintenance log for completing each maintenance task.
 - b. Structural Source Control BMPs
 - (i) The SWPPP must include the Structural Source Control BMPs listed as “applicable” in Ecology’s 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
 - (ii) The SWPPP must include BMPs to minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including

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loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

- c. Treatment BMPs
 - (i) The SWPPP must include the Treatment BMPs employed by the facility.
 - (ii) The SWPPP must include BMPs necessary to prevent the erosion of soils and other earthen materials (crushed rock/gravel, etc.), control off-site sedimentation, and prevent violations of water quality standards.
5. Employee Training: The SWPPP must include BMPs to provide SWPPP training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit. At a minimum, the training must include:
 - a. An overview of what is in the SWPPP, who is responsible for maintaining the SWPPP, and its onsite location.
 - b. How employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP, preventing contamination of stormwater, and their role in ensuring BMPs are properly maintained and in place.
 - c. Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
 - d. How the Permittee will conduct training.
 - e. The frequency/schedule of training. Employees must be trained within 30 days of hire and at least annually thereafter.
 - f. A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

S13.D. Inspections

The Permittee must conduct and document visual inspections of the site once per calendar month. Each inspection must include at a minimum:

1. Observations made at stormwater sampling locations and any other areas where stormwater is discharged off-site or to waters of the state.
2. Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, or odor in the stormwater.
3. Observations for the presence of illicit discharges such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater.
 - a. If an illicit discharge is discovered, the Permittee must notify Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S3.F.
 - b. The Permittee must eliminate the illicit discharge as soon as possible, but no later than days after discovery.
4. A verification that the descriptions of potential pollutant sources identified in the SWPPP are accurate.
5. A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.

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6. An assessment of all stormwater BMPs that have been implemented, noting all of the following:
 - a. Effectiveness of stormwater BMPs inspected.
 - b. Locations of stormwater BMPs that need maintenance.
 - c. Reason maintenance is needed and schedule for maintenance.
 - d. Locations where additional or different stormwater BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different stormwater BMPs.
7. The Permittee must record the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and keep the records on site, as part of the SWPPP, for Ecology review. The Permittee must ensure each inspection report documents the observations, verifications, and assessments required in Special Condition S12.D and includes:
 - a. Time and date of the inspection.
 - b. Locations inspected.
 - c. Statements that, in the judgement of 1) the person conducting the site inspection, and 2) the person described in General Condition G1.2, the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the SWPPP and this permit.
 - d. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.
 - e. Name, title, and signature of the person conducting the site inspection and the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."
8. The Permittee must report non-compliance identified during an inspection in accordance with the requirements of Special Condition S3.F.

S14. Annual Stormwater Report

The Permittee must submit an Annual Stormwater Report to Ecology no later than **Insert Date (one year after permit effective date)** of each year using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application. The Annual Stormwater Report must include corrective action documentation as required in Special Condition S1.B.

If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of the Annual Stormwater Report, the Permittee must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s).

The Permittee must include the following information with each Annual Stormwater Report. For each outfall defined in Special Condition S1.B., the Permittee must:

1. Identify the condition triggering the need for corrective action review.
2. Describe the problem(s) and identify the dates they were discovered.

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3. Summarize any Level 1, 2, or 3 corrective actions completed during the previous calendar year and include the dates all corrective actions were completed.
4. Describe the status of any Level 2 or 3 corrective actions triggered during the previous calendar year, and identify the expected date of completion of the corrective actions.
5. Identify all outfalls which did not trigger corrective action review requirements during the previous calendar year.

The Permittee must retain a copy of all annual reports onsite for Ecology review.

REFERENCES FOR SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- 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/>
- Ecology. (2004). *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators, Publication 04-10-020*. Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html>
- Ecology. (2016). *Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies*. Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/0403030.html>
- Ecology. (2016). *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria (Publication 95-80)*. Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9580.html>
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- USEPA. (1996). *Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels*. Retrieved from https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/method_1669_1996.pdf

Wilson, J. F., Cobb, E. D., & Kilpatrick, F. A. (1986). *Fluorometric Procedures for Dye Tracing, Chapter A12. Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the USGS, Book 3, Application of Hydraulics*. Reston, VA: USGS. Retrieved from https://pubs.usgs.gov/twri/twri3-a12/pdf/TWRI_3-A12.pdf

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

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

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon 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.

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - a. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 - b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.

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- c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 - d. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to Water Quality Standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by modification or termination.
 - e. A change in any condition requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.
 - f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 - g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
- a. A material change in the condition of waters of the State.
 - b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 - c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 - d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 - e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 - f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 - g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
- a. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR Part 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 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:

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices.

Following such notice, and the submittal of new application or supplement to the existing 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.

1. Transfer by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR Part 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR Part 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

2. Automatic Transfers

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

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- a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
- c. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee or its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR Part 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

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 OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the

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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:

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

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

G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

G17. DUTY TO COMPLY

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

G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

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

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

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

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

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

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L).
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for Acrolein and Acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-Dinitrophenol and 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol; and 1 mg/L for Antimony.
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44 (f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - a. Five hundred (500) µg/L.
 - b. One (1) mg/L for Antimony.
 - c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(f).

G21. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

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

APPENDIX A – List of pollutants, analytical methods, detection levels, and quantitation levels

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A Table 1 - Conventional pollutants

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

Appendix A Table 2 - Nonconventional pollutants

Pollutant	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Barium Total	7440-39-3	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)		EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron, Total	7440-42-8	200.8	2.0	10.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand		SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Chloride		SM4500-Cl B/C/D/E and SM4110 B		Sample and limit dependent
Chlorine, Total Residual		SM4500 Cl G	10	50
Cobalt, Total	7440-48-4	200.8	0.05	0.25
Color		SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units

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Pollutant	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Dissolved oxygen		SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
E.coli		SM 9221B, 9221F, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Enterococci		EPA 1600 SM 9230B, 9230C, 9230D,	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Flow		Calibrated device		
Fluoride	16984-48-8	SM4500-F E	25	100
Hardness, Total		SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃
Iron, Total	7439-89-6	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total	7439-95-4	200.7	10	50
Manganese, Total	7439-96-5	200.8	0.1	0.5
Molybdenum, Total	7439-98-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)		SM4500-NO ₃ - E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)		SM4500-N _{org} B/C and SM4500NH ₃ - B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
NWTPH Dx ⁴		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx ⁵		Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Salinity		SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids		SM2540 -F		Sample and limit dependent
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)		SM4500-P E/F/G	3	10
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)		SM4500-S2F/D/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)		SM4500-SO3B		2 mg/L

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Pollutant	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Temperature		Analog recorder or micro-recording devices (thermistors)		0.2°C
Tin, Total	7440-31-5	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total	7440-32-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Total Coliform		SM 9221B SM 9222B	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Total Organic Carbon		SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids		SM2540 C		20 mg/L

Appendix A Table 3 - Priority pollutants: Metals, chromium (hex), cyanide & total phenols

Priority pollutants	PP #	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Antimony, Total	114	7440-36-0	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total	115	7440-38-2	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total	117	7440-41-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved	119	18540-29-9	SM3500-Cr C	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total	123	7439-97-6	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total	125	7782-49-2	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total	127	7440-28-0	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10

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Priority pollutants	PP #	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	121		SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	121		SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	65		EPA 420.1		50

Appendix A Table 4 - Priority pollutants: Acid compounds

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

Appendix A Table 5 - Priority pollutants: Volatile compounds

Priority pollutants	PP #	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Acrolein	2	107-02-8	624.1	5	10
Acrylonitrile	3	107-13-1	624.1	1.0	2.0
Benzene	4	71-43-2	624.1	4.4	13.2

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Priority pollutants	PP #	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
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 level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

Appendix A Table 6 - Priority pollutants: Base/neutral compounds

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

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

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Appendix A Table 7 - Dioxin

Priority pollutant	PP #	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	129	1746-01-6	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

Appendix A Table 8 - Pesticides and PCBs

Priority pollutants	PP #	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Aldrin	89	309-00-2	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
alpha-BHC	102	319-84-6	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
beta-BHC	103	319-85-7	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	104	58-89-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
delta-BHC	105	319-86-8	608.3	9.0 ng/L	27 ng/L
Chlordane ⁹	91	57-74-9	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
4,4'-DDT	92	50-29-3	608.3	12 ng/L	36 ng/L
4,4'-DDE	93	72-55-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
4,4' DDD	94	72-54-8	608.3	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 ¹⁰	106	53469-21-9	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1254	107	11097-69-1	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1221	108	11104-28-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1232	109	11141-16-5	608.3	0.065	0.195

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Priority pollutants	PP #	CAS number (if available)	Recommended analytical protocol	Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
PCB-1248	110	12672-29-6	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1260	111	11096-82-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1016 ¹⁰	112	12674-11-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
Toxaphene	113	8001-35-2	608.3	240 ng/L	720 ng/L

Footnotes

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

² Quantitation Level (QL) – also known as Minimum Level (ML) – The term “minimum level” refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (DL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the DL in a method, or the DL determined by a laboratory, by a factor of 3. For the purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: “quantitation limit,” “reporting limit,” and “minimum level”.

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

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

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

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

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

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