Jill Lynn, Amboy, WA

I am asking you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Janet marshall-mcconnell, Anacortes, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. every delay is just not right. please do your part!

Virgene Link-New, Anacortes, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Thank you.

Mary Ferm, Bainbridge Island, WA

As a resident of Puget Sound, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Ernie Williams, Bainbridge Island, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. It's 2024, time to stop what we know to be dangerous. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Katherine German, Bellevue, WA
I'm writing to request that you require Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant to clean up what they are discharging into Puget Sound. PBDEs, PFASs and nutrient pollution should be kept out of our waterways. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. So much effort is being put into protecting salmon and orcas so we don't lose them - this is an important step in making sure they have somewhere clean to live. There is no point in spending billions of dollars to repair culverts for salmon and protect orcas if we are just going to poison them. There is a reason PFAS are called 'forever chemicals' - they don't breakdown and there is no safe level of exposure. I have a son with autism and the incidence of this disability is increasing. We have to stop dumping chemicals into our environment thinking they are safe and then trying to clean them up later - we are all paying for this pollution even if only through higher taxes to support people who are unable to work because of disability. Please get tougher and stop the discharge of pollutants into our environment . The permit renewal to the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant is a great place to make changes to the process. Thank you.

Ann Wahl, Bellevue, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. The science is clear on this matter – more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our

communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. (As a Washington state resident, I was so disappointed to read about this issue; it would be a great way for Gov. Inslee to conclude his service to the state by overseeing an improvement in accountability. We did not stand by when our neighbors in Victoria continued releasing untreated sewage into the Salish Sea; we should now look at improving our own behavior.)

Ellen Zarter, Bellevue, WA
I am surprised that I have to ask you to take action at the Everett Wastewater Treatment plane. You should be doing this as a matter of routine. Nevertheless, I encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Paul Elder, Bellevue, WA
As a resident of Washington State, I encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful

discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Nancy Bue, Bellevue, WA

We are counting on you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Betty McNiel, Bellevue, WA

Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high

levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. Thank you for your time and attention.

Carol Reed-Jones, Bellingham, WA

I'm writing to urge you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. This is a health hazard to all life. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Gary Ranz, Bellingham, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these

discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Dilution is NOT A SOLUTION!

Desiree Douglass, Bellingham, WA

I support Northwest Tribes, Earth Justice, and others working to protect and restore Salmon and Orcas in the Salish Sea. Earth Justice's letter, below details the problem and necessary actions by Ecology to bring the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant into the higher standards that we need if we are going to be successful. Please review their permit closely and require the changes to protect the Salish Sea from pollutants. Sincerely, Desiree Douglass I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Erin Moore, Bellingham, WA

I'm writing about the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant and to encourage you to implement strong measures in the plant's wastewater discharge permit. To protect our precious salmon, orcas, and humans, the city of Everett must reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk.

PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear and forceful on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with EACH of the plant's industrial users include: 1) Quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and concrete steps to reduce these discharges, 2) Deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, 3) Deadlines for industrial users to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices, 4) EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling done directly by industrial users, 5) Creation of evaluation strategies by industrial users to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. 6) Limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established nutrient pollution limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a true leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Thank you!

Jane Bright, Bellingham, WA

Please prioritize the safety of our habitat for both people and the ecology that supports salmon and orcas by requiring pollutants be removed from wastewater. The technology exists. It is only a matter of exercising the authority you already have to do what is right for the public. I strongly encourage you to implement effective measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. Please put people and our habitat above profits For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Edward Wolf, Bellingham, WA

As a resident of Washington's Salish Sea area, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be

effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, southern resident orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Briana McElfish, Bellingham, WA

As a local who often visits, recreates, and enjoys the Puget Sound, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Linda Zapote Gregory, Bellingham, WA

I live in the region where orcas habituate and am concerned about their very critical status. For that

reason, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. In the past I have heard marine biologists in my region refer to the Department of Ecology as the 'Department of Apology' because of the lack of willingness to take actions that would truly help orcas and their endangered salmon species they depend on survive and thrive.

K. eggers, Addy, WA

BETTER HURRY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State

can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Barbara Francis, Bellingham, WA
C'mon!! This is ridiculous and wrong that harmful levels of pollutants are being discharged into the puget sound PLEASE, do the right thing and implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Deborah Parker, Bellingham, WA
Dear DoE, Please, urgently implement strong and effective measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will require greatly reduced discharges of dangerous PBDEs, PFAS, as well as nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these harmful pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. This is unacceptable! PFAS and nutrient pollution are now pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved local waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are harming threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done NOW, to reduce these waste streams that are KNOWN to damage our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the

renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Paula Rotondi, Bellingham, WA
If people alive twenty years from now are to have more than a last dying remnant of the former marine version of the Garden of Eden we must stop polluting Puget Sound now. Unfortunately generations of ignorance and inaction have brought us to the present dire situation but at least we do have solutions. I encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Laura Brakke, Bellingham, WA
I am asking DOE to be proactive now, to stop this abuse of the Common Spaces-- I'm referring to allowing Everett treatment plant to discharge cancer causing chemicals and forever chemicals into the Sound. The frightening amount of chemicals in our water affects all life. Human, animal, fish, crustatician, plant, kelp. ellgrass..... all life now is contaminated! Once in the Salish Sea it travels everywhere. I am writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring

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Jerilyn Hall, Bonney Lake, WA

When you protect our sea life--you protect us--the citizens of Washington State. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Greg Armstrong, Bothell, WA

I recreate in this area of Puget Sound and forage (when and where legal) for shellfish, salmon, Dungeness crab etc., and I've just been diagnosed with kidney cancer… I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges.

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Ed Loosli, Cathlamet, WA
Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Tobey Nelson, Clinton, WA
Please don't renew the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant unless stronger action is taken to prevent discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. We must do all we can to protect the health of ourselves as well as the marine ecosystem. Please demand strong measures to stop the discharges of these chemicals. Make the permit require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. Set close-horizon deadlines for industrial users to reduce source controls to reduce and prevent both PFAS and PBDE discharges. The permit should also set low limits for the amounts of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged to prevent nutrient pollution. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our

marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. Be a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Sego Jackson, Clinton, WA
As a local fisherman, clammer, crabber, oyster grower, and wildlife advocate living on Whidbey Island, I am concerned about pollution entering our marine waters. As well, I am aware that water treatment utilities have not done all they could have to support legislation that would have further limited PBDE releases in the environment, so have not helped address this problem 'upstream.' I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

d robinson, Curlew, WA
I'm writing to demand you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. Dammit, it's the twenty first century and we have to be better than that! For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the

levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology have to be required to follow best available scientific information and to listen to the experts immediately! The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants ASAP.

marjorie Fields, Edmonds, WA

I was horrified to learn about the pollutants pouring into Puget Sound from the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant. Strong measures must be implemented to reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Clara Ann Cleve, Edmonds, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the

permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. I have property in Everett & therefore tenants that are affected by these pollutants. I urge you to act quickly on getting the pollutants out of Everett's drinking water. And treating the discharge water so it is not polluting the Snohomish river and the Salish Sea & Puget Sound. Sincerely, Clara Cleve 550 Elm Way #203 Edmonds, WA 98020

M Janet Nelson, Ellensburg, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Help keep us all safe from these environmental poisons!!'

Cydney Gillis, Everett, WA

I live in the Delta Neighborhood in Everett very close to the Snohomish River. It's bad enough that I live in the arsenic left by the Asarco, but we are simply losing the battle of saving the native salmon. It is imperative that you implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant to reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges.

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Wanda Crawford, Federal Way, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Please continue to take care of our environment and protect our marine wildlife.

Dorothy Walker, Gig Harbor, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these

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Frances Walker, Gig Harbor, WA
The Everett Wastewater Plant's dangerous pollution of PBDEs & PFAs must be stopped post haste. Please implement robust rules/laws to end this toxic pollution of our Salish Sea & Puget Sound. The salmon and whales dwindling numbers are a testament to this toxic discharge. Sincerely, Frances Walker

Sharon Dunn, Greenbank, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Living on the east side of Whidbey Island I know our waters are impacted by what happens elsewhere in the drainage - this can be fixed!

Cathy Brandt, Issaquah, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the

Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity and a responsibility through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Shannon Pickard, Kenmore, WA

I live in Kenmore, WA and the safety of the beautiful wildlife here is near and dear to my heart. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Patrick Conn, Kent, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement the strongest possible measures in the wastewater discharge

permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. There SHOULD BE NO EQUIVOCATION HERE! The Department of Ecology has an immediate opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Not to act now is UNCONSCIONABLE!

JOSEPH A BARRECA, Kettle Falls, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. I used to eat clams we got along the beaches of Puget Sound. Hope people can do that again some day. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Angela Weiss, Kingston, WA

This is URGENT! I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Robin Hordon, Kingston, WA

EARTHCARE FIRST... includes PROTECTING and SAVING ALL WATERWAYS!!! Robin Hordon Kingston, WA ---------- I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Amber Hampton, Kirkland, WA

I'm writing you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Lynn Erckmann, Kirkland, WA

I am very concerned about the presence of chemical contaminants in wastewater discharge and their effects on salmon, Southern Resident Orcas, and ultimately people. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Dave Asher, Kirkland, WA

Let's keep our legacy. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Sharon D'Amico, Kirkland, WA

I'm writing to ask that you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Please!-- for the sake of our children and theirs, the sake of our fragile environment --require a more stringent permit that would require the City of Everett plant to reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution into the Snohomish River and Puget Sound. Strong pollution control measures – combined with adequate monitoring – are essential to protect both people and wildlife. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine

environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Leslie McClure, Lacey, WA
I'm writing to demand that you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Kevin Gallagher, Lake Forest Park, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine

environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Holly Masri, Longview, WA
I'm writing to urge you to implement much stronger protective measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways… and Puget Sound is a particularly vulnerable area. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, critically endangered orcas, and people – and more MUST be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts! The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Ted Mork, Lummi Island, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine

environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Dorothy Jordan, Lynden, WA

As an inhabitant of Washington state, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Michael Olcsvary, Lynnwood, WA

Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine

environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Thank you for your time.

Derek Benedict, Lynnwood, WA
We must protect the Puget Sound and Salish Sea at all costs in order to protect our ecological biome here in the great Pacific NW. So I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Norm Conrad, Mount Vernon, WA
Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. As you know only too well, wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to

the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Gloria McClintock, Mount Vernon, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. The Orcas are my neighbors and need protection.

Alix Foster, Mount Vernon, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of

Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Sincerely, Alix Foster

Libby Meador, Ocean Shores, WA

The following is worth repeating over and over: Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Darcy Leach, Olga, WA

I live on Orcas Island, and the health of the aquatic ecosystem in the Salish Sea and Puget Sound are vitally important to our way of life in this region. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and

Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Sean Townsend, Olga, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Paula Allison, Olympia, WA
As a native resident of Washington, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. This is unacceptable! PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more MUST be done to prevent these waste streams from further harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett

and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. We can do this!

Robert Marino, Olympia, WA
Southern Resident Orca Whales are on the verge of extinction. Do something! I'm writing to request that you implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Carolyn Pendle, Olympia, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems: 1. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. These PBDEs are accumulating in the bodies of juvenile Chinook salmon at levels that harm their immune systems and increase susceptibility to disease, which is causing population declines. Puget Sound Chinook salmon are listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. 2. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts

aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. 3. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Roberta Adams, Olympia, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Thank you.

Celeste Maris, Olympia, WA

The salmon and all species need you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, DOE should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For

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Mary Condon, Olympia, WA

I. encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter. These pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people. More must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems. Everett and Ecology need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Lisa Ornstein, Olympia, WA

I'm writing as a proud Washingtonian to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and

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Madeline Bishop, Olympia, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Karen Caton, Olympia, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Melinda Holman, Olympia, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Sincerely, Melinda Holman Olympia WA

James Hackman, Port Hadlock, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Now is the time for action.

Susan Kinyon, Port Orchard, WA

I write to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Lyle Courtsal, Port Townsend, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. And also duwamish toxins as well. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Faith Morgan, Port Townsend, WA

I live here. I made Port Townsend my home and am appalled at the toxins. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Norm Mundhenk, Poulsbo, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. I am puzzled that I need to

urge this action on the Department. One would think that this need would be both obvious and urgent. What is the reason for the delay?

Arly Crawte, Poulsbo, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Thank-you in Advance for caring.

JoAnn Polley, Poulsbo, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine

environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Sincerely, JoAnn Polley

Elizabeth Larson, Renton, WA
As a resident of Washington, and a young person who loves this state and wants to preserve its natural beauty for future generations, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Please help preserve our beautiful state and the species that call it home.

Vicki Becker, Sammamish, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of

Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Stop the pollution now!!

Pat Layden, Seatac, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. These elements can cause serious damage to sea creatures and humans. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. Please note, the science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Rhona Schwartz, Seattle, WA

My family and I urge you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant, which will reduce discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive locally and nationwide. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State

can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Ralph Myer, Seattle, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS ARE A PRIMARY SOURCE of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that PRETREATMENT agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should SET DEADLINES for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should SET LIMITS on the levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P) that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the RENEWAL OF THIS PERMIT to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. IT IS TIME TO PRIORITIZE PLANET OVER PROFIT$.

Arnold and Judith Bendich, Seattle, WA
We're writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine

environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Dr. Demian, Seattle, WA
Hi: Please take strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Please require pre-treatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users. Please include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. Permits should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. Permits should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Permits should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. Please protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. Thank you. Dr Demian

Beck Stanley, Seattle, WA
I'm writing to STRONGLY encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Uta Rockel, Seattle, WA
I'm writing to strongly encourage you to implement robust measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and

with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

MLou christ, Seattle, WA
Humans can & should deal with all their own waste! I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Dr Demian, Seattle, WA
Hi: Regarding the the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant; Please implement strict rules in order to reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. For PBDEs, the Department of Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements, with each of the plant's industrial users, include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. Permits should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly

sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. The permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Thank you. Dr. Demian

Sara E Eldridge, Seattle, WA
Please Lead efforts to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. As you all know well, wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. Please employ your authority, education, expertise and experience, with the clear science that these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. Please take responsibility to protect our people from PBDEs. Ecology must require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Pamela A Okano, Seattle, WA
Salmon and orcas are iconic to the Pacific Northwest. That's why I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett

and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Maureen Kill, Seattle, WA
Hello. Why are you polluting the home of our fish and our whales and all our fragile sea life? They're endangered because of your actions and only you have the power and the responsibility to change that and protect our precious marine lives. PLEASE implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Do you want your children drinking this poison? You're killing us and our sea creatures. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Jennifer Simpson, Seattle, WA
Stop the forever chemicals going into our precious waters! I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts

aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Sandra Ciske, Seattle, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. As a resident, I hope our State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Mary Cogan Paterson, Seattle, WA
Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant, to reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. These pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous

that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We need Washington State to become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Kim Maynard, Seattle, WA

I am deeply concerned about how much pollution we are creating and am invested in doing everything we can to protect our ecosystems and food webs - which ultimately protects us as well. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Andrea Faste, Seattle, WA

Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Tighter regulation of pollutants will help reduce harm to the salmon in the waters of the Salish Sea. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce

PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Katherine Pierini, Seattle, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. It is time we stopped this archaic practice of dumping poison into our water. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Randall Collins, Seattle, WA

I strongly urge you to immediately implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant which is emitting harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution into the Puget Sound. It has been well-known for a long time that wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound. Alarmingly, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling.

Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Irene Svete, Seattle, WA

I'm encouraging you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Joanne Watchie, Seattle, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce

PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Please protect our children and grandchildren, as well as our endangered Puget Sound salmon and orcas!

Sue Rooney, Seattle, WA

I realize that online campaigns are rarely considered 'direct input' from local citizens. I hope that you will take the time to note that I am deeply concerned by the untreated chemicals flowing into the Salish Sea from Everett's under-performing technology. At this point in our understanding of pervasive chemicals entering waterways, it is simply unacceptable to allow the municipality of Everett to continue discharging harmful toxins into the water. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Jean Lanz, Seattle, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. The science is clear on this matter – pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic environments. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Bonnie Bledsoe, Seattle, WA

Why are we polluting Puget Sound...affecting the health of all creatures in the Sound, orcas and salmon among them? Please regulate the wastewater discharge for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant to reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. The science is clear that these are harmful. They are found in our salmon, and we eat the salmon along with the orcas. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Bonnie Bledsoe, Seattle, WA

I am upset to find wastewater full of toxic elements (PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution) is being discharged regularly into Puget Sound. Why are we not protecting the creatures in Puget Sound from these toxins, and also us! High rates of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas and human breast milk! This is a serious crisis. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Alan Muller, Seattle, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to PLEASE implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and

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Julia Buck, Seattle, WA
Please implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. It's such a big problem, even our Senator has taken action on it at the federal level. These pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. Why are we spending billions of dollars on salmon restoration and then not bothering to control this pollution entering Puget Sound? That seems extremely foolish, and also gross. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Chris Apap, Seattle, WA
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Mark Lutwak, Seattle, WA
My wife and I are writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Cecile Thomas, Seattle, WA
I am a long time resident of the Puget Sound. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Thank you for taking care with this matter.

Spike Mafford, Seattle, WA
Please help! I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge

permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Jenna Morris, Seattle, WA
I urge you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Sharon Burke, Seattle, WA
You must stop the discharge of PFAS chemicals, oxygen-killing nitrogen and other toxic chemicals coming from the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant. These harmful chemicals have been detected in much of

our marine life, including our endangered salmon and orcas. They are showing up in humans as well. Stopping these dangerous discharges should be a no-brainer for the Department of Ecology. The damage that we humans have done, and are continuing to do, to the planet's biodiversity is reaching a tipping point. Even the UN recognizes that we are on the verge of a mass extinction event caused solely by human activity, so why aren't we doing more to prevent this? Between global warming and rampant chemical pollution, we seem to be on a path to annihilate life on the planet. Shame on us. I hope you will give us some hope out here and do the right thing concerning the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Marcia Rutan, Seattle, WA
The whales and salmon are already struggling and need help! I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Carl Woestwin, Seattle, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce

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Jennifer Hiebert, Seattle, WA

I write to you as a senior citizen who has worked for and been concerned about environmental issues all of my life. I live in Seattle, so the issue of pollution in the Puget Sound is particularly important to me. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

S.F. Brown, Sequim, WA

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Ed Bowlby, Sequim, WA
As a retired marine wildlife biologist, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Minerva Hodis, Sequim, WA
When my grandson took a course in Oceanography about 9 or 10 years ago, he shared his. Professor's advice not to eat seafood from Puget Sound because the heavily polluted Puget Sound produced contaminated seafood that is hazardous to our health. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly

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Sheri Staley, Shelton, WA
We can't wait any longer to do the right thing in these instances. We are truly running out of tine to save so very many species... I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Michael A Honeycutt, Shoreline, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's

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Janet Way, Shoreline, WA

Our salmon and orca are a high priority. Wastewater pollution must be better regulated and clean water must be required . You must implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Chris Rich, Shoreline, WA

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Sarah Funk, Shoreline, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Toni Penton, Snohomish, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. I AM Toni Penton and I approved this message!

Gary Albright, Snohomish, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. This is the right thing to do. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

priscilla martinez, Snoqualmie, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wildlife are God's creations, we need to take better care of them, and their environment. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Christina Davis, Spanaway, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. MMMM....dumpling pollution into the river!!! What part of your JOB do you NOT understand??!!!!

kirsten underwood, Spokane, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. I used to live on The Sound until four years ago, so this particular pod of whales is very close to my heart and I know from lived experience that when we Washingtonians diminish these whales we diminish ourselves. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine

environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Carrie Anderson, Spokane, WA
PLEASE implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source and have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. More must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people.

Cheryl Mitchell, Spokane, WA
I am an attorney in Spokane, Washington and I'm a former chairperson of the Washington State Bar Association's Animal Law Section. My comments are my own and do not represent the views of either the Bar Association or the Animal Law Section. My reason for writing is to ask that you to implement strong measures that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant . Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of PBDEs and PFAS. It is scientifically established that In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. We need to minimize these pollutants to the maximum degree possible. For PBDEs, the Department of Ecology should require contractual agreements with each of the plant's industrial users which will include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges. The Department of Ecology should also require concrete steps to be taken in order to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, permits should establish deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting. There must be the implementation for monitoring of PFAS and for pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Additionally, each permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to reduce PFAS levels. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable. Using these standards will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. This should not be a political decision--it must be based on science. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity, through the renewal of this permit, to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. State agencies need to work for 'the people' and NOT for Big Business interests.

Debbie Stempf, Spokane, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS,

and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. How we can allow these sorts of discharges from one of our Washington wastewater treatment plants is beyond me. Please work to rectify this situation. Thank you.

Rose Fanger, Spokane, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. It is shameful that a so-called intelligent species as we humans believe we are should continue to pollute our planet which will only lead to our own destruction. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Barbara Arnzen, Spokane, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the

permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Sincerely, Barbara J Arnzen

James Rutherford, Spokane Valley, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. We eat them off our nonstick cookware, they are in our water from firefighters at the airport and Fairchild, so I'm sure SeaTac and Boeing have much the same. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

John Francis, Sultan, WA

Just do it! I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant

itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Marcia Jacobs, Sumner, WA

We must protect our salmon and our endangered orcas who depend on them. This is not debatable - populations of both of these signature northwest species are in decline and must be protected. We cannot force them into extinction. So, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is totally clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Kathryn Wilham, Suquamish, WA

As a resident of Suquamish for whom the Salish Sea is sacred, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The

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John Garner, Tacoma, WA
We can no longer afford to wait to enforce water quality regulations that are needed to protect salmon in Puget Sound. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Lawrence Savidge, Tacoma, WA
Please know that my family and I support the strongest measures against pollution. That includes the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant. As a resident of Ruston Point, we soak in the Puget Sound on hot summer days and do polar plunges in the winter. We see orcas sometimes from our shores. We enjoy the sanctity and purity of those waters. Please do everything in your power to reduce harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Here are some recommendations: -require pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges -Set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting - implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices, -Perform ongoing quarterly sampling. -Set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous discharges It's time we prioritize the health of our waters. Thank you!

Jean Maust, Tenino, WA
Hello, As a former employee of Dept of Ecology, I know how difficult environmental improvements can be. But there is nothing more important than caring for our planet and all living systems. Now I am writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant to keep PBDEs, PFAS, and other harmful discharges out of our waters. Please make sure that the permit renewal for wastewater treatment in this part of the state protects our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. Lead the way to higher environmental standards as we have done before. Thank you.

jessica mcnamara, Tonasket, WA
I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. It is incredible that this pollution has been unregulated, for so long, especially since it is common knowledge that both orca and salmon populations are at a new low. Please, Ecology, take your responsibility to regulate more seriously in regard to this issue.

JJ Lindsey, Tumwater, WA
Enough is enough! Clean it up. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit

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Susan Crampton, Twisp, WA

I live in eastern Washington but have come through Puget Sound area on Amtrak and visited friends in the Puget Sound area, and have been very surprised and disgusted at the things that I have seen and heard about discharge of wastewater and other pollutants into the Sound. As we all become aware of the problems with how things have been done, please take action as our responsible agency for environmental quality in Puget Sound. Please take care of a significant problem and be an example :). Thank you. I support the letter from Earthjustice below. ---------- I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Roger Martin, University Place, WA

I have long been disappointed by Washington's failure to adequately regulate pollutants in the very sensitive estuarine environment of Puget Sound. Lax enforcement seems rampant in WA-based businesses. Just look at the Air Force KC-46 tanker. It has never met spec. The 737MAX8's twice- fatal flaw(s) still remain(s) unidentified to the public, and finger-pointing is just beginning for the MAX9. The

radioactive leaks at Hanford still haven't been stopped. Please do your part to actually stop ongoing damage. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Irene Rowe, Vancouver, WA

As a resident of Washington state, I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Liiza Boyd, Vancouver, WA

PLEASE...I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Wesley Banks, Vancouver, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution, and wondering why that has not happened already. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Steve Foster, Vancouver, WA
I'm writing to ask you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Den Mark Wichar, Vancouver, WA
I encourage you to implement strong measures in wastewater discharge permit for Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are one primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. Science is clear on this. These pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people, and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pre-treatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. Permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, permit should set limits on levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems. Everett and Ecology just need to listen to experts. Ecology has opportunity through renewal of this permit to do more to protect marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can lead in these efforts by issuing permit to reduce exposure to these pollutants.

Lehman Holder, Vancouver, WA
What I'm writing about is flatly unacceptable. I encourage you to implement strong measures in the

wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Alun Vick, Vashon, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. I'm Required to maintain my septic system and have it professionally checked every two years. And if there are any problems I have to fix it. How can you get away with not doing your job and obligation.

Henry Roller, Walla Walla, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Please protect the health of the ecosystems that all members of the biotic community (humans included) depend on.

Roxanne Hinkle, West Richland, WA

I am writing not just as an environmentalist but from an Alaska who lives in wa.state and utilizes those waters I kayak canoe and small boat those waters I am in that water alot I'd hate to think I'd be effected my family and grandkids and so many others ..Not only do we need to protect our realize from military sonar that kills many and beachside them but now waste water it saddens me we should be caring for the water..please please would you like your children in those waters knowing what you do I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent

nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Terence McGee, Woodinville, WA

I urge you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Virginia Davis, Woodinville, WA

I encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter. These pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people, and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems. Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of

Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Coleen Anderson, Yakima, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants. Biodiversity is essential for a healthy planet. Please consider our children, grandchildren, and future generations and how this will affect them.

Briana Wilcox, Yakima, WA

Implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett

and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Nicole Martel, Yelm, WA

We must realize that the ripple effect of this is very significant. I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. They are doing way more damage than we realize, and it is affecting all life on the plant in detrimental ways. We have the power to change the course of history by doing the right thing now. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent nutrient pollution problems – Everett and Ecology just need to listen to the experts. The Department of Ecology has an opportunity through the renewal of this permit to do more to protect our marine environment, salmon, orcas, and people. We hope Washington State can become a leader in these efforts by issuing a permit that will reduce our exposure to these pollutants.

Kristine Olsen, Aberdeen, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the

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Randall Daugherty, Aberdeen, WA

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Wanda Russell, Aberdeen, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists

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Lori Erbs, Acme, WA

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Elizabeth Oranges, Acme, WA

I'm writing to encourage you to implement strong measures in the wastewater discharge permit for the Everett Wastewater Treatment Plant that will be effective in reducing harmful discharges of PBDEs, PFAS, and nutrient pollution. Wastewater treatment plants are a primary source of these pollutants. In Puget Sound, high levels of PBDEs have been found in salmon, orcas, and also in human breast milk. PFAS and nutrient pollution are pervasive nationwide, including in our beloved waterways. The science is clear on this matter – these pollutants are causing harm to threatened salmon, endangered orcas, and people – and more must be done to prevent these waste streams from harming our communities and aquatic ecosystems. For PBDEs, Ecology should require that pretreatment agreements with each of the plant's industrial users include quarterly monitoring of PBDE discharges and with concrete steps to reduce these discharges. For PFAS contamination, the permit should set deadlines for industrial users to conduct initial sampling and reporting, and to implement monitoring and pollution prevention and reduction practices. The permit should also require that industrial users conduct EPA-recommended ongoing quarterly sampling. Further, the permit should require the plant itself to evaluate strategies to reduce PFAS if source control efforts aren't sufficient to bring PFAS levels down. For nutrient pollution, the permit should set limits on the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous that can be discharged. Scientists have already established limits that are achievable and will help address Puget Sound's persistent

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Elizabeth Oranges, Acme, WA
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Steve Knutzen, Anacortes, WA

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Tina Brown, Anacortes, WA

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Linda Jacobson, Arlington, WA

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Kolten Ollom, Arlington, WA

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Mary Newkirk, Arlington, WA

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Barbara Smith, Arlington, WA

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Darcia Hurst, Arlington, WA

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Annette Fails, Arlington, WA
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karen zeldenrust, Arlington, WA
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Leslie Methe, Arlington, WA
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Lewellyn Esquivel, Auburn, WA

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Debbie Rowe, Auburn, WA

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Bonny jean Austin, Auburn, WA
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Linda Knudson, Bainbridge Island, WA

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Pamela Bendix, Bainbridge Island, WA

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Michael Pollack, Bainbridge Island, WA

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Spencer Hoyt, Battle Ground, WA

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Shelly Glennon, Bellevue, WA

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Marilyn Mayers, Bellevue, WA

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molly graham, Bellevue, WA
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Kathy Leathers, Bellingham, WA
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Valerie Lovejoy, Bellingham, WA

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Sara Hoerlein, Bellingham, WA

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Meryle A. Korn, Bellingham, WA
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Denise Price, Bellingham, WA

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Jeanie Bein, Bellingham, WA
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Seth Snapp, Bellingham, WA
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Vivian Bartlett, Bellingham, WA
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Sarah Bauman, Bellingham, WA

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Susan Harmon, Bellingham, WA
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Barbara and David Wallesz, Bellingham, WA

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gaila suggs, Bellingham, WA
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Addie Jacobson, Bellingham, WA

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Eric Hirst, Bellingham, WA

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Donna Ascalon, Bellingham, WA

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Elaine Green, Bellingham, WA

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Kelley Slack, Bellingham, WA
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M Percy, Bellingham, WA
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Christine Klunder, Bellingham, WA
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Nicole McLeod-Pacheaco, Bellingham, WA

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Mary Teesdale, Bellingham, WA

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Genevieve Shank, Bellingham, WA

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Lisa Winters, Black Diamond, WA

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Salliue Graham, Blaine, WA

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Vanessa Valentine, Blaine, WA
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William McColl, Blaine, WA

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Ronaye Tylor, Blaine, WA

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Deborah Kaye, Blaine, WA

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Barb Sullivan, Blakely Island, WA
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Joy Turlo, Bonney Lake, WA
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Bryan Sanford, Bonney Lake, WA
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HILLARY SANDERS, Bothell, WA
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Carolyn Darling, Bothell, WA

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Kathleen OBrien, Bothell, WA

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Dayna Yalowicki, Bothell, WA

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Kate Lunceford, Bothell, WA

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Gary W Kelly, Bothell, WA
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Alyssa De Leon, Bothell, WA
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Karen Schweppe Dyck, Bothell, WA

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Ji-Young Kim, Bothell, WA

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Senthil Ranganathan, Bothell, WA

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Brandie Deal, Bothell, WA
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Ali Williams, Bothell, WA
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Claudia Eberly, Bothell, WA

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Margot Mott-Smith, Bothell, WA

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Kari Darvill-Coate, Bothell, WA
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S. M. Hoff, Bow, WA
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Tracy Ouellette, Bow, WA
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Roger Wechsler, Bow, WA
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Joan Weatherly, Bremerton, WA

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Shelley Simcox, Bremerton, WA

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Sarah Jordan, Bremerton, WA

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Taiya Boni, Bremerton, WA
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KATHERIN BALLES, Bremerton, WA
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Tom Krebsbach, Brier, WA

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Toni Meehan, Brinnon, WA

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Stephen and Kathleen Hulick, Brush Prairie, WA

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Michael Mahaffa, Brush Prairie, WA

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David Luxem, Burien, WA

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Harry Schwendemann, Burien, WA

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William Ahrens, Burien, WA

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Colleen May Hinton, Burien, WA
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gary wagner, Burien, WA
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E. Bruce Hitchko, Burlington, WA
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Erik LaRue, Burlington, WA
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Steve Green, Burlington, WA
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Millicent Leow, Burlington, WA
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Steven Greene, Camano Island, WA
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Val Schroeder, Camano Island, WA

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Jonathan Hartman, Camas, WA

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Selim Uzuner, Carnation, WA
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Noah Ehler, Carnation, WA
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Anna Gullickson, Cashmere, WA
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Patricia Anderson, Cathlamet, WA
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Laura Aymond, Centralia, WA
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Tina Bartlett, Chehalis, WA
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Jim and Bea Harrison, Cheney, WA

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Barbara Richard, Cheney, WA

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Dori Bailey, Chimacum, WA

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Suzanne Nevins, Chimacum, WA

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Judy Clark, Cinebar, WA

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James Mulcare, Clarkston, WA

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Gianina Graham, Cle Elum, WA
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donald mller, Clinton, WA
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Angie Dixon, Clinton, WA

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Amanda Klauk, Colbert, WA

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Greg Gurnett, College Place, WA
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Yvette Goot, Colville, WA
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Michael Lyman, Colville, WA
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Paula Pursley, Concrete, WA
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Marietta Cole, Coupeville, WA
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Robert Wilbur, Coupeville, WA

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Sandra Heffernan, Coupeville, WA

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Tacy Bigelow, Coupeville, WA

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Devon Kerbow, Covington, WA
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Diana Fries, Covington, WA
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d robinson, Curlew, WA
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Pam Borso, Custer, WA

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Gene Wheeler, Darrington, WA

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Anthony Claesgens, Darrington, WA
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Charles Beleny, Dayton, WA
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Robert Dash, Deer Harbor, WA

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Desiree Nagyfy, Deer Park, WA

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George Shrewsbury, Deming, WA
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Jacqueline Benster, Des Moines, WA
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Dawn Malone, Des Moines, WA
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Tom Cashman, Des Moines, WA
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Bruce Mathison, Diamond, WA

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Silke Chipchase, Dupont, WA

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Meg Cochrane, Duvall, WA

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Richard Edwards, East Wenatchee, WA

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Brad Buchanan, Eastsound, WA

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Susan Hampel, Eastsound, WA

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Linda Ellsworth, Eastsound, WA

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Glenda Frese, Eatonville, WA

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Jenna Carodiskey-Wiebe, Edmonds, WA

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don dicken, Ellensburg, WA
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Meghan Anderson, Ellensburg, WA
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Paul Crossett, Ellensburg, WA
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Jill Ungar, Ellensburg, WA

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Shelley Majsterek, Ellensburg, WA

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Jan Demorest, Ellensburg, WA
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kimberly brown, Ellensburg, WA
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Sandy Williams, Elma, WA

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Andrea Vos, Everett, WA
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Curt Given, Everett, WA

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Naomi Dietrich, Everett, WA

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Jonathan Loucks, Everett, WA

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Nina Kilham, Everett, WA

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Daniel Abbott, Everett, WA

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Lindsey Lewis, Everett, WA

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Mari Declements, Everett, WA

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Lee Hawkins, Everett, WA

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Ricky Taylor, Everett, WA

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Teresa Tomasek, Everett, WA

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Susan Shouse, Everett, WA

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Diana Dahlman, Everett, WA

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Dora Weyer, Everett, WA

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jezzalie gill, Everett, WA
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Margaret Gusdal, Everett, WA
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Sharon Parshall, Fall City, WA
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Pam Klitz, Federal Way, WA

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Jean Thornsbury, Federal Way, WA

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Sarah Bogart, Ferndale, WA
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Kathleen Bentley, Forks, WA

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Sandra Brouillette-Jobe, Freeland, WA

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Jeffrey LaGasse M.D., Freeland, WA

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Emily Alexander, Freeland, WA

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Hannah Elnan-Derse, Freeland, WA
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Betsy and Chris Pope, Friday Harbor, WA
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jon Howe, Friday Harbor, WA

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Tana Ewers, Friday Harbor, WA

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Mary Guard, Friday Harbor, WA
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Rebecca Cook, Friday Harbor, WA
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Shaun Hubbard, Friday Harbor, WA
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stephen shubert, Friday Harbor, WA
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Linda M Downes, Friday Harbor, WA
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Katie Jones, Friday Harbor, WA
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Tamara Saarinen, Gig Harbor, WA

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Alyssa Crum, Gig Harbor, WA

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Alexis Stark, Gig Harbor, WA

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Caren Taylor, Gig Harbor, WA

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Tamara A Saarinen, Gig Harbor, WA

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Sherry Sites, Gig Harbor, WA
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Frances Blair, Gig Harbor, WA
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Paul Petach, Gig Harbor, WA

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Isabel Campbell, Gig Harbor, WA

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Abbie Carrasco, Gig Harbor, WA

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Susan Kingston, Gig Harbor, WA
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Clarice Kuehne, Grand Coulee, WA

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Kent Bodda, Granite Falls, WA

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Eleanor Morris, Grapeview, WA

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Jane Kelsberg, Greenbank, WA
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Diane Weinberger, Greenbank, WA
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barbara douma, Greenbank, WA

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Kathy Molesh, Hansville, WA

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Melinda Lagerquist, Hansville, WA

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Carolee Flaten, Hansville, WA

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Valerie Jensen, Hobart, WA

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JAMES KOLB, Indianola, WA

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Sandy Gese, Ione, WA

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Dave Russell, Issaquah, WA
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enid glover, Kalama, WA
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Judith DeMarsh, Kenmore, WA

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Brenda Berlin, Kenmore, WA
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James Tatum Jr, Kennewick, WA
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MaryJo Wilkins, Kennewick, WA
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John Erben, Kennewick, WA
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Gretchen Sand, Kennewick, WA
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Kathleen Sisson, Kennewick, WA
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Janath Ramage, Kent, WA

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Dan Streiffert, Kent, WA

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Pamela Barber, Kent, WA

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annette sandberg, Kent, WA
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Joyce Grajczyk, Kent, WA
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Josefina Lopez, Kent, WA

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Katherine Nelson, Kent, WA

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Carol Turnidge, Kent, WA

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Sherry Pennington, Kent, WA

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Robert Ostrow, Kettle Falls, WA
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Thora Nelson, Kingston, WA
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Todd gruenhagen, Kingston, WA
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Laureen Elizabeth, Kingston, WA
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Vicky Taylor, Kirkland, WA
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Wesley Andrews, Kirkland, WA

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Carolyn Hayek, Kirkland, WA

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Laurie Gogic, Kirkland, WA

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DEBORAH GANDOLFO, Kirkland, WA

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Julie Rodgers, Kirkland, WA

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Susan Vossler, Kirkland, WA

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Jim and Nancy Roberts, Kirkland, WA

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Nancy Peters., Kirkland, WA
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Darcy Johnson, Kittitas, WA
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Lisa Cohen, La Conner, WA

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Tracey Parker, La Conner, WA

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Ursula Mass, La Conner, WA

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Allen Elliott, La Conner, WA

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Nova Berkshires, Lacey, WA

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Vicki Skeels, Lacey, WA

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Glen Anderson, Lacey, WA

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Kathleen Lee, Lacey, WA

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Catharine Cline, Lacey, WA

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Ruth King, Lacey, WA

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Libby Osnes, Lake Stevens, WA

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Tisha S, Lake Stevens, WA

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Aleta Springer, Lake Stevens, WA
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Judith Riggs, Lakebay, WA
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joyce major, Lakebay, WA

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Kathy Phelps, Lakewood, WA

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Erin Johnson, Lakewood, WA
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Ernetta Skerlec, Lakewood, WA
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Gwen Nolte, Lakewood, WA
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Theresa Skager, Lakewood, WA
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Pamela Pinkston, Lakewood, WA
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Pamela Engler, Langley, WA

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Kathleen Peter Martin, Langley, WA

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Mary Ann Mansfield, Langley, WA
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Elizabeth Lee, Langley, WA
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Susan Vennerholm, Leavenworth, WA

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JANET MILLARD, Leavenworth, WA

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Joanne Hallowitz, Liberty Lake, WA
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Russell Grindle, Long Beach, WA
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Norman Dick, Longview, WA

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Ruth Weedman, Longview, WA

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Cynthia Lund, Lopez Island, WA

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Liz Scranton, Lopez Island, WA

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Marianna haniger, Lopez Island, WA

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Lisa Critchlow, Lummi Island, WA

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Sheryl Sparling, Lynden, WA
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Brandee Chase, Lynnwood, WA
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Grace Kim, Lynnwood, WA

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Arnie Knudson, Lynnwood, WA

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Sheryl Eldridge, Lynnwood, WA

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Alexander Metzger, Lynnwood, WA

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Lynette Currier, Lynnwood, WA
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Sheila Giltzow, Lynnwood, WA

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Carrie Pilger, Lynnwood, WA

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Charlene Lauzon, Lynnwood, WA

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Lisa M. Mintz Kavas, Lynnwood, WA

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Diane Christensen, Lynnwood, WA

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Roberta Copenhefer, Mabton, WA

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Rebecca Frank, Malaga, WA

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Sharon McCluskey, Manchester, WA

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Joan Lichtenstein, Maple Falls, WA

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Christine Main, Maple Falls, WA

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JENNIFER KENNEDY, Maple Valley, WA

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Donna Hamilton, Maple Valley, WA

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Joseph Mathew, Maple Valley, WA

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katherina veenendaal, Marysville, WA
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Martha Cetina, Marysville, WA

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Carole Olson, Marysville, WA

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Shelley Mortinson, Marysville, WA
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Devin Robinson, Marysville, WA
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Jeannene Shocki, Marysville, WA
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Clifford Ballard, Mattawa, WA
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Nora Vralsted-Thomas, Medical Lake, WA

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Dr Copas, Medina, WA

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whitney hines, Medina, WA
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Michael Rosen, Mercer Island, WA
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Jen Lyon, Mercer Island, WA
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Patrick McKee, Mercer Island, WA
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sally bartow, Mercer Island, WA
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Joan Goverman, Mercer Island, WA

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Toni Okada, Mercer Island, WA

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Virginia De Forest, Mercer Island, WA

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Rosemary Moore, Mercer Island, WA
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Melissa Britton, Mill Creek, WA

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Kristina Peterson, Mill Creek, WA

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Shirley Gazori, Mill Creek, WA

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Hilarie Ericson, Mill Creek, WA

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Ann May, Milton, WA

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Janet Ehrenfreund, Mineral, WA

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Liana Carbon, Monroe, WA
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Theresa Close, Monroe, WA
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Karen Fortier, Monroe, WA
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Julia Chamness, Monroe, WA
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Daniel Sandvig, Monroe, WA
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john guros, Montesano, WA
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Penelope Johansen, Montesano, WA
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Natalie Niblack, Mount Vernon, WA
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Lisa Ellis, Mount Vernon, WA

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Tracy Kane, Mount Vernon, WA

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Daniel Ritchie, Mount Vernon, WA

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Joan Nielsen, Mount Vernon, WA

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Teresa Dix, Mount Vernon, WA
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R. A. Larson, Mount Vernon, WA

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Shawn Tuthill, Mountlake Terrace, WA

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Ben Moore, Mountlake Terrace, WA
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Eowyn Reitz, Mukilteo, WA
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Mary Brueggeman, Mukilteo, WA
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Michael Mendiola, Mukilteo, WA
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Stephen Koepp, Mukilteo, WA

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Dennis Bolger, Mukilteo, WA

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sheryl kelly, Mukilteo, WA
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Edwin Coon, Mukilteo, WA
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MARK SCHULLER, Newman Lake, WA

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Linda Gusch, Newport, WA

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Karen Loeffler, Nine Mile Falls, WA
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Darla Austerman, Nine Mile Falls, WA

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Denee Scribner, Nine Mile Falls, WA

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Carol Gonnella, Nordland, WA
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McKenna Princing, North Bend, WA
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Judy Masbaum, North Bend, WA
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Jacob Meyer, North Bonneville, WA
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Diane Sullivan, Oak Harbor, WA
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PATRICIA DORSEY, Oak Harbor, WA
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Beth Wilson, Olalla, WA

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ELIZABETH CARLSON, Olympia, WA
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CRAIG CARLSON, Olympia, WA
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Penny Redmond, Olympia, WA
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Aimee de Ney, Olympia, WA
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Jan Black, Olympia, WA
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Victor Woods, Olympia, WA

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Debbie Sturt, Olympia, WA

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Terralene Gibbons, Olympia, WA

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Kaley Drayovitch, Olympia, WA
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Jeffrey Collins, Olympia, WA
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Polly Taylor, Olympia, WA

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Jennifer Thompson, Olympia, WA

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Esther Kronenberg, Olympia, WA

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Gill Fahrenwald, Olympia, WA

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Donna Snow, Olympia, WA
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William Justis, Olympia, WA
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Yonit Yogev, Olympia, WA
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cheryl waitkevich, Olympia, WA
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James Felizola, Olympia, WA

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Jacqueline Chambers, Olympia, WA
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Wynann Brownell, Olympia, WA
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Mary Margaret OConnell, Olympia, WA

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Keith Haller, Olympia, WA

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Judith Langhans, Olympia, WA
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Elyette Weinstein, Olympia, WA
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Christina O'Toole, Olympia, WA
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Janice Klinski, Olympia, WA

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Clayann Lankford, Olympia, WA

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Sharron Coontz, Olympia, WA
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Candice Cassato, Olympia, WA
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F Carroll, Olympia, WA

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JOANNE KELLY, Olympia, WA
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Robert Murdock, Olympia, WA
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Stephanie Mathieu, Olympia, WA

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Tory Tjersland, Olympia, WA

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Garrett Tatsumi, Olympia, WA

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Glen Hubbard, Olympia, WA

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Christine Wells, Olympia, WA
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Jon Ceazan, Olympia, WA
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Susan Danver, Olympia, WA
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Pamela Backstrom, Olympia, WA
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Kristine Gaffney, Omak, WA

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Mike Rummerfield, Onalaska, WA

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John Hayes, Otis Orchards, WA
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Jo Harvey, Pacific, WA
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Lindy Von Dohlen, Pasco, WA

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Brian Berardo, Port Angeles, WA

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WendyRae Johnson, Port Angeles, WA
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Graciela Springborn, Port Angeles, WA
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Hal Enerson, Port Angeles, WA

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Janice Wilfing, Port Angeles, WA

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Ronald Wehner, Port Angeles, WA

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Alison Gibbs, Port Angeles, WA

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Marilee Meyer, Port Angeles, WA
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Jeanine Cardiff, Port Angeles, WA

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Randy Corbett, Port Ludlow, WA
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Pat Pearson, Port Ludlow, WA

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Traci York, Port Ludlow, WA

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Karen Stevenson, Port Orchard, WA
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Frances Post, Port Townsend, WA
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Carole H, Port Townsend, WA

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Sylvia Platt, Port Townsend, WA

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Nathan Trimble, Port Townsend, WA

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Judith Rudolph, Port Townsend, WA
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Margaret Davies, Pullman, WA

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Donna Arnold, Puyallup, WA
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Beverly Johnston, Puyallup, WA
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Laura Schulz, Puyallup, WA
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Terrance Ryan, Quilcene, WA

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Andrea Chin, Redmond, WA
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Daria Schubert, Redmond, WA
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Marilyn Subala, Redmond, WA
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Karen Yuen, Redmond, WA

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Terri Stromberg, Redmond, WA

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Susie MacGregor, Redmond, WA
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Ravinder Bajwa, Redmond, WA
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Mike Conlan, Redmond, WA

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William Bartley, Redmond, WA

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Rita Mest, Redmond, WA

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Linda Thompsen, Redmond, WA

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Yoni Friedman, Redmond, WA
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Nadine He, Renton, WA

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Victoria Holman, Renton, WA

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Cynthia Lachance, Renton, WA

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Susan Loomis, Renton, WA

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Kaye Camaioni, Richland, WA
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Pamela Bielma, Ritzville, WA

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Kari Ann Hailey, Sammamish, WA

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Kathleen Lowney, Sammamish, WA

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Suzanne Duncan, Sammamish, WA

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Lemoine Radford, Sammamish, WA

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Miho Reed, Sammamish, WA

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Lisa Di Lauro, Sammamish, WA

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Mallory Decker, Sammamish, WA

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Phil and Lynn Ritter, Sammamish, WA

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Marta Schellberg, Seabeck, WA
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Felicia Bentham, Seahurst, WA
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Alison Moon, Seatac, WA
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Erin Grise, Seattle, WA
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Hannah Zizza, Seattle, WA
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mary TRAVERS, Seattle, WA
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Catherine Chubb, Seattle, WA

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Larkin Omenn, Seattle, WA

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Monica Johnson, Seattle, WA
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Lisa Kjaer, Seattle, WA
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Debbi Pratt, Seattle, WA
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Lucy JOHNSON, Seattle, WA
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Elena Harper, Seattle, WA
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Broehe Karpenko, Seattle, WA
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K F, Seattle, WA

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Phyllis Hatfield, Seattle, WA

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Lois McClellan, Seattle, WA
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Zimyl Adler, Seattle, WA
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Sara Bliss, Seattle, WA
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Robert Blumenthal, Seattle, WA
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Kimmons Nonnast, Seattle, WA

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Tracy Wang, Seattle, WA

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Matthew Cloner, Seattle, WA
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Brian Baltin, Seattle, WA
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Katie Scherrer, Seattle, WA
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Paul Sampson, Seattle, WA
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Francesca Desmond, Seattle, WA
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Charles Klyn, Seattle, WA
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Aldora Aldora M Perez, Seattle, WA

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Ziadee Cambier, Seattle, WA

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Jeffrey Cross, Seattle, WA
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Neil Nickols, Seattle, WA
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Noushin Safaie, Seattle, WA
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Jake Santelli, Seattle, WA
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Deirdre Cochran, Seattle, WA

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Moriah Schmidt, Seattle, WA

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Jessica Anderson, Seattle, WA
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Fred Lokken, Seattle, WA
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Victoria Khemani, Seattle, WA
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Elaine David, Seattle, WA
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Catherine Englehart, Seattle, WA
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Susan Ring, Seattle, WA
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Addison Barrett, Seattle, WA
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Sarah Huntting, Seattle, WA
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Alicia Gardner, Seattle, WA
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Jennifer Nelson, Seattle, WA

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Lorraine Hartmann, Seattle, WA

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Nick Szumlas, Seattle, WA
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Holger Mathews, Seattle, WA
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Richard Voget, Seattle, WA
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Maribeth Chadwell, Seattle, WA
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Mary-Faeth Chenery, Seattle, WA
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Kergan Street, Seattle, WA
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Benjamyn Ward, Seattle, WA
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Aldora Perez, Seattle, WA
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Clare Conrad, Seattle, WA

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Greg Espe, Seattle, WA

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Paula Bennett, Seattle, WA
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Deborah Rossum, Seattle, WA
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Jane Schautz, Seattle, WA
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Sha'ari Garfinkel, Seattle, WA
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Angela Basta, Seattle, WA
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Stephanie Colony, Seattle, WA
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Dan Schneider, Seattle, WA
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Valerie Gleeson, Seattle, WA
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Ola Edwards, Seattle, WA
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Lauren Wilson, Seattle, WA
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Jean Pauley, Seattle, WA

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Arlene Roth, Seattle, WA

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Lin Provost, Seattle, WA
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Todd Gray, Seattle, WA
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Rebecca Evans, Seattle, WA
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Justine Hurley, Seattle, WA
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Elizabeth Martin, Seattle, WA
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Janna Rolland, Seattle, WA
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Lana Hoover, Seattle, WA
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Laura Finkelstein, Seattle, WA
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Kyle Comanor, Seattle, WA
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Leslie Spurling, Seattle, WA
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Miriam Perrin, Seattle, WA
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Larry Mahlis, Seattle, WA
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Kendra Williams, Seattle, WA
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Dennis Marceron, Seattle, WA
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Kevin Milam, Seattle, WA
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Elizabeth Edlund, Seattle, WA

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Matthew Cloner, Seattle, WA

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Brian Venable, Seattle, WA
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Scott Loveless, Seattle, WA
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Anne Thomas, Seattle, WA
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Lisa Harris, Seattle, WA
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Shannon Leighton, Seattle, WA
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Mary Keeler, Seattle, WA
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Giles Sydnor, Seattle, WA
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John Huskinson, Seattle, WA
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Linda Dodson, Seattle, WA
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Diane Horn, Seattle, WA
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Juliette Brush-Hoover, Seattle, WA

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Ben Tanler, Seattle, WA

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Barb Drake, Seattle, WA
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Charles Raymond, Seattle, WA
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Stuart Mork, Seattle, WA
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Saab Lofton, Seattle, WA
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Sam Star, Seattle, WA
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Mark Redmond, Seattle, WA
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DANIEL HENLING, Seattle, WA

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Kathleen Gylland, Seattle, WA

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Teri Fox, Seattle, WA
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Bronwen Evans, Seattle, WA
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Paula Kahler, Seattle, WA
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Greg Goodwin, Seattle, WA
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Kimberly Seater, Seattle, WA
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Lisa Barnes, Seattle, WA

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Mariah Harrod, Seattle, WA

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Cindy Bostwick, Seattle, WA

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Jennifer Larsen, Seattle, WA

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shelly blazich, Seattle, WA
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Lois Jones, Seattle, WA
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Rich Lague, Seattle, WA
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Charles Davis, Seattle, WA
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Millie Magner, Seattle, WA
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Debra Vandegrift, Seattle, WA
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nancy reichley, Seattle, WA
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Sarah Tompkins, Seattle, WA
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Joel Flank, Seattle, WA

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Julia Larsen, Seattle, WA

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Sally Hurst, Seattle, WA
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Barry Eben, Seattle, WA
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Shawn Hansen, Seattle, WA
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Ruth Darden, Seattle, WA
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Alycia Staats, Seattle, WA
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Mark MacDonald, Seattle, WA

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Robert Day, Seattle, WA

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jessica Levin, Seattle, WA
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Robert Turner, Seattle, WA
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Laura Marx, Seattle, WA
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Gordon Wood, Seattle, WA

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Stephen Bamford, Seattle, WA

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Lynn Kilbourne, Seattle, WA
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Mark Bradley, Seattle, WA
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Wally Bubelis, Seattle, WA
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Deanna Armstrong, Seattle, WA
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Sara Burgess, Seattle, WA
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Arthur Lapite, Seattle, WA
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ROBERT CHANG, Seattle, WA

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Margaret Silver, Seattle, WA

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Virginia M. Haver, Seattle, WA
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Kristen Lund, Seattle, WA
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Laurette Culbert, Seattle, WA
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liisa Kellems, Seattle, WA
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Tika Bordelon, Seattle, WA
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adrian whorton, Seattle, WA
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Sally Phillips, Seattle, WA
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Charles and Nancy Bagley, Seattle, WA

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James Bates, Seattle, WA

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Arwen Schreiber, Seattle, WA
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Christine Rossen, Seattle, WA
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Lisa Claydon, Seattle, WA
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Elaine Packard, Seattle, WA
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Amy Walter, Seattle, WA
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Jeremy Ehrlich, Seattle, WA
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Normajean Bowen, Seattle, WA
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Esta Modian, Seattle, WA

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peter Hapke, Seattle, WA
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Peter Dahl, Seattle, WA
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Eliot Kaplan, Seattle, WA
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Darin Jones, Seattle, WA
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Jane Steadman, Seattle, WA
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Michael Gee, Seattle, WA
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James Winnard, Seattle, WA

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Sharon LeVine, Seattle, WA

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Scott Tallman, Seattle, WA

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Graham Golbuff, Seattle, WA

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Kimberly Teraberry, Seattle, WA

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Laura Huddlestone, Seattle, WA
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Amanda Granberg, Seattle, WA
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Shirlee Harris, Seattle, WA

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Melinda Powers, Seattle, WA

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Lauren Sewell, Seattle, WA
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Niousha mashayekh, Seattle, WA
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Jake Santelli, Seattle, WA
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Evelyn Lemoine, Seattle, WA
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Amelia Turnell, Seattle, WA

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Lyle Broschat, Seattle, WA

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Brie Gyncild, Seattle, WA
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Bonnie Miller, Seattle, WA
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David Middleton, Seattle, WA
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Stacy Strickland, Seattle, WA
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Vivian Sovran, Seattle, WA
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Lauren Peterson, Seattle, WA
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Barbara Sanborn, Seattle, WA
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Christian Chabot, Seattle, WA
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Daniel Hoey, Seattle, WA
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JAMES PRESTON, Seattle, WA
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Carolyn Ableman, Seattle, WA
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Richard Tomlinson, Seattle, WA
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Alma Hunter, Seattle, WA
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Dale Greer, Seattle, WA
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David Guren, Seattle, WA

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Constance DeRooy, Seattle, WA

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Mark Egger, Seattle, WA
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Carl Woestwin, Seattle, WA
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J Odonnell, Seattle, WA

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Lynda Voigt, Seattle, WA
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Sophia Keller, Seattle, WA
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Kimberly Leeper, Seattle, WA
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Kathy Turner, Seattle, WA
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Michelle Schweitzer, Seattle, WA
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Saskia de Jonge, Seattle, WA
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Reed Hampton, Seattle, WA
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Sarah Kavage, Seattle, WA
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Rebecca Evans, Seattle, WA
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Michael Gillenwater, Seattle, WA
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Kathryn Lambros, Seattle, WA
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Alice Nicholson, Seattle, WA
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Amy Unruh, Seattle, WA
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Louis Babich, Seattle, WA
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Kristin Fitzpatrick, Seattle, WA
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Kirsten Scheide, Seattle, WA
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Brian Clinton, Seattle, WA
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Sheldon Burkhalter, Seattle, WA
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Anna Kirk, Seattle, WA
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Pamela Erickson, Seattle, WA
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Chris Cottrell, Seattle, WA
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Cameron Wakefield, Seattle, WA
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Matt Courter, Seattle, WA
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Jane Fairchild, Seattle, WA
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Deena Fuller, Seattle, WA
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Lucile B. Flanagan, Seattle, WA
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Jami Martinez, Sedro Woolley, WA
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Mary K Orrange, Sedro Woolley, WA

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Paula Shafransky, Sedro Woolley, WA

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McKenna Klein, Sedro Woolley, WA
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William Gregory, Sedro Woolley, WA
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Gay Thompson, Selah, WA
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Pr R, Sequim, WA
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Kym Aughtry, Sequim, WA
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Norman Baker, Sequim, WA
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John McGill, Sequim, WA
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Dennis Ledden, Sequim, WA
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Lawrence Magliola, Sequim, WA
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william buchan, Sequim, WA
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John Griffith, Sequim, WA

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NANCY GOODWIN, Sequim, WA

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Michael Nielsen, Sequim, WA

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Marijke Meijer, Sequim, WA

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Sandra Blanchard, Sequim, WA

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ROBERT PYLES, Sequim, WA

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Jennifer Woodbridge, Shaw Island, WA
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carol fulcher hepburn, Shelton, WA
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Kim Mack, Shelton, WA
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Michael Thompson, Shelton, WA
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Eileen Perfrement, Shelton, WA

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Alexis Z, Shelton, WA

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Timothy Determan, Shelton, WA

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Kathleen Tanaka, Shelton, WA

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Sean McCoy, Shoreline, WA

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Alla Petrova, Shoreline, WA

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Shannon Markley, Shoreline, WA

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Astrid Held-Rude, Shoreline, WA

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Vivian Korneliussen, Shoreline, WA

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Denise Cooper, Shoreline, WA

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Nancy Morris, Shoreline, WA

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Thomas De Klyen, Silver Creek, WA
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gregor greig, Silverdale, WA
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Dianne Faletti, Silverdale, WA

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Danial Border, Silverdale, WA

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Melanie Hamilton, Silverdale, WA
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Patricia Saunders, Snohomish, WA
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Randy Guthrie, Snohomish, WA

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Dennis Bahr, Snohomish, WA

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michael woods, Snohomish, WA
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Julie Holtzman, Snohomish, WA

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Ed Hare, Snohomish, WA

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Linda Swan, Snohomish, WA
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Sandra Owen, Snoqualmie, WA
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Wendy Pum, Spanaway, WA

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Carol Stevens, Spanaway, WA

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Linda Mintun, Spokane, WA

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Emma Wood, Spokane, WA

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Suzi Hokonson, Spokane, WA
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pete mandeville, Spokane, WA
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Carolyn Bennehoff, Spokane, WA

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Shahrokh Nikfar, Spokane, WA

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Calista Whitney, Spokane, WA
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Christopher Lawrence, Spokane, WA
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Karol Long, Spokane, WA

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Kathryn DeWees, Spokane, WA

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Joy Frawley, Spokane, WA
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Robin Miller, Spokane, WA
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Colin Fiddes, Spokane, WA

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Cheryl Moralez, Spokane Valley, WA
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Chris Jones, Stanwood, WA
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Adina Parsley, Stanwood, WA
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Timothy Boone, Stanwood, WA

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Peggy Page, Stanwood, WA

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Jenny MOORE, Stanwood, WA
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Jean Vavrek, Stehekin, WA
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Marianne Jacobs, Steilacoom, WA
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Elizabeth Johnson, Stevenson, WA
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Sherry Spurling, Sultan, WA
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Laurie De Jong, Sumas, WA

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Phillip Dean, Sumner, WA
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Cathleen Berg, Suquamish, WA
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Kirsten Randall, Tacoma, WA
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Judi Williams, Tacoma, WA
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Ally Orosco, Tacoma, WA

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Katheryn Ridgley, Tacoma, WA

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D Pederson, Tacoma, WA

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Christian Corridon, Tacoma, WA

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Nancy Pare, Tacoma, WA

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Melissa Roberts, Tacoma, WA

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Eric Fellows, Tacoma, WA
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Dorothy Hudson, Tacoma, WA
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Troy Mason, Tacoma, WA
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Robert Brown, Tacoma, WA
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nadine wallace, Tacoma, WA
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Amanda Adams, Tacoma, WA
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PETER CAPEN, Tacoma, WA
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Bob Plischke Jr, Tacoma, WA
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David Shokenu, Tacoma, WA
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Steve Williams, Tacoma, WA
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Judith S Anderson, Tacoma, WA
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Rebecca Stocker, Tacoma, WA

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Julie Moylan, Tacoma, WA

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Gail Vincent, Tacoma, WA

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Andrea Speed, Tacoma, WA
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Ron Brunell, Tacoma, WA
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Linda Vanderbilt, Tacoma, WA

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Gretchen Duggan, Tacoma, WA

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Jane Frazer, Tacoma, WA
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Jessica Kolva, Tacoma, WA
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Christopher East, Tacoma, WA
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Glenna Coopershear, Tacoma, WA
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Celina Isgrigg, Tacoma, WA
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Judy Palmer, Tonasket, WA
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Tamara Bauman, Tukwila, WA
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Clayton Jones, Tukwila, WA
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Chloe Key, Tukwila, WA
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Linda L. Jones, Tulalip, WA

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Melissa Goldschmidt, Tulalip, WA

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Kelly Berg, Tulalip, WA

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Dorelle Edwards, Tumwater, WA

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Judy Thierry, University Place, WA

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Kelly Keefer, University Place, WA

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BARBARA OSTRANDER, University Place, WA

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Suzanne O'Keefe, Vancouver, WA

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Valerie Holland, Vancouver, WA
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Jim and Marjorie Crossley, Vancouver, WA

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Jody Caicco, Vancouver, WA

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Luan Pinson, Vancouver, WA
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Susan Scott, Vancouver, WA
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Michelle Keating, Vancouver, WA
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Renee Bourgea, Vancouver, WA
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Sharon Heydet, Vancouver, WA
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Jan DeGrandchamp, Vancouver, WA
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Carol Meyer, Vancouver, WA

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Marjorie Millner, Vancouver, WA
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Catherine E Allen, Vancouver, WA
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Amy Kiba, Vancouver, WA
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Sharren Davis, Vancouver, WA
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Elke Blair, Vancouver, WA
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Barry Parker, Vancouver, WA
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Carolyn Riddle, Vancouver, WA
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Zanne Rhyder, Vashon, WA

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Harry Gerecke, Vashon, WA
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Jill Reifschneider, Vashon, WA
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Nicholas Jurus, Vashon, WA

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Terry Sullivan, Vashon, WA

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Kathryn TRUE, Vashon, WA
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Patricia Ranstrom, Vashon, WA
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Shauna Hemenway, Veradale, WA
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Dorothy Knudson, Walla Walla, WA
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Cecile Ervin, Walla Walla, WA

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Rodney Smartlowit, Wapato, WA

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Trina Sherwood, Wapato, WA

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Sunday Kraushaar, Washougal, WA
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venita devine, Washougal, WA
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Gail McDonough, Wenatchee, WA
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Kerry Logan, Wenatchee, WA
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Stu Smith, Wenatchee, WA
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Christopher Davis, Wenatchee, WA

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Alfred Higgins, Wenatchee, WA

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seth anderson, Westport, WA
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Kelly Hochendoner, White Salmon, WA
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Steven Woolpert, White Salmon, WA
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Florence Harty, White Salmon, WA
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cheri hill, White Salmon, WA
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Fred Greef, White Salmon, WA
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Jean Mendoza, White Swan, WA
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Bobbi Turner, Winlock, WA
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Christine Mullie, Winthrop, WA
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Achala Devi, Woodinville, WA

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PATRICIA PICKERING, Woodinville, WA

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Laura Ramon, Woodinville, WA

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Kathy Leitch, Woodinville, WA

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Cheri Kunz, Woodinville, WA

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Barbara Scavezze, Woodinville, WA

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Michelle Billmaier, Woodinville, WA

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Cindy Ambrosius, Woodland, WA
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Valerie Spear, Yakima, WA
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