Issuance Date: December 19, 2014
Effective Date: February 1, 2015
Expiration Date: January 31, 2020

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0029181

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

KING COUNTY WASTEWATER TREATMENT DIVISION – WEST POINT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT & COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW SYSTEM

King Street Center, KSC-NR-0512
201 South Jackson Street
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

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

Facility Name	**West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant** (serves combined sewer area)	**Alki Storage and CSO Treatment Plant**	**Carkeek Storage and CSO Treatment Plant**	**Denny/Elliott West Storage and CSO Treatment Plant**	**Henderson/MLK Storage and CSO Treatment Plant**
Plant Address	1400 Discovery Park Blvd Seattle, WA 98199	3380 Beach Drive SW Seattle, WA 98116-2616	1201 NW Carkeek Park Rd, Seattle, WA 98177-4640	545 Elliott Ave W Seattle, WA 98119	Outlet Regulator 9829 42nd Ave S Seattle, WA 98118
Receiving Water	Puget Sound	Puget Sound	Puget Sound	Elliott Bay	Duwamish Waterway
Plant Type	Secondary, Activated Sludge, Chlorine Disinfection	Satellite CSO Storage and Treatment Plant	Satellite CSO Storage and Treatment Plant	Satellite CSO Storage and Treatment Plant	Satellite CSO Storage and Treatment Plant
Discharge Location:	Lat: 47.661111˚ Long: -122.446389˚	Lat: 47.57025˚ Long: -122.4225˚	Lat: 47.71264˚ Long: -122.38789˚	Lat: 47.61755˚ Long: -122.36186˚	Lat: 47.51194˚ Long: -122.29736˚

Kevin C. Fitzpatrick
Water Quality Section Manager
Northwest Regional Office
Washington State Department of Ecology

Table of Contents

Summary of Permit Report Submittals

Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly Annually	March 15, 2015 July 31, 2015
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.B	Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	As necessary	
S4.D	Notification of New or Altered Sources	As necessary	
S4.E	Wasteload Assessment	1/permit cycle	With permit application
S5.F	Bypass Notification	As necessary	
S5.G	Operations and Maintenance Update	As necessary	
S6.A	Pretreatment Report	1/year	March 31, 2015
S8	Acute Toxicity Effluent Tests (testing in 1st and 3rd quarters of 2017)	2 tests/permit cycle, 1 submittal/permit cycle	With permit application
S9	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Tests (testing in 2nd and 4th quarters of 2017)	2 tests/permit cycle, 1 submittal/permit cycle	With permit application
S10	Wet Weather Operation Reports	As necessary with monthly DMR submittal	
S11.C	CSO Monthly Report	Monthly with monthly DMR submittal	
S11.C	CSO Annual Report	Annually	July 31, 2015
S11.D	CSO Reduction Plan Amendment	1/permit cycle	With permit application
S11.F.d	CSO Post Construction Monitoring Data Report	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2019
S12	Spill Control Plan Update	As necessary	
S13.A	Sediment Sampling & Analysis Plan- West Pt Sediment Data Report - West Pt	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2016 December 1, 2018
S13.B	Sediment Sampling & Analysis Plan- CSO Outfalls Sediment Data Report - CSO Outfalls	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2016 December 1, 2018
S13.C	Sediment Quality at CSO Outfalls Summary Report	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2018
S14	Outfall Evaluation Reports – West Point and CSO TPs	1/permit cycle	With permit application
S15	Elliott West Copper Reduction Assessment	1/permit cycle	November 1, 2018
S16	Elliott West Settleable Solids Removal Assessment	1/permit cycle	November 1, 2018
S17	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	January 31, 2019
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Reporting Planned Changes	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G13	Payment of Fees	As assessed	

Special Conditions

S1. Discharge limits

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

S1.A. Effluent limits for Outfall 001 - West Point wastewater treatment plant

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee may discharge treated municipal wastewater at the permitted locations subject to compliance with the following limits:

Effluent Limits: Outfall #001 - West Point WWTP Latitude: 47.661111˚ Longitude: -122.446389˚		
Parameter	**Average Monthly [a]**	**Average Weekly [b]**
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	25 milligrams/liter (mg/L) 44,800 pounds/day (lbs/day) May–Oct: 85% removal of influent $CBOD_5$ Nov–April: 80% removal of influent $CBOD_5$	40 mg/L 71,700 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/L, 53,800 lbs/day May–Oct: 85% removal of influent TSS Nov–April: 80% removal of influent TSS	45 mg/L 80,700 lbs/day
	Monthly Geometric Mean	**Weekly Geometric Mean**
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [c]	200/100 mL	400/100 mL
	Instantaneous Minimum	**Instantaneous Maximum**
pH [d]	6.0	9.0
	Average Monthly [a]	**Maximum Daily [e]**
Total Residual Chlorine	139 µg/L	364 µg/L

[a] Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

[b] Average weekly discharge limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

[c] Ecology provides directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators,* available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

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

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

S1.B. Effluent limits for the CSO treatment plants

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee may discharge treated combined sewer overflows at the following permitted locations subject to compliance with the following limits. Discharges from these outfalls are prohibited except as a result of precipitation events.

Effluent Limits: Outfall #051 - Alki CSO TP Latitude: 47.57025˚ Longitude: -122.4225˚		
Parameter	**Average Monthly**	**Annual Average [a]**
Total Suspended Solids Removal Efficiency [b]	Report	Equal to or greater than 50% removal of influent TSS
	Monthly Geometric Mean	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	400/100 mL [c]	
		Annual Average [a]
Settleable Solids		0.3 mL/L/hr
	Instantaneous Minimum	**Instantaneous Maximum**
pH [d]	6.0	9.0
	Maximum Daily [e]	
Total Residual Chlorine	234 µg/L	
	Long-Term Average [f]	
Number of Discharge Events	29 events/year	
Discharge Volume	108 million gallons/year	

[a] Calculate annual averages as the average of all 'event' averages. Do not omit one event per year from calculation. Data must be collected and reported on a calendar year basis via WQWebDMR and in the Annual CSO Report.

[b] Calculate the TSS total removal efficiency on a mass balance basis as the percent of solids captured at the CSO treatment facility and then permanently removed at the West Point WWTP. The reported daily average TSS % removal efficiency at the West Point WWTP, corresponding to the event, must be used for calculating the total removal efficiency for the CSO facility. Note: While % TSS removal is reported on a monthly basis, compliance is based on the annual average as reported via WQWebDMR and in the annual CSO report as required in S11.

[c] For the monthly geometric mean, calculate the geometric mean of all samples collected during the month; use a value of 1 for the geomean calc when fecal coliform results are 0. Do not include non-discharge days in the calculation. Ecology provides directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators,* available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

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

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant measured over a calendar day while discharging.

[f] Long-term average will be assessed using data collected over the full permit cycle. Data must be collected and reported for the period of the permit cycle prior to permit renewal, as required in S4.E.

Effluent Limits: Outfall #046 - Carkeek CSO TP Latitude: 47.71264˚ Longitude: -122.38789˚		
Parameter	**Average Monthly**	**Annual Average [a]**
Total Suspended Solids Removal Efficiency [b]	Report	Equal to or greater than 50% removal of influent TSS
	Monthly Geometric Mean	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [c]	400/100 mL	
		Annual Average [a]
Settleable Solids		0.3 mL/L/hr
	Instantaneous Minimum	**Instantaneous Maximum**
pH [d]	6.0	9.0
	Maximum Daily [e]	
Total Residual Chlorine	490 µg/L	
	Long-Term Average [f]	
Number of Discharge Events	10 events/year	
Discharge Volume	46 million gallons/year	

[a] Calculate annual averages as the average of all 'event' averages. Do not omit one event per year from calculation. Data must be collected and reported on a calendar year basis via WQWebDMR and in the Annual CSO Report.

[b] Calculate the TSS total removal efficiency on a mass balance basis as the percent of solids captured at the CSO treatment facility and then permanently removed at the West Point WWTP. The reported daily average TSS % removal efficiency at the West Point WWTP, corresponding to the event, must be used for calculating the total removal efficiency for the CSO facility. Note: While % TSS removal is reported on a monthly basis, compliance is based on the annual average as reported via WQWebDMR and in the annual CSO report as required in S11.

[c] For the monthly geometric mean, calculate the geometric mean of all samples collected during the month; use a value of 1 for the geomean calc when fecal coliform results are 0. Do not include non-discharge days in the calculation. Ecology provides directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators,* available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

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

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant measured over a calendar day while discharging.

[f] Long-term average will be assessed using data collected over the full permit cycle. Data must be collected and reported for the period of the permit cycle prior to permit renewal, as required in S4.E.

Effluent Limits: Outfall #027B - Elliott West CSO TP Latitude: 47.61755° Longitude: -122.361856°		
Parameter	**Average Monthly**	**Annual Average [a]**
Total Suspended Solids Removal Efficiency [b]	Report	Equal to or greater than 50% removal of influent TSS
	Monthly Geometric Mean	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [c]	400/100 mL	
		Annual Average [a]
Settleable Solids		0.3 mL/L/hr
	Instantaneous Minimum	**Instantaneous Maximum**
pH [d]	6.0	9.0
	Maximum Daily [e]	
Total Residual Chlorine	109 µg/L	

[a] Calculate annual averages as the average of all 'event' averages. Do not omit one event per year from calculation. Data must be collected and reported on a calendar year basis via WQWebDMR and in the Annual CSO Report.

[b] Calculate the TSS total removal efficiency on a mass balance basis as the percent of solids captured at the CSO treatment facility and then permanently removed at the West Point WWTP. The reported daily average TSS % removal efficiency at the West Point WWTP, corresponding to the event, must be used for calculating the total removal efficiency for the CSO facility. Note: While % TSS removal is reported on a monthly basis, compliance is based on the annual average as reported via WQWebDMR and in the annual CSO report as required in S11.

[c] For the monthly geometric mean, calculate the geometric mean of all samples collected during the month; use a value of 1 for the geomean calc when fecal coliform results are 0. Do not include non-discharge days in the calculation. Ecology provides directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators,* available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

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

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant measured over a calendar day while discharging.

Effluent Limits: Outfall #044 - Henderson/MLK CSO TP Latitude: 47.51194˚ Longitude: -122.29736˚		
Parameter	**Average Monthly**	**Annual Average [a]**
Total Suspended Solids Removal Efficiency [b]	Report	Equal to or greater than 50% removal of influent TSS
	Monthly Geometric Mean	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [c]	400/100 mL	
		Annual Average [a]
Settleable Solids		0.3 mL/L/hr
	Instantaneous Minimum	**Instantaneous Maximum**
pH [d]	6.0	9.0
	Maximum Daily [e]	
Total Residual Chlorine	39 µg/L	

[a] Calculate annual averages as the average of all 'event' averages. Do not omit one event per year from calculation. Data must be collected and reported on a calendar year basis via WQWebDMR and in the Annual CSO Report.

[b] Calculate the TSS total removal efficiency on a mass balance basis as the percent of solids captured at the CSO treatment facility and then permanently removed at the West Point WWTP. The reported daily average TSS % removal efficiency at the West Point WWTP, corresponding to the event, must be used for calculating the total removal efficiency for the CSO facility. Note: While % TSS removal is reported on a monthly basis, compliance is based on the annual average as reported via WQWebDMR and in the annual CSO report as required in S11.

[c] For the monthly geometric mean, calculate the geometric mean of all samples collected during the month; use a value of 1 for the geomean calc when fecal coliform results are 0. Do not include non-discharge days in the calculation. Ecology provides directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, *Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators,* available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

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

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant measured over a calendar day while discharging.

S1.C. Mixing zone authorizations

Table 1 summarizes the mixing boundaries and dilution factors for the West Point WWTP and CSO treatment plant outfalls.

Table 1. Dilution zone sizes and dilution factors for permitted outfalls

Outfall	Mixing Zone Radius (feet) [a]		Dilution Factors			
	Chronic	Acute	Aquatic Life Chronic	Aquatic Life Acute	Human Health: Carcinogen	Human Health: Non-Carcinogen
West Point WWTP	430	43	188	28	324	324
Alki CSO [b]	343	34	99	20		
Carkeek CSO [b]	395	39.5	104	75		
Elliott West CSO [b]	260	26	9.7	8.4		
Henderson/MLK CSO [b]	312 [c]	31.2 [c]	10.3	1.9		

[a] As measured from each port.

[b] Mixing zone dilution modeling is more accurate for continuous discharges. The resultant dilution factor that is achieved in the mixing zone of an intermittent discharge such as this is an approximation that is based on reasonable assumptions about the flow characteristics of the discharge and conditions of the receiving water.

[c] Since this is a river discharge, these dimensions represent distance downstream of outfall instead of radius.

S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedules

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the schedules in the following tables and the requirements specified in Appendix A or any corresponding *Sampling Analysis Plan/Quality Assurance Project Plan (SAP/QAPP)* documents. Alternative methods from 40 CFR Part 136 are acceptable only for those parameters without limits and if the DL and QL are equivalent to those specified in Appendix A, any corresponding SAP/QAPP documents, or sufficient to produce a measurable quantity.

Table 2. Monitoring Schedule – West Point WWTP (001)

Parameter	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Wastewater Influent [a]			
BOD_5	mg/L	1/week	24-hr Composite [b]
	lbs/day [c]	1/week	Calculation
$CBOD_5$	mg/L	1/day	24-hr Composite
	lbs/day [c]	1/day	Calculation
TSS	mg/L	1/day	24-hr Composite
	lbs/day	1/day	Calculation
(2) Final Wastewater Effluent [d]			
Flow	MGD	Continuous [e]	Meter
$CBOD_5$ [f]	mg/L	1/day	24-hr Composite
	lbs/day [c]	1/day	Calculation
	% removal [g]	1/month	Calculation
TSS	mg/L	1/day	24-hr Composite
	lbs/day [c]	1/day	Calculation
	% removal [g]	1/month	Calculation
Chlorine (after dechlorination)	µg/L	Continuous [e]	Meter
Fecal Coliform	# /100 ml	1/day	Grab [h]
pH	Standard Units	Continuous [e]	Meter
(3) Effluent Characterization – Final Wastewater Effluent			
Total Ammonia	mg/L N	1/month	24-hr Composite
	lbs/day	1/month	Calculation
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L N	1/month	24-hr Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L N	1/month	24-hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	mg/L P	1/month	24-hr Composite
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	mg/L P	1/month	24-hr Composite
(4) Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing – Final Wastewater Effluent - As specified in Permit Conditions S8 & S9.			
Acute Toxicity Testing		2/permit cycle	24-hr Composite
Chronic Toxicity Testing		2/permit cycle	24-hr Composite
(5) Pretreatment - As specified in Permit Condition S6.			
(6) CSO Monitoring - As specified in Permit Condition S11.			
(7) Permit Application Requirements – Final Wastewater Effluent [j]			
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	1/year in Aug	Grab
Oil and Grease (HEM)	mg/L	1/year in Aug	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1/year in Aug	24-hr Composite
Total Hardness	mg/L	1/year in Aug	24-hr Composite
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3	1/year in Aug	Grab

Table 2. Monitoring Schedule – West Point WWTP (001)

Parameter	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Temperature	˚C	1/year in Aug	Grab
Cyanide	µg/L	2/year [i, j]	Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	2/year [i, j]	Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L (ng for mercury)	2/year [i, j]	24-hr Composite; Grab for mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	2/year [i, j]	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	2/year [i, j]	24-hr Composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	2/year [i, j]	24-hr Composite
(8) Sediment Study - As specified in Permit Condition S13.A.			

[a] Wastewater Influent means the raw sewage flow from the collection system into the treatment facility. Sample the wastewater entering the headworks of the plant excluding any side-stream returns from inside the plant.

[b] 24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period in a single container and analyzed as one sample.

[c] lbs/day = Concentration (in mg/L) x Flow (in MGD) x Conversion Factor (8.34) = lbs/day. Calculate using the average flow measured during the sample collection period.

[d] Final Wastewater Effluent means wastewater which is exiting, or has exited, the last treatment process or operation.

[e] "Continuous" means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must sample every six hours when continuous monitoring is not possible.

[f] Effluent samples for $CBOD_5$ analysis may be taken before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, dechlorinate and reseed the sample.

[g] $$\% \text{ removal} = \frac{\text{Influent monthly average concentration (mg/L)} - \text{Effluent monthly average concentration (mg/L)}}{\text{Influent monthly average concentration (mg/L)}} \times 100$$

[h] "Grab" means an individual sample collected over a 15-minute, or less, period.

[i] One of the two annual sampling events must occur when flows are being diverted around the secondary process (i.e. instantaneous effluent flow rate is greater than 300 MGD) or when the average daily precipitation is equal to or greater than 0.25 inches.

[j] The Permittee must record and report the wastewater treatment plant flow discharged on the day it collects the sample for Appendix A pollutant testing with the discharge monitoring report.

See Appendix A or corresponding SAP/QAPP for the required detection (DL) or quantitation (QL) levels.

Report single analytical values below detection as "less than (detection level)" where (detection level) is the numeric value specified in Appendix A.

Report single analytical values between the detection and quantitation levels with qualifier code of 'j' following the value. If unable to obtain the required DL and QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix specific MDL and a QL with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Table 3. Monitoring Schedule for all CSO TPs: Alki-051, Carkeek-046, Elliott West-027, Henderson/MLK-044

Parameter	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Influent [a]			
Volume	MG	Per Event [b]	Meter/Calculation [c]
BOD_5	mg/L	Per Event	Flow Proportional Composite [d]
TSS	mg/L	Per Event	Flow Proportional Composite
(2) Final Effluent [e]			
Volume	MG	Per Event	Meter/Calculation
BOD_5	mg/L	Per Event	Flow Proportional Composite
TSS	mg/L	Per Event	Flow Proportional Composite
	% removal [f]	1/month	Calculation
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	Per Event	Flow Proportional Composite
Total Residual Chlorine	ug/L	Continuous during events [g]	Meter
Fecal Coliform	# /100 ml	Per Event	Grab [h, i]
pH	Std Units	Continuous during events	Meter
Copper, total recoverable [j]	µg/L	Elliott West and Henderson/MLK: Per Event All others: 1/year	Flow Proportional Composite
Cyanide	µg/L	Elliott West: 4/yr	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Elliott West: Per Event starting in Nov 2016 All others: 1/year	Meter or Grab
Discharge Duration	Hours	Per Event	Meter/Calculation
Storm Duration [k]	Hours	Per Event	Meter/Calculation
Precipitation	Inches	Per Event	Meter/Calculation
(3) Effluent Characterization – Final Effluent			
Total Ammonia	mg/L N	Henderson/MLK: 1st 4 discharge events, then 1/year All others: 1/year	Flow Proportional Composite
Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L N		Flow Proportional Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L N		Flow Proportional Composite
Total Phosphorus	mg/L P		Flow Proportional Composite
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	mg/L P		Flow Proportional Composite
Total Alkalinity	mg $CaCO_3$/L		Flow Proportional Composite or Grab
Temperature	°C		Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP)–Total Metals	µg/L		Flow Proportional Composite; Grab for mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L		Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L		Flow Proportional Composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L		Flow Proportional Composite
Cyanide	µg/L		Grab
Total Phenols	µg/L		Grab
PP – Total PCBs [l]	µg/L	Henderson/MLK only: 1/year	Flow Proportional Composite
(4) Permit Application Requirements – Final Effluent [m]			
Oil and Grease	mg/L	1/year	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1/year	Flow Proportional Composite

Table 3. Monitoring Schedule for all CSO TPs: Alki-051, Carkeek-046, Elliott West-027, Henderson/MLK-044

Parameter	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Total Hardness	mg/L	1/year	Flow Proportional Composite

[a] Influent means the combined raw sewage and stormwater flows from the collection system into the treatment facility. Sample the wastewater entering the treatment plant.

[b] "Per Event" means a unique flow event as defined in the *Permit Writer's Manual*, p. V-30. Ecology defines the minimum inter-event period as 24 hours. A CSO event is considered to have ended only after at least 24 hours has elapsed since the last measured occurrence of an overflow.

[c] "Meter/Calculation" means the total volume of the discharge or amount of precipitation event as estimated by direct measurement or indirectly by calculation (i.e. flow weirs, pressure transducers, tipping bucket). Precipitation must be measured by the nearest precipitation-measuring device as owned and operated by King County and actively monitored during the period of interest.

[d] "Flow proportional composite" means a series of individual samples collected over a flow period in a single container, and analyzed as one sample. The composite sample should represent the entire discharge event.

[e] "Final Effluent" means treated CSO effluent which is discharged to the receiving water, sampled after the dechlorination process. The Permittee may take effluent samples for the BOD_5 analysis before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, dechlorinate and reseed the sample.

[f] The total removal efficiency for TSS is to be calculated on a mass balance basis as the percent of solids captured at the CSO Treatment Plant and then permanently removed at the West Point Treatment Plant based on the estimated removal efficiency at West Point.

[g] "Continuous" means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must sample every hour when continuous monitoring is not possible.

[h] "Grab" means an individual sample collected over a 15-minute, or less, period.

[i] Fecal grab samples must be taken at specific time intervals after the discharge begins to the receiving water as follows:

1. 1 sample within first 3 hours.
2. 1 sample between 3-8 hours.
3. 1 sample between 20-24 hours.
4. If discharge extends beyond 24 hours, at a minimum take 1 sample each day until the discharge ends.

If more than 1 sample is collected within the time intervals listed above, report the average of the fecal values for that time interval. Report one fecal value for each interval (as appropriate for the discharge duration) and calculate the monthly geomean using all of the reported fecal values for the month.

Chlorine and pH analyzer readings must be logged when fecal coliform samples are taken. Each individual fecal coliform sample should be dechlorinated.

[j] Copper sampling must be performed with laboratory-verified sampling procedures.

[k] Storm duration is the total amount of time precipitation occurred that contributed to a discharge event; it is determined on a case-by-case basis.

[l] PCB monitoring only required for the Henderson/MLK CSO treatment plant. Total PCBs must be analyzed using method 1668 with a detection limit of 0.0001 µg/L or lower.

[m] The Permittee must record and report the wastewater treatment plant flow discharged on the day it collects the sample for Appendix A pollutant testing with the discharge monitoring report.

See Appendix A or corresponding SAP/QAPP for the required detection (DL) or quantitation (QL) levels.

Report single analytical values below detection as "less than [detection level]" where [detection level] is the numeric value specified in Appendix A.

Report single analytical values between the detection and quantitation levels with qualifier code of 'j' following the value.

Untreated CSO Outfalls

The Permittee must monitor all discharges from the CSO outfalls listed in Special Condition S11, not including any CSO treatment plants, using the following monitoring schedule. The Permittee must use automatic flow monitoring equipment to collect the information required below, and must calibrate flow monitoring equipment according to requirements in Condition S2.C. A CSO discharge is defined as any untreated CSO which will exit or has exited the CSO outfall.

Table 4. Monitoring Schedule – Untreated CSO Outfalls

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Volume Discharged	MG	Per Event [a]	Meter/Calculation [b]
Discharge Duration	Hours	Per Event	Meter/Calculation
Storm Duration [c]	Hours	Per Event	Meter/Calculation
Precipitation	Inches	Per Event	Meter/Calculation
Sediments – As specified in Permit Condition S13.C.			

[a] "Per Event" means a unique flow event as defined in the *Permit Writer's Manual*, p. V-30. Ecology defines the minimum inter-event period as 24 hours. A CSO event is considered to have ended only after at least 24 hours has elapsed since the last measured occurrence of an overflow.

[b] "Meter/Calculation" means the total volume of the discharge or amount of precipitation event as estimated by direct measurement or indirectly by calculation (i.e. flow weirs, pressure transducers, tipping bucket). Precipitation must be measured by the nearest possible precipitation-measuring device and actively monitored during the period of interest.

[c] Storm duration is the total amount of time precipitation occurred that contributed to a discharge event; it is determined on a case-by-case basis.

S2.B. Sampling and analytical procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Parts 400–471] or O [Parts 501-503]) unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without permit limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

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

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.

2. Install and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments consistent with the manufacturer's recommendation.
4. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.D. Laboratory accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. .

S3. Reporting and recording requirements

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

S3.A. Reporting

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

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

   To find out more information and to sign up for the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html.
2. Enter the "no discharge" reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
3. Report single analytical values below detection as "less than the detection level (DL)" by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
4. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A.

5. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
   a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.
   b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
   c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
6. Report priority pollutant data on the WQWebDMR form and include sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary), and CAS number. The Permittee must also submit an electronic PDF copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR. The laboratory report must provide the following information: date sampled, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/number, detection limit (DL), laboratory quantitation level (QL), reporting units, and concentration detected. The laboratory report must also include information on the chain of custody, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.
7. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
   a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
   b. Submit **annual** DMRs by July 31th for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.

S3.B. Permit submittals and schedules

The Permittee must use the *Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals* application to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a report/file that cannot be accepted by the Water Quality Permitting Portal (i.e. video file for outfall inspection), the Permittee must ensure that the report/file is postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these reports/files to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

S3.C. Records retention

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

S3.D. Recording of results

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

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

S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Special Condition S2 of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR or annual CSO report, as appropriate. If the Permittee monitors sediment or untreated CSO discharges more frequently than required by this permit, then the Permittee must enter the results of such monitoring into Ecology’s EIM database or include the results in the annual CSO report, as appropriate.

S3.F. Reporting permit violations

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

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

a. Immediate reporting

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

- Failures of the disinfection systems.
- Collection system overflows other than permitted CSO discharges.

- Plant bypasses discharging to marine surface waters, other than as described in Section S10.
- Any other failures of the sewage system (pipe breaks, etc.)

Additionally, for any sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) that discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the Permittee must notify the appropriate MS4 owner or operator.

Northwest Regional Office	425-649-7000
Department of Health, Shellfish Program	360-236-3330 (business hours) 360-789-8962 (after business hours)
Public Health of Seattle-King County	206-296-4932

b. Twenty-four-hour reporting

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

1. Any non-compliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See Section S5.F, "Bypass Procedures").
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G15, "Upset").
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1 of this permit for the West Point outfall 001.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.

c. Report within five days

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

1. A description of the non-compliance and its cause.
2. The period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times.
3. The estimated time the Permittee expects the non-compliance to continue if not yet corrected.
4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

5. If the non-compliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

d. Waiver of written reports

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

e. All other permit violation reporting

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

f. Report submittal

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

S3.G. Other reporting

a. Spills of oil or hazardous materials

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

b. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts

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

S3.H. Maintaining a copy of this permit

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

S4. Facility loading (West Point WWTP)

S4.A. Design criteria

The flows or waste loads for the permitted West Point WWTP must not exceed the following design criteria:

Maximum Month Design Flow (MMDF)	215 MGD
BOD_5 Influent Loading for Maximum Month	201,000 lbs/day
TSS Influent Loading for Maximum Month	218,000 lbs/day

S4.B. Plans for maintaining adequate capacity

a. Conditions triggering plan submittal

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

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

b. Plan and schedule content

The plan and schedule must identify the actions necessary to maintain adequate capacity for the expected population growth and to meet the limits and requirements of the permit. The Permittee must consider the following topics and actions in its plan.

1. Analysis of the present design and proposed process modifications.
2. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system.
3. Limits on future sewer extensions or connections or additional waste loads.
4. Modification or expansion of facilities.
5. Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads.

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

S4.C. Duty to mitigate

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

S4.D. Notification of new or altered sources

1. The Permittee must submit written notice to Ecology whenever any new discharge or a substantial change in volume or character of an existing discharge into the wastewater treatment plant is proposed which:
   a. Would interfere with the operation of, or exceed the design capacity of, any portion of the wastewater treatment plant.
   b. Is not part of an approved general sewer plan or approved plans and specifications.
   c. Is subject to pretreatment standards under 40 CFR Part 403 and Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act.

2. This notice must include an evaluation of the wastewater treatment plant's ability to adequately transport and treat the added flow and/or waste load, the quality and volume of effluent to be discharged to the treatment plant, and the anticipated impact on the Permittee's effluent [40 CFR 122.42(b)].

S4.E. Wasteload assessment

The Permittee must conduct wasteload assessments of the West Point WWTP and each CSO treatment plant and submit a report to Ecology with the next permit application. The Permittee must also submit the report electronically. The report must contain:

1. A description of compliance or non-compliance with the permit effluent limits.
2. A comparison between the existing and design:
   a. Monthly average dry weather and wet weather flows.
   b. Peak flows.
   c. $CBOD_5$ and TSS loadings (West Point only).
   d. 5-year average of annual discharge events and annual discharge volume for the Alki and Carkeek CSO treatment plants.
3. The percent change in the above parameters since the previous report.
4. The present and design population or population equivalent.
5. The projected population growth rate.
6. The estimated date upon which the Permittee expects the wastewater treatment plant to reach design capacity, according to the most restrictive of the parameters above.

S5. Operation and maintenance

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

S5.A. Certified operator

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

S5.B. Operation and maintenance program

The Permittee must:

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

S5.C. Short-term reduction

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

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

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

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

S5.D. Electrical power failure

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

The Permittee must maintain Reliability Class II (EPA 430-99-74-001) at the wastewater treatment plant. Reliability Class II requires a backup power source sufficient to operate all vital components and critical lighting and ventilation during peak wastewater flow conditions. Vital components used to support the secondary processes (i.e., mechanical aerators or aeration basin air compressors) need not be operable to full levels of treatment, but must be sufficient to maintain the biota.

S5.E. Prevent connection of inflow

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

S5.F. Bypass procedures

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

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

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

2. Bypass which is unavoidable, unanticipated, and results in non-compliance of this permit.

   This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

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

   b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:

      - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
      - Retention of untreated wastes.
      - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
      - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility or preventative maintenance.

   c. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in Special Condition S3.E of this permit.

3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in non-compliance of this permit.

   a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:

      - A description of the bypass and its cause.
      - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
      - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.

- The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
- A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
- The projected date of bypass initiation.
- A statement of compliance with SEPA.
- A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
- Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must include these to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

c. Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type of bypass:

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

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

S5.G. Operations and maintenance (O&M) manual

a. O&M manual submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Review the O&M manuals at least annually.

2. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M manuals whenever it incorporates them into the manual. The Permittee must submit an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).
3. Keep the approved O&M manuals at the permitted facility.
4. Follow the instructions and procedures of these manuals.

b. O&M manual components

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

- Emergency procedures for cleanup in the event of wastewater system upset or failure.
- A review of system components which if failed could pollute surface water or could impact human health. Provide a procedure for a routine schedule of checking the function of these components.
- Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
- Reporting protocols for submitting reports to Ecology to comply with the reporting requirements in the discharge permit.
- Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine).
- Treatment plant process control monitoring schedules.

S6. Pretreatment

S6.A. General requirements

1. The Permittee must implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with King County Code 28.84.060 as amended by King County Ordinance No. 11963 on January 1, 1996, legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the Permittee's approved pretreatment program submittal entitled "Industrial Pretreatment Program" and dated April 27, 1981; any approved revisions thereto; and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403). At a minimum, the Permittee must undertake the following pretreatment implementation activities:

   a. Enforce categorical pretreatment standards under Section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Clean Water Act (hereinafter, the Act), prohibited discharge standards as set forth in 40 CFR 403.5, local limits, or state standards, which ever are most stringent or apply at the time of issuance or modification of a local industrial waste discharge permit. Locally derived limits are defined as pretreatment standards under Section 307(d) of the Act and are not limited to categorical industrial facilities.

b. Issue industrial waste discharge permits to all significant industrial users [SIUs, as defined in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(i)(ii)] contributing to the treatment system, including those from other jurisdictions. Industrial waste discharge permits must contain as a minimum, all the requirements of 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(l)(iii). The Permittee must coordinate the permitting process with Ecology regarding any industrial facility which may possess a state waste discharge permit issued by Ecology.

c. Maintain and update, as necessary, records identifying the nature, character, and volume of pollutants contributed by industrial users to the treatment works. The Permittee must maintain records for at least a three-year period.

d. Perform inspections, surveillance, and monitoring activities on industrial users to determine or confirm compliance with pretreatment standards and requirements. The Permittee must conduct a thorough inspection of SIUs annually, except Middle-Tier Categorical Industrial Users, as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v)(B)&(C), need only be inspected once every two years, unless they discharge to a CSO outfall (controlled and uncontrolled) located within the Lower Duwamish Waterway cleanup site boundary, in which case they must be inspected annually. The Permittee must conduct regular local monitoring of SIU wastewaters commensurate with the character and volume of the wastewater but not less than once per year except for Middle-Tier Categorical Industrial Users which may be sampled once every two years. The Permittee must collect and analyze samples in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.12(b)(5)(ii)-(v) and 40 CFR Part 136.

e. Enforce and obtain remedies for non-compliance by any industrial users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. Once violations have been identified, the Permittee must take timely and appropriate enforcement action to address the non-compliance. The Permittee's action must follow its enforcement response procedures and any amendments, thereof.

f. Publish, at least annually in a newspaper of general circulation within the Permittee's service area, a list of all non-domestic users which, at any time in the previous 12 months, were in significant non-compliance as defined in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii).

g. If the Permittee elects to conduct sampling of an SIU's discharge in lieu of requiring user self-monitoring, it must satisfy all requirements of 40 CFR Part 403.12. This includes monitoring and record keeping requirements of sections 403.12(g) and (o). For SIU's subject to categorical standards (i.e., CIUs), the Permittee may either complete baseline and initial compliance reports for the CIU (when required by 403.12(b) and (d)) or require these of the CIU. The Permittee must ensure SIUs are provided the results of sampling in a timely manner, inform SIUs of their right to sample, their obligations to report any sampling they do, to respond to non-compliance, and to submit other notifications.

These include a slug load report (403.12(f)), notice of changed discharge (403.12(j)), and hazardous waste notifications (403.12(p)). If sampling for the SIU, the Permittee must not sample less than once in every six month period unless the Permittee's approved program includes procedures for reduction of monitoring for Middle-Tier or Non-Significant Categorical Users per 403.12(e)(2) and (3) and those procedures have been followed.

h. Develop and maintain a data management system designed to track the status of the Permittee's industrial user inventory, industrial user discharge characteristics, and compliance status.

i. Maintain adequate staff, funds, and equipment to implement its pretreatment program.

j. Establish, where necessary, contracts or legally binding agreements with contributing jurisdictions to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment requirements by commercial or industrial users within these jurisdictions. These contracts or agreements must identify the agency responsible for the various implementation and enforcement activities to be performed in the contributing jurisdiction.

2. Per 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii), the Permittee must evaluate each Significant Industrial User to determine if a Slug Control Plan is needed to prevent slug discharges which may cause interference, pass-through, or in any other way result in violations of the Permittee’s regulations, local limits or permit conditions. The Slug Control Plan evaluation shall occur within one year of a user’s designation as a SIU. In accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B)(6) the Permittee shall include slug discharge control requirements in an SIU’s permit if the Permittee determines that they are necessary.

3. Whenever Ecology determines that any waste source contributes pollutants to the Permittee's treatment works in violation of Subsection (b), (c), or (d) of Section 307 of the Act, and the Permittee has not taken adequate corrective action, Ecology will notify the Permittee of this determination. If the Permittee fails to take appropriate enforcement action within 30 days of this notification, Ecology may take appropriate enforcement action against the source or the Permittee.

4. *Pretreatment Report*

The Permittee must provide to Ecology an annual report that briefly describes its program activities during the previous calendar year. By March 31st, the Permittee must send the annual report to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

The report must include the following information:

a. An updated listing of non-domestic industrial dischargers. Starting with the report submitted in 2016, the list must identify, for each discharger with a King County discharge authorization (minor or major) or discharge permit, the downstream CSO outfall(s) to which the discharger contributes, where applicable.

b. Results of wastewater sampling at the treatment plant as specified in Subsection S6.B below. The Permittee must calculate removal rates for each pollutant and evaluate the adequacy of the existing local limits in prevention of treatment plant interference, pass through of pollutants that could affect receiving water quality and biosolids contamination.

c. Status of program implementation, including:

   i. Any substantial modifications to the pretreatment program as originally approved by Ecology, including staffing and funding levels.

   ii. Any interferences, upsets, or permit violations experienced at the WWTP that are directly attributable to wastes from industrial users.

   iii. Listing of industrial users inspected and/or monitored, and a summary of the results.

   iv. Listing of industrial users scheduled for inspection and/or monitoring for the next year, and expected frequencies.

   v. Listing of industrial users notified of promulgated pretreatment standards and/or local standards as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii). The list must indicate which industrial users are on compliance schedules and the final date of compliance for each.

   vi. Listing of industrial users issued industrial waste discharge permits.

   vii. Planned changes in the pretreatment program implementation plan.

d. Status of compliance activities, including:

   i. Listing of industrial users that failed to submit baseline monitoring reports or any other reports required under 40 CFR 403.12 and in the Permittee's pretreatment program, dated April 27, 1981.

   ii. Listing of industrial users that were at any time during the reporting period not complying with federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or with applicable compliance schedules for achieving those standards, and the duration of such non-compliance.

   iii. Summary of enforcement activities and other corrective actions taken or planned against non-complying industrial users. The Permittee must supply to Ecology a copy of the public notice of facilities that were in significant non-compliance.

5. The Permittee must request and obtain approval from Ecology before making any significant changes to the approved local pretreatment program. The Permittee must follow the procedure in 40 CFR 403.18 (b) and (c).

S6.B. Monitoring requirements

The Permittee must monitor its influent, effluent, and biosolids at the West Point WWTP for the priority pollutants identified in Tables II and III of Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 as amended, any compounds identified as a result of Condition S6.B.4, and any other pollutants expected from nondomestic sources using U.S. EPA-approved procedures for collection, preservation, storage, and analysis. The Permittee must test influent, effluent, and biosolids samples for the priority pollutant metals (Table III, 40 CFR 122, Appendix D) on a quarterly basis throughout the term of this permit. The Permittee must test influent, effluent, and biosolids samples for the organic priority pollutants (Table II, 40 CFR 122, Appendix D) on an annual basis.

1. The Permittee must sample West Point WWTP influent and effluent on a day when industrial discharges are occurring at normal to maximum levels. The Permittee must obtain 24-hour composite samples for the analysis of acid and base/neutral extractable compounds and metals. The Permittee must collect samples for the analysis of volatile organic compounds and samples must be collected using grab sampling techniques at equal intervals for a total of four grab samples per day.

   The laboratory may run a single analysis for volatile pollutants (using GC/MS procedures approved by 40 CFR 136) for each monitoring day by compositing equal volumes of each grab sample directly in the GC purge and trap apparatus in the laboratory, with no less than 1 ml of each grab included in the composite.

   Unless otherwise indicated, all reported test data for metals must represent the total amount of the constituent present in all phases, whether solid, suspended, or dissolved, elemental or combined including all oxidation states.

   The Permittee must handle, prepare, and analyze all wastewater samples taken for GC/MS analysis using procedures approved by 40 CFR 136.

2. The Permittee must collect a biosolids sample concurrently with a wastewater sample as a single grab sample of residual biosolids. Sampling and analysis must be performed using procedures approved by 40 CFR 136 unless the Permittee requests an alternate method and Ecology has approved.

3. The Permittee must take cyanide, phenols, and oils as grab samples. Oils must be hexane soluble or equivalent, and should be measured in the influent and effluent only.

4. In addition to quantifying pH, oil and grease, and all priority pollutants, the Permittee must make a reasonable attempt to identify all other substances and quantify all pollutants shown to be present by gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) analysis using procedures approved by 40 CFR 136. The Permittee should attempt to make determinations of pollutants for each

fraction, which produces identifiable spectra on total ion plots (reconstructed gas chromatograms). The Permittee should attempt to make determinations from all peaks with responses 5% or greater than the nearest internal standard. The 5% value is based on internal standard concentrations of 30 μg/l, and must be adjusted downward if higher internal standard concentrations are used or adjusted upward if lower internal standard concentrations are used. The Permittee may express results for non-substituted aliphatic compounds as total hydrocarbon content. The Permittee must use a laboratory whose computer data processing programs are capable of comparing sample mass spectra to a computerized library of mass spectra, with visual confirmation by an experienced analyst. For all detected substances which are determined to be pollutants, the Permittee must conduct additional sampling and appropriate testing to determine concentration and variability, and to evaluate trends.

S6.C. Reporting of monitoring results

The Permittee must include a summary of monitoring results in the Annual Pretreatment Report.

S6.D. Local limit development

As sufficient data become available, the Permittee must, in consultation with Ecology, reevaluate their local limits in order to prevent pass through or interference. On a case-by-case basis, as applicable, the Permittee should consider the impacts of CSO discharges on the receiving waterbody when establishing limits for individual permittees. If Ecology determines that any pollutant present causes pass through or interference, or exceeds established biosolids standards, the Permittee must establish new local limits or revise existing local limits as required by 40 CFR 403.5. Ecology may also require the Permittee to revise or establish local limits for any pollutant discharged from the treatment works that has a reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standards, sediment standards, or established effluent limits, or causes whole effluent toxicity. Ecology makes this determination in the form of an Administrative Order.

Ecology may modify this permit to incorporate additional requirements relating to the establishment and enforcement of local limits for pollutants of concern. Any permit modification is subject to formal due process procedures under state and federal law and regulation.

S7. Solid wastes

S7.A. Solid waste handling

The Permittee must handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state ground or surface water.

S7.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality

Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

S8. Acute toxicity

S8.A. Acute testing

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct acute toxicity testing on final West Point WWTP effluent during the first and third quarters of 2017.
2. Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.
3. Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100% effluent and a control.
4. Use each of the following species and protocols for each acute toxicity test:

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

S8.B. Sampling and reporting requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data in electronic format for entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee must send the data to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Subsection C and the Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.

5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Section A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must collect effluent samples for whole effluent toxicity testing just prior to the chlorination step in the treatment process.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 3.6 % effluent.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29% as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S9. Chronic toxicity

S9.A. Chronic testing

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on final West Point WWTP effluent during the second and fourth quarters of 2017.
2. Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.
3. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control. This series of dilutions must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 3.6% effluent. The series of dilutions should also contain the CCEC of 0.53 % effluent.
4. Compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.
5. Perform chronic toxicity tests with all of the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Saltwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Topsmelt survival and growth	*Atherinops affinis*	EPA/600/R-95/136
Mysid shrimp survival and growth	*Americamysis bahia* (formerly *Mysidopsis bahia*)	EPA-821-R-02-014

S9.B. Sampling and reporting requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab

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

2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Section C and the Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Subsection C or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must collect effluent samples for whole effluent toxicity testing just prior to the chlorination step in the treatment process.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the CCEC and the ACEC. The CCEC and the ACEC may either substitute for the effluent concentrations that are closest to them in the dilution series or be extra effluent concentrations. The CCEC equals 0.53% effluent. The ACEC equals 3.6% effluent.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39% as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S10. Wet weather operation

CSO-related bypass of the secondary treatment portion of the West Point WWTP is authorized when the instantaneous flow rate to the WWTP exceeds 300 MGD as a result of precipitation events. Bypasses that occur when the instantaneous flow rate is less than 300 MGD are not authorized under this condition and are subject to the bypass provisions as stated in S5.F of the permit. In the event of a CSO-related bypass authorized under this condition, the Permittee must minimize the discharge of

pollutants to the environment. At a minimum, CSO-related bypass flows must receive solids and floatables removal, primary clarification, and disinfection. The final discharge must at all times meet the effluent limits of this permit as listed in S1.

The Permittee must maintain records of all CSO-related bypasses at the treatment plant. These records must document the date, duration, and volume of each bypass event, and the magnitude of the precipitation event. The records must also indicate the effluent flow rate at the time when bypassing is initiated. The Permittee must report all occurrences of bypassing on a monthly and annual basis. The monthly report must include the above information and must be included in narrative form with the discharge monitoring report. The annual report must include all of the above information in summary format and should be reported in the annual CSO report per S11.C.

S11. Combined sewer overflows

S11.A. Authorized CSO discharge locations

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee may discharge combined wastewater and stormwater from the 38 combined sewer overflow (CSO) outfalls listed in

Table 5. These point source discharges occur intermittently when rain events overload the combined sewer system. The permit prohibits discharges from the CSO outfall sites except as a result of precipitation. This permit does not authorize discharges from CSO outfalls that threaten characteristic uses of the receiving water as identified in the water quality standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or that result in an exceedance of the Sediment Management Standards, Chapter 173-204 WAC.

Table 5. Permitted CSO outfalls (38)

Outfall No.	Facility Name	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
003	Ballard Siphon Reg.via Seattle storm drain	Lake Washington Ship Canal	47.663916˚	-122.382333˚
004	11th Ave NW (AKA East Ballard)	Lake Washington Ship Canal	47.659491˚	-122.370774˚
006	Magnolia Overflow	Elliott Bay/Puget Sound	47.630184˚	-122.399021˚
007	Canal Street Overflow	Lake Washington Ship Canal	47.651856˚	-122.358113˚
008	3rd Ave W and Ewing St.	Lake Washington Ship Canal	47.652084˚	-122.360052˚
009	Dexter Ave Regulator	Lake Union	47.632273˚	-122.339235˚
011	E Pine St. PS Emergency Overflow	Lake Washington	47.614926˚	-122.280304˚
012	Belvoir Pump Station Emergency Overflow	Lake Washington	47.656698˚	-122.287589˚
013	MLK Trunkline Overflow - via storm drain	Lake Washington	47.523285˚	-122.262950˚
014	Montlake Overflow	Lake Washington Ship Canal	47.647110˚	-122.304861˚
015	University Regulator	Lake Washington Ship Canal	47.648929˚	-122.311296˚
018	Matthews Park PS Emergency Overflows	Lake Washington	47.697458˚	-122.272650˚
027a	Denny Way Regulator	Elliott Bay	47.618139˚	-122.361888˚
028	King Street Regulator	Elliott Bay	47.599003˚	-122.337425˚
029	Kingdome	Elliott Bay	47.592532˚	-122.342106˚
030	Lander St. Regulator	Elliott Bay	47.581476˚	-122.342997˚

Outfall No.	Facility Name	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
031a, b, c	Hanford #1 Overflow - Via Diagonal Storm Drain	Duwamish River	47.563108˚	-122.345315˚
032	Hanford #2 Regulator	Duwamish - East Waterway	47.577223˚	-122.34278˚
033	Rainier Ave Pump Station	Lake Washington	47.571374˚	-122.27553˚
034	E. Duwamish Pump Station	Duwamish River	47.562985˚	-122.345272˚
035	W. Duwamish Pump Station	Duwamish River	47.563224˚	-122.348256˚
036	Chelan Ave Regulator	Duwamish - West Waterway	47.573667˚	-122.357779˚
037	Harbor Avenue Regulator	Duwamish to Elliott Bay	47.573706˚	-122.361159˚
038	Terminal 115 Overflow	Duwamish River	47.54826˚	-122.340503˚
039	Michigan S. Regulator	Duwamish River	47.54353˚	-122.334967˚
040	8th Ave South Reg. (W. Marginal Way PS)	Duwamish River	47.533648˚	-122.322639˚
041	Brandon Street Regulator	Duwamish River	47.554661˚	-122.340832˚
042	Michigan W. Regulator	Duwamish River	47.541561˚	-122.334994˚
043	East Marginal Pump Station	Duwamish River	47.537048˚	-122.31849˚
044a	Norfolk Outfall	Duwamish River	47.511941˚	-122.297356˚
045	Henderson Pump Station	Lake Washington	47.523285˚	-122.26295˚
048a,b	North Beach Pump Station: a.) wet well, b) inlet structure	Puget Sound	47.704007˚ 47.702142˚	-122.392337˚ -122.392564˚
049	30th Avenue NE Pump Station	Lake Washington	47.656698˚	-122.287589˚
052	53rd Avenue SW Pump Station	Puget Sound	47.584799˚	-122.402552˚
054	63rd Avenue SW Pump Station	Puget Sound	47.570016˚	-122.416301˚
055	SW Alaska Street Overflow	Puget Sound	47.559442˚	-122.406947˚
056	Murray Street Pump Station	Puget Sound	47.540275˚	-122.400003˚
057	Barton Street Pump Station	Puget Sound	47.523886˚	-122.396393˚

S11.B. Nine minimum controls

In accordance with chapter 173-245 WAC and US EPA CSO control policy (59 FR 18688), the Permittee must implement and document the following nine minimum controls (NMC) for CSOs. The Permittee must document compliance with the NMCs in the annual CSO report as required in Special Condition S11.C.

The NMCs are considered technology-based requirements for CSO systems. In order to comply with these requirements, the Permittee must:

1. Implement proper operation and maintenance programs for the sewer system and all CSO outfalls to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs. The program must consider regular sewer inspections; sewer, catch basin, and regulator cleaning; equipment and sewer collection system repair or replacement, where necessary; and disconnection of illegal connections.
2. Implement procedures that will maximize use of the collection system for wastewater storage that can be accommodated by the storage capacity of the collection system in order to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs.

3. Review and modify, as appropriate, its existing pretreatment program to minimize CSO impacts from the discharges from non-domestic users. Starting with its annual Pretreatment Report submitted in 2016, the County must include in the report, for each discharger with a King County discharge authorization (major or minor) or discharge permit, the downstream CSO outfall(s) to which the discharger contributes, where applicable.
4. Operate the wastewater treatment plant at maximum treatable flow during all wet weather flow conditions to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs. The Permittee must deliver all flows to the treatment plant within the constraints of the treatment capacity of the treatment works.
5. Not discharge overflows from CSO outfalls except as a result of precipitation events; dry weather overflows from CSO outfalls are prohibited. The Permittee must report each dry weather overflow to the permitting authority immediately per Special Condition S3.E. When it detects a dry weather overflow, the Permittee must begin corrective action immediately and inspect the dry weather overflow each subsequent day until it has eliminated the overflow.
6. Implement measures to control solid and floatable materials in CSOs.
7. Implement a pollution prevention program focused on reducing the impact of CSOs on receiving waters. Best management practices (BMPs) to control pollutant sources in stormwater in CSO basins must be an element of the pollution prevention program. Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (2012) contains appropriate BMPs for reference.

   Starting with the Annual CSO Report submitted in 2017, the Permittee must include a detailed description of the pollution prevention program, appropriate BMPs, and the legal authority and administrative procedures that will be used to ensure the program is being implemented. If the legal authority and/or administrative procedures are not in place, the Annual CSO Report must include a detailed description of the steps needed to establish such a program and the timeline for getting the program in place.
8. Continue to implement the public notification process that informs citizens of when and where CSOs occur. The process must continue to include (a) a mechanism to alert citizens of CSO occurrences and (b) a system to determine the nature and duration of conditions that are potentially harmful for users of receiving waters due to CSOs.
9. Monitor CSO outfalls to characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls. This must include collection of data to document existing baseline conditions and to evaluate the efficacy of the technology-based controls. This data must include:

   a. Characteristics of the combined sewer system, including the population served by the combined portion of the system and locations of all CSO outfalls.

b. Total number of CSO events, and the frequency and duration of CSOs for all events.

c. Locations and designated uses of receiving water bodies.

d. Water quality data for receiving water bodies.

e. Water quality impacts directly related to CSO (e.g., beach closing, floatables, wash-up episodes, fish kills).

S11.C. Combined sewer overflow reporting

1. *Monthly CSO Report*

The Permittee must submit a monthly report by the 15th of each month that includes:

a. Discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and narrative summaries for each CSO treatment plant (Alki, Carkeek, Elliott West, and Henderson), and

b. An event-based summary that includes discharge volume, duration, and precipitation for all CSO discharge events that occur during the reporting period.

2. *Annual CSO Report*

The Permittee must submit a CSO Annual Report to Ecology for review by July 31st of each year. The CSO Annual Report must cover the previous calendar year. The report must comply with the requirements of WAC 173-245-090(1) and must include documentation of compliance with the Nine Minimum Controls for CSOs described in Special Condition S11.B. The Permittee must submit paper and electronic copies of the report, and Excel spreadsheet copies of significant spreadsheets. The CSO Annual Report must include the following information:

a. A summary of the number and volume of untreated discharge events per outfall for that year.

b. A summary of the 20-year moving average number of untreated discharge events per outfall, calculated once annually.

c. An event-based reporting form (provided by Ecology) for all CSO discharges for the reporting period, summarizing all data collected according to the monitoring schedule in Special Condition S11.B.9.

d. An explanation of the previous year's CSO reduction accomplishments.

e. A list of CSO reduction projects planned for the next year.

f. A list of which permitted CSO outfalls can be categorized as meeting the one untreated discharge per year on a 20-year moving average performance standard. This annual assessment may be based on historical long-term discharge data, modeling, or other reasonable methods as approved by Ecology.

S11.D. Combined sewer overflow reduction plan amendment

The Permittee must submit an amendment of its *2012 Long Term Control Plan Amendment* (also referred to as a CSO Reduction Plan) to Ecology for review and approval with the application for permit renewal. The amendment must comply with the requirements of WAC 173-245-090(2).

S11.E. Engineering reports and plans and specifications for CSO reduction projects

The Permittee must submit to Ecology an engineering report for each specific CSO reduction construction project. Engineering documents associated with each CSO reduction project must meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-060, *Engineering Report*, and be approved by Ecology prior to construction. The report must:

1. Specify any contracts, ordinances, methods of financing, or any other arrangements necessary to achieve this objective.
2. Describe how each project will achieve the performance standard of *greatest reasonable control* and explicitly state the expected frequency of overflow events per year per associated outfall after the CSO reduction construction project has been completed.
3. Identify the potential hydraulic impacts of the project on downstream conveyance and treatment facilities.

For each specific CSO reduction construction project, the Permittee must prepare and submit approvable plans and specifications consistent with chapter 173-240-070 WAC to Ecology for review and approval. Ecology must approve plans and specifications prior to construction.

Prior to the start of construction, the Permittee must submit to Ecology a construction quality assurance plan as required by chapter 173-240-075 WAC.

S11.F. Requirements for controlled combined sewer overflows

a. CSOs identified as controlled

Based on monitoring data presented in King County's *2012 Annual CSO Report* and King County's *2012 Long Term Control Plan Amendment*, the 16 CSO outfalls listed in Table 6 meet the requirement of "greatest reasonable reduction" as defined in chapter WAC 173-245-020(22). Frequency of overflow events at these CSO outfalls, as a result of precipitation events, must continue to meet the performance standard.

Table 6. Controlled CSO outfalls (16)

CSO Outfall No	Location/Name	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
007	Canal Street Overflow	Lake Washington Ship Canal	47.651856˚	-122.358113˚
011	E Pine St. PS Emergency Overflow	Lake Washington	47.614926˚	-122.280304˚
012	Belvoir PS Emergency Overflow	Lake Washington	47.656698˚	-122.287589˚
013	MLK Trunkline Overflow - via storm drain	Lake Washington	47.523285˚	-122.26295˚
018	Matthews Park PS Emergency Overflows	Lake Washington	47.697458˚	-122.27265˚
033	Rainier Ave Pump Station	Lake Washington	47.571374˚	-122.27553˚
034	E. Duwamish Pump Station	Duwamish River	47.563224˚	-122.348256˚
035	W. Duwamish Pump Station	Duwamish River	47.562986˚	-122.345272˚
040	8th Ave South Reg. (W Marginal Way PS)	Duwamish River	47.533648˚	-122.322639˚
043	East Marginal Pump Station	Duwamish River	47.537048˚	-122.31849˚
044a	Norfolk Outfall	Duwamish River	47.511941˚	-122.297356˚
045	Henderson Pump Station	Lake Washington	47.523285˚	-122.26295˚
049	30th Avenue NE Pump Station	Lake Washington	47.656698˚	-122.287589˚
052	53rd Avenue SW Pump Station	Puget Sound	47.584799˚	-122.402552˚
054	63rd Avenue SW Pump Station	Puget Sound	47.570016˚	-122.416301˚
055	SW Alaska Street Overflow	Puget Sound	47.559442˚	-122.406947˚

b. Performance standards for controlled CSO outfalls

The performance standard for each controlled CSO outfall is not more than one discharge event per outfall per year on average, due to precipitation. Ecology evaluates compliance with the performance standard annually based on a 20 year moving average. The Permittee must report the running 20-year average number of overflow events per year during this permit term from these CSO outfalls in the *CSO Annual Report* required in Section S11.C.

c. CSO post construction monitoring

The Permittee must continue to implement a post construction compliance monitoring program to verify the effectiveness of CSO controls and to demonstrate compliance with water quality standards and protection of designated uses. The Permittee must follow the approved *King County 2012 Post Construction Monitoring Plan* and submit to Ecology for review and approval any proposed changes to this plan.

d. CSO post construction monitoring data report

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, by December 1, 2019, a post-construction monitoring summary report that demonstrates how each CSO outfall listed as controlled in Table 6, as well as those brought under control during the permit term, achieves performance requirements and complies with state water and sediment quality standards. The report must

conform to the approved *CSO Post Construction Monitoring Plan*. For outfalls with SMS exceedances associated with CSO discharges, the report must describe clean-up activities in the vicinity including clean-up actions planned or that have been performed, targeted chemicals, any available pre- and post-cleanup monitoring results, clean-up project schedule, post-project monitoring schedule, and a list of parties involved.

The outfalls scheduled to be controlled during this permit term and to be discussed in the CSO post construction monitoring data report include: Dexter Avenue Regulator (DSN 009), Denny Way Regulator (DSN 027a), Harbor Avenue Regulator (DSN 037), Ballard Siphon Regulator (DSN 003), Barton (DSN 057), Murray (DSN 056), South Magnolia (DSN 006), and North Beach (DSN 048).

S12. Spill control plan

The Permittee must:

1. Review the West Point WWTP Spill Plan at least annually and update as needed.
2. Send updated plans to Ecology when significant changes are made.
3. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

The spill control plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as dangerous waste (DW) or extremely hazardous waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070. Include other materials used and/or stored on site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching state's waters.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the plan.

S13. Sediment monitoring

S13.A. Sediment sampling – West Point WWTP

a. Sediment sampling and analysis plan

The Permittee must submit to Ecology for review and approval a sediment sampling and analysis plan for sediment monitoring for the West Point WWTP outfall. The Permittee must submit one paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF) by December 1, 2016. The purpose of the plan is to re-characterize sediment quality in the vicinity of the discharge location.

The Permittee must:

- Follow the guidance provided in the *Sediment Source Control Standards User Manual, Appendix B: sediment sampling and analysis plan* (Ecology, 2008). Method detection limits must be listed in the plan.
- Collect enough sediment in the top 10 cm at each station to allow for conventional parameter testing (percent solids, total organic carbon, particle size), chemistry testing, and if necessary, bioassay testing. Chemistry tests must be performed before bioassay tests and if there are Sediment Quality Standard (SQS) exceedances, then bioassay tests must be performed.
- Chemistry: Analyze conventional parameters and the full suite of 47 Sediment Management Standards (SMS) marine chemicals at all stations.
- Bioassay: Perform bioassay tests at all stations with SQS exceedances. Run parallel larval echinoderm tests, using standard protocols and screen tube manipulation, in order to see if a physical influence from turbidity in the overlying test water continues to lead to failed bioassays.
- Stations: Collect samples at the same stations as the previous sampling events. Identify the predominant current direction in the vicinity of the outfall on all figures.

b. Sediment data report

Following Ecology approval of the Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan, the Permittee must collect sediments between August 15th and September 15th. The Permittee must submit to Ecology a Sediment Data Report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis no later than December 1, 2018. The Permittee must submit two paper copies and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF). The sediment data report must conform to the approved sediment sampling and analysis plan.

In addition to a Sediment Data Report, the sediment chemical and biological data must be submitted to Ecology's EIM database (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/eim/), and Ecology's MyEIM tools must be used to confirm the accuracy of the submitted data (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/eim/MyEIM.htm).

S13.B. Sediment sampling – CSO outfalls

The Permittee must model and/or collect sediment samples in the vicinities of controlled CSO outfalls: E. Pine Street Pump Station Emergency Overflow (011), Belvoir (012)/30th Ave NE Pump Station (049), Martin Luther King (013)/Henderson Pump Station (045), Matthews Park Pump Station Emergency Overflow (018), and Rainier Avenue Pump Station Emergency Overflow (033). A sediment sampling and analysis plan (SAP) must be submitted by December 1, 2016 in accordance with (a) below. Following Ecology approval of the sediment SAP, the Permittee must collect sediments according to the SAP. The Permittee must submit to Ecology a sediment data report, in accordance with (b) below, that contains the sediment sampling and analysis results no later than December 1, 2018.

In addition, the Permittee must model and/or sample sediments in accordance with their approved *2012 Post Construction Monitoring Plan* or any subsequent approved plan revisions. Post construction monitoring of sediments is required with the completion of CSO projects once the CSO has been deemed controlled unless sufficient recent data exists that shows there are no SMS exceedances. An exception is made if an area-wide cleanup project is planned with sediment sampling scheduled at cleanup project completion.

For each CSO outfall site that requires sediment monitoring, the Permittee must submit a sediment sampling and analysis plan and data report in accordance with the following.

a. Sediment sampling and analysis plan

The Permittee must submit to Ecology for review and approval a sediment sampling and analysis plan (SSAP) for sediment monitoring at least eight months prior to sediment testing. The Permittee must submit one paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF). The purpose of the plan is to characterize sediment (the nature and extent of chemical contamination and biological toxicity) quality in the vicinity of the discharge locations. The SSAP must be consistent with the *CSO Sediment Quality Characterization Sampling and Analysis Plan* in Appendix H of the County's approved *Post-Construction Monitoring Plan.* The Permittee must list method detection limits in the plan.

b. Sediment data report

Following Ecology approval of the Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan, the Permittee must collect sediments according to the plan. The Permittee must submit to Ecology a Sediment Data Report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis no later than ten months after the data was collected. The Permittee must submit two paper copies and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF). The sediment data report must conform to the approved sediment sampling and analysis plan.

In addition to a Sediment Data Report, the sediment chemical and biological data must be submitted to Ecology's EIM database (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/eim/), and Ecology's MyEIM tools must be used to confirm the accuracy of the submitted data (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/eim/MyEIM.htm).

S13.C. Sediment quality summary at CSO outfalls

The Permittee must submit to Ecology an update to the *2009 Comprehensive Sediment Quality Summary Report* no later than December 1, 2018. The 2009 report summarizes sediment data collected at all CSO outfalls including CSO treatment plants. The purpose of this update is to keep CSO sediment monitoring history information consolidated to help King County and Ecology assess the potential for sediment impacts from CSO discharges.

This update report must provide any new site-specific information including quantity and quality of the discharges, receiving water characteristics, and new knowledge about sediment quality near the CSO outfalls. The report must also include a status of sediment cleanup sites and monitoring plans.

Data not previously submitted and not yet formatted and future data must be formatted in the EIM format.

S14. Outfall evaluation

The Permittee must inspect, once during the permit term, the submerged portions of the West Point WWTP and CSO treatment plant outfall lines and diffusers to document their integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, the Permittee must include such verification in the reports. The Permittee must submit the inspection reports to Ecology with the NPDES Permit renewal application. The inspector must at minimum:

- Assess the physical condition of the outfall pipes, diffusers, and associated couplings.
- Determine the extent of sediment accumulation in the vicinity of the diffusers.
- Ensure diffuser ports are free of obstructions and are allowing uniform flow.
- Confirm physical location (latitude/longitude) and depth (at MLLW) of the diffuser sections of the outfalls.
- Assess physical condition of anchors used to secure the submarine lines.
- For the West Point WWTP, follow-up on the findings from the 2011 inspection by inspecting gaps and checking for leaks at station 30.

S15. Elliott West CSO treatment plant – copper reduction assessment

The Permittee must assess copper discharges from the Elliott West CSO treatment plant and submit a *Copper Reduction Assessment Report* to Ecology by November 1, 2018. As part of the assessment, the Permittee must:

1. Evaluate sample reliability/accuracy of copper measurements, including potential sample interferences, from the Elliott West facility.
2. Assess copper discharge patterns such as first flush or seasonal (wet season vs. dry season) impacts, land use patterns, etc.
3. Conduct a copper source inventory and provide a list of significant copper sources.
4. Provide a description of copper source control options.
5. Examine opportunities for outfall mixing enhancements.
6. Recommend a preferred strategy with corresponding schedule to address copper discharges from the Elliott West CSO treatment plant.

S16. Elliott West CSO treatment plant – settleable solids removal assessment

The Permittee must assess settleable solids discharges from the Elliott West CSO treatment plant and submit a *Settleable Solids Reduction Assessment Report* to Ecology by November 1, 2018. As part of the assessment, the Permittee must:

1. Assess settleable solids discharge patterns such as seasonal or first flush impacts, stormwater vs. domestic wastewater concentrations, etc.

2. Recommend a preferred strategy with corresponding schedule to address settleable solids discharges from the Elliott West CSO treatment plant in order to meet the annual average settleable solids limit.

S17. Application for permit renewal or facility modifications

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit one year prior to its expiration date, or by January 31, 2019. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).

The Permittee must also submit a new application or application supplement at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the activities listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

General Conditions

G1. Signatory requirements

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

   a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

      - A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or
      - The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

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

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

   d. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

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

2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

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

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2, above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of

paragraph G1.2, above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

G2. Right of inspection and entry

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

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

G3. Permit actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 40 CFR 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
   a. Violation of any permit term or condition.
   b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
   c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
   d. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

e. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or biosolids use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.

f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.

2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:

   a. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.

   b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.

   c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.

   d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.

   e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.

   f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.

   g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.

3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:

   a. When cause exists for termination for reasons listed in 1.a through 1.g of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.

   b. When Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G7) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G4. Reporting planned changes

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

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b)

2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.

3. A significant change in the Permittee's biosolids use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing

application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. Plan review required

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. Compliance with other laws and statutes

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

G7. Transfer of this permit

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

1. Transfers by Modification

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

2. Automatic Transfers

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

   a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.

   b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.

   c. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G8. Reduced production for compliance

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G9. Removed substances

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. Duty to provide information

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G11. Other requirements of 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. Additional monitoring

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G13. Payment of fees

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

G14. Penalties for violating permit conditions

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

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

G15. Upset

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

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

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

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

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

G16. Property rights

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

G17. Duty to comply

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

G18. Toxic pollutants

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

G19. Penalties for tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

G20. Compliance schedules

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

G21. Service agreement review

The Permittee must submit to Ecology any proposed service agreements and proposed revisions or updates to existing agreements for the operation of any wastewater treatment facility covered by this permit. The review is to ensure consistency with chapters 90.46 and 90.48 RCW as required by RCW 70.150.040(9). In the event that Ecology does not comment within a thirty-day (30) period, the Permittee may assume consistency and proceed with the service agreement or the revised/updated service agreement.

Appendix A

LIST OF POLLUTANTS WITH ANALYTICAL METHODS, DETECTION LIMITS AND QUANTITATION LEVELS

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

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136, or EPA has granted the laboratory written permission to use the method.
- The Permittee knows that an alternate, less sensitive method (higher DL and QL) from those listed below is sufficient to produce measurable results in their effluent.
- If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL due to matrix effects (such as for treatment plant influent or CSO effluent), the Permittee must strive to achieve to lowest possible DL and QL and report the DL and QL in the required report.

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

All pollutants that have numeric limits in Section S1 of this permit must be analyzed with the methods specified below. When the permit requires the Permittee to measure the base neutral compounds in the list of priority pollutants, it must measure all of the base neutral pollutants listed in the table below. The list includes EPA required base neutral priority pollutants and several additional polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The Water Quality Program added several PAHs to the list of base neutrals below from Ecology's Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) List. It only added those PBT parameters of interest to Appendix A that did not increase the overall cost of analysis unreasonably.

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

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified***
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H Kerouel & Aminot 1997		0.3 mg/L
Dissolved oxygen	SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2º C
pH	SM4500-H^+ B	N/A	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1] µg/L unless specified**	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2] µg/L unless specified**
Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		1.3 mg/L as CaCO3
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM4500 Cl G 4500 Cl D/E, Hach 8370		50.0
Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E,9222	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	SM4500-NO3- E/F/H		200
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	SM4500-N_{org}B/C and SM4500NH_3-B/C/D/EF/G/H EPA 351.2		500

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] µg/L unless specified
Nitrogen, Total (as N)	SM4500-N-C	50	100
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	SM4500- PE/PF	100	100
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	100	300
Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
Salinity	SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		Sample and limit dependent
Sulfate (as mg/L SO_4)	SM4110-B, 4500-SO4 E		7.1 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	SM4500-S^2F/D/E/G		200
Sulfite (as mg/L SO_3)	SM4500-SO3B		2000
Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L
Total Hardness	SM2340B C, 200.7, 200.8		200 as $CaCO_3$
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.7, 200.8	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.7, 200.8	10	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5
NWTPH Dx [4]	Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx [5]	Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5

METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS			
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	SM3500-Cr B	5	10
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	335.4, SM4500-CN-C,E	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0

2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	2.0	4.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.5	3.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	1.0	2.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) [6]	624	1.0	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	20	40
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(*a*)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) [7]	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) [7]	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) [7]	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	1.3	5.0
Benzo(*a*)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0

Benzo(*ghi*)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Bis(*2-chloroethoxy)*methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2
Bis(*2-chloroethyl*)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0
Bis(*2-chloroisopropyl*)ether (39638-32-9)	625	0.5	1.0
Bis(*2-ethylhexyl*)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.3	1.0
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.3	0.5
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-*h*)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	2.0	4.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609/625	1.0	2.0
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	1.0	2.0
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (*as Azobenzene*)(122-66-7)	1625B, 625	5.0	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	2.0	4.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0
Indeno(*1,2,3-cd*)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.4	0.75
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	1.0	2.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
2. Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency, December 2007).
3. Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.
4. NWTPH Dx ˆNorthwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range – see http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/97602.html
5. NWTPH Gx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range – see http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/97602.html
6. 1, 3-dichloroproylene (mixed isomers) - You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichlorpropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).
7. Total Benzofluoranthenes - Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.