United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, Washington 98101-3188

Authorization to Discharge Under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 USC §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act",

United States Department of the Navy

Naval Base Kitsap Bangor

is authorized to discharge from the Naval Base Kitsap Bangor located in Silverdale, WA at the following location(s):

Outfall	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
001	Hood Canal	47.74333° N	122.73083° W
002	Hood Canal	47.74333° N	122.73083° W

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective January 1, 2024.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight December 31, 2028.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before July 4, 2028, 180 days before the expiration of this permit if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

MATHEW MARTINSON
Digitally signed by MATHEW MARTINSON
Date: 2023.11.15 12:16:29 -08'00'

Mathew J. Martinson

CAPT, USPHS

Branch Chief

Permits, Drinking Water, and Infrastructure

Schedule of Submissions

The following is a summary of some of the items the permittee must complete and/or submit to EPA during the term of this permit:

Item	Due Date
Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be postmarked on or before the 28th of the month following the monitoring period. (See Permit Part III.B.)
Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide EPA and with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented by June 30, 2024 (see Permit Part II.A.). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA upon request.
Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan	The permittee shall provide EPA with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented by June 30, 2024 (see II.B). The Plan shall be kept on site and made available to EPA upon request.
NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted by July 4, 2028 (see Permit Part V.B.).
Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances (see Permit Part III.G).

Table of Contents

List of Tables

I. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from the outfalls specified herein to Hood Canal, within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process. Authorized discharges include the discharge of once through cooling water (Auxiliary Salt Water) at Outfall 001 and the discharge of drydock floodwater at Outfall 002. Drydock floodwater is that water in which ships are immersed after repairs have been completed.

B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

Outfall 001 Non-Contact Cooling Water

1. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges of auxiliary salt water from Outfall 001 as specified in Table 1. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the tables at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limits		Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Location	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
Flow	gpd	Report	Report	Effluent	Meter	Continuous
Temperature, effluent gross, winter (October - April)	°C	19 (7-DADMax)		Effluent	Continuous[2]	Continuous[2]
Temperature, effluent net, summer (May - September)	°C	5.9 (7-DADMax)		Effluent net[1]	Continuous[2]	Continuous[2]
Temperature, intake	°C	Report 7-DADMax		Intake	Continuous[2]	Continuous[2]
Ammonia, total as N	mg/L	—	Report	Effluent	Grab	1/quarter
Copper, total recoverable	µg/L	—	Report	Effluent	Grab	1/quarter
pH	s.u.	Report single grab result		Effluent	Grab	1/quarter

Notes:

1. See Part I.B.5.

2. The permittee must use a temperature probe or a continuous monitoring thermistor set at a sampling interval no longer than one half hour.

2. The permittee must collect effluent samples at Outfall 001, or at any point preceding the outfall within the discharge line, before the discharge from the facility contacts the receiving water.
3. The addition of chemicals to cooling water prior to discharge is prohibited.
4. The discharge of cleaning solutions or solids which are residuals of cooling system cleaning is prohibited.
5. The 7-DADMax effluent net temperature for any individual day is calculated by averaging that day's temperature difference between the maximum daily effluent temperature and maximum daily intake temperature with such temperature differences of the three days prior and three days after that date.

Outfall 002 Drydock

6. The permittee shall develop and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants in drydock floodwater in accordance with Section II.B. of this permit.
7. The direct discharge of hydroblast or pressure wash wastewater is prohibited.
8. The direct discharge of bilge water, hydraulic fluid, and oily wastes is prohibited.
9. Ballast water and sonar dome shall not be discharged directly onto the floors of a drydock and then discharged directly except during docking/undocking evolutions.
10. Non-contact cooling water shall not be discharged directly onto the floors of a dry dock and then discharged directly, except for a period of up to 72 hours after a docking and 72 hours prior to undocking.
11. The direct discharge of gray water (including discharges from any ship's galley or shower while at dockside) to Hood Canal is prohibited.
12. The discharge of solvents to Hood Canal is prohibited.
13. No wastewater shall be discharged to Hood Canal from a maintenance shop.
14. The discharge shall not contain floating solids or oily wastes that produce a visible sheen on the surface of the receiving water.
15. Sanitary wastes shall not be discharged directly to Hood Canal. If untreated sanitary wastes from vessels must be discharged, the discharge shall be to either the sanitary sewer or into holding tanks that are periodically emptied into a sanitary sewer system.
16. Whenever a vessel is in the drydock the direct discharge of stormwater from the dry dock area (dry dock side of curb) is prohibited. Accumulated caisson leakage and stormwater, on the caisson-side of the curb, not in contact with ship repair activity, may be discharged directly to Hood Canal.
17. Narrative limitations for floating, suspended or submerged matter:
    a. The discharge shall not contain floating solids or oily wastes that produce a visible sheen on the surface of the receiving water.

b. The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of Outfall 002. The permittee must maintain a written log of the observation which includes the date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter. The log must be retained and made available to EPA upon request.

Table 2: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002

Parameter	Effluent Limitation	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
Visible sheen	No visible sheen[1]	Visual[1]	Each Docking/Undocking Evolution
1. See I.B.17.			

C. Sediment Monitoring

1. Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan

   The Permittee must submit to EPA a sediment sampling and analysis plan for sediment monitoring by June 30, 2026. The purpose of the plan is to characterize sediment quality in the vicinity of the Permittee's discharge locations (the nature and extent of chemical contamination, biological toxicity, or both). The Permittee must follow the guidance provided in the *Sediment Cleanup User's Manual*, Appendix A: Sampling Guidance for NPDES Permits under the Sediment Management Standards (Ecology Publication No. 12-09-057). The permittee must obtain written approval of the sampling and analysis plan prior to conducting sampling.

2. Sediment Data Report

   a. Following approval of the sediment sampling and analysis plan, the Permittee must collect sediments between August 15th and September 30th.

   b. The Permittee must submit to EPA a sediment data report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis no later than November 30, 2028. The sediment data report must conform to the approved sediment sampling and analysis plan. In addition, the Permittee must follow the guidance provided in Section A.7 of Appendix A to the *Sediment Cleanup User's Manual* (Ecology Publication No. 12-09-057). The report must document when the data was successfully loaded into Ecology's Environmental Information Management (EIM) database as required below.

   c. In addition to a sediment data report, the permittee must submit the sediment chemical and/or data biological data, to Ecology's EIM database (linked below). Data must be submitted to EIM according to the instructions on the EIM website. The data submittal portion of the EIM website (http://www.ecology.wa.gov/eim/) provides information and help on formats and requirements for submitting tabular data.

   d. In addition to the EIM data submittal, Ecology's MyEIM tools (https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-

Information-Management-database/Using-MyEIM) must be used to confirm that the submitted data was accurately entered into EIM. Any differences between the MyEIM analytical results and sediment data report must be identified and explained.

II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The permittee must develop a Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

By June 30, 2024, the permittee must submit written notice to EPA that the QAP has been developed and implemented. The permittee may submit written notification as an electronic attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WA0025577_QAP_55099, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the permittee submits the written notification. The plan must be retained on site and made available to EPA upon request.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.

2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans Part 1: UFP-QAPP Manual* (EPA-505-B-04-900A); *Workbook for Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans Part 2A: UFP-QAPP Workbook* (EPA-505-B-04-900C); and *Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans Part 2B, Quality Assurance/Quality Control Compendium: Minimum QA/QC Activities* (EPA-505-B-04-900B). The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.

3. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:

   a. Details on the number of samples, sample collection procedures, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, procedures for on-site measurements and/or laboratory analysis (including calibration), analytical detection, quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, chain of custody procedures, and laboratory data delivery requirements. Sample containers, preservation techniques and maximum holding times must adhere to the requirements in 40 CFR 136 and in accordance with the approved test methods.

   b. Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.

   c. Qualification and training of personnel and maintenance of the training records.

d. Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

e. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.

4. Copies of the QAP must be retained on site and made available to EPA upon request.

B. Best Management Practices Plan

1. Purpose

Through implementation of a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan, the permittee shall prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal and ancillary activities.

2. Development and Implementation Schedule

The permittee shall develop and implement a BMP Plan which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below. The permittee shall submit written notice to EPA that the Plan has been developed and implemented by June 30, 2024. Any existing BMP plans may be modified for compliance with this section. The BMP Plan may reference elements in other plans, permits, procedures and instructions.

The permittee shall implement the provisions of the plan as conditions of this permit by June 30, 2024.

3. Objectives

The permittee shall develop and amend the BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives for control of pollutants that contribute to Outfalls 001, 002 and that are generated from in-water vessel maintenance above the waterline.

a. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged or potentially discharged in the drydock, for the cooling water and for in-water vessel maintenance above the waterline shall be minimized by the permittee to the extent feasible by managing each waste stream in the most appropriate manner.

b. Under the BMP Plan and any Standard Operating Procedures included in the BMP Plan, the permittee shall ensure proper operation and maintenance of water management and wastewater treatment systems. BMP Plan elements shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices.

c. Each drydock and in-water maintenance component above the waterline or system shall be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to waters of the United States due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc. The examination shall

include all normal operations and ancillary activities including material storage areas, storm water, in-plant transfer, material handling and process handling areas, loading or unloading operations, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

4. Elements of the BMP Plan

The BMP Plan shall be consistent with the objectives above and the general guidance contained in Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (EPA 833-B-93-004, October 1993) and Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices (EPA 832-R-92-006), as applicable, or any subsequent revision to these guidance documents. The BMP Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Plan Components

i. Statement of BMP policy. The BMP Plan shall include a statement of management commitment to provide the necessary financial, staff, equipment, and training resources to develop and implement the BMP Plan on a continuing basis.

ii. Structure, functions, and procedures of the BMP Committee. The BMP Plan shall establish a BMP Committee responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the BMP Plan.

iii. Description of potential pollutant sources.

iv. Risk identification and assessment.

v. Standard operating procedures to achieve the above objectives and specific best management practices (see below).

vi. Reporting of BMP incidents. The reports shall include a description of the circumstances leading to the incident, corrective actions taken and recommended changes to operating and maintenance practices to prevent recurrence.

vii. Materials compatibility.

viii. Good housekeeping.

ix. Inspections.

x. Preventative maintenance and repair.

xi. Security.

xii. Employee training.

xiii. Recordkeeping and reporting.

xiv. Prior evaluation of any planned modifications to the facility to ensure that the requirements of the BMP plan are considered as part of the modifications.

xv. Final constructed site plans, drawings and maps (including detailed stormwater outfall/culvert configurations).

b. Specific Best Management Practices

i. Dry Dock Activities

a) The dry dock must be cleaned:

i) Prior to flooding;

ii) After a vessel has been removed from the dry dock and the dock has been deflooded, if the keel and/or bilge blocks are repositioned, the remaining areas of the dry dock floor which were previously inaccessible must be cleaned prior to the introduction of another vessel into the dry dock.

b) Cleaning must be accomplished with manual or mechanical sweeping with vacuuming to remove fine grit and debris.

c) All washwater must be collected and conveyed to the sanitary sewer.

d) Any freeze protection water that contacts the dry dock floor must be conveyed to the sanitary sewer.

e) Leakage through the caisson must be minimized by repair and maintenance of the sealing surfaces and proper seating of the caisson. Appropriate channeling of caisson leakage water to the drainage system must be accomplished in a manner that reduces contact with debris.

f) Floatable and low-density waste, such as wood, plastic, and miscellaneous trash, such as paper, insulation, and packaging, shall be removed from the drydock floors prior to flooding.

g) Spills of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)-containing aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) must be treated as oil spills and segregated from discharge water. Cleanup must use dry methods (e.g., absorbents) and must be carried out promptly after a spill of PFAS-containing AFFF is detected.

h) The permittee must implement measures to minimize or eliminate discharges of PFAS-containing AFFF from firefighting activities. The permittee is not expected to deploy control measures during an emergency.

i) The permittee must implement measures to minimize discharges of PFAS-containing AFFF during post-emergency activities, including clean-up. Determination of cessation of the emergency is at the discretion of the emergency on-scene coordinator.

ii. Control and Cleanup of Paint Dust and Abrasive Blasting Debris

a) Dust and overspray shall be confined to the drydock areas to the maximum extent feasible during abrasive blasting and spray painting of vessels and modules in the drydock. Feasible methods of control include conducting the work in a sandblast/spray shed, installing plastic barriers around the work area, confining any

open spray painting operations to the drydock, and curtailing operations during windy condition when control methods are proven ineffective. The drydock is a feasible method of control provided that work practices allow no paint dust or abrasive blasting debris to be released above the lip of the dry dock.

b) Plastic barriers hung from the vessel or temporary structures around the vessel should be secure and arranged to prevent the fugitive emissions of abrasive grit and dust, as well as effectively capture overspray from spray painting activities. The bottom edge of tarpaulins and plastic sheeting shall be weighted or fastened to remain in place during windy conditions. Operation shall be curtailed during windy conditions when control methods prove ineffective. Consideration shall also be given to other feasible innovative procedures, as appropriate, to improve the effectiveness of controlling dust emissions and paint overspray. Such innovative methods may include ultra-high pressure water blasting, wet abrasive blasting (slurry blasting), product substitution for blasting media, e.g., sodium bicarbonate, or overall waste minimization and recycling, e.g., the use of vacuum return sandblasting heads or steel shot blast technology.

c) Cleanup of spent paint, paint chips, protective coating materials, and abrasive grit shall be undertaken as part of the repair or production activities, to the extent maximally feasible, as to prevent their entry into waters of the United States. Vessels shall be set on the drydock ways to afford accessibility to the floor of the drydock beneath the vessel for collection of spent abrasive. The drydock shall be cleaned of spent sandblast grit and debris prior to launching a vessel. Cleaning may be accomplished by either manual or mechanical means. Flooding with standing piles of spent abrasive on the floor is prohibited.

d) A pre-flood inspection and checklist with formal sign-off such as the Dry Dock Bill shall demonstrate the condition of the dry dock floor prior to launching every vessel. A logbook shall be maintained and include the name of the vessel and the date the vessel was launched.

a) The permittee must:

i) Only mix paints and solvents in locations and under conditions to prevent spills from entering waters of the United States.

ii) Use drip pans or other protective devices for all paint mixing and solvent transfer operations, unless it conducts the mixing operation in covered and controlled areas away from storm drains, surface waters, shorelines, and piers.

iii) Use drip pans, drop cloths, or tarpaulins wherever it mixes paints and solvents on wood docks.

iv) Treat paint and solvent spills as oil spills and prevent the spill from reaching storm drains and subsequent discharge into waters of the United States.

iii. BMPs for Floats used for In-Water Vessel Maintenance

a) Floats are defined as free-floating, unattached work platforms capable of moving back and forth along the length of the ship and around its hull.

b) Floats shall always maintain a minimum of 2" of freeboard at the floats lowest point during all phases of maintenance operations. The minimum 2" freeboard requirement must be maintained with all scaffolding configurations and number of persons on board the float. All necessary precautions will be taken by personnel on board the float to prevent paints, cleaning materials, petroleum products, all other liquids and unsecured materials from entering the water from the float.

c) Any container of paint, marine coating, or any other liquid product for painting or surface preparation of one gallon or greater must be provided with secondary containment when used on board a float. All roller pans used on a float must be provided with secondary spill containment. Secondary spill containment capacity is equal to the entire volume of the container plus 10% of the volume of that same container.

d) The permittee must not mix paints and solvents on floats to the greatest extent practicable. Paints and solvents must be mixed inside a secondary containment.

iv. Contact between Water and Debris

Shipboard cooling and non-contact cooling water shall be directed as to minimize contact with spent abrasives, paint chips, and other debris. Contact between spent abrasives or paint chips and water will be reduced by proper segregation and control of wastewater streams.

v. Maintenance of Hoses, Soil Chutes, and Piping

Leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying either water or wastewater shall be replaced or repaired immediately. Soil chute and hose connections to vessels and to receiving lines or containers shall be tightly connected and as leak free as practicable.

vi. Recycling of Spilled Chemicals and Rinse Water

Any intercepted chemical spill shall be recycled back to the appropriate chemical solution tank or cleaned up and disposed of properly. The spilled material must be handled, recycled or disposed of in such a manner as to prevent its discharge into waters of the United States. Cleanup must use dry methods (e.g., absorbents).

vii. Training of Employees and Contractors

To facilitate the consistent and effective implementation of the BMPs described above, the Permittee shall develop a program for training its applicable employees and contractors who work at the facility, on BMPs and the environmental concerns related to this permit. There are a variety of ways to accomplish this, and the Permittee should determine the method that works best for the company. For example, regular safety meetings may be a convenient time to discuss BMP implementation successes or problems and get input on better ways of accomplishing pollution prevention.

viii. Chemical Storage:

The Permittee must store solid chemicals, chemical solutions, paints, oils, solvents, acids, caustic solutions, and waste materials, including used batteries, in a manner which will prevent the inadvertent entry of these materials into waters of the United States. Storage methods must prevent spills due to overfilling, tipping, or rupture. In addition, the Permittee must use the following practices:

a) Store all liquid products on durable impervious surfaces and within bermed containment capable of containing 110% of the largest single container in the storage area.

b) Store waste liquids under cover; tarpaulins, roofed structures, etc.

c) Clearly designate all waste storage areas for waste oil or hazardous waste, and keep these areas segregated from new product storage.

d) Segregate and secure incompatible or reactive materials stored in separate containment areas to prevent inadvertent mixing and reaction of spilled chemicals.

e) Transport off-site for disposal concentrated waste or spilled chemicals at a facility approved by Ecology or the appropriate county health authority.

f) Not discharge concentrated waste or spilled chemicals to any sewer or waters of the United States.

C. Cooling Water Intake Structure

1. The permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain the CWIS including any existing technologies currently used to minimize impingement and entrainment.

2. By March 31, 2024, the permittee must implement the following interim Best Technology Available (BTA) requirements to minimize impingement mortality, entrainment, and other adverse environmental impacts associated with the use of the cooling water intake structure:

a. Record or calculate an estimate of the daily and average monthly intake velocities across the intake screen and report the results to EPA annually on the December DMR;

b. Maintain the current intake structure as designed from the point at which water is withdrawn from Hood Canal, up to and including the intake pumps. Modifications to the intake structure that reduce impingement and entrainment mortality are permissible; and

c. To the extent practicable, schedule regular maintenance shutdowns to coincide with periods of time when fish are more likely to be present near the intake structure.

3. The permittee must report any significant impingement or entrainment events within 24 hours consistent with the requirements in III.G, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

4. The permittee must conduct visual inspections or employ remote monitoring devices to inspect the cooling water intake structure to ensure that it is being properly operated and maintained and to identify any potential impingement or entrainment of aquatic organisms.

   a. The inspections must be conducted at least once per week. The permittee may request to reduce the frequency of the inspections (for all or certain portions of the year) after the inspections have been conducted for at least one year. The request must include justification for reducing the inspection frequency.

   b. Inspection documentation must include, at a minimum

      i. Date, time, and location of the inspection;

      ii. Water withdrawal flow rate occurring at the time of the inspection;

      iii. Any evidence of impingement or entrainment of aquatic organisms;

      iv. Any technologies needing maintenance, repair, or replacement;

      v. Any corrective actions taken as a result of the inspection.

      vi. Name and signature of the inspector.

   c. Records associated with the inspections must be retained in accordance with Part III.F Retention of Records.

5. The permittee must prepare an information and compliance report for the CWIS and submit it to EPA by December 31, 2027. The information and compliance report must be consistent with 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2) and (3) and applicable provisions of paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8).

   a. In the information and compliance report, the permittee must propose one of the designated technologies prescribed in 40 CFR Section 125.94(c) to meet the impingement mortality requirement.

6. Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of the facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

D. Immediate Reporting

The Permittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, collection system overflows that discharge to marine waters or areas open to public access, plant bypasses discharging to marine waters, immediately to the Department of Ecology's Regional Office 24-hour number listed below, and to the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Department of Health Shellfish Protection Program, and the Kitsap Public Health District:

Department of Ecology NW Regional Office: 425-649-7000

Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant: 360-337-5777

Department of Health, Shellfish Program: 360-236-3330 (business hours)

360-789-8962 (after business hours)

Kitsap Public Health District: 360-728-2235 (call 24/7, after business hours press 9)

III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample.

The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Permit Part I.B. that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Permit Part III.C., *Monitoring Procedures*. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Permit Part III.D., *Additional Monitoring by Permittee.*

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR (https://npdes-ereporting.epa.gov/net-netdmr).

1. Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 28th of the month following the completed reporting period.
2. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Permit Part V.F., *Signatory Requirements*.
3. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee must submit all reports to EPA as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. The file name of the electronic

attachment must be as follows: YYYY_MM_DD_WA0025577_Report Type Name_Identifying Code, where YYYY_MM_DD is the date that the permittee submits the attachment.

4. The permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from US EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from: https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm

C. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, or other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5.

D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

Upon request by EPA, the permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.

E. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling and measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) and time analyses were performed;
4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. the results of such analyses.

F. Retention of Records

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:

    a. any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;

b. any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Permit Part IV.F., *Bypass of Treatment Facilities*);

c. any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Permit Part IV.G., *Upset Conditions*); or

2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under Paragraph 1 above. The written submission must contain:

   a. a description of the noncompliance and its cause;

   b. the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

   c. the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and

   d. steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

   e. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events), type of sewer overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combine sewer overflow outfall), discharge volumes untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the sewer overflow event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

3. The Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.

4. Reports must be submitted in paper form or through NetDMR. The permittee must sign and certify the report in accordance with the requirements of Permit Part V.F., *Signatory Requirements.* If submitted in paper form, the legible originals of these documents must be submitted to the Director, Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division at the following address:

   U.S. EPA Region 10
   Attn: Data Manager
   1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, 20-C04
   Seattle, Washington 98101-3188

5. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127.

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Permit Part III.B., *Reporting of Monitoring Results* are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Permit Part III.G.2. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall also contain the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. 40 CFR part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. The Director may also require permittees to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section.

I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must notify the Director of the Water Division as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
    b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
    c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
    d. The level established by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
    b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
    c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

d. The level established by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

3. The permittee must submit the notification to the Water Division at the following address:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: NPDES Permitting Section Manager
1200 Sixth Avenue
Suite 155, 19-C04
Seattle, Washington 98101-3188

IV. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. Civil and Administrative Penalties. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the CWA, any person who violates CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§ 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8), is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA § 309(d) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC § 3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently $64,618 per day for each violation).

2. Administrative Penalties. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA § 309(g)(2)(A) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC § 3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently $25,847 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $64,618). Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA § 309(g)(2)(B) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC § 3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently $25,847 per day for

each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $323,081).

3. Criminal Penalties:

   a. Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§ 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8), is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

   b. Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

   c. Knowing Endangerment. Any person who knowingly violates CWA §§301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in CWA § 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

   d. False Statements. The 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, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The CWA further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction,

be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate

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

E. Proper 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 or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.

2. Notice.

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127.

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Permit Part III.G., *Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127.

3. Prohibition of bypass.

a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:

i. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

iii. The permittee submitted notices as required under Paragraph 2 of this Part.

b. The Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

G. Upset Conditions

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the permittee meets the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this Part. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

   c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Permit Part III.G., *Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting* and

   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Permit Part IV.D., *Duty to Mitigate*.

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

H. Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under CWA § 405(d) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in

the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

I. Planned Changes

The permittee must give written notice to the Director of the Water Division at the address specified in Permit Part III.I. and as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit.
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site.

J. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

V. General Provisions

A. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator, the permittee must submit a new application by July 4, 2028.

C. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to EPA, within the time specified in the request, any information that EPA 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 furnish to EPA, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

D. Other Information

When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to EPA, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

E. Identification of the Initial Recipient for NPDES Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of an NPDES-regulated entity is required to electronically submit the required NPDES information (as specified in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127) to the appropriate initial recipient, as determined by EPA, and as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b). EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its Web site and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR 127.2(c)]. EPA will update and maintain this listing.

F. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to EPA must be signed and certified as follows.

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
    a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
    b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
    c. For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA 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;
    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
    c. The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Paragraph 2 of this Part 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 2 of this Part must be submitted to the Director of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division 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 Part 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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the 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."

5. Electronic reporting. If applications or reports required under this permit are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the NPDES-regulated facility, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents shall meet all relevant requirements of this section, and shall ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

G. Availability of Reports

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

H. Inspection and Entry

The permittee must allow the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, EPA Region 10 or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

I. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of federal, tribal, state or local laws or regulations.

J. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Water Division at the address specified in Permit Part III.I. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (*See* 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).

K. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by CWA § 510.

VI. Definitions

1. "7-DADMax" or "7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures" is the arithmetic average of seven consecutive measures of daily maximum temperatures. The 7-DADMax for any individual day is calculated by averaging that day's daily maximum temperature with the daily maximum temperatures of the three days prior and the three days after that date.
2. "Act" means the Clean Water Act.
3. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
4. "Average monthly discharge limitation" 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.
5. "Average weekly discharge limitation" 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.
6. "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

7. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
8. "CWA" means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Public Law 92–500, as amended by Public Law 95–217, Public Law 95–576, Public Law 96–483 and Public Law 97– 117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
9. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
10. "Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division" means the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
11. "Director of the Water Division" means the Director of the Water Division, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
12. "DMR" means discharge monitoring report.
13. "Ecology" means the Washington Department of Ecology.
14. "Effluent gross" means the quantity or concentration of a constituent measured in the effluent.
15. "Effluent net" means the difference between the quantity or concentration of a constituent measured in the intake and the quantity or concentration contemporaneously measured in the effluent.
16. "EIM" means the Environmental Information Management database operated by the Washington Department of Ecology.
17. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
18. "Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
19. "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
20. "Method Detection Limit (MDL)" means the minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results.
21. "Minimum Level (ML)" means either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL). Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be sample concentrations equivalent to the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a lab, by a factor.

22. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)" means, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under CWA §§ 307, 402, 318, and 405.
23. "QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.
24. "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
25. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
26. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

APPENDIX A: MINIMUM LEVELS

The Tables below list the maximum Minimum Level (ML) for pollutants that may have monitoring requirements in the permit. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required ML in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a ML to EPA with appropriate laboratory documentation.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, µg/L unless specified
Temperature	+/- 0.2°C
pH	N/A

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS	
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	2.0