Wastewater Management Department
Industrial Pretreatment Program
Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility
4401 North Aubrey L. White Parkway
Spokane, WA 99205

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT #SIU-2033-01

Issuance Date: DATE
Effective Date: June 1, 2020
Expiration Date: May 31, 2025

Company Name: **Johanna Beverage Company**

Business Type: Juice/Beverage blending and bottling (SIC 2033/NAICS 311421 or SIC 2086/NAICS 31211)

Utilities Account Number: 72465

Location: 5625 W Thorpe Road
Spokane, WA 99244-5474

Mailing Address: 5625 W Thorpe Road
Spokane, WA 99244-5474

Signatory Authority: Melissa Hommes, Manager, Safety and Compliance
908-788-2340 mhommes@johannafoods.com
Robert Facchina, President/CEO
908-788-2200 facchina@johannafoods.com

Facility Contact: Keith Nelson, VP, Operations Johanna Beverage Company
509-747-7363 knelson@johannabeverage.com

The above Significant Industrial User (user) is authorized to discharge industrial wastewater to the City of Spokane Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) in compliance with Spokane County Code (SCC) Chapter 8.03A, the current effective City Wastewater Rates and Regulations Resolution, pursuant to the provisions of the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403) of the Environmental Protection Agency under provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. The applicable State of Washington regulations are State Waste Discharge Permit (WAC 173-216) under provisions of Revised Code of Washington (RCW 90.48). This wastewater discharge is approved in accordance with discharge point(s), wastewater discharge limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. It is the user's duty to comply with all regulations listed above and the contents of this permit.

This permit is granted in accordance with the permit application form filed on December 2 2019, in the office of the City of Spokane Wastewater Management Department and in conformity with approved engineering reports, detailed plans and specifications, operations and maintenance manuals, and other data submitted to the City in support of the above data disclosure form. If the user wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a renewal permit in accordance with the requirements of SCC 8.03A.0313, a minimum of 180 calendar days prior to the expiration date listed above.

Public notice of renewal was published in *The Spokesman-Review* on DATE and DATE, to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the issuance of this permit. The permit was available for public commentary from DATE to DATE.

_____ _____
Chuck Conklin, Director of Utilities Facilities Date

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION
(509) 625-4600 OR (509) 625-4610

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SECTION 1 – REPORT SUMMARY AND COMPLIANCE DATES

Table 1: Report Summary

Report name	Section	Due Date
Monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	4.B	By the 15th day of the following month. The first report is due on **July 15 2020.**
Violation notification	4.C	Phone City immediately
Notification of significant change	4.D	90 days prior to expected change in process or wastewater volume or character
Accidental spill or slug notification	4.E	Phone City immediately, written report within 5 days
Slug Control Plan	5.A	90 days after effective date of permit, or by **August 31 2020.**
Permit renewal application	6.L	Due minimum 180 days before permit expiration or on **December 2 2024**.

SECTION 2 – WASTEWATER DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. OUTFALLS

During the period of June 1 2020 to May 31 2025, the industrial user is authorized to discharge process wastewater to the City of Spokane sewer system from the outfalls listed below.

Table 2: Point of Compliance Information

Monitoring Point 1	Description
Johanna	12 feet downstream of equalization basin (pH and flow only)
City of Spokane	Private manhole number #P99021CD on west side of building

Wastewater characteristics are not expected to be significantly different. A minimal amount of domestic wastewater is included in the City of Spokane sample point and will be the "end of pipe" point of compliance. Both will be considered Monitoring Point 1.

B. LIMITATIONS

1. Wastewater discharges must comply with both the Prohibited Discharge Standards listed in Section 6.W of this permit, and the numerical limits listed below.

2. Numerical wastewater discharge limits for Monitoring Point 1, derived from City of Spokane Local Effluent Limits (SMC 13.03A.0204) are tabulated below. Johanna's wastewater must meet all discharge limits regardless of whether the pollutant is part of regular monitoring.

Table 3: Discharge limits

Parameter	Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit[1]
Arsenic, total	0.12 mg/L
Cadmium, total	0.093 mg/L
Chromium, total	<5.0 mg/L
Copper, total	0.74 mg/L
Lead, total	0.32 mg/L
Mercury, total	0.012 mg/L
Molybdenum, total	0.66 mg/L
Nickel, total	1.74 mg/L
Selenium, total	0.40 mg/L
Silver, total	0.46 mg/L
Zinc, total	2.59 mg/L
Cyanide, total	1.01 mg/L
Benzene	<0.5 mg/L
pH	Between 5.0-12.0

Notes for Table 3:

1. Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit is defined as the maximum concentration or loading of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete

or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

2. Monthly average is defined as the arithmetic mean of the effluent sample results collected during a calendar month or specified thirty day period.

Table 4: Discharge Flow Limits

Maximum Instantaneous Flow Limit	Shall not exceed **300 gallons per minute**
Total Daily Maximum Flow Limit	Shall not exceed **120,000 gallons per day**
Monthly Average Flow Limit	Shall not exceed **90,000 gallons per day**

SECTION 3 – MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. INDUSTRIAL USER SELF-MONITORING

1. Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge and shall be collected and preserved in accordance with SCC 8.03A.0501, 40 CFR Part 136, and amendments. Alternative procedures must have City approval prior to use.

2. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated and maintained in good working order at all times. Failure to keep monitoring facilities in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

3. During the period of June 1 2020 to May 31 2025, the industrial user shall monitor Monitoring Point 1 for the following parameters, at the indicated frequency.

Table 5: Self-Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Analytical Method	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (gallons per day)	N/A	Daily	Meter
Flow (gallons per minute)	N/A	Continuous	Meter
pH	SM 4500-H+	Continuous	Meter

Note: Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 2 minutes.

4. Daily flows are to be recorded from the industrial user's flow meter. The flow meter must be calibrated at least annually by a factory representative or equivalent third party. Certification of calibration must be provided upon request to the City of Spokane. The user shall perform routine maintenance as specified by the manufacturer.

5. pH measurements must be generated using instrumentation and approved methods as outlined in 40 CFR Part 136. Where not specified by 40 CFR 136 or this permit, the manufacturer's instructions shall be followed for use, calibration, maintenance, and storage.

    a. The pH must be measured using a pH meter which has at least a two-point calibration capability and have automatic temperature compensation (ATC) capability. If effluent pH varies more than 5.0 Standard Units, a probe capable of 3 point calibration should be considered.

    b. The meter must be calibrated and a log of the sample results and record of calibration must be maintained. According to Standard Methods, the pH meter calibration must be performed using two calibration buffers which must have no more than 3 pH units difference, selected such that the pH calibration range brackets the expected pH of the sample. Calibration must be performed at least every 30 days (see Section L of the fact sheet).

    c. For the calibration checks, the measured buffer results must be within 0.1 units of the true value. At no time shall the results from pH litmus paper or pH test strips be a substitute for reporting pH.

    d. During periods of interrupted operation of the continuous pH measurement, manual grab samples must be taken at the point of compliance. Two readings must be taken during each 8 hour shift, preferably midway through the first 4 hours and the last 4 hours. The minimum of two manual grab samples allows for a minimum and maximum daily reading. The pH must be measured within 15 minutes of sample collection. A portable pH measuring system is necessary for grab samples. The portable meter should be calibrated before use if it has been more than 7 days since the last recorded calibration.

    e. Continuous pH measurements taken during calibration, for power failure, or for equipment repair or maintenance, or during periods when process wastewater is not

being discharged do not need to be reported. Only pH measurements taken while the process wastewater is being discharged need to be reported.

f. Due to the logarithmic nature of pH readings, pH results cannot be averaged under any circumstance.

B. CITY OF SPOKANE COMPLIANCE MONITORING

During the period of June 1 2020 to May 31 2025, the City of Spokane will perform compliance monitoring at Monitoring Point 1 for the following parameters, at the frequency indicated in Table 6. It is the responsibility of the industry to make any accommodations necessary to ensure sampling can occur at the frequency required by this permit.

Since Johanna's compliance history shows they are not a significant source of mercury, molybdenum, selenium, or silver, these analytes will be removed from regular testing requirements. The City of Spokane reserves the right to add additional pollutant monitoring as needed.

Table 6: Compliance Monitoring performed by the City of Spokane

Parameter	Analytical Method[1]	Frequency[2]	Sample Type
pH	SM 4500-H+B	at least 2x/year	Grab[3]
Arsenic, total	EPA 200.7 or EPA 200.8 or SM 3120B or SM 3125B	at least 2x/year	24 hour Grab-composite[4]
Cadmium, total	EPA 200.7 or EPA 200.8 or SM 3120B or SM 3125B	at least 2x/year	24 hour Grab-composite
Chromium, total	EPA 200.7 or EPA 200.8 or SM 3120B or SM 3125B	at least 2x/year	24 hour Grab-composite
Copper, total	EPA 200.7 or EPA 200.8 or SM 3120B or SM 3125B	at least 2x/year	24 hour Grab-composite
Lead, total	EPA 200.7 or EPA 200.8 or SM 3120B or SM 3125B	at least 2x/year	24 hour Grab-composite
Nickel, total	EPA 200.7 or EPA 200.8 or SM 3120B or SM 3125B	at least 2x/year	24 hour Grab-composite
Zinc, total	EPA 200.7 or EPA 200.8 or SM 3120B or SM 3125B	at least 2x/year	24 hour Grab-composite
Cyanide, total	EPA 335.4 or SM 4500-CN-B, C, D or E	at least 2x/year	4 Grab-Lab composite
Benzene	EPA 602 or SM 6200 C	at least 2x/year	4 Grab/event[6]
Priority Pollutant Scan	EPA 608.3 + EPA 624.1 + EPA 625.1 + EPA 200.7 or SM 3120B + EPA 245.1 or 245.2 or SM 3112	at least 1x/permit cycle, see below [7]	4 Grab/event[6]

[1] Methods for analysis must conform to those specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

[2] The City may increase the frequency of sampling based on analytical results.

[3] A "grab" sample is a sample which is taken on a one-time basis without regard to flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time. Grab samples are only taken during day shift.

[4] A "grab-composite" is a minimum of four grab samples collected and preserved over a 24-hour period and equally combined to provide a representative sample of effluent being discharged.

[5] A "4 grab-Lab Composite" is a minimum of four grab samples collected and preserved at selected intervals based on an increment of time, composited in the laboratory and analyzed as a single sample.

[6] A "4 grab/event" is a minimum of four grab samples collected at selected intervals based on an increment of time, preserved, analyzed separately, with the four results averaged to provide a representative sample of effluent being discharged.

[7] Priority Pollutant Scan (PPS): to be tested 9-12 months before permit expiration for use in the permit renewal process, or by August 31 2024. All Total Toxic Organics and local limit analytes will be tested as part of the PPS.

SECTION 4 – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. SIGNATORY AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. All discharge permit applications and user reports or other information submitted to the City must be signed and certified by an authorized representative as defined in SCC 8.03A.0103. The signatory must include the following certification:

> *"I certify under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Washington (or state of execution):*
> *That I am authorized to sign this statement on behalf of the person or entity for which it is submitted. That this document and all attachments are reliable and were prepared based upon my personal knowledge or under my direction or supervision, after diligent inquiry in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my knowledge or 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 inaccurate or false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."*

2. If an authorization under Section 4.A.1 of this permit 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 Section 4.A.1 must be submitted to the City prior to or together with any reports, information or applications to be signed by an authorized representative. For requirements for submitting a new authorized representative refer to SCC 8.03A.0103 - Definitions. [1.3], Part D, Section 4.

B. MONTHLY DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS

1. Self-Monitoring results shall be summarized each month on a Discharge Monitoring Report, and must be received by the City of Spokane on or before the 15th day of the following month. The first report is due on **July 15th 2020** on the template provided by the City.

2. The report must include a record of the nature and concentration of pollutants listed in the discharge permit and a record of all flow measurements (average and maximum) taken at the designated sampling location as well as any other information required in this permit for the reporting period. Daily and monthly minimum and maximum pH shall be included.

3. If there is no discharge of process wastewater within a reporting period, a report must be submitted stating such.

4. Legible copies of these and all other reports required of this permit shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.A.1. of this permit, and submitted to the following address:

   City of Spokane Wastewater Management Department
   Industrial Pretreatment Program
   Attention: Alissa Barrett
   4401 North Aubrey L. White Parkway
   Spokane, WA 99205-3939

5. If the industrial user monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required, the results of the monitoring shall be included in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report.

C. NONCOMPLIANCE REPORTING (SCC 8.03A.0408)

1. If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the director within 30 calendar days after becoming aware of the violation.

2. Resampling by the user is not required if the City performs sampling at the user's facility between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the user or the City received the results of this sampling, or if the City has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the industrial user.

D. NOTICE OF CHANGED DISCHARGE OR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION

1. Users must notify the director in writing at least ninety days (preliminary notice), followed by a confirming notice at least thirty days before any substantial change in volume or character of pollutants in their discharge, and any significant manufacturing process changes which could be reasonably expected to result in such a pollutant change. As used herein, a substantial or significant change is a change of twenty percent or more in production levels or levels of any pollutant or other parameter specified by the director. Where advance notice is not possible or has not been given, notice shall be given as required in Spokane County Code 8.03A.0407, but that does not excuse compliance with this Section. All submittals under this section must be signed as provided in Spokane County Code 8.03A.0305.A and accompanied by a review fee as provided in Spokane County Code 8.03A.1401.

2. Additionally, the user must submit a permit modification application as provided in Spokane County Code 8.03A.0310, which must include an engineering report detailing the features of the change, including pertinent data and analysis.

E. NOTICE OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS, ACCIDENTAL SPILLS, SLUG LOADS [SCC 8.03A.0407]

1. In the case of an accidental spill or slug discharge, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the director of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, date and time thereof, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions taken by the user.

2. Within 5 business days following an accidental spill or discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the director, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the accidental spill or slug discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. If an industry wishes to request the incident be established as upset, refer to Section P below.

3. A notice [or spill sign] shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of an accidental spill or slug discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who could cause or might be aware of

an accidental spill or slug discharge occurring are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

4. Users are required to notify the director immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential of a slug discharge.

SECTION 5 – SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. SLUG CONTROL PLAN

1. The user must develop and implement a Slug Control Plan, including any facilities or procedures ordered to support the same, all at the user's expense. The plan must be submitted to the City of Spokane for approval within 90 calendar days from the effective date of the permit, or by **August 31 2020**. The user must implement the plans as approved by the director. These requirements are cumulative with other requirements and not in the alternative. The Slug Control Plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:
    a. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges.
    b. Description of stored chemicals, secondary containment, and spill/warning signs posted.
    c. Procedures for immediately notifying the director of an accidental spill or slug discharge which would violate SCC 8.03A.0201 through SCC 8.03A.0204 and/or this permit.
    d. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from an accidental spill and/or slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

2. Requests for Slug Control Plan approvals must be filed with the director, signed by an authorized representative, and certified as provided in Section 4.A.1 of this permit.

3. EPA's Control of Slug Loading to POTWs Guidance Manual can be used as a guide in developing a Slug Control Plan.

B. AKART AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The user must treat wastewater using all known, available, reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) [RCW 90.48]. The facility meets the AKART standard with the following methods, as described in the Engineering Report: pH neutralization. A wastewater

grinder is also employed in the new chilled warehouse to prevent obstruction of the 1.5 inch force main connecting to Johanna's existing side sewer. These methods shall be practiced and applied to the wastewater discharge.

Johanna Beverage has implemented and must continue to perform the following pollution prevention practices and/or best management practices (BMPs):

- Process area mop water will not be disposed of in the Janitorial Supplies drain. It must be discharged in a drain connected to the treatment system.
- Chemical spill clean-up must follow spill response plan. Any mop water must be disposed of in a drain connected to the treatment system.
- Caustic wash water is recycled back to the CIP system caustic holding tank and will be reused throughout the week before being discharged to the treatment system.
- Water used in the pasteurizers for sterilizing is recycled through the water balance tank during idle mode.
- When tankers and concentrate tanks are rinsed, the rinse water and products are pumped to the mix tanks.
- The floor surfaces are cleaned with mechanical floor sweepers whenever possible.
- Water converted to steam is used to heat the pasteurizing systems and cleaning solutions, which is recycled back to the boiler feed water system.
- Air compressors were updated from water cooled to oil-less compressors that recirculate glycol, reducing water usage.

Additional best management practices, some of which Johanna may already have implemented, include:

- Install secondary spill containment for all liquid storage, wastes and batteries.
- Spill containment must be able to hold 110% of the largest possible spill.
- Keep adequate spill prevention and clean-up materials on-site and available for use.
- Keep containers closed except when adding or removing materials.
- Immediately clean-up any spills and replace any leaking containers.
- Contents must be clearly indicated on storage and waste container labels.
- Develop and implement written spill response procedures, and train employees.
- Do not allow wash water to run into a street, gutter, or storm drain.
- Store batteries, chemicals, and wastes where they will not be exposed to rainwater.
- Never dispose of any liquids on the ground, in a storm drain, or in a dry well.
- Dry sweep floors before mopping or hosing down.
- Mop water from process areas or spill clean-up must be routed through equalization tank.

SECTION 6 – STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. DUTY TO COMPLY

The user shall comply with all of the general and specific prohibitive discharge standards in SCC 8.03A.0201 and is responsible to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure all requirements of this permit are met. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for enforcement action.

B. MONITORING FACILITIES

Each user must provide and operate at its own expense and liability a good and sufficient monitoring facility to allow inspections, sampling, and flow measurement of all discharges to the POTW or for other needs identified in this discharge permit. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. [SCC 8.03A.0602]

C. RIGHT OF ENTRY

As a condition of continued utility service and requirements of this permit, the director has a right of entry on any premises to determine whether a user is complying with all requirements of SCC 8.03A and any discharge permit or order issued hereunder. All users must fully cooperate to allow the director ready access to all parts of any premises with their ownership or control for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, or other needs the director may require. The user must make necessary arrangement on request of the director or other City representatives for prompt access.

D. RECORDS RETENTION

1. All users must maintain records of any information relating to any reporting or disclosure requirements under SCC 8.03A and the same shall be readily available for inspection by the director upon request.

2. All such records must be maintained for at least three years, unless a longer time is ordered by the director. If any enforcement action or litigation arises in relation to SCC 8.03A, the retention period is automatically extended to an additional one year after final disposition by the last court or resort. [SCC 8.03.0411]

3. For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirement of this permit, the user shall record the following information:

    a. Any monitoring results, whether or not required under this permit;
    b. Sampling records must include the exact place, date and time of sampling;

c. The name of the person taking the sample;
d. The dates analyses were performed;
e. Who performed the analysis; and
f. The analytical techniques or methods used.

E. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Except for data determined to be confidential under SCC 8.03A.0701, all reports required by this permit shall be freely available to the public via public records request from the City of Spokane Records Officer.

F. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this permit is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. All pending enforcement actions are saved. [SCC 8.03A.0109]

G. RIGHT OF REVISION

SCC 8.03A and any permits or approvals granted pursuant to its authority create no vested or property rights, and the City at times reserves the right to revise any provision at any time, with or without showing of cause or need. [SCC 8.03A.0205]

H. PERMIT MODIFICATION

1. The director may modify a discharge permit with or without a request to do so:

   a. To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
   b. To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the discharge permit issuance in the opinion of the director;
   c. Where there is a change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge in the opinion of the director;
   d. Where there is information indicating that the discharge poses a threat to the POTW, City personnel, any beneficial sludge use, or the receiving waters in the opinion of the director;
   e. Because of violation of any terms or conditions of the individual discharge permit;
   f. Because of misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
   g. Because of a revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
   h. To correct typographical or other errors in the individual discharge permit;
   i. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator where requested;
   j. Upon written request for a monitoring waiver; or

k. For any other reason deemed due and sufficient.

2. Permit modification requests must be verified, signed by an authorized representative as provided in SCC 8.03A.0305(B). A permit modification fee as specified in SCC 8.03A.1401 will be added to the next utility bill. Submitting a permit modification request does not stay the running of the time within which an administrative appeal from a permit decision must be filed with the City Hearings Examiner. A permit modification is not required if there is no substantial change in a discharge, no increased pollutants or other conditions upon which modifications may be based, all in the opinion of the director. Permit modification requests must address changes in slug control plans and industrial stormwater. [SCC 8.03A.0310]

3. If the director deems the modification significant, notice is issued in like manner as an original permit decision and may be appealed in the same manner as for a permit decision.

I. SUSPENSION, TERMINATION OF SERVICE

1. Not by way of limitation of other enforcement remedies:

   a. The director may immediately suspend a user's discharge, after informal notice to the user, whenever the suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The director may also immediately suspend a user's discharge, after notice and an opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW or which presents or may present an endangerment to the environment.
   b. Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the director shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The director shall allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the City that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings as outlined in SCC 8.03A are initiated against the user.
   c. A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the director prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under SCC 8.03A.

2. Users are fully responsible for any loss or liability to the City because of the quality or quantity of a discharge or for any other reason relating to requirements of this permit or SCC 8.03A and must pay all costs to the City as a condition of continued City utility service. Such costs include out of pocket expenses as well as in house staff time and materials costs, as well as professional services costs either in house or out of pocket. [SCC 8.03A.0903]

J. DISCHARGE PERMIT REVOCATION

The director may suspend or revoke any discharge permit because of:

1. Failure to notify the director of significant changes to the wastewater in advance. A "significant change" is one which affects compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or requirements;
2. Failure to provide prior written notification to the director of changed conditions;
3. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
4. Late filing or significant or repeated errors or falsifying self-monitoring reports, certification statements or any other disclosures;
5. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
6. Refusing to allow the director timely access to the facility premises and records;
7. Failure to meet discharge/effluent limitations or conditions set forth in this permit;
8. Failure to pay discharge permit fees or other charges assessed under the authority of SCC 8.03A, including fines or penalties;
9. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
10. Failure to complete a discharge permit application;
11. Failure to apply for a permit transfer or modification where needed;
12. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms or conditions of this permit or SCC 8.03A; or
13. Any other reason stated in SCC 8.03A or otherwise deemed due and sufficient. [SCC 8.03A.0312]

K. PERMIT TRANSFER

1. Upon written approval of the director, discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator. An applicant must give at least 30 calendar days advance notice to the director. Applications must be filed with the director, upon such forms and with such information as required by the director, signed by an authorized representative and certified as provided in SCC 8.03A.0305 B, and include the fee as provided in SCC 8.03A.1401. [SCC 8.03A.0311]

2. Applications must include a written statement by an authorized representative of the transferee, signed under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Washington or the State of residence of the signatory which:

   a. States that the transferee applicant has no plans to change the facility's operations and processes;
   b. Acknowledges the obligation to apply for a discharge permit modification in writing should any such change be planned prior to implementing such change;
   c. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is requested to occur; and
   d. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing discharge permit;
   e. Permit modification requests must address any applicable changes in slug control plans.

3. If there are no changes in the facility, operation or discharge and proper advance notice was given, the director may consider the transferee as an existing user upon satisfaction of the

conditions of SCC 8.03A.0311. If a transfer request is not submitted as required, the permit expires and a new application must be made. The director may impose any temporary conditions on continuing discharge of permit expiring under this provision until a new permit is obtained.

L. PERMIT RENEWAL

A user with an expiring discharge permit desiring to continue to discharge must apply for a renewal, updating all information required in the original application. Applications must be filed with the director, upon such forms and with such information as required by the director, signed by an authorized representative and certified as provided in SCC 8.03A.0305(B), and include the fee as provided in SCC 8.03A.1401. The renewal application must be received as required no later than one hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior to the expiration of the user's existing discharge permit. If a renewal is timely submitted in complete form, signed and with appropriate fees, the expiring permit may be deemed to continue until the permit is renewed, a new permit is issued, the permit is denied or other action is taken. [SCC 8.03A.0313]

Where two or more years has elapsed since approval of the engineering report or plans and specifications, it may be necessary to update that document to reflect changed water quality conditions, regulatory requirements, or engineering technology. [WAC 173-240-110]

M. DILUTION

No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. [SCC 8.03A.0207]

N. ANALYTICAL METHODS

1. All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, must be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard.
2. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accord with procedures approved by the EPA. [40 CFR 403.12(b)(5)(vii)].
3. The analysis of samples collected pursuant to the requirements of this permit shall be performed by a Washington State Department of Ecology accredited laboratory selected by the user. [SCC 8.03A.0502]

O. BYPASS OF TREATMENT FACILITIES [SCC 8.03A.1203]

1. For the purposes of this section:
   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.

b. "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 that 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.

2. A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause applicable pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this section.
3. Notice of Bypass:
   a. If a user knows, or should know in the exercise of reasonable prudence and caution, in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the director, at least 10 business days before the date of the bypass, wherever possible.
   b. A user shall submit oral notice to the director of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within 24 hours from the time the user becomes aware or reasonably should have known of the bypass. The notice must include the information required for the written submission below. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 business days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. Unless waived by the director on a case-by-case basis, after oral notice has been received within the time required, the written report must contain:
      i. A description of the bypass (volume, pollutants, etc.).
      ii. What caused the bypass.
      iii. When, specifically, the bypass started and ended.
      iv. When the bypass is expected to stop (if ongoing).
      v. What steps the user has taken or plans to take to reduce, eliminate, and prevent the bypass from reoccurring.
   4. Bypass- further prohibitions, approval:
      a. Bypass is prohibited, and the City may take enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:
         i. 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 backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal equipment downtime or preventative maintenance, and
         iii. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph 3 of this section.
      b. The City may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effect, if the City determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph 4.a. of this section.

P. UPSET [SCC 8.03A.1201]

1. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. 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.
2. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards if the requirements below are met.
3. A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
   a. An upset occurred and the user can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset,
   b. The facility was, at the time, being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures, and
   c. The user has submitted the following information to the City within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset. If this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within 5 days.
      i. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;
      ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
      iii. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
4. In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
5. Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its 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.

Q. FALSIFYING INFORMATION

Knowingly making any false statement on any report or other document required by this permit or knowingly rendering any monitoring device or method inaccurate may result in punishment under criminal laws of the City, as well as being subject to civil penalties and relief. [SCC 8.03A.0305]

R. VANDALISM, TAMPERING, DISTURBING EQUIPMENT OR PROPERTY

It is a violation of this permit and SCC 8.03A for anyone to vandalize, damage, disturb, tamper with, or injure any facility, equipment, or property used in connection with fulfilling the requirements of this permit or SCC 8.03A or any part of appurtenance of the POTW.

S. ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT

1. The City may seek any or all of the remedies or penalties (including civil and judicial action) provided in SCC 8.03A.0901-1005, including recovery costs incurred by the City, in response to the following:
   a. Any violation by the user of the provision of the wastewater discharge permit;
   b. Any violation by the user of the provisions of SCC 8.03A, the Wastewater Rates and Regulations Resolution, any other applicable City ordinance or regulation; or
   c. Any violation by the user of any order of the City with respect to provisions set forth in the wastewater discharge permit of the City Code.

T. JUDICIAL REMEDIES

A user which has willfully or negligently violated any provision of this discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars and the costs for prosecution, per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than three hundred sixty-four days, or by both.

U. PENALTY

A user which has violated or continues to violate any provision of SCC 8.03A, a discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the City for a maximum civil penalty of ten thousand dollars, but not less than one thousand dollars per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation. [SCC 8.03A.1001]

V. BILLING

The user is responsible for all fees associated with this permit. All fees will be included in the user's City of Spokane utility bill. [SCC 8.03A.1401]

W. PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS [SCC 8.03A.0201]

The industrial user shall comply with all prohibited discharge standards in SCC 8.03A, which include:

A. General Prohibition:
No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. This requirement applies to all users of the POTW, whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

B. Specific Prohibitions:
No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW anything listed hereafter. Where two or more items apply, the more stringent governs:

1. Pollutants which either alone or by interaction may create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW or any part thereof, a public nuisance or hazard to life, or prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair or which are in any way injurious to the operation of the system or operating personnel. This includes waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty degrees F (sixty degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR §261.21.
2. Wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 12.0, or otherwise having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel. Discharges outside the pH range of 5.0 to 12.0 may be approved by written authorization of the director pursuant to a finding that the system is specifically designed to accommodate a discharge of that pH. Authorization is revocable at any time in the director's sole discretion. (Cross Reference: SCC 8.03A.0204(A))
3. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW. In general, the cutting up or reducing to smaller pieces of any solid materials as a means to enable their introduction into the POTW is prohibited. In addition, in no case shall solids greater than one-quarter inch (0.64 cm) in any dimension be discharged.
4. Pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released at a flow rate and/or concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW.
5. Wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case, wastewater which causes the temperature at the point of introduction into the treatment plant to exceed one hundred four degrees F (forty degrees C) unless the approval authority, upon request of the director, approves alternative temperature limits.
6. Wastewater which causes the temperature at the point of introduction into the sanitary sewer to exceed one hundred thirty degrees F (fifty-four degrees C).
7. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause obstruction of the POTW, interference or pass through.
8. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause risk to worker health and safety, in the director's judgment and/or substances identified as toxic pollutants (see SCC 8.03A.0104) or any wastewater containing any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants, in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or be in violation of any applicable statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance of any public agency, including the EPA.
9. Trucked or hauled pollutants, wastewater or other materials (hauled wastewater), except at discharge points designated by the director in accordance with SCC 8.03A.0212.
10. The following are prohibited unless approved by the director under special circumstances, such as lack of direct discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or need to augment domestic wastewater flows due to septic conditions as required under WAC 173-216-050:
    a. Noncontact cooling water in volumes deemed significant by the director because of adverse effects of consequences.
    b. Stormwater, or other direct inflow sources.
    c. Wastewater significantly affecting POTW hydraulic loading, which does not require treatment or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the POTW.

11. Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which imparts color to the treatment plant effluent causing violation of the City's NPDES permit. Color (in combination with turbidity) shall not cause the treatment plant effluent to reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than ten percent from the seasonably established norm for aquatic life, as determined by the director.
12. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair.
13. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations and approved by the director.
14. Stormwater, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the director.
15. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastewaters, or from industrial processes unless authorized by the director.
16. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the director through a discharge permit issued under Article 3.
17. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail toxicity tests from applicable regulations. (Cross Reference: WAC 173-205-020, 40 C.F.R. § 122.21 (5))
18. Detergents, surface active agents, or other substances that might cause excessive foaming or interfere with effective function of the POTW.
19. Fats, oils, or greases or any other materials of animal (including human) or vegetable origin in quantities which could cause obstruction of the POTW or interference with conveyance or treatment or any discharges with total petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations greater than one hundred mg/L. (Cross Reference: SCC 8.03A.0204(A))
20. Cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing wastes.
21. Liquids, solids, or gas, which by reason of their nature or quantity may be sufficient, alone or by interaction with other materials, to cause fire or explosion, which might cause obstruction or interference or be injurious in any other way to the POTW, its operations, staff or the environment. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW system, or at any point in the POTW system, exceed five percent or any single reading exceed ten percent of the lower explosive limit based on an explosivity meter reading.
22. Anything which in the opinion of the director may cause harm either to the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving waters or outside environment, or otherwise endanger life, limb or property, or constitute a nuisance, unless allowed under special agreement, except that no special waiver shall be given from categorical pretreatment standards.
23. Any dangerous wastes as defined in WAC 173-216-030 or hazardous wastes as defined in 40 CFR Part 261.

24. Persistent pesticides and/or pesticides regulated by FIFRA (Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act).
25. Anything else not authorized by the director. The director may specify such substances in a specific user permit, considering the appendices hereto.

C. Supplementing subsections (A) and (B) of this section, no industrial user shall violate the provisions of 40 CFR §403.5(a) and (b) or WAC 173-216-060 or any statute or regulation referenced therein. Such provisions are all fully incorporated herein.

D. Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.

SECTION 7 – PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WATER CONSERVATION, POLLUTION PREVENTION [WAC 173-240-150]

A. It is the user's responsibility to follow the procedures established in the approved Operation and Maintenance Manual. The user shall keep and maintain an operation and maintenance log on all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the user to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. [WAC 173-240-150]

B. Water conservation practices shall be used to reduce total effluent volume. Waste preventative practices shall be used to reduce or eliminate contaminant loading to the municipal sewer system. These will include, but will not be limited to, minimizing excessive drag out of cleaning, stripping, etching and plating solutions used during manufacturing operations. In addition the following practices shall be used:

1. Chemicals shall be stored in a manner that will prevent the entry of these solutions into the sanitary sewer, storm sewer system or waters of the state. All liquid chemicals will be stored in a no-outlet area approved by the City of Spokane. Process tanks shall be located in an area capable of containing 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank. This area shall have no outlet to the City sewer systems or waters of the state.

    a. Waste chemicals, chemical sludges, paint sludges, or other hazardous waste shall be stored in approved containers inside a covered bermed area. The storage area shall be located at least 30 feet from the nearest sewer drain or outlet in order to prevent spills to the sanitary system, storm sewer system or waters of the state. The waste chemicals, chemical sludges, paint

sludges, or other hazardous waste shall be disposed of according to the regulations of EPA. The user shall install shut-off devices to all drains in any hazardous waste storage areas.

b. Chemicals shall be stored and dispensed only in roofed and bermed areas that eliminate potential spills to the sanitary sewer system, storm sewer system or waters of the state. Non-compatible chemicals must be segregated.

2. Incoming rinse water shall be turned off and shut-off devices shall be closed at all times that the plant is not operating (i.e., nights, weekends and holidays), to prevent accidental spills.

3. If appropriate, the user shall obtain a hazardous waste generator number from EPA or the state for proper disposal of hazardous wastes.

4. If the user utilizes a pretreatment system for the purpose of reducing pollutant levels, prior to discharge to the City sewer, a sampling site acceptable to the City shall be maintained downstream of the final pretreatment system for monitoring the industrial discharge. City personnel shall have access to the sample site during normal business hours and in the event of an emergency.

5. The user shall use spill prevention practices to preclude the discharge of any substance that violates General Discharge Prohibitions, or conditions of this permit.

6. In the event of a concentrated solutions spill, such as a tank failure, the user shall not discharge any spilled solution into the City sewer system unless laboratory test results indicated that the substance meets the conditions of this permit. The user shall receive approval from the City prior to any discharge of spilled solution.

7. If appropriate, the user shall maintain and inspect all process solution tanks on a regular basis. Any leaks shall be repaired promptly.

8. Any spent plating, etching and other concentrated process tank solutions which are not or cannot be pretreated to meet permit discharge limits, shall be disposed of according to the hazardous waste regulations of the state of Washington and EPA.

9. The user shall forward the following information regarding any concentrated process tank solutions to the City prior to discharge to sewer system:

    a. volume of tank.
    b. method used to treat the discharge to meet the effluent limits of this permit, and
    c. City of Spokane local limit pollutant concentrations and pH of the treated discharge.

Any concentrated solution tank discharge which has not been approved by the City or whose contents do not meet effluent limits of this permit shall be treated as a discharge violation of the permit and subject to penalty.

10. No paint booth wastes or solvents shall be discharged to the sanitary sewer unless they meet the provisions of this permit and are approved by the City.

C. The disposal of sludges and spent chemicals generated shall be done in accordance with Section 405 of the Clean Water Act and Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and any state hazardous waste requirements.

SECTION 8 – PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report, operation and maintenance manual, and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to the City of Spokane, for approval in accordance with WAC Chapter 173-240. Engineering reports, operation and maintenance manual, and detailed plans and specifications should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans. [RCW 90.48.110 and WAC 173-240-110(1) and WAC 173-216-040(2)]

SECTION 9 – TOTAL TOXIC ORGANICS

The term "TTO" shall mean total toxic organics, which is the summation of all quantifiable values greater than .01 milligrams per liter for the following toxic organics:

Volatiles
1V acrolein
2V acrylonitrile
3V benzene
5V bromoform
6V carbon tetrachloride
7V chlorobenzene
8V chlorodibromomethane
9V chloroethane
10V 2-chloroethylvinyl ether
11V chloroform
12V dichlorobromomethane
14V 1,1-dichloroethane
15V 1,2-dichloroethane
16V 1,1-dichloroethylene
17V 1,2-dichloropropane
18V 1,3-dichloropropylene
19V ethylbenzene
20V methyl bromide
21V methyl chloride
22V methylene chloride
23V 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
24V tetrachloroethylene
25V toluene
26V 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
27V 1,1,1-trichloroethane
28V 1,1,2-trichloroethane
29V trichloroethylene
31V vinyl chloride

Acid Compounds
1A 2-chlorophenol
2A 2,4-dichlorophenol
3A 2,4-dimethylphenol
4A 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
5A 2,4-dinitrophenol
6A 2-nitrophenol
7A 4-nitrophenol
8A p-chloro-m-cresol
9A pentachlorophenol
10A phenol
11A 2,4,6-trichlorophenol

Base/Neutral
1B acenaphthene
2B acenaphthylene
3B anthracene
4B benzidine
5B benzo(a)anthracene
6B benzo(a)pyrene
7B 3,4-benzofluoranthene
8B benzo(ghi)perylene
9B benzo(k)fluoranthene
10B bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
11B bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
12B bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
13B bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
14B 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
15B butylbenzyl phthalate
16B 2-chloronaphthalene
17B 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
18B chrysene
19B dibenzo(a, h)anthracene
20B 1,2-dichlorobenzene
21B 1,3-dichlorobenzene
22B 1,4-dichlorobenzene
23B 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
24B diethyl phthalate
25B dimethyl phthalate
26B di-n-butyl phthalate
27B 2,4-dinitrotoluene
28B 2,6-dinitrotoluene
29B di-n-octyl phthalate
30B1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)
31B fluroranthene
32B fluorene
33B hexachlorobenzene
34B hexachlorobutadiene
35B hexachlorocyclopentadiene
36B hexachloroethane
37B indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
38B isophorone
39B napthalene
40B nitrobenzene
41B N-nitrosodimethylamine
42B N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
43B N-nitrosodiphenylamine
44B phenanthrene
45B pyrene
46B 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

Pesticides
1P aldrin
2P alpha-BHC
3P beta-BHC
4P gamma-BHC
5P delta-BHC
6P chlordane
7P 4,4'-DDT
8P 4,4'-DDE
9P 4,4'-DDD
10P dieldrin
11P alpha-endosulfan
12P beta-endosulfan
13P endosulfan sulfate
14P endrin
15P endrin aldehyde
16P heptachlor
17P heptachlor epoxide
18P PCB-1242
19P PCB-1254
20P PCB-1221
21P PCB-1232
22P PCB-1248
23P PCB-1260
24P PCB-1016
25P toxaphene
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)