

Issuance Date: MM/DD/YY

Effective Date: MM/DD/YY

Expiration Date: MM/DD/YY

Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge Permit No. ID0XXXXXX

State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Water Quality Division
IPDES Program
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

DEQ Insert Regional Office
Insert Street Address
City, ID ZIP CODE

In compliance with the provisions of the State of Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act Title 39, Chapter 1, Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IDAPA 58.01.25) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

Insert Permittee Name

Insert Mailing address

Insert City, Idaho ZipCode

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the Permit Conditions that follow.

Facility Location: Insert Facility Location	Receiving Water: Insert Receiving Water:	
Outfall Name: Insert Outfall Name:	Latitude: Insert Outfall Latitude	Longitude: Insert Outfall Longitude
Treatment Type: Insert Treatment Type		

John H. Tippetts, Director
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Submission Schedule

The following table contains a summary of some of the items the permittee must complete and/or submit to DEQ during the term of this permit. Refer to the referenced permit sections for specific submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal Item	Frequency	Initial Submittal Date
	Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	(Enter a frequency)	Enter a specific date
	Emergency Response Plan Insert Completion or Update notification		
	Quality assurance project plan (QAPP) Insert Completion or Update Notification		
	Operation and maintenance (O&M) plan Insert Completion or Update notification		
	Sewage Sludge Annual Report		
	Receiving Water Monitoring Annual Report		
	Spill Control Plan		
	Permit Renewal Effluent Monitoring Data		Enter a specific date
	Application for Permit Renewal	One/ permit cycle	Enter a specific date
	Compliance Schedule Reports	As specified in Section 3.1	
	Facility Plan		
	Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Report		Enter a specific date
	Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Report		Enter a specific date
	List of nondomestic users		
	Notice of Development of Municipal Code		
	Notice of Pretreatment Program Implementation		
	Local Limits Evaluation		
	Pretreatment Annual Report		
	Mercury Minimization Plan		
	Methylmercury (MeHg) Fish Tissue Plan		
	Notification of Phosphorus Management Plan Completion		
	Notification of Phosphorus Management Plan Implementation		
	Mixing Zone Study		
	Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) Evaluation Report		
	Municipal Lagoon Seepage Testing		
	Biosolids Annual Report		
	Best Management Practices Plan		
	Insert Additional Submittal Items		

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1 Effluent Limits and Associated Monitoring Requirements

1.1 Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants to **insert receiving water body** at the permitted location(s) subject to compliance with the limits shown in Table 1 and all other conditions of this permit. This permit authorizes discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations clearly identified in the permit application process.

1.2 Effluent Limits

The permittee must operate the facility in an optimal manner in order to limit pollutant discharges from **Outfall 001** as described in Table 1. This permit also requires the permittee to monitor discharges to verify compliance with the permit limits. 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.

The permittee must report effluent monitoring results as described in Section 2.2.3. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limit unless otherwise specified in Table 1.

Table 1. Pollutants with effluent limits and monitoring requirements for outfall insert outfall number.

Parameter	Discharge Period	Units	Effluent Limits			Monitoring Requirements		
			Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Sample Type	Sample Frequency	Sample Location
Insert (Carbonaceous) Biochemical Oxygen Demand Insert(BOD ₅) or CBOD ₅	mm dd to mm dd	mg/l	Insert concentration	Insert concentration	-	Insert sample type	1/week	Influent & Effluent
		lbs/day	Insert lbs	Insert lbs		Calculation		
Insert BOD ₅ or CBOD ₅ Percent Removal	mm dd to mm dd	%	Insert concentration (minimum)	- Insert concentration (minimum)	-	Calculation	1/month	-
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mm dd to mm dd	mg/l	30	45	-	Insert sample type	1/week	Influent & Effluent
		lbs/day	Insert lbs	Insert lbs		Calculation		
TSS Percent Removal	mm dd to mm dd	%	Insert 65 or 85 (minimum)	- Insert 65 or 85 (minimum)	-	Calculation	1/month	-
<i>E. coli</i>	mm dd to mm dd	cfu/100 ml	126		Insert 406 or 576	grab	5/month	Effluent
pH	mm dd to mm dd	std. units	Between 6.5 -9.0			Insert Grab or meter	Insert 5/month or continuous	Effluent
Insert Parameter	mm dd to mm dd	insert units	Insert concentration	Insert concentration	Insert concentration	Insert sample type	Insert frequency	Effluent
		lbs/day	Insert # lbs/day	Insert # lbs/day	Insert # lbs/day	calculation		

Flow-dependent effluent limits for insert pollutant at Outfall 001 are expressed in Table 2.

Table 2. Enter Pollutant effluent concentration limits based upon discharge and receiving water body flow rates.

Average Monthly Effluent Flow		Average Monthly Flow in stream name		
		< enter receiving water flow cfs	enter receiving water flow cfs ≤ enter receiving water flow cfs	< enter receiving water flow cfs
Enter effluent limit flow mgd	AML	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l
	AWL	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l
Enter effluent limit flow mgd < Enter effluent limit flow mgd	AML	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l
	AWL	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l	Enter concentration µg/l or mg/l

The permittee must monitor effluent for Outfall **001** at the location specified in Table 3.

Table 3. Monitoring site locations.

Site Name	Site Description
Enter site name	Enter site location description

1.2.1 Annual Average Effluent Limits

Annual average limit for **insert parameter**:

- The annual average **insert parameter** load must not exceed **insert number** lb/day.
- The annual average **insert parameter** load must be calculated as the sum of all *daily discharges* measured for **insert parameter** during a calendar year, divided by the number of daily discharges measured for **insert parameter** during that year.
- The annual average **insert parameter** load must be reported on the **insert month** DMR.

1.2.2 Narrative Limits

- The permittee must not discharge floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair designated beneficial uses.
- The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water multiple times per week in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a written and photo 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 DEQ upon request.

1.3 Regulatory Mixing Zone

There is no regulatory mixing zone authorized for this discharge.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, the permittee is granted a regulatory mixing zone for insert pollutant(s) of XX% dilution of insert critical flow and units at outfall insert outfall number insert months or year round.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, the permittee is granted a regulatory mixing zone for insert pollutant(s) of XX% of the insert smaller option of up to 10% total open surface area or 100 meters from the point of discharge into insert water body at outfall insert outfall number.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, DEQ authorizes the mixing zones summarized in Option D: Include if there is a complex mixing zone authorization for a flowing receiving water

Table 4 for insert receiving water.

Table 4. Authorized mixing zones for outfall insert outfall number.

Pollutant	Season	Authorized Mixing Zone
Insert Pollutant	Year Round	25% of critical flow of the receiving water
Insert Pollutant	April-June	20%
Insert Pollutant	July-March	10%

Pollutant	Season	Authorized Mixing zone
Insert Pollutant	Year Round	Insert % total open surface area or 100 meters from point of discharge
Insert Pollutant	April-June	Insert % total open surface area or 100 meters from point of discharge
Insert Pollutant	July-March	Insert % total open surface area or 100 meters from point of discharge

2 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

2.1 Monitoring Schedules and Requirements

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

2.1.1 Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge or receiving water. 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 Section 1.1 of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge. The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as any spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Section 2.1.7. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Section 2.2, Reporting and Recording Requirements.

2.1.2 Influent Monitoring

The permittee must monitor influent **specify location such as “between the bar screen and the aerated grit chamber”** and report results as listed below (Table 5).

Table 5. Influent monitoring.

Item or Parameter	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type	Report
Total Flow (MGD)	Year round	Enter frequency	Insert sample type	Insert what is reported on the DMR
BOD ₅ or CBOD ₅	Year round	Enter frequency	Insert sample type	Insert what is reported on the DMR
TSS	Year round	Enter frequency	Insert sample type	Insert what is reported on the DMR
pH (standard units)	Year round	Enter frequency	Insert sample type	Insert what is reported on the DMR
Hauled Waste received	Year round	Enter frequency	Insert sample type	Insert what is reported on the DMR
Insert additional parameter	Enter time period	Enter frequency	Insert sample type	Insert what is reported on the DMR

2.1.3 Effluent Monitoring for Parameters without Effluent Limits

The permittee must monitor effluent for outfall **(s) insert numbers** at the location specified in Table 3 and report results on monthly DMRs. Pollutants that must be monitored but do not have effluent limits are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Effluent monitoring and reporting for pollutants without effluent limits for **insert outfall number(s).**

Parameter	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location	Report
Insert Parameter	Insert Units	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Insert monitoring location(s) from Table 3	Insert what they report on the DMR

For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:

- The permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or
- The permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by DEQ.

2.1.4 Sewage Sludge Monitoring

Permittee must monitor sewage sludge accumulation in lagoons, and report the sludge depth annually by **insert date**. The permittee must remove sewage sludge and process the sludge for disposal when the sludge depth impedes the lagoon treatment efficiency. Disposal must comply with the facility's Sludge Management Plan.

The permittee must document in a Sludge Management Plan how the facility processes and disposes of the waste activated sludge (WAS) that the facility generates each year. The permittee must report the annual mass, in dry metric tonnes, of WAS generated at the facility, the volume of sewage sludge stored by the facility, the location of sludge stored, and the method and location of final disposal in the annual report.

2.1.5 Receiving Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct receiving water monitoring. Receiving water monitoring must start **insert date** and continue for **insert duration**. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations must be established in **insert name of receiving water** at the following locations:
 - a. Above the influence of the facility's discharge, and
 - b. Below the facility's discharge, at a point where the effluent and **insert name of receiving water** are completely mixed.
2. The permittee must seek approval of the receiving water monitoring stations from DEQ.
3. A failure to obtain DEQ approval of receiving water monitoring stations does not relieve the permittee of the receiving water monitoring requirements of this permit.
4. To the extent practicable, receiving water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
5. The flow rate must be measured as near as practicable to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.
6. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 7.
7. Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) must address all receiving water monitoring.
8. Samples for metals, pH, dissolved organic carbon, conductivity and hardness must be collected on the same day.
9. Receiving water monitoring results must be reported on the monthly DMR as specified in Table 7.
10. In addition, the permittee must submit all surface water monitoring results for the previous calendar year for all parameters in a Receiving Water Monitoring annual report spreadsheet that is uploaded to the IPDES E-Permitting system by January 31st of the following year. The file must be in the format of one analytical result per row and include the following information: name and contact information of laboratory, sample identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), method of location determination (i.e., GPS, survey etc.), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analysis result, result units, detection limit and definition (i.e., MDL etc.), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes.

At the time of permit development, DEQ did not have adequate information to determine whether the effluent causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to a violation of the water quality standards for **insert pollutant**. The Permittee must monitor the final effluent and receiving water at the frequency specified in Table 6 and Table 7. If reasonable potential exists, DEQ will use the study information to calculate effluent limits.

Table 7. Receiving water monitoring requirements.

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Sample Type	Report
Flow	MGD	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Report on DMR
TSS	mg/l	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Report on DMR
<i>E. Coli</i> Bacteria	Colonies/100 ml	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Report on DMR
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Report on DMR
pH	s.u.	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Report on DMR
Temperature	°C	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Report on DMR
Insert Parameter	Insert units	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Report on DMR

2.1.5.1 Receiving Water Continuous Temperature Monitoring

The Permittee must collect temperature data on the effluent and receiving water to determine if the effluent causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to a violation of the water quality standard for the receiving water. If reasonable potential exists, DEQ will use this information to calculate effluent limits. Receiving water temperature data collection must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Methods for temperature monitoring in the receiving water must be adequately addressed in the sampling plan and QAPP. Measure temperature in the ambient water upstream of the outfall at **specify a monitoring location from Table 3** during the months of **insert months** of each year, beginning **insert date**.
2. Use DEQ-approved temperature monitoring devices. DEQ’s *Protocol for Placement and Retrieval of Temperature Data Loggers* contains protocols for continuous temperature sampling. This document is available online at:
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/487602-wq_monitoring_protocols_report10.pdf
3. Set the recording devices to record at 30 minute intervals.
4. Temperature monitoring data submitted with the Receiving Water Monitoring annual report should include the following information for both deployment and retrieval:
 - a. Date,
 - b. Time,
 - c. Temperature device manufacturer ID,
 - d. Location,
 - e. Depth,
 - f. Whether it measured air or water temperature, and any other details that may explain data anomalies.

2.1.6 Permit Renewal Effluent Monitoring

The renewal application for this permit requires data collected to characterize the effect of the effluent on the insert receiving water (Section 2.1.5). insert number sampling events of the final wastewater effluent for the parameters listed in Table 8 (insert relevant Tables: and Table 9 and Table 10) are required so that DEQ can assess the surface water impacts. Monitoring results collected to achieve other permit conditions may be used to meet permit renewal effluent monitoring requirements. The permittee must enter the pollutant sampling data into the IPDES E-permitting system within 30 days after receiving the lab analyses.

This permittee must sample seasonally during the 3rd year of the permit cycle. Sampling occurs in insert month, insert month, insert month, and insert month.

The permittee must collect samples according to the annual testing schedule as follows:

- Insert year: insert quarter;

Table 8. Effluent testing required for all permit renewals.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
pH	s.u.	Grab	Minimum and maximum value
Flow	MGD	Continuous	Maximum daily value, average daily value, number of samples
Temperature (winter insert month)	°C	Grab	
Temperature (summer insert month)	°C	Grab	
Insert BOD ₅ or C BOD ₅	mg/l	24 hour composite	Maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
TSS	mg/l	24 hour composite	
<i>E. Coli</i> Bacteria	Colonies/100 ml	Grab	

The facility has a design flow greater than 0.1 MGD and must complete 3 sampling events of expanded effluent testing for the parameters in Table 9.

Table 9. Effluent testing required for permit renewals of facilities with flow greater than 0.1 MGD.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
Ammonia	mg/L as N	24 hour composite	Maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Grab	
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	24 hour composite	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	24 hour composite	
Nitrate plus Nitrite	mg/L as N	24 hour composite	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	
Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L as P	24 hour composite	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24 hour composite	

The facility has a design flow greater than 1 MGD or an approved pretreatment program and must complete 3 sampling events of expanded effluent testing for the parameters in Table 10.

Table 10. Expanded effluent testing required for permit renewal of facilities with flow greater than 1 MGD or an approved pretreatment program.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
Metals (Total Recoverable)	µg/L	24 hour composite	Units, Maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	
Phenols	µg/L	Grab	
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	24 hour composite	
Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Grab	
Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	24 hour composite	
Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	24 hour composite	

2.1.7 Analytical and Sampling Procedures

Required 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.

2.1.7.1 Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The permittee must develop and implement a quality assurance project plan (QAPP) that conforms to the quality assurance and quality control requirements of 40 CFR Part 136.7. The requirements for a QAPP are in 4.1.1 of this permit.

If QAPP requirements are not met for any analysis, the permittee must re-analyze the sample. If the sample cannot be re-analyzed, the permittee must re-sample and analyze at the earliest opportunity. If a sample does not meet QAPP requirements, the permittee must include the result in the discharge monitoring report (DMR) along with a notation (data qualifier) explaining how it does not meet QAPP requirements, but the permittee must not use the result in any calculation required by the permit unless authorized by the DEQ.

2.2 Reporting and Recording Requirements

The permittee must report information to DEQ as specified in the following subsections.

2.2.1 Recording of Results

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

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) 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 all analyses.

2.2.2 Reporting Procedures

1. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
2. The permittee must report the laboratory MDL and ML (as defined in Section 5, *Definitions*) for each pollutant, with the following exceptions: pH, temperature, BOD, CBOD, TSS, oil and grease, hardness, alkalinity, *E. coli*, and nitrate-nitrite. For temperature and pH, neither the ML nor the MDL need to be reported. For the other parameters that are nondetect (ND), the permittee is only required to report “<ML”.
3. Significant Figures. The permittee must report the same number of significant digits as the permit limit for a given parameter.
4. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Numbers. CAS numbers (where available) must be reported along with monitoring results.
5. For reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the ML, but greater than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.” For example, if the MDL is 1.0 µg/L and the result is ND, report “<1.0 µg/L” on the discharge monitoring report (DMR).
6. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.” If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level in assessing compliance.
7. The permittee must calculate mass loads on each day the parameter is monitored using the following equation:

$$\text{Flow (in MGD)} * \text{Concentration (in mg/L)} * 8.34(\text{in (Pounds * L)/(mg * MG)}) = \text{Pounds per day}$$

Calculation of mass loads must consider:

- a. When concentration data are below the ML: Use the ML to calculate the mass load, then report as less than (<) the calculated mass load. For example, if flow is 2 MGD and the reported sample result is <0.005 mg/L (5.0 µg/L), for mass load on the DMR (0.005 mg/L * 2 MGD * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.083 lb/day, round off to 0.08 lb/day), report “<0.08 lb/day”.
- b. When concentration data are below the MDL: Use the MDL to calculate the mass load, report the mass load as the calculated mass load preceded by “e” to indicate this is estimated. For example, if flow is 2 MGD and the reported sample result is e0.001 mg/l (1.0 µg/L), for mass load on the DMR (0.001 mg/L * 2 MGD * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.017 lb/day, round off to 0.02 lb/day report “e0.02 lb/day”.

2.2.3 Discharge Monitoring Reports

The permittee must submit effluent and receiving water monitoring data electronically using NetDMR, a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs. Other reports must be submitted electronically to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting system.

Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 20th of the month following the completed reporting period using NetDMR. All other reports required under this permit must be submitted to DEQ as a legible electronic attachment using the IPDES E-Permitting system. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.2.11, *Signatory Requirements*. Once a permittee begins submitting data using NetDMR, and reports through the IPDES E-Permitting system, it will no longer be required to submit paper copies of DMRs or other reports.

Paper Copy Submissions. Monitoring data must be submitted using the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent and must be postmarked by the 20th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.2.11, *Signatory Requirements*. The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to DEQ's IPDES Program at the following address:

DEQ
Attn: CIE Lead – DMR submittal
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

2.2.4 Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the IPDES E-permitting system (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report, the Permittee must ensure that it is submitted through the IPDES E-permitting system unless the permittee has an electronic reporting waiver. In the case of electronic waivers, the permittee can submit a hard copy postmarked or received by DEQ no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports to DEQ at:

DEQ, IPDES Program
Attn: CIE Lead – DMR submittal
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

2.2.5 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 DEQ, the permittee must submit results of any additional sampling, regardless of the test method used.

2.2.6 Reporting Permit Violations

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

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

2.2.6.1 Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

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

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment;
2. Any unanticipated *bypass*;
3. Any *upset*;
4. Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for toxic pollutants identified in Table 1; and
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works over which the permittee has ownership or has operational control. An overflow is any spill, release or diversion of municipal sewage including:
 - a. An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
 - b. An overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a building service line), or discharged to the soil's surface that does not reach waters of the United States.

The Permittee must report these occurrences to DEQ, the Health District, and other affected entities (e.g. public water systems) at the numbers listed below, all:

Insert DEQ Regional Office

Insert RO phone number

Insert name of local health district

Insert Health District phone number

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

2.2.6.2 Five-Day Written Submission

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 section 2.2.6.1 above. The written submission must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
3. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

If the noncompliance involves an overflow, the written submission also must contain:

- The location of the overflow;
- The receiving water (if there is one);
- An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
- A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);
- The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
- The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
- Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
- An estimate of the number of persons who came into contact with wastewater from the overflow; and
- Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.

Reports may be submitted on the IPDES E-Permitting system, or if the permittee has an electronic waiver be submitted in paper form. The permittee must sign and certify the report in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.2.11, *Signatory Requirements*. The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the DEQ at the following addresses:

DEQ
Attn: CIE Lead
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

2.2.6.3 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 Section 1 of this permit, Effluent Limits, are submitted. The reports must be reported as described in Section 2.2.1 of this permit.

2.2.6.4 Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must notify DEQ in writing of:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an *indirect discharger* which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; or
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by an authorized source at the time of issuance of the permit.

For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:

1. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the POTW, and
2. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW, and
3. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of sewage sludge accumulated at the POTW.

The permittee must notify DEQ at the following address:

DEQ, IPDES Program
 Attn: IPDES Permits Lead
 1410 N. Hilton
 Boise, ID 83706

2.3 Permit Renewal

Submit permit renewal application and required monitoring data in DEQ’s E-Permitting system as required in Section 4.2.2, Duty to Reapply by **Insert date**.

If the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to DEQ, it must submit the correct facts or information promptly as required in IDAPA 58.01.25.300.12.h.

The Permittee must request hard-copies (paper) of all appropriate application forms at least **365** days prior to permit expiration. Completed permit renewal applications and required monitoring data must be postmarked by **Insert Date** as specified in General Condition Section 4.2.2, Duty to Reapply.

3 Special Conditions

3.1 Compliance Schedule

The permittee must meet the final effluent limits for **insert parameter**, by **insert date**. Until compliance with the effluent limit is achieved, at a minimum, the permittee must meet interim effluent limits in Table 11, and complete the tasks and reports listed in Table 12.

The permittee must **insert permit condition to meet or program/activity to implement**, by **insert date**. Until compliance with the permit condition is achieved, at a minimum, the permittee must meet interim effluent limits in Table 11, and complete the tasks and reports listed in Table 12.

Table 11. Pollutants with interim effluent limits for outfall **insert outfall number.**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limits			Interim Limit Period
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	

Table 12. Tasks required under the compliance schedule for insert parameter or permit condition.

Task No.	Date Due	Task Activity
1	Insert date	Insert task. Deliverable: Insert Deliverable.

Permittees must notify DEQ within 14 days following each task due date whether compliance or noncompliance with the interim or final requirement has been attained.

The permittee must submit an annual Progress Report which describes the progress towards reaching the compliance by the date specified in the compliance schedule. The Progress Report shall address all compliance schedule issues stipulated in the permit. The annual Progress Report must be submitted by insert date one year after effective date of permit and annually thereafter, until compliance with the permit conditions are achieved. At a minimum, the annual Progress Report must include:

1. An assessment of the previous year of insert parameter data and comparison to the effluent limits.
2. A report on progress made towards meeting the insert permit limit or parameter effluent limits, including the applicable deliverable required under each associated task relevant to the reporting year.
3. Further actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year.

3.2 Facility Planning Requirement

The Permittee must develop and submit a new or modified facility plan to DEQ by insert date at the address below when 80% of capacity has been reached, or allocated by will-serve letters or is expected be reached within the permit cycle based on current growth projections.

Submit the facility plan to:

Insert Regional Office Contact Name
 Insert DEQ Regional Office
 Insert Regional Office Address
 Insert City, State, Zip
 Insert Regional Office Phone Number
 Insert Regional Office Contact Email

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

1. Analysis of the present design and proposed process modifications,
2. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system,
3. Limits on future sewer extensions, connections, or additional waste loads,

4. Modification or expansion of facilities,
5. Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads

Engineering documents must meet the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.16.410 for Facility Plans, IDAPA 58.01.16.411 for the Preliminary Engineering Report and IDAPA 58.01.16.420 for submission of Plans and Support documents. Each of these plans, reports, and support documents must be approved by DEQ prior to any construction.

3.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

3.3.1 Sample Frequency, Test Species, and Methods

The receiving water dilution for Outfall 001 is XX:1 therefore the permittee must monitor final effluent for insert acute, chronic or acute and chronic toxicity as described in Table 13 using the testing protocols outlined below. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test samples for Outfall 001 must be collected at insert location described in Table 3.

If no significant toxicity is detected in the first year, sampling frequency may decrease after the first year of sampling.

Table 13. Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/Location	Report
Acute toxicity	Insert frequency	Sample type ^b , ,	Report must follow format in insert guidance(s) and include a statement certifying that the results do or do not show toxicity at each dilution.
Chronic toxicity ^a	Insert Frequency	24-hr composite ^b ,	Report must include test results and backup information such as bench sheets sufficient to demonstrate compliance with permit requirements.

^aIf a particular test shows toxicity the permittee must re-test and if necessary evaluate the cause of toxicity as described in Sections 3.3.5 and 3.3.6.
^bA split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Table 1.

WET tests must be conducted with the frequency and sample type identified in Table 13. Toxicity must be determined using the species and methods identified in Table 14.

For quarterly WET testing, sampling occurs in insert month, insert month, insert month, and insert month.

For bi-annual WET testing, sampling occurs in insert month and insert month.

For the purposes of WET testing, the annual testing schedule is defined as follows:

- Insert year: insert quarter;
- Fifth calendar year, and thereafter: repeat rotating quarterly schedule, starting with annual testing during insert Quarter.

A split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Table 1 and Table 6, above, using the sample type required in Table 1 and Table 6. For parameters for which *grab samples* are required, grab samples must be taken during the same period as the **insert required WET sample type** toxicity sample used for the toxicity tests. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the sampling required in Table 1 or Table 6, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Section 1.1 and Section 2.1.3 as well.

The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of six test dilutions and a control. The dilution series must include **insert appropriate dilution series** % effluent.

Table 14 Toxicity test species and methods.

Test Type	WET Test Method No.	Freshwater Toxicity Tests	Species	Test Method Source
Insert acute or chronic	Insert test method number	Insert test method title	Insert test species	EPA test method guidance report #

3.3.2 Quality Assurance

All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for WET tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with **Insert acute/chronic EPA toxicity reference(s)** and individual test protocols.

In addition to those quality assurance measures specified in the methodology, the following quality assurance procedures must be followed:

- If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants must be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests.
- If either of the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results.
- Water used in the control and dilution series must be lab water or from the receiving water, as described in the test methods manual. If the dilution water used is different water used for culture, a second control, using culture water must also be used. Receiving water may be used as control and dilution water upon notification of DEQ. In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.

3.3.3 Reporting

The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity testing on the IPDES E-Permitting system within **XX** days of test completion. The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in **insert Section 10 Report Preparation, of Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002** or **Section 12 Report Preparation, of Methods for Estimating the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine**

Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002 The permittee must submit the results of WET tests, along with laboratory reports. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; flow rate at the time of sample collection; EPA toxicity test method number, percent effluent for the test, and the results of the monitoring required in Table 1 and Table 6.

Acute toxicity test results must be reported in TU_a (*acute toxic units*), where:

$$TU_a = \frac{100}{LC50(\%)}$$

- LC50 means the concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) which is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.

Chronic toxicity test results must be reported in TU_c (*chronic toxic units*), which is defined as follows:

For chronic toxicity survival endpoints:

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

- NOEC means “no observed effect concentration.” The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant, expressed in percent effluent, to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).

For all other chronic toxicity test endpoints:

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{IC25}$$

- IC25 means “25% inhibition concentration.” The IC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration, expressed in percent effluent, that causes a 25% reduction in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).

3.3.4 Preparation of Initial Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Strategy

The permittee shall submit to DEQ a copy of the permittee’s initial TRE strategy by *insert date*. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event chronic toxicity is detected at levels greater than the triggers in Section 3.3.5 and should include at a minimum:

- A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, treatment system efficiency;
- A description of the facility’s method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and
- If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, who will conduct it (i.e., in-house or other).

3.3.5 Accelerated Testing

The permittee must implement accelerated testing and the initial TRE strategy if toxicity is detected above the permit WET limit of **insert effluent limit value** TUa/c **for insert season if applicable**.

The **insert acute or chronic** WET effluent limit is :

- **WET Limit** value TUa/c for **June 1 – September 30**.
- **WET Limit** value TUa/c for **October 1 – May 31**.

Accelerated testing requires the permittee to conduct **six** more tests, **bi-weekly (every two weeks)**, over a **twelve-week period**. Testing shall commence within two weeks of receipt of the sample results of the exceedance. If the source of toxicity is identified, and the subsequent accelerated WET test verifies that the toxicity has been removed, then accelerated testing may be terminated.

The permittee must implement accelerated testing and the initial TRE strategy if toxicity is detected above the toxicity trigger.

The **insert acute or chronic** toxicity triggers are:

- **Insert trigger** value TUa/c for **June 1 – September 30**.
- **Insert trigger** value TUa/c for **October 1 – May 31**.

Accelerated testing requires the permittee to conduct **six** more tests, **bi-weekly (every two weeks)**, over a **twelve-week period**. Testing shall commence within two weeks of receipt of the sample results of the exceedance. If the source of toxicity is identified, and the subsequent accelerated WET test verifies that the toxicity has been removed, then accelerated testing may be terminated.

3.3.6 Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

If toxicity is detected above the **insert ‘trigger’ or ‘permit WET effluent limit’** in Section 3.3.5 in any of the **six** additional tests required under accelerated testing, then, in accordance with the permittee’s initial TRE strategy and EPA manual EPA 833- B-99-002 (Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants), the permittee shall initiate a TRE within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the sample results of the exceedance. The permittee will develop as expeditiously as possible a more detailed TRE workplan, which includes:

- Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
- Actions the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
- A schedule for these actions.

If a TRE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE.

The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of the overall TRE process described in the EPA acute and chronic TIE manuals: *Toxicity Identification Evaluation; Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F), *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification*

Evaluations, Phase II: Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080), and Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III: Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA-600/R-92/081).

If none of the **six** tests required under Section 3.3.5 above indicated toxicity, then the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency.

If a TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated or used as necessary in performing the TIE.

3.4 Nondomestic Waste Management

The permittee has nonsignificant, nondomestic (industrial / commercial) users, which are not subject to the pretreatment standards in 40 CFR 405 through 471, and therefore DEQ does not require an authorized pretreatment program. The permittee must ensure that pollutants from nondomestic wastes discharged to their system do not negatively impact system operation or pass through the facility. The Permittee must not authorize discharges of pollutants that would inhibit, interfere, or otherwise be incompatible with operation of the treatment works, including *interference* with the use or disposal of municipal sludge.

The Permittee must not authorize, under any circumstances, the introduction of the following pollutants to the POTW from any source of nondomestic discharge:

1. Any pollutant which may pass through or interfere with the POTW's operation;
2. Regulated pollutants in amounts that would cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of the POTW's permit;
3. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60° C (140° F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
4. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, including the collection system, but in no case *indirect discharges* with a pH of lower than 5.0 s.u., unless the treatment facilities are specifically designed to accommodate such indirect discharges;
5. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow to or in the POTW, or other interference with the operation of the POTW;
6. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD₅ or COD), released in an indirect discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with any treatment process at the POTW;
7. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40° C (104° F) unless DEQ, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
8. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or *pass through* at the POTW;

9. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the collection system or POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
10. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

The Permittee must develop and maintain a master list of the nondomestic users introducing pollutants to the POTW. Nondomestic user means any industrial or commercial source authorized to discharge process or non-process wastewater to the municipal system. This list must identify:

1. Names and addresses of all nondomestic users;
2. A description of all processes that affect or contribute to the user's wastewater;
3. The principal products and raw materials of each user that affects or contributes to the user's wastewater;
4. The average daily volume of wastewater discharged by each user, indicating the amount attributable to process flow and non-process flow;
5. A statement whether the user is subject to one or more categorical standards, and if so, under which category and subcategory;
6. A statement whether the user is subject to local restrictions;
7. A statement whether any problems at the POTW, including upsets, pass-through, or interference have been attributed to the user in the past four and one-half years;

The Permittee must submit this list, along with a summary description of the sources and information gathering methods used to develop this list, to DEQ by **insert date**.

The permittee must use this list to assess whether they accept waste from a Significant Industrial User (SIU), and therefore, need to develop a Pretreatment Program. For the purposes of this list development, the term SIU means: All nondomestic indirect dischargers (users) subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and any other nondomestic indirect discharger that:

- Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
- Contributes a process or nonprocess waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
- Is designated as such by DEQ or the Permittee on the basis that the nondomestic indirect discharger has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW's operation.

3.5 Pretreatment Requirements

The permittee must require any nondomestic user of its treatment works to comply with the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 403 through 471, and the POTW's Pretreatment Program.

The Permittee must have or develop a legally enforceable municipal code to authorize and enable the POTW to enforce the Clean Water Act requirements of sections 307 (b) and (c) and 402(b)(8) and (9), and comply with the minimum requirements of 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1), by **insert date**.

The Permittee must submit the proposed municipal code to DEQ for review, at the following addresses:

DEQ
Attn: IPDES Permit Lead
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

The Permittee must adopt, implement, and enforce the local pretreatment legal authority by **insert date**.

The permittee has a Pretreatment Monitoring program approved by DEQ in **Month Year**.

3.5.1 Implementation

The permittee must implement its pretreatment program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, staffing levels and financial provisions described in its original approved pretreatment program submission entitled **insert title and date of pretreatment program submission**, any program amendments submitted thereafter and approved by DEQ, and the general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR 403) and any amendments thereof. At a minimum, the permittee must carry out the following activities:

1. Enforce prohibitive discharge standards as set forth in 40 CFR 403.5(a) and (b), categorical pretreatment standards promulgated pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act (where applicable), and local limits and Best Management Practices developed by the permittee in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c), whichever are more stringent and are applicable to nondomestic users discharging wastewater into the permittee's collection system. Locally derived limits must be defined as pretreatment standards under Section 307(d) of the Clean Water Act.
2. Implement and enforce the requirements of the most recent local law and regulations (e.g. municipal code, sewer use ordinance) addressing the regulation of nondomestic users.
3. Update its inventory of nondomestic users at a frequency and diligence adequate to ensure proper identification of nondomestic users subject to pretreatment standards, but no less than once per year. The permittee must notify these users of applicable pretreatment standards in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii).
4. Issue, reissue, and modify, in a timely manner, industrial wastewater discharge permits to at least all Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) and categorical industrial users (CIUs). These documents must contain, at a minimum, conditions identified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii), including Best Management Practices, if applicable. The permittee must follow the methods described in its implementation procedures for issuance of individual permits.
5. Develop and maintain a data management system designed to track the status of the permittee's nondomestic user inventory, wastewater characteristics, and their compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The permittee must retain all records relating to its pretreatment program activities for a minimum of three years, as required by 40 CFR 403.12(o), and must make such records available to DEQ upon request.

6. Establish, where necessary, legally binding agreements with contributing jurisdictions to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment requirements in 40 CFR Part 403 by *industrial users* within these jurisdictions. These legally binding agreements must identify the agency responsible for the various pretreatment implementation and enforcement activities in the contributing jurisdiction and outline the specific roles, responsibilities and pretreatment activities of each jurisdiction.
7. Carry out inspections, surveillance, and monitoring of nondomestic users to determine compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. A complete inspection of all SIUs and sampling of all SIUs' effluent must be conducted at least annually.
8. Require SIUs to conduct wastewater sampling as specified in 40 CFR 403.12I or (h). Frequency of wastewater sampling by the SIUs must be appropriate for the character and volume of the wastewater but no less than twice per year. Sample collection and analysis must be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(b)(5)(ii) through (v) and 40 CFR 136. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternatives, the permittee must require the SIU to submit documentation to determine compliance with the Standard. If the permittee elects to conduct all nondomestic user monitoring for any SIU instead of requiring self-monitoring, the permittee must conduct sampling in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph, and the requirements of 40 CFR 403.12(g)(2).
9. Enforce and obtain remedies for any industrial user noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. This must include timely and appropriate reviews of reports to identify all violations of the user's permit, the local ordinance, and federal pretreatment standards and requirements. Once violations have been uncovered, the permittee must take timely and appropriate action to address the noncompliance. The permittee's enforcement actions must follow its DEQ-approved enforcement response procedures.
10. Publish, at least annually, in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW, a list of all nondomestic users which, at any time in the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance as defined in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(viii).
11. Maintain adequate staff, funds and equipment to implement its pretreatment program.
12. Conduct an analysis annually to determine whether influent pollutant loadings are approaching the maximum allowable headworks loadings calculated in the permittee's most recent local limits calculations. Any local limits found to be inadequate by this analysis must be revised. The permittee may be required to revise existing local limits or develop new limits if deemed necessary by DEQ.

3.5.2 Spill Prevention and Slug Discharges

The permittee must implement an accidental spill prevention program to reduce and prevent spills and slug discharges of pollutants from nondomestic users.

1. Control mechanisms for SIUs must contain requirements to control slug discharges if determined by the POTW to be necessary [40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B)(6)].

2. SIUs must be evaluated for the need for a plan or other action to control slug discharges within 1 year of being designated an SIU.
3. SIUs must notify the POTW immediately of any changes at their facilities affecting the potential for a slug discharge [40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi)].

3.5.3 Enforcement Requirement

Whenever DEQ finds, on the basis of any available information, that the owner or operator of any source is introducing a pollutant into the POTW in violation of national pretreatment standards, including prohibited discharges, local limits, or categorical standards, or has caused interference or pass through, DEQ may notify the owner or operator of the POTW of such violation. If, within 30 days after such notification has been sent by DEQ to the POTW, the POTW fails to commence appropriate enforcement action to correct the violation, DEQ may take appropriate enforcement action under the authority provided in section 309(f) of the Clean Water Act.

3.5.4 Modification of the Pretreatment Program

If the permittee elects to modify any components of its pretreatment program, it must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.18. No substantial program modification, as defined in 40 CFR 403.18(b), may be implemented prior to receiving written authorization from DEQ.

3.5.5 Local Limits Evaluation

The permittee must submit to DEQ a complete local limits evaluation pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5 by **insert date**. The study must take into account water quality in the receiving stream, inhibition levels for biological processes in the treatment plant, and sludge quality goals. The study must address at least the following pollutants: arsenic, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, total suspended solids, zinc, and any other pollutant of concern. The permittee must address total ammonia as N if the POTW accepts indirect discharges of ammonia. Submitted results of the study must include proposed local limits, maximum allowable headworks loadings, all supporting calculations, and all assumptions.

3.5.6 Control of Undesirable Pollutants

The permittee must not allow introduction of the following pollutants into the POTW:

1. Pollutants which will create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60 °C (140 °F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
2. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the treatment facilities are designed to accommodate such discharges;
3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW (including the collection system) resulting in interference;

4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (*e.g.* BOD), released in an discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW;
5. Heat in amounts which inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless DEQ, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

3.5.7 Pretreatment Monitoring

The permittee’s pretreatment program requires monitoring both influent and effluent at locations described in Table 3. The permittee must sample the influent and effluent for the pollutants, frequency and sample type in Table 15 and report the results on an annual basis. To the extent that the timing of sampling coincides with sampling required for influent or effluent testing required by **Table 1, Table 5, Table 6, or Table 13**, these results will satisfy the requirements of effluent parameter testing.

Table 15. Pretreatment monitoring for influent and effluent.

Pollutant	CAS ^b	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type	Report
Arsenic (total) ^a	7440382	Twice per year six months apart, once between XX and XX and once between YY and YY, on 3 consecutive days between Monday and Friday, inclusive.	24-hour composite	Daily values
Cadmium ^a	7440439			
Chromium (total) ^a	7440473			
Copper ^a	7440508			
Lead ^a	7439921			
Mercury ^a	7439976			
Molybdenum ^a	7439987			
Nickel ^a	7440020			
Selenium ^a	7782492			
Silver ^a	7440224			
Zinc ^a	7440666			
Cyanide (total) ^{c,d}	57125			
Ammonia	7664417			
Insert other parameters as applicable	Insert if applicable			

^a All metals must be analyzed for total concentration unless otherwise specified.

^b Chemical Abstract Service.

^c For influent and effluent pretreatment sampling of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Cyanide, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc, the permittee must use EPA-approved analytical methods that achieve the minimum level (ML) in Appendix A.

^d When sampling for Cyanide, eight discrete grab samples must be collected over the operating day with samples collected no less than one hour apart. Each sample must be at least 100 mL. Each sample must be checked for the presence of chlorine and/or sulfides prior to preserving and compositing (refer to Standards

Methods 4500-CN B). If chlorine and/or sulfides are detected, the sample must be treated to remove any trace of these parameters. After testing and treating for the interference compounds, the pH of each sample must be adjusted, using sodium hydroxide, to 12.0 s.u. Each sample can then be composited into a larger container which has been chilled to 4°C, to allow for one analysis for the day.

For pretreatment influent and effluent monitoring, the permittee must follow:

1. **Sample Type:** The influent and effluent samples must be 24-hour composites, except when sampling volatiles.
2. **Volatile Organics Sampling:** Eight discrete samples must be collected over the 24 hour day using 40 ml VOC vials with Teflon septa. During sampling, the flow from the discharge will be controlled to produce smooth laminar flow to prevent agitation and aeration of the sample. The VOC vials will be filled to the top such that there is a meniscus present. There must be no visible air space or air bubbles in the VOC vials when capped. A single analysis for volatile pollutants may be run for each monitoring day by compositing equal volumes of the individual discrete VOC vials (at the analytical laboratory using extreme care not to introduce air/air bubbles) directly into the Gas Chromatograph (GC) purge and trap apparatus, with no less than 1 ml of each grab included in the composite. The composite sample must be analyzed immediately.
3. **Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) Analysis:** In addition to analyzing for pollutants specified in the previous paragraph, the permittee must make a reasonable attempt using GC/MS analytical techniques to identify and quantify the ten most abundant constituents of each effluent extract (excluding toxic organic pollutants and unsubstituted aliphatic compounds) shown to be present by peaks on the total ion plots (reconstructed gas chromatograms). Identification must be attempted through the use of the EPA and National Institute of Health computerized library of mass spectra, with visual confirmation by an experienced analyst. Quantification may be an order-of-magnitude estimate based upon comparison with an internal standard.
4. **Sample Handling:** All samples must be prepared, preserved, shipped, and analyzed in accordance with the QAPP and Section 2.1.7 of this permit.
5. **Phenol or Sulfides Sampling of influent and effluent:** The permittee must perform chemical analyses of its influent and effluent for **specify phenols, sulfide, or both**. Eight discrete samples must be collected over 24-hours. Each aliquot must not be less than 100 ml and must be composited into a larger container.

The permittee must sample sludge according to Table 16 as the sludge leaves the dewatering device or digesters.

Table 16. Pretreatment monitoring for sludge.

Pollutant ^c	CAS ^b	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type	Report ^d
Arsenic (total) ^a	7440382	Twice per year, once between XX and XX and once between YY and YY, on 3 consecutive days between Monday and Friday, inclusive.	Grab	Daily values
Cadmium ^a	7440439			
Chromium (total) ^a	7440473			
Copper ^a	7440508			
Lead ^a	7439921			
Mercury ^a	7439976			
Molybdenum ^a	7439987			
Nickel ^a	7440020			
Selenium ^a	7782492			
Zinc ^a	7440666			
Percent Solids				
Insert other parameters as applicable ^e	Insert if applicable			

a All metals must be analyzed for total concentration unless otherwise specified.
 b Chemical Abstract Service.
 c Metals concentrations in sludge must be reported in mg/kg, dry weight.

3.5.8 Pretreatment Annual Report

The permittee must submit an annual report pursuant to 40 CFR 403.12(i) by **Insert Date** that describes the permittee’s program activities over the year. This report must be submitted to the IPDES E-Permitting system.

The permittee must submit an annual report pursuant to 40 CFR 403.12(i) by **Insert Date** that describes the permittee’s program activities over the year. This report must be submitted to the following address:

DEQ
 Attention: Pretreatment Coordinator
 1410 N. Hilton
 Boise, ID 83706

At a minimum, the pretreatment report must include:

1. An updated nondomestic user inventory, including those facilities that are no longer discharging (with explanation), and new dischargers, appropriately categorized and characterized. CIUs should have the applicable category noted as well as cases where more stringent local limits apply instead of the categorical standard.
2. Results of wastewater and sludge sampling at the POTW as specified in Section 3.5.7 above.
3. Calculations of removal rates for each pollutant for each day of sampling.
4. Analyze and discuss whether the existing local limits in the permittee’s sewer use ordinance continue to be appropriate to prevent treatment plant interference and pass

through of pollutants that could affect water quality or sludge quality. This should include a comparison between influent loadings and the most recent relevant maximum allowable headworks loadings calculated for the treatment plant.

5. Status of program implementation, including:
 - a. Any planned modifications to the pretreatment program that have been approved by DEQ, including staffing and funding updates;
 - b. A description of any interference, pass through, upset, or IPDES permit violations experienced at the POTW which were directly or indirectly attributable to nondomestic users, including:
 - i. Date & time of the incident
 - ii. Description of the effect on the POTW's operation
 - iii. Effects on the POTW's effluent and biosolids quality
 - iv. Identification of suspected or known sources of the discharge causing the upset
 - v. Steps taken to remedy the situation and to prevent recurrence
 - c. Listing of nondomestic users inspected and/or monitored during the report year with dates and an indication compliance status;
 - d. Listing of nondomestic users planned for inspection and/or monitoring for the coming year along with associated frequencies;
 - e. Listing of nondomestic users whose permits have been issued, reissued, or modified during the report year along with current permit expiration dates;
 - f. Listing of nondomestic users notified of promulgated pretreatment standards and/or local standards during the report year as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii);
 - g. Listing of nondomestic users notified of promulgated pretreatment standards or applicable local standards who are on compliance schedules. The listing must include the final date of compliance for each facility;
6. Status of enforcement activities including:
 - a. Listing of nondomestic users who failed to comply with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, including:
 - i. Summary of the violation(s).
 - ii. Enforcement action taken or planned by the permittee.
 - iii. Present compliance status as of the date of preparation of the pretreatment report.
7. Listing of those users in significant noncompliance during the report year as defined in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) and a copy of the newspaper publication of those users' names;
8. DEQ may require more frequent reporting on those dischargers who are determined to be in significant noncompliance.

3.6 Mercury Minimization Plan

The permittee must develop and implement a mercury minimization plan (MMP) that identifies potential sources of mercury and the measures to reduce or eliminate mercury loading. Written notice must be submitted to DEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by **insert**

date. Any existing mercury minimization plan may be modified for compliance with this section. At a minimum, the MMP must include the following:

1. Identification and evaluation of current and potential mercury sources that contribute to discharge concentrations;
2. Identification and evaluation of conditions (i.e., anaerobic conditions) that might contribute to the methylation of elemental mercury in the collection and treatment systems;
3. Identification of industrial, commercial and residential sources of mercury;
4. A monitoring plan to confirm current or potential sources of mercury;
5. Identification of potential methods for reducing or eliminating mercury. These may include but are not limited to:
 - a. *Best Management Plan* (BMP) requirements or limits for industrial and commercial sources of mercury to a collection system;
 - b. Material substitution;
 - c. Material recovery;
 - d. Spill control and collection;
 - e. Waste recycling;
 - f. Process modifications;
 - g. Laboratory housekeeping, use and disposal practices; and
 - h. Public education.
6. **Monthly** monitoring of effluent to enable evaluation of the effectiveness and implementation of the MMP;
7. **Twice per year** monitoring of POTW influent;
8. Tracking mercury source reduction implementation and mercury source monitoring;
9. Implementation of cost-effective control measures for direct and indirect contributors, and
10. An annual status report submitted to the DEQ, which includes:
 - a. A list of potential mercury sources;
 - b. A summary of actions taken to reduce or eliminate mercury discharges to progress toward meeting water quality standards;
 - c. Mercury source reduction implementation, source monitoring results, influent and effluent, and results for the previous year; and
 - d. Proposed adjustments to the Program Plan based on findings from the previous year.
 - e. The first annual report is due insert date. Subsequent annual reports are due annually thereafter.

If DEQ determines that the MMP is not effective at reducing sources of mercury from entering its collection system, or if a fish tissue advisory is developed, DEQ may reopen the permit to modify the permit conditions. These modifications may include but are not limited to fish tissue monitoring for methylmercury or the addition of a numeric effluent limit.

3.7 Methylmercury Requirements – Fish Tissue Monitoring Plan

The permittee must develop and implement a methylmercury (MeHg) fish tissue monitoring plan that identifies potential sources of mercury and the measures to reduce or eliminate mercury loading. Written notice must be submitted to DEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by **insert date**. Any existing MeHg fish tissue monitoring plan may be modified for compliance with this section.

The Permittee may satisfy the requirements of the MeHg Fish Tissue Monitoring plan by arranging to participate in a cooperative effort (see Section 3.7.1) with other IPDES permitted facilities or by developing and submitting an individual (see Section 3.7.2) MeHg Monitoring Plan to DEQ.

3.7.1 Cooperative Fish Tissue Monitoring Plan

The objective of the cooperative fish tissue monitoring is to collect reliable and more strategically located MeHg fish tissue data, within a specific geographic area, to determine if fish tissue concentrations of MeHg are compliant with Idaho's MeHg fish tissue criterion of 0.3 mg/kg. The monitoring program may also be used to advise the public on safe levels of fish consumption. The requirements for participation are as follows:

Insert requirements

3.7.2 Individual Methylmercury (MeHg) Monitoring Plan

The objective of an individual facility's MeHg Monitoring Plan is to measure the IPDES discharger's compliance with Idaho's MeHg fish tissue criterion. A permitted facility may develop and submit an individual MeHg Monitoring Plan in lieu of joining the cooperative effort described in 3.7.1 above. The requirements for the individual MeHg Monitoring Plan are as follows:

Insert requirements

3.8 Phosphorus Management Plan

The permittee must submit a phosphorus management plan to DEQ by **insert date** using the IPDES E-Permitting system and provide written notice to DEQ that it has implemented the phosphorus management plan by **insert date**. The phosphorus management plan must meet these requirements:

1. The permittee must compile influent and effluent total phosphorus data for the wastewater treatment plant.
2. The permittee must evaluate the wastewater treatment plant's total phosphorus reduction potential.
 - a. The permittee must compare its effluent total phosphorus concentrations against typical values for wastewater treatment plants utilizing similar treatment technology.

- a. Nondomestic users.
 - b. Drinking water treatment plant.
 - c. Residential or domestic users.
 - d. Wastewater treatment plant.
6. For each group of phosphorus contributor in the plan, the permittee must consider phosphorus reduction strategies and list which strategy or strategies it will employ for phosphorus reduction.
 7. The permittee must revise the phosphorus management plan within 180 days whenever:
 - a. The plan is unable to assess phosphorus reduction potential.
 - b. There are changes to the treatment process that affect the total phosphorus reduction potential of the treatment plant.
 - c. It is found to be ineffective in reaching the phosphorus reduction goals.
 8. The permittee must submit to DEQ an annual report of total phosphorus reduction potential and any reductions achieved through the phosphorus management plan. The first annual report is due **insert date**, and subsequent reports are due annually thereafter.

3.9 Mixing Zone Study

The Permittee must collect information to determine applicability of a mixing zone for **insert pollutant(s)** and submit data to DEQ for review by **insert date**. Permittee must collect information to fully complete the Request for Mixing Zone form on the IPDES E-Permitting system. DEQ will use the data collected to determine the appropriateness of a mixing zone, and if a mixing zone is deemed acceptable, the appropriate size.

3.10 Inflow and Infiltration Evaluation

The permittee must submit to DEQ an annual inflow and infiltration (I/I) evaluation. The evaluation must include the following:

1. The Permittee must conduct an I/I evaluation. Refer to the U.S. EPA publication, I/I Analysis and Project Certification, available as Publication No. 97-03. The Permittee may use monitoring records to assess measurable I/I.
2. The Permittee must prepare a report summarizing any measurable I/I. If I/I have increased by more than 15 percent from that found in the previous report based on equivalent rainfall, the report must contain a plan and a schedule to locate the sources of I/I and to correct the problem.
3. The Permittee must submit a report summarizing the results of the evaluation, any reduction activities performed during the previous year, and planned activities to identify and reduce I/I for the following year by **Insert Date**.

3.11 Spill Control Plan

3.11.1 Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to DEQ an update to the existing spill control plan by **Insert Date**.
2. Submit to DEQ a spill control plan for the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned releases of pollutants by **Insert Date**.
3. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed.
4. Send plan changes to DEQ.
5. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

3.11.2 Spill Control Plan Components

The spill control plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, pose a potential threat to human health or the environment. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching surface water.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the plan.

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by applicable sections of the Code of Federal Regulations, contingency plans, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section.

3.12 Municipal Lagoon Seepage Testing

The Wastewater Rules, IDAPA 58.01.16.493.02, require that seepage testing occur once every 10 years for all discharging and non-discharging municipal lagoons. The permittee must pass and submit seepage test results to DEQ by **insert date**.

3.13 Biosolids

The permittee must monitor *biosolids* land applied or produced for sale or distribution as listed in Table 17 and Table 18. The samples must be representative of the quality and quantity of sewage sludge or biosolids generated. Monitored biosolids must undergo the same treatment process used to prepare the biosolids. Monitoring must be conducted according to procedures in IDAPA 58.01.16.650 and 40 CFR 503 or other procedures approved by DEQ or specified in this permit.

Table 17. Sewage sludge monitoring.

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Nutrient and conventional parameters (% dry weight unless otherwise specified): TKN Nitrate Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N) Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄ -N) Total Phosphorus (P) Potassium (K) pH (su) Total Solids Volatile Solids	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan
Pollutants: As, Cd, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Ni, Se, Zn (mg/kg dry weight)	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan
Pathogen reduction	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan
Vector attraction reduction	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan	As described in the DEQ approved Sludge Management Plan
Record of sludge land application: Date, Quantity, Location	Each Event	Record the date, quantity, and location of Sludge land applied on site location map or equivalent electronic system, (e.g. GIS)

Table 18. Sewage sludge minimum monitoring frequency.

Quantity of Sewage Sludge Land Applied or Biosolids Produced for Sale or Distribution per Calendar Year		Minimum Sampling Frequency
Dry Metric Tons	Dry U.S. Tons	
Less than 290	Less than 320	Once per year
290 to 1,499	320 to 1,653	Once per quarter (4x/year)
1,500 to 14,999	1,653 to 16,535	Once per 60 days (6x/year)
15,000 or more	16,535 or more	Once per month (12x/year)

3.14 BMP Plan

Insert conditions

3.15 Water Quality Trading

Insert conditions

4 General Conditions

4.1 Plans Applicable to all Permits

4.1.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

The permittee must develop a quality assurance project plan (QAPP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to DEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by **insert date**. Any existing QAPPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAPP 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 *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAPP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAPP must include the following:
 - a. Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples (e.g. blanks, spikes, etc.), precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
 - b. Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.
 - c. Qualification and training of personnel.
 - d. Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. The permittee must the QAPP must be maintained such that it reflects current requirements and procedures. Within the month following a change, the QAPP shall be corrected to reflect the change. DEQ will be notified of all QAPP modifications.
5. Copies of the QAPP must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request.

4.1.2 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Section 4.2.5, *Proper Operation and Maintenance*, by **insert date**, the permittee must submit written notice to DEQ that an O&M plan for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented. The plan must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request. Any changes occurring in the operation of the plant must be reflected within the O&M plan.

4.1.3 Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

The permittee must develop and implement an emergency response plan (ERP) that identifies measures to protect public health and the environment. At a minimum the plan must include mechanisms to:

1. Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of all overflows from portions of the collection system over which the permittee has ownership or operational control and unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limit in the permit;
2. Ensure appropriate responses including assurance that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limit in the permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response;
3. Ensure immediate notification to the public health agencies, and other affected public entities (including public water systems). The ERP must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;
4. Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the plan, and are appropriately trained; and
5. Provide emergency operations.

The permittee must submit written notice to DEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by **insert date**. The plan must be available at the facility for DEQ review.

4.2 Conditions Applicable to all Permits

4.2.1 Duty to Comply

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

4.2.2 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 IDAPA 58.01.25.105, and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by DEQ, the permittee must submit a new application on or before **Insert Date**.

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 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 includes 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.

4.2.6 Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.201 and 58.01.25.203. 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.

4.2.7 Property Rights

The issuance of, or coverage under, an IPDES permit does not convey any property rights or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local laws or regulations. The issuance of, or coverage under, an IPDES permit does not constitute authorization of the permitted activities by any other state or federal agency or private person or entity, and does not excuse the permit holder from the obligation to obtain any other necessary approvals, authorizations, or permits.

4.2.8 Duty to Provide Information

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

4.2.9 Inspection and Entry

The permittee must allow DEQ's Compliance, Inspection, and Enforcement personnel, or authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of DEQ), 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 Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

4.2.10 Retention of Records

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information including: all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, electronic data files for continuous monitoring instruments, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the IPDES 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 DEQ at any time.

4.2.11 Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to DEQ 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, 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 or DEQ 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 DEQ.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Paragraph 0 of this Section 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 0 of this Section must be submitted to DEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Section must make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed

to assure that qualified personnel properly 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.”

4.2.12 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

This permit prohibits a bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. DEQ may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances applies:

1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
2. 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; or
3. The permittee submitted notices as required under Sections 2.2.6.1 and 2.2.6.2 of this permit if the bypass was unanticipated.

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. DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the *Director* determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in this Section.

A bypass that does not cause effluent limits to be exceeded is allowed to occur, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

4.2.13 Upset Terms and Conditions

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the permittee meets the requirements of Paragraph 3 of this Section.

2. 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.
3. 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 Section 2.2.6.1 of this permit, and
 - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section 4.2.4 of this permit, *Duty to Mitigate*.
4. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

4.2.14 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Any person who violates any permit condition, filing or reporting requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspections, entry or monitoring requirements or any other provision in this permit shall be subject to administrative, civil or criminal enforcement.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E and §39-108, any person who violates any rule, permit or order related to the Idaho national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) program shall be liable for a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation or five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day of a continuing violation, whichever is greater.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E, §39-108 and §39-117, any person who willfully or negligently violates any Idaho NPDES standard or limitation, permit condition or filing requirement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation or for each day of a continuing violation.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E, §39-108 and §39-117, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any Idaho NPDES form, in any notice or report required by an NPDES permit, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation or for each day of a continuing violation.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §18-113, a misdemeanor violation of the Idaho NPDES program requirements as set forth in §39-117, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six (6) months.

In addition to civil penalties as described above, pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E and §39-108, any person who has been determined to have violated the provision of the rules, permits or orders relating to the Idaho NPDES program shall be liable for any expense incurred by DEQ in

enforcing the program requirements, or in enforcing or terminating any nuisance, source of environmental degradation, cause of sickness or health hazard.

4.2.15 Planned Changes

The permittee must give written notice to DEQ 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 IDAPA 58.01.25.120; 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 limits 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.

4.2.16 Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee must give written advance notice to DEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

4.2.17 Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act 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.

4.2.18 Permit Modification

4.2.18.1 Causes to Modify Permits

This permit may be modified either at the request of any interested person, including the permittee, or by DEQ's initiative for reasons specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.201.02.

4.2.18.2 Sewage Sludge Standard Changes

This permit may be reopened to include any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act. DEQ may modify or revoke and reissue the permit if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

4.2.19 Omitted/Erroneous 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 DEQ, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

4.2.20 Availability of Reports

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.21, Rules Governing the Protection and Disclosure of Records in the Possession of the Department of Environmental Quality, information submitted to DEQ pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.002, 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 “trade secret”, “proprietary”, or “confidential” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, DEQ 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 IDAPA 58.01.21.

4.2.21 Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to DEQ as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.202, Transfer of IPDES Permits. DEQ 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 IDAPA 58.01.25.202.

4.2.22 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 Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

5 Definitions

Acute Toxic Unit (Tua)	A measure of acute toxicity. Tua is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50 percent of the organisms to die by the end on the acute exposure period (i.e., $100/“LC50”$).
Average monthly discharge limit (AML)	<i>Average monthly discharge limit</i> is 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.
Average weekly discharge limit (AWL)	<i>Average weekly discharge limit</i> is 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.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	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.
Biosolids	Nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility. When treated and processed, these residuals can be recycled and applied as fertilizer to improve and maintain productive soils and stimulate plant growth.
Bypass	The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
Chronic toxic unit” (TUc)	A measure of chronic toxicity. Tuc is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., $100/“NOEC”$).
Composite sample	A sample derived from two or more discrete samples collected at equal time intervals or collected proportional to the flow rate over the compositing period. See also “24-hour composite sample” and “8-hour composite sample”.
Daily discharge	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 limits expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limits expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Director	Director of the DEQ, or an authorized representative.
DMR	Discharge monitoring report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Geometric Mean	The n^{th} root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
Grab sample	An individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES)	The Idaho program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing

	pretreatment requirements, under IDAPA 58.01.25 and the Clean Water Act sections 307, 402, 318, and 405.
Inhibition concentration (IC)	A point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
Indirect Discharge	The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Clean Water Act.
Indirect Discharger	A nondomestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publically or privately owned treatment works.
Industrial User	a source of "Indirect Discharge" to a publically or privately owned treatment works
Interference	A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
LC50	The concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) which is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.
Maximum daily discharge limit	The highest allowable "daily discharge."
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	The minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
Minimum Level (ML)	The level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
NOEC	No observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
Pass Through	A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in

	quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
Receiving Water Concentration (RWC)	The concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing. The RWC is the inverse of the dilution factor. It is sometimes referred to as the instream waste concentration (IWC).
QAPP	Quality assurance project plan
Sewage Sludge	Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.
Upset	An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
24-hour Composite Sample	a combination of at least 8 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period. The composite must be flow proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
8-Hour Composite Sample	A manually collected composite sample. Collect discrete grab samples over an 8 hour period during the day and composite the samples. The permit may specify the number of grabs the facility must composite and/or or the time intervals between grabs.

Appendix A. Minimum Levels

The table below lists the maximum Minimum Level (ML) for pollutants not subject to concentration effluent limits in the permit. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by DEQ. 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 DEQ with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Table A-1. Minimum level for pollutants not subject to concentration effluent limits in permit.

Pollutant	CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified
Biochemical oxygen demand		2 mg/L
Chlorine, total residual (7782-50-5)		50.0
Dissolved oxygen		+/- 0.2 mg/L
Mercury, total (7439-97-6)		0.0005
Nitrate + nitrite nitrogen (as N)		100
Nitrogen, total Kjeldahl (as N) (7727-37-9)		300
Oil and grease (HEM) (hexane extractable material)		5,000
pH		N/A
Phosphorus, total (as P)		10
Soluble reactive phosphorus (as P)		10
Temperature		+/- 0.2° C
Total ammonia (as N) (7664-41-7)		50
Total dissolved solids		20 mg/L
Total suspended solids		5 mg/L

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.

Table A-2. Conventional parameters.

Pollutant and CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	10 mg/L
Dissolved Organic Carbon	1 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	5 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	50
Dissolved oxygen	+/- 0.2 mg/L
Temperature	+/- 0.2° C
pH	N/A

Table A-3. Nonconventional parameters.

Pollutant and CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as CaCO3
Chlorine, Total Residual	50.0
Color	10 color units
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	100
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	300
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	10
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)	5,000
Salinity	3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	500 (or 0.1 mL/L)
Sulfate (as mg/L SO4)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO3)	2 mg/L
Total dissolved solids	20 mg/L
Total Hardness	200 as CaCO3
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	0.5
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	1.5

Pollutant and CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	2.5

Table A-4. Priority pollutants.

Pollutant and CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Metals, Cyanide, and Total Phenols	
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	0.1
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	0.16
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	2.5
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	10
Phenols, Total	50
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	1.0
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	1.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	4.0
Volatile Compounds	
Acrolein (107-02-8)	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	2.0

Pollutant and CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) 6	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	2.0
Base/Neutral Compounds	
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	0.6
Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) 7	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) 7	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) 7	1.6

Pollutant and CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	1.0
Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	1.0
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	21.2
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	1.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (39638-32-9)	0.6
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	0.6
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	0.4
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) (122-66-7)	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (193-39-5)	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	1.0

Pollutant and CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	0.6
Dioxin	
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	5 pg/L
Pesticides/PCBs	
Aldrin (309-00-2)	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	0.05
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9)	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	0.05
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	0.5
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	0.5
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	0.5