

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
 Region 10  
 1200 Sixth Avenue Suite 900  
 Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

**Authorization to Discharge Under the  
 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the “Act”,

**City of Meridian  
 Wastewater Treatment Plant  
 3401 North Ten Mile Road  
 Meridian, ID 83646**

is authorized to discharge from the wastewater treatment plant located in Meridian, Idaho, at the following location(s):

<b>Outfall</b>	<b>Receiving Water</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
001	Fivemile Creek	43° 38' 15" N	116° 26' 30" W
002	Boise River	43° 40' 27" N	116° 24' 45" W

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

This permit shall become effective

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,

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

Signed this     day of

**Draft**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Daniel D. Opalski, Director  
 Office of Water and Watersheds

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## Schedule of Submissions

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

<b>Item</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
1. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be postmarked on or before the 20 <sup>th</sup> day of the month following the monitoring month.
2. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 days after the effective date of the final permit (see II.A). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
3. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 days after the effective date of the final permit (see II.B). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
4. NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the permit (see V.B).
5. Compliance Schedule	Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date (see III.K).
6. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (See III.G and I.B.2).
7. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan	The permittee must develop and implement an overflow emergency response and public notification plan. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days of the effective date of this permit (See II.C).
8. List of Industrial Users	The Permittee must submit a master list of the industrial users introducing pollutants to the POTW, along with a summary description of the sources and information gathering methods used to develop this list, to EPA within 180 days following the effective date of the NPDES permit.

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## I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

### A. Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from Outfall 001 to Fivemile Creek, and from Outfall 002 to the Boise River, within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process.

### B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges as specified in Tables 1 through 4, below. 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.

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>2</sup>		Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Phosphorus, Total as P <sup>1</sup> (May – September)	lb/day	8.5	20	2/week	calculation
Phosphorus, Total as P <sup>1</sup> (October – April)	lb/day	29.8	70.0	2/week	calculation
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	lb/day	2,552	3,828	2/week	calculation
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	lb/day	2,550	3,820	2/week	calculation

1. These effluent limits are subject to a compliance schedule. See I.C.  
2. The combined loading from outfalls 001 and 002 must not exceed these limits.

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Report	—	Report	continuous	recording
Temperature <sup>5,6</sup> (Year-Round)	°C	See notes 5 and 6.			continuous	recording
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	mg/L	20	30	—	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	1,701	2,552	—		calculation
	% removal	85% min.	—	—	1/month	calculation
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	—	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	mg/L	4-month rolling average: 17.5.				calculation
	lb/day	4-month rolling average: 1489 lb/day. See also Table 1.				
	% removal	85% min.	—	—	1/month	calculation
pH <sup>9</sup>	s.u.	6.5 – 9.0 at all times			5/week	grab

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<b>Table 2: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001</b>						
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
E. coli Bacteria <sup>1,2</sup>	#/100 ml	126 (geometric mean)	—	576 (instantaneous max.)	2/week	grab
Phosphorus, Total as P <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Report	Report	—	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	See Table 1				calculation
Ammonia, Total as N <sup>4</sup> (October – April)	mg/L	0.307	—	1.25	5/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	26.1	—	106		calculation
Ammonia, Total as N <sup>4</sup> (May – September)	mg/L	0.405	—	1.65	5/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	34.4	—	140		calculation
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	6.0 minimum			5/week	grab
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	2.55	3.72	—	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.217	0.316	—		calculation
Copper, Total Recoverable <sup>2,4</sup> (October – April)	µg/L	11.9	—	18.5	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	1.01	—	1.57		calculation
Copper, Total Recoverable <sup>2,4</sup> (May – September)	µg/L	8.22	—	12.8	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.699	—	1.09		calculation
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable <sup>2,4</sup> (October – April)	µg/L	3.23 <sup>7</sup>	—	9.62 <sup>7</sup>	1/month	See I.B.8.
	lb/day	0.275 <sup>7</sup>	—	0.818 <sup>7</sup>		calculation
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable <sup>2,4</sup> (May – September)	µg/L	4.95 <sup>7</sup>	—	14.8	1/month	See I.B.8.
	lb/day	0.421 <sup>7</sup>	—	1.26		calculation
Mercury, Total <sup>2,4</sup> (October – April)	µg/L	0.010	—	0.022	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.00085	—	0.00019		calculation
Mercury, Total <sup>2</sup> (May – September)	µg/L	0.015	—	0.033	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.0013	—	0.0028		calculation
Zinc, Total Recoverable (October – April)	µg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Zinc, Total Recoverable (May – September) <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	60.4	—	70.9	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	5.14	—	6.03		calculation
Floating, suspended, or submerged matter	—	See Part I.B.3.			1/month	Visual observation
Orthophosphate as P, dissolved	µg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Arsenic, total	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Cadmium, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Chromium, total	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Chromium VI, dissolved	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Conductivity <sup>9</sup>	µmhos/cm	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) <sup>9</sup>	mg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Hardness, Total <sup>9</sup>	mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Lead, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Molybdenum, total	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Nickel, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.

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<b>Table 2: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001</b>						
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Selenium, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Silver, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Whole Effluent Toxicity	TU <sub>c</sub>	Report	—	Report	See I.D.2.	24-hr. comp.
NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing	—	See I.B.9.			3x/5 years	—
<p>1. The average monthly E. Coli bacteria counts must not exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 ml based on samples taken every 3-7 days within a calendar month. See Part V for a definition of geometric mean.</p> <p>2. Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit or instantaneous maximum limit violation. See Parts I.B.2. and III.G.</p> <p>3. Sampling must be conducted twice per year, once during the period from April 1 through October 31, and once during the period from November 1 through March 31 each year. For each twice-per-year sampling event, the permittee must collect three 24-hour composite samples within a calendar week. The permittee must report the results of sampling for these parameters on the March and October DMRs.</p> <p>4. These effluent limits are subject to a compliance schedule. See I.C.</p> <p>5. Temperature data must be recorded using micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors. Set the recording device to record at one-hour intervals. Report the following temperature monitoring data on the DMR: monthly instantaneous maximum, maximum daily average, seven-day running average of the daily instantaneous maximum.</p> <p>6. Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) an Excel text or electronic ASCII text file. The file must be submitted annually to IDEQ by January 31 for the previous monitoring year along with the placement log. The placement logs should include the following information for both thermistor deployment and retrieval: date, time, temperature device manufacturer ID, location, depth, whether it measured air or water temperature, and any other details that may explain data anomalies.</p> <p>7. See I.B.11.</p> <p>8. See I.B.10.</p> <p>9. Samples for dissolved organic carbon, pH, hardness, conductivity and copper must be collected on the same day.</p>						

<b>Table 3: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002</b>						
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Report	—	Report	continuous	recording
Temperature <sup>5,6</sup> (April, May, August, September, November)	°C	See Table 5.			continuous	recording
Temperature <sup>5,6</sup> (December – March, June – July, October)	°C	See notes 5 and 6.			continuous	recording
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	mg/L	30	45	—	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	2552	3828	—		calculation
	% removal	85% min.	—	—	1/month	calculation
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	—	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	See Table 1				calculation
	% removal	85% min.)	—	—	1/month	calculation
pH <sup>8</sup>	s.u.	6.5 – 9.0 at all times			5/week	grab
E. coli Bacteria <sup>1,2</sup>	#/100 ml	126 (geometric mean)	—	406 (instantaneous max.)	2/week	grab
Phosphorus, Total as P <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Report	Report	—	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	See Table 1				calculation
Ammonia, Total as N <sup>4</sup> (November – June) <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	0.255	—	1.04	5/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	21.7	—	88.5		calculation

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<b>Table 3: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002</b>						
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia, Total as N <sup>4</sup> (July – October) <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	0.242	—	1.06	5/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	20.6	—	90.2		calculation
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	6.0 minimum			5/week	grab
	% sat.	75% minimum				calculation
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	9.20	13.4	—	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.783	1.14	—		calculation
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable (November – June) <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	6.47 <sup>7</sup>	—	19.3	1/month	See I.B.8.
	lb/day	0.550 <sup>7</sup>	—	1.64		calculation
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable (July – October) <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	8.90 <sup>7</sup>	—	26.5	1/month	See I.B.8.
	lb/day	0.757 <sup>7</sup>	—	2.25		calculation
Mercury, Total <sup>2</sup> (November – June)	µg/L	0.019	—	0.043	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.0016	—	0.0037		calculation
Mercury, Total <sup>2</sup> (July – October)	µg/L	0.026	—	0.060	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.0022	—	0.0051		calculation
Floating, suspended, or submerged matter	—	See Part I.B.3.			1/month	Visual observation
Orthophosphate as P, dissolved	µg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	Report	—	Report	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Arsenic, total	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Cadmium, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Chromium, total	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Chromium VI, dissolved	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Conductivity <sup>8</sup>	µmhos/ cm	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Copper, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) <sup>8</sup>	mg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Hardness, Total <sup>8</sup>	mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Lead, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Molybdenum, total	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Nickel, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Selenium, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Silver, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	2/year <sup>3</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Whole Effluent Toxicity	TU <sub>c</sub>	Report	—	Report	See I.D.2.	24-hr. comp.
NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing	—	See I.B.9.			3x/5 years	—

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<b>Table 3: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002</b>						
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
<p>1. The average monthly E. Coli bacteria counts must not exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 ml based on samples taken every 3-7 days within a calendar month. See Part V for a definition of geometric mean.</p> <p>2. Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit or instantaneous maximum limit violation. See Parts I.B.2. and III.G.</p> <p>3. Sampling must be conducted twice per year, once during the period from April 1 through October 31, and once during the period from November 1 through March 31 each year. For each twice-per-year sampling event, the permittee must collect three 24-hour composite samples within a calendar week. The permittee must report the results of sampling for these parameters on the March and October DMRs.</p> <p>4. These effluent limits are subject to a compliance schedule. See I.C.</p> <p>5. Temperature data must be recorded using micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors. Set the recording device to record at one-hour intervals. Report the following temperature monitoring data on the DMR: monthly instantaneous maximum, maximum daily average, seven-day running average of the daily instantaneous maximum.</p> <p>6. Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) an Excel text or electronic ASCII text file. The file must be submitted annually to IDEQ by January 31 for the previous monitoring year along with the placement log. The placement logs should include the following information for both thermistor deployment and retrieval: date, time, temperature device manufacturer ID, location, depth, whether it measured air or water temperature, and any other details that may explain data anomalies.</p> <p>7. See I.B.11.</p> <p>8. Samples for dissolved organic carbon, pH, hardness, conductivity and copper must be collected on the same day.</p>						

<b>Table 4: Influent Monitoring Requirements</b>				
Parameter	Units	Statistics to Report on DMR	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	mg/L	Monthly average	2/week	24-hr. comp.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly average	2/week	24-hr. comp.
Phosphorus, Total as P	mg/L	Monthly average, maximum weekly average	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	Monthly average, maximum daily	2/year <sup>1</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Copper, total recoverable	µg/L	Monthly average, maximum daily	2/year <sup>1</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	µg/L	Monthly average, maximum daily	2/year <sup>1</sup>	See I.B.8.
Mercury, total	µg/L	Monthly average, maximum daily	2/year <sup>1</sup>	24-hr. comp.
Zinc, total recoverable	µg/L	Monthly average, maximum daily	2/year <sup>1</sup>	24-hr. comp.
<p>1. Sampling must be conducted twice per year, once during the period from April 1 through October 31, and once during the period from November 1 through March 31 each year. For each twice-per-year sampling event, the permittee must collect three 24-hour composite samples within a calendar week. The permittee must report the results of sampling for these parameters on the March and October DMRs.</p> <p>2. The permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily or instantaneous maximum limits for the following pollutants: Total ammonia as N, total recoverable copper, weak acid dissociable cyanide, total mercury, total recoverable zinc, and E. coli. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See III.B. and III.H.).</p> <p>3. Narrative limitations for floating, suspended or submerged matter:</p>				

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- a) The permittee must not discharge floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in amounts causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair designated beneficial uses of the receiving water.
  - b) The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a written log of the observation which includes the date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter. The log must be retained and made available to EPA or IDEQ upon request.
4. Removal Requirements for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS: The monthly average effluent concentration must not exceed 15 percent of the monthly average influent concentration. Percent removal of BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS must be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). For each parameter, the monthly average percent removal must be calculated from the arithmetic mean of the influent values and the arithmetic mean of the effluent values for that month. Influent and effluent samples must be taken over approximately the same time period.
  5. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.
  6. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:
    - a) Parameters with an effluent limit: The method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 5.
    - b) Parameters that do not have an effluent limit.
      - (i) The permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or
      - (ii) The permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A: Minimum Levels.
    - c) For parameters that do not have an effluent limit, the permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.
    - d) See also Part III.C *Monitoring Procedures*.
  7. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, except for E. coli, 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.
  8. Influent and effluent sampling for cyanide must be conducted as follows. Eight discrete grab samples must be collected over a 24-hour day. Each grab 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 Standard

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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 standard units. Each sample can then be composited into a larger container which has been chilled to  $\leq 6$  degrees Celsius, to allow for one analysis for the day.

9. The permittee must perform the effluent testing required by Part D of NPDES application Form 2A (EPA Form 3510-2A, revised 1-99). The permittee must submit the results of this testing with its application for renewal of this NPDES permit. To the extent that effluent monitoring required by other conditions of this permit satisfies this requirement, these samples may be used to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph.
10. Seasonal average limits for total phosphorus for Outfall 001.
  - a) The seasonal average total phosphorus concentration must not exceed 120  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for the season of May 1<sup>st</sup> through September 30<sup>th</sup>, inclusive, each year.
  - b) The seasonal average total phosphorus concentration must be calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during May 1<sup>st</sup> through September 30<sup>th</sup>, divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that season.
  - c) The seasonal average total phosphorus concentration must be reported on the September DMR, regardless of whether a discharge of pollutants occurs from Outfall 001 during the month of September.
  - d) In addition to reporting the seasonal average total phosphorus concentration on the September DMR, the permittee must report the monthly average and maximum weekly average total phosphorus concentrations on the DMRs for May – September, inclusive.
  - e) In addition to the seasonal average concentration limits for Outfall 001, the permittee must comply with the combined total phosphorus loading effluent limits in Table 1.
  - f) On the DMRs for May – August, inclusive, the permittee must calculate and report the partial seasonal average total phosphorus concentration for May 1<sup>st</sup> through the last day of the monitoring month, inclusive. The partial seasonal average total phosphorus concentration must be reported every month from May through August, inclusive, regardless of whether a discharge of pollutants occurs during a given month. The partial seasonal average total phosphorus concentration must be calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during the season of May 1<sup>st</sup> through the last day of the monitoring month, inclusive, divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that time frame.
  - g) If the partial seasonal average total phosphorus concentration calculated as described in part I.B.10.f, above, is greater than the seasonal average effluent limit, the permittee must submit a written report with the DMR, explaining the steps that the permittee will take to reduce its discharge of total phosphorus in

order to achieve compliance with the seasonal average effluent limit by September 30<sup>th</sup>.

11. Some of the effluent limits for weak acid dissociable cyanide are not quantifiable using EPA approved analytical methods. In cases where the effluent limits for weak acid dissociable cyanide concentration in Tables 2 and 3 are less than 10 µg/L, the EPA will use 10 µg/L (the Minimum Level) as the compliance evaluation level for weak acid dissociable cyanide. The permittee will be compliant with the weak acid dissociable cyanide limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily weak acid dissociable cyanide concentrations are less than 10 µg/L and the average monthly and maximum daily mass discharges of weak acid dissociable cyanide are less than 0.85 lb/day.

### C. Schedules of Compliance

1. The permittee must comply with all effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in Part I.B beginning on the effective date of this permit, except those for which a compliance schedule is specified in Part I.C.2.
2. A schedule of compliance is authorized only for the following effluent limits:
  - a) Outfall 001
    - (i) Total phosphorus as P.
    - (ii) Total ammonia as N.
    - (iii) Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.
    - (iv) Total recoverable copper.
    - (v) Weak acid dissociable cyanide.
    - (vi) Total mercury.
    - (vii) Total recoverable zinc.
  - b) Outfall 002.
    - (i) Total phosphorus as P.
    - (ii) Total ammonia as N.
    - (iii) Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
    - (iv) Weak acid dissociable cyanide.
3. While the schedules of compliance are in effect, the City of Meridian must comply with the following interim requirements:
  - a) The permittee must comply with the interim effluent limitations in Tables 5 and 6 and the monitoring requirements in Part I.B.
  - b) Until compliance with the final effluent limitations is achieved, the permittee must complete the tasks listed in Table 7.
  - c) In addition, the City of Meridian must submit an annual progress report outlining progress made towards reaching the final compliance dates for the

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effluent limitations. The annual progress report based on data gathered through December 31<sup>st</sup> must be submitted to the EPA and DEQ annually by February 15<sup>th</sup> of the subsequent year. The first report through December 31, 2015 is due on February 15, 2016 and annually thereafter, until compliance with effluent limitations is achieved. See also the Permit Part III.K., “Compliance Schedules.” At a minimum, the annual progress report must include:

- (i) An assessment of the previous year's TP, ammonia, copper, zinc, cyanide, mercury and bis (2-ethylexyl) phthalate effluent data and comparison to the final effluent limitations in the permit. This includes an evaluation of improvements in toxic pollutant concentrations that result from treatment process optimization and side-stream projects. Any improved treatment from these processes should be considered in decision making for final upgrades to meet final TP and ammonia effluent limits.
  - (ii) A description of progress made towards meeting the final effluent limitations, including the applicable deliverables required under in Table 7. Include any exceedances of interim permit limits or anticipated challenges for compliance within the next year. This may include a technological explanation and/or a request to modify the permit.
  - (iii) A description of actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year towards meeting the final effluent limitations.
- d) The permittee must achieve compliance with the final effluent limits of the Permit (Part I.B.) within nine years and eleven months after the effective date of this permit.
- e) The permittee must provide written notification to the EPA and the DEQ within fourteen (14) days upon completion of each of the abovementioned tasks at the addresses provided in the Permit Part III.J (also See Part III.K).

<b>Table 5: Interim Effluent Limitations and Schedule for TP and Ammonia for Outfalls 001 and 002</b>				
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Average Monthly Limit</b>	<b>Maximum Daily Limit</b>	<b>Period</b>
Phosphorus, Total as P	mg/L	Annual Average Limit <sup>1,2</sup> : 2.5		Until 4 years and 11 months after the effective date of the final permit.
	mg/L	Annual Average Limit <sup>1,2</sup> : 1.0		From 5 years until 9 years and 11 months after the effective date of the final permit.
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	12	20	Until 9 years and 11 months after the effective date of the final permit.
Notes:				
1. The annual average total phosphorus concentration must be calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured for total phosphorus during a calendar year, divided by the number of daily discharges measured for total phosphorus during that year.				
2. The annual average total phosphorus concentration must be reported on the December DMR.				

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Parameter	Unit	Average Monthly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Period	Outfall(s)
Copper, total recoverable	µg/L	13.3	18.5	Year-round	001
Cyanide, weak acid dissociable	µg/L	Report	Report	Year-round	001 and 002
Zinc, total recoverable	µg/L	Report	Report	May – September	001
Mercury, total	µg/L	0.015	0.033	October – April	001
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Report	Report	Year-round	001 and 002

Task No.	Deadline	Task Activity
1	Feb 15, 2016 and annually thereafter	Annual Progress Report including an assessment of the previous calendar year's treatment performance and comparison to the final effluent limitations for TP, ammonia, copper, zinc, cyanide, mercury and bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.
2	Two (2) years after the effective date of the final permit (EDP)	Amended Facility Planning: Evaluate treatment options to achieve both final TP and ammonia limits. Deliverable: Permittee must provide DEQ with an amended facility plan for approval within 2 years of the EDP.
3	Five (5) years after EDP	Implementation of Treatment Enhancements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process optimizations for ammonia removal</li> <li>• Centrate equalization and side-stream treatment design and construction</li> <li>• Evaluation of recycled water program</li> <li>• Phase 2 fermentation evaluation</li> <li>• Evaluation of tertiary filtration enhancements</li> </ul> Deliverable: Provide DEQ and EPA a schedule of design upgrades required to achieve compliance with final limits within 5 years of the EDP.
4	Five (5) years after EDP	Achieve TP interim limit not to exceed 1.0 mg/L (annual average).
5	Six (6) years after EDP	BNR Design Phase: The Permittee will have completed the detailed design for upgrades to the BNR process to meet the final ammonia and TP limitations. Deliverable: Permittee must provide EPA with written notice that the final design report has been completed within 6 years of the EDP.
6	Eight (8) years after EDP	BNR Construction Phase: The Permittee will have completed the construction for the BNR to meet the final ammonia and TP limitations. Deliverable: Permittee must provide DEQ and EPA with written notice that the facility construction has been completed within 8 years of the EDP.
7	Nine (9) years after EDP	Tertiary Filtration Construction and Process Optimization: The Permittee will have completed the construction of tertiary filtration and begun process optimization to meet the final ammonia and TP limitations. Deliverable: Permittee must provide DEQ and EPA with written notice that the facility construction has been completed within 9 years of the EDP.
8	Nine (9) years and eleven months after EDP	Process optimization and achieve final effluent limitation (nine years and eleven months after the effective date of the permit). Deliverable: Permittee must achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations within 9 years and 11 months of the EDP and must submit written notice of compliance to DEQ and EPA.

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#### D. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The permittee must conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from outfall 001 and 002. Testing must be conducted in accordance with subsections 1 through 7, below.

1. Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent. In addition, a split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Part I.B, above, with a required sampling frequency of once per month or more frequently, using the sample type required in Part I.B. For parameters for which grab samples are required in Part I.B, grab samples must be taken during the same 24-hour period as the 24-hour composite sample used for the toxicity tests. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the sampling required in Part I.B, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.B as well.
2. Chronic Test Species and Methods
  - a) Chronic tests must be conducted twice per year for each outfall.
    - (i) For Outfall 001, tests must be conducted at least once from October – April and once from May – September.
    - (ii) For Outfall 002, tests must be conducted at least once from November – June and once from July – October.
  - b) The permittee must conduct short-term chronic tests with the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test<sup>1</sup>), the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test<sup>2</sup>), and a green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (growth test<sup>3</sup>) for the first three suites of tests. After this screening period, monitoring must be conducted using the most sensitive species, which is defined below.
    - (i) The most sensitive species is the species which, during the screening period, produces the greatest maximum toxicity result in chronic toxic units (TU<sub>c</sub>), which is defined in Part I.D.2.d, below.
    - (ii) If all three species produce the identical maximum toxicity result (including no toxicity in 100% effluent) the permittee must use *Ceriodaphnia dubia* for subsequent tests.
    - (iii) If two species produce the identical maximum toxicity result, which is greater than 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> and also greater than the maximum toxicity result of the third species, the permittee may use either of the two species producing the greater maximum toxicity result for subsequent tests.
  - c) The presence of chronic toxicity must be determined as specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving*

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<sup>1</sup> Method 1002.0 in EPA/821-R-02-013

<sup>2</sup> Method 1000.0 in EPA/821-R-02-013

<sup>3</sup> Method 1003.0 in EPA/821-R-02-013

*Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002.

- d) Results must be reported in  $TU_c$ , which is defined as follows:
- (i) For survival endpoints,  $TU_c = 100/NOEC$ .
  - (ii) For all other test endpoints,  $TU_c = 100/IC_{25}$ .
  - (iii)  $IC_{25}$  means “25% inhibition concentration.” The  $IC_{25}$  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).
  - (iv) 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).

### 3. Quality Assurance

- a) The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control.
- (i) For Outfall 001 testing between October – April, the dilution series must include 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5% and 6.25% effluent.
  - (ii) For all Outfall 002 testing, and for Outfall 001 testing between May – September, the dilution series must include the receiving water concentration (RWC), which is the dilution associated with the chronic toxicity trigger, two dilutions above the RWC, and two dilutions below the RWC. The RWCs are:
    - (a) Outfall 001:
      - (i) 63% effluent for May – September
    - (b) Outfall 002:
      - (i) 48% effluent for November – June
      - (ii) 35% effluent for July – October
- b) All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for chronic tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with *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, and individual test protocols.
- c) In addition to those quality assurance measures specified in the methodology, the following quality assurance procedures must be followed:

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- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Control and dilution water must be receiving water or lab water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water must also be used. Receiving water may be used as control and dilution water upon notification of EPA and IDEQ. In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.

#### 4. Reporting

- a) The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity tests with the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs). Results must be reported on the DMRs for the last month of the season in which the samples were taken.
- b) The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in 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. 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; and the results of the monitoring required in Part I.B of this permit, for parameters with a required monitoring frequency of once per month or more frequently.

#### 5. Preparation of initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) workplan:

Prior to initiation of the toxicity testing required by this permit, the permittee must submit to EPA a copy of the permittee's initial investigation TRE workplan. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that chronic toxicity is detected at levels greater than the triggers in Part I.D.6 of this permit, and must include at a minimum:

- a) A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, treatment system efficiency;
- b) 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
- c) If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, who will conduct it (i.e., in-house or other).

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- d) The initial investigation TRE workplan must be sent to the following address:

US EPA Region 10  
Attn: NPDES WET Coordinator  
1200 Sixth Avenue  
Suite 900 OWW-191  
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

6. Accelerated testing

- a) The chronic toxicity triggers are:

(i) Outfall 001

(a) 1.03 TU<sub>c</sub> for October – April

(b) 1.58 TU<sub>c</sub> for May – September

(ii) Outfall 002

(a) 2.06 TU<sub>c</sub> for November – June

(b) 2.84 TU<sub>c</sub> for July – October

- b) If chronic toxicity is detected above the triggers in Part I.D.6.a, the permittee must implement the initial investigation TRE workplan. If implementation of the initial investigation TRE workplan indicates the source of toxicity (for instance, a temporary plant upset), then only one additional test is necessary.

- c) If chronic toxicity is detected above the triggers in Part I.D.6.a in the test required under Part I.D.6.b, above, then the permittee shall 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.

7. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

- a) If chronic toxicity is detected above the triggers in Part I.D.6.a in any of the six additional tests required under Part I.D.6.c, then, in accordance with the permittee's initial investigation TRE workplan 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:

(i) Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;

(ii) Actions the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

(iii) A schedule for these actions.

- b) The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of the overall TRE process described in the EPA acute and chronic TIE manuals EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III).

- c) 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.

#### **E. Surface Water Monitoring**

The permittee must conduct surface water monitoring. Surface water monitoring must start within 90 days after the effective date of the permit and continue for as long as this permit remains in effect. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations must be established at the following locations:
  - a) Fivemile Creek:
    - (i) Upstream of the discharge and downstream of Ninemile Creek.
    - (ii) Downstream of the discharge at a point where the effluent and Fivemile Creek are completely mixed.
  - b) South channel of the Boise River:
    - (i) Upstream of the discharge and downstream of the Phyllis Canal diversion.
    - (ii) Downstream of the discharge and upstream of the confluence of the north and south channels of the Boise River.
  - c) Sampling at the downstream locations is required only at times when the City is discharging from the corresponding outfall.
2. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
3. All ambient samples must be grab samples, except for temperature, which must be monitored continuously.
4. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in Tables 6 and 7 and must achieve minimum levels (MLs) that are equivalent to or less than those listed in *Appendix A: Minimum Levels*. The permittee may request different MDLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.
5. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part II.B., "Quality Assurance Plan".
6. Samples for copper, pH, Dissolved Organic Carbon, conductivity and hardness must be collected on the same day.
7. Submission of SW Monitoring
  - a) Surface water monitoring results must be reported on the monthly DMR.

The permittee must submit all surface water monitoring results for the previous calendar year for all parameters in an annual report to EPA and IDEQ by January 31<sup>st</sup> of the following year and with the application (see Part

V.B of this permit, *Duty to Reapply*). 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), or other real-world coordinate system (e.g., State Plane), 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.

<b>Table 6: Surface Water Monitoring Requirements – Fivemile Creek</b>		
<b>Parameter and Units</b>	<b>Upstream Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Downstream Sampling Frequency</b>
Flow, CFS	1/week	—
BOD <sub>5</sub> , mg/L	1/month	—
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	1/month	—
Ammonia, mg/L	1/quarter	—
Total Phosphorus, µg/L	1/month	1/month
Total Nitrogen, mg/L	1/month	1/month
Chlorophyll a, µg/L	1/month	1/month
Temperature, °C	Continuous	Continuous
pH, standard units	1/month	1/month
Turbidity, NTU	1/month	1/month
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/L	—	1/month
Arsenic, total, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Chromium, all oxidation states, dissolved	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Chromium VI, dissolved, µ	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Conductivity, µmhos/cm	—	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>
Copper, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Dissolved organic carbon, mg/L	—	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>
Lead, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Mercury, total, ng/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Nickel, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Silver, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
Zinc, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	—
1. Quarters are defined as January – March, April through June, July – September, and October – December. Monitoring results for pollutants with a sample frequency of quarterly must be reported on the March, June, September and December DMRs.		

<b>Table 7: Surface Water Monitoring Requirements – Boise River</b>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Upstream Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Downstream Sampling Frequency</b>
BOD <sub>5</sub> , mg/L	1/month	—
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	Continuous <sup>1</sup>	Continuous <sup>1</sup>
Dissolved Oxygen, % sat.	Continuous <sup>1</sup>	Continuous <sup>1</sup>
Ammonia, mg/L	1/quarter	—

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<b>Table 7: Surface Water Monitoring Requirements – Boise River</b>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Upstream Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Downstream Sampling Frequency</b>
Total Phosphorus, µg/L	1/month	1/month
Total Nitrogen, mg/L	1/month	1/month
Chlorophyll a, µg/L	1/month	1/month
Temperature, °C	Continuous	Continuous
pH, standard units	1/week	1/week
Turbidity, NTU	1/week	1/week
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/L	—	1/month
Arsenic, total, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	—
Conductivity, µmhos/cm	—	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>
Copper, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	—
Dissolved organic carbon, mg/L	—	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>
Lead, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	—
Mercury, total, ng/L	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	—
Nickel, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	—
Zinc, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	—
Notes:		
1. Continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen is required for the final full calendar year of the effective period of the permit.		
2. Quarters are defined as January – March, April through June, July – September, and October – December. Monitoring results for pollutants with a sample frequency of quarterly must be reported on the March, June, September and December DMRs.		

#### **F. Methylmercury Requirements – Mercury Minimization Plan**

The permittee must develop and implement a mercury minimization plan that identifies potential sources of mercury and the measures to reduce or eliminate mercury loading. Written notice must be submitted to the EPA and the IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. Any existing mercury minimization plan may be modified for compliance with this section. The mercury minimization plan must include the following:

1. A Program Plan which includes the City's commitments for:
  - a) Identification of potential sources of mercury that contribute to discharge concentrations;
  - b) Reasonable, cost-effective activities to reduce or eliminate mercury loadings from identified sources;
  - c) Tracking mercury source reduction implementation and mercury source monitoring;
  - d) Monthly monitoring of POTW effluent;
  - e) Twice per year monitoring of POTW influent;
  - f) Resources and staffing.

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2. Implementation of cost-effective control measures for direct and indirect contributors, and
3. An annual status report submitted to the US EPA, 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;
  - d) Proposed adjustments to the Program Plan based on findings from the previous year.
  - e) The first annual report is due one year after the effective date of the final permit. Subsequent annual reports are due annually thereafter.

#### **G. Methylmercury Requirements – Fish Tissue Sampling**

1. Applicability: The Permittee may satisfy the requirements of the Methylmercury Fish Tissue Monitoring program by arranging to participate in a cooperative effort with other NPDES permitted facilities or by developing and submitting an individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan to the EPA and IDEQ
  - a) Cooperative Fish Tissue Monitoring: The objective of the cooperative fish tissue monitoring is to collect reliable and more strategically located methylmercury fish tissue data, within a specific geographic area, to determine if fish tissue concentrations of methylmercury are compliant with Idaho's methylmercury 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:
    - (i) Participation: Arrange to participate in a cooperative effort with other NPDES permitted facilities discharging to the Lower Boise River or to tributaries of the Lower Boise River. For more information, contact the City of Boise Public Works Department.
    - (ii) Express interest in participating in the cooperative effort, in writing, to the City of Boise Public Works Department within one (1) year of the effective date of the Permit. The City of Boise is required to identify all participants (e.g., NPDES permitted facilities) funding the fish tissue monitoring program to the EPA. The USGS Monitoring Plan for Mercury in Fish Tissue (Monitoring Plan) must be updated each time a municipality or industrial facility joins the cooperative monitoring program, and the City of Boise must provide notice to the EPA and IDEQ each time each time a new NPDES permitted facility becomes part of the cooperative monitoring program.
    - (iii) Follow the USGS Monitoring Plan, developed for the City of Boise and previously approved by the EPA and IDEQ, for the location and number of monitoring stations. Additional NPDES permitted facilities

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joining this effort can merge with the existing approved sampling schedule. One sample taken at each of the stations on the schedule in the Monitoring Plan will satisfy the monitoring requirements of any individual NPDES permitted facility involved in the cooperative effort.

- (iv) All participating NPDES permitted facilities must be named on the required report submitted to the EPA, the IDEQ and the Idaho Fish Consumption Advisory Board, as outlined in the City of Boise NPDES Permit, ID0023981.
- b) Individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan: The objective of an individual facility's Methylmercury Monitoring Plan is to measure the NPDES discharger's compliance with Idaho's methylmercury fish tissue criterion. A permitted facility may develop and submit an individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan in lieu of joining the cooperative effort described in 1.a. above. The requirements for the individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan are as follows:
  - (i) Participation: Develop and submit a Methylmercury Fish Tissue Monitoring Plan to the Director of the EPA Region 10 Office of Water and Watersheds and to IDEQ for review and approval within one (1) year of the effective date of the Permit. A failure to obtain approval of the Methylmercury Fish Tissue Monitoring Plan from the IDEQ or the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds does not relieve the Permittee of the fish tissue monitoring requirements of this Permit.
  - (ii) Plan Requirements: At a minimum the plan must include the following elements:
    - (a) Monitoring stations where fish tissue samples will be collected: At least one monitoring station must be located in the Boise River upstream from the discharge and at least one monitoring station must be located in the Boise River downstream from the discharge;
    - (b) Name, address of organization collecting and analyzing fish tissue samples. The organization must have experience in the collection and analysis of methylmercury fish tissue samples.
    - (c) Develop a sampling plan that specifies sample target species, sample number and size, timing of sample collection, and all essential fish collection, handling, and shipping information for field sampling teams collecting fish. The plan must include a project description, detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for fish collection, and instructions for completing field forms and labels and for shipping fish samples. Protocols must be consistent with Chapter 4 of *Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria* (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2005).

- (d) Identify all protocols related to sample preparation methods and analytical methods to be used on samples.
- (e) Identify data quality goals for all sample collection and handling activities and describe the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) techniques employed by field teams to support those goals.
- (iii) **Sample Frequency:** Initial sampling must occur within two (2) years of the effective date of the Permit. Following the initial sampling event, monitoring must occur at least once every 2 years. After three (3) sampling cycles, locations should be sampled once every 5 years. Sample sites will be determined in consultation with IDEQ.
- (iv) **Water Column Mercury Sampling:** At each sample location where fish are collected a surface water sample must be collected and analyzed for total mercury using an analytical method which achieves a ML of 0.5 ng/L (0.0005 µg/L) or lower. EPA Guidance recommends Methods 1631E or 245.7 for analyzing mercury in water. This water column mercury sampling is required in addition to the receiving water mercury monitoring required in Part I.E of this Permit.
- (v) **Reporting Requirements:** The Permittee must submit a report which lists the name, address and phone number of the entity collecting and analyzing samples; sample locations; target species used; sample size; time samples were collected; analytical methods used; results, and any other information relevant to the monitoring program. The Permittee must submit the report to the EPA, the IDEQ and the Idaho Fish Consumption Advisory Board by March 31st of the year following sampling.
- (vi) **Revisions to the Methylmercury Monitoring Plan:** Any revisions to the Methylmercury Monitoring Plan must be approved by the IDEQ and the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds.

## II. Special Conditions

### A. Operation and Maintenance Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Section IV.E. of this permit (Proper Operation and Maintenance), by 90 days after the effective date of this permit, the permittee must provide written notice to EPA and IDEQ that an operations and maintenance plan for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The plan shall be retained on site and made available on request to EPA and IDEQ. Any changes occurring in the operation of the plant shall be reflected within the Operation and Maintenance plan.

**B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)**

The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:
  - a) Details on the number of samples, 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, 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 amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
5. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA and/or IDEQ upon request.

**C. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan**

1. The permittee must develop and implement an overflow emergency response and public notification plan that identifies measures to protect public health from overflows that may endanger health and unanticipated bypasses or upsets that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit. At a minimum the plan must include mechanisms to:
  - a) 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 limitation in the permit;

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- b) Ensure appropriate responses including assurance that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response;
  - c) Ensure immediate notification to the public, health agencies, and other affected public entities (including public water systems). The overflow response plan must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;
  - d) Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the plan and are appropriately trained; and
  - e) Provide emergency operations.
2. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. Any existing emergency response and public notification plan may be modified for compliance with this section.

#### **D. Industrial Waste Management**

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(j)(1), the Permittee must develop and maintain a master list of the industrial users introducing pollutants to the POTW. This list must identify which industrial users are significant industrial users (SIUs), including which are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards (see 40 CFR 405-471) and specify which Standards are applicable to each industrial user, and which industrial users are subject to local standards that are more stringent than the categorical Pretreatment Standards. The list must also identify the industrial users that are subject only to local requirements. The Permittee must submit this list, along with a summary description of the sources and information gathering methods used to develop this list, to EPA within 180 days following the effective date of the NPDES permit. For the purposes of this list development, the term SIU means:
  - a) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and
  - b) Any other industrial user that:
    - (i) 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);
    - (ii) contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
    - (iii) is designated as such by EPA or the Permittee on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violation any Pretreatment Standard or requirement in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6).

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2. The Permittee must not authorize the introduction 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.
3. The Permittee must not authorize, under any circumstances, the introduction of the following pollutants to the POTW from any source of nondomestic discharge:
  - a) Any pollutant which may cause Pass Through or Interference;
  - b) 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° Celsius (140° Fahrenheit) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR Section 261.21;
  - c) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, 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;
  - d) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, or other interference with the operation of the POTW;
  - e) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD<sub>5</sub>), released in an indirect discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with any treatment process at the POTW;
  - f) 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° Celsius (104° Fahrenheit) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
  - g) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through at the POTW;
  - h) 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;
  - i) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW
  - j) Any specific pollutant which exceeds a local limitation established by the Permittee in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Section 403.5(c) and (d).
4. The EPA is the Approval Authority. The mailing address for all reporting and notifications to the Approval Authority is U.S. EPA Region 10, 1200 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue Suite 900, OWW-191, Seattle WA 98101 (Attn: Pretreatment Coordinator).

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### III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

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

Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

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 Part I.B. of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

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

#### B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

During the period between the effective date of the permit and six months from the effective date, the permittee must either submit monitoring data and other reports in paper form, or must report electronically using NetDMR, a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs and other required reports via a secure internet connection.

After the first six months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR.

The specific requirements regarding the submittal of data and reports in paper form and the use of NetDMR are described below.

1. Paper Copy Submissions: Monitoring data must be submitted using the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent and must be postmarked by the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Part V.E. of this permit (“Signatory Requirements”). The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, with copies to IDEQ at the following addresses:

US EPA Region 10  
Attn: ICIS Data Entry Team  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900  
OCE-101  
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

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Idaho Department of Environmental Quality  
Boise Regional Office  
1445 N. Orchard St.  
Boise, Idaho 83706

2. **Electronic Copy Submissions:** All required monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 20th day of the month following the end of the reporting period. All reports required under this permit must be submitted to EPA as a legible electronic attachment to the DMR. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E. of the draft permit (“Signatory Requirements”). Once a permittee begins submitting reports using NetDMR, it will no longer be required to submit paper copies of DMRs or other reports to EPA and IDEQ.
  - a) The permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from US EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from: [www.epa.gov/netdmr](http://www.epa.gov/netdmr)

### **C. Monitoring Procedures**

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

### **D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee**

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

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

### **E. Records Contents**

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling 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 such analyses.

### **F. Retention of Records**

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for

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continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of EPA or IDEQ at any time.

#### **G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting**

1. The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
  - a) any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
  - b) any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.F., “Bypass of Treatment Facilities”);
  - c) any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.G., “Upset Conditions”); or
  - d) any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for applicable pollutants identified by Part I.B.2.
  - e) 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:
    - (i) an overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
    - (ii) 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 privately owned sewer or building lateral) that does not reach waters of the United States.
2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:
  - a) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
  - b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
  - c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
  - d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
  - e) if the noncompliance involves an overflow, the written submission must contain:
    - (i) The location of the overflow;
    - (ii) The receiving water (if there is one);

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- (iii) An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
  - (iv) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);
  - (v) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
  - (vi) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
  - (vii) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
  - (viii) An estimate of the number of persons who came into contact with wastewater from the overflow; and
  - (ix) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.
3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.
  4. Reports must be submitted to the addresses in Part III.B (“Reporting of Monitoring Results”).

#### **H. Other Noncompliance Reporting**

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part III.B (“Reporting of Monitoring Results”) are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part III.G.2 of this permit (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).

#### **I. Public Notification**

The permittee must immediately notify the public, health agencies and other affected entities (e.g., public water systems) of any overflow which the permittee owns or has operational control; or any unanticipated bypass or upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit in accordance with the notification procedures developed in accordance with Part II.G.

#### **J. Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants**

The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and IDEQ 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 Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

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3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:
  - a) The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the POTW, and
  - b) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
4. The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds at the following address:

US EPA Region 10  
Attn: NPDES Permits Unit Manager  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900  
OWW-191  
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

#### **K. Compliance Schedules**

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

### **IV. Compliance Responsibilities**

#### **A. Duty to Comply**

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

#### **B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions**

1. **Civil and Administrative Penalties.** Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$37,500 per day for each violation).
2. **Administrative Penalties.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to

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exceed \$37,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$187,500).

3. Criminal Penalties:

- a) Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.
- b) Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- c) Knowing Endangerment. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- d) False Statements. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a

fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

**C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense**

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

**D. Duty to Mitigate**

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

**E. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also 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.

**F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities**

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.
2. Notice.
  - a) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
  - b) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part III.G (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).
3. Prohibition of bypass.

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- a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:
- (i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
  - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this Part.
- b) The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

#### **G. Upset Conditions**

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the permittee meets the requirements of paragraph 2 of this Part. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part III.G, "Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting;" and
  - d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.D, "Duty to Mitigate."
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

#### **H. Toxic Pollutants**

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the

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

### **I. Planned Changes**

The permittee must give written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part III.J.4. and IDEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

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

### **J. Anticipated Noncompliance**

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

### **K. Reopener**

This permit may be reopened to include any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the Act. The Director 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.

## **V. General Provisions**

### **A. Permit Actions**

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

### **B. Duty to Reapply**

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

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permittee must submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

### **C. Duty to Provide Information**

The permittee must furnish to EPA and IDEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that EPA or IDEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to EPA or IDEQ, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

### **D. Other Information**

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

### **E. Signatory Requirements**

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

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
  - a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
  - b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
  - c) For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA or IDEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
  - b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
  - c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.E.2 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 Part V.E.2. must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and

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Enforcement and IDEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

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

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

#### **F. Availability of Reports**

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

#### **G. Inspection and Entry**

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

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

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## H. Property Rights

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

## I. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part III.J.4. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).

## J. 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 Act.

## VI. Definitions

1. "Act" means the Clean Water Act.
2. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
3. "Average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
4. "Average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.
5. "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
6. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
7. "Composite" - see "24-hour composite".
8. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for

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purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

9. “Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement” means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
10. “Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds” means the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
11. “DMR” means discharge monitoring report.
12. “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
13. “Geometric Mean” means the  $n^{\text{th}}$  root of a product of  $n$  factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
14. “Grab” sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
15. “IDEQ” means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
16. “Inhibition concentration”, IC, is 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).
17. “Indirect Discharge” means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act.
18. “Interference” is defined in 40 CFR 403.3.
19. “Maximum daily discharge limitation” means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”
20. “Method Detection Limit (MDL)” means 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.
21. “Minimum Level (ML)” means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes and processing steps have been followed.
22. “NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits . . . under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.

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23. “Pass Through” means 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).
24. “QA/QC” means quality assurance/quality control.
25. “Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
26. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
27. “Significant Industrial User” means all industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and any other industrial user 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 wastestream 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 the Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)). Upon a finding that an industrial user meeting above the criteria has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority (as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a)) may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.
28. “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
29. “24-hour composite” sample means 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.

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## 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 EPA.

#### **CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS**

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	10 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 (max. 7-day avg.)	0.2° C
pH	N/A

#### **NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS**

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
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 SO <sub>4</sub> )	0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO <sub>3</sub> )	2 mg/L

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified</b>
Total dissolved solids	20 mg/L
Total Hardness	200 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
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
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	2.5

### **PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified</b>
<b>METALS, CYANIDE &amp; TOTAL PHENOLS</b>	
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)	0.25
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)	0.5
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

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified</b>
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
<b>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</b>	
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
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

**Appendix A**

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified</b>
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
<b>BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</b>	
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
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

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified</b>
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

**Appendix A**

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified</b>
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	1.0
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
<b>DIOXIN</b>	
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	5 pg/L
<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs</b>	
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
Chlorpyrifos (2921-88-2)	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

**Appendix A**

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Minimum Level (ML) <math>\mu\text{g/L}</math> unless specified</b>
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