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",

Star Sewer and Water District
11551 West Tempe Lane
Star, Idaho 83669

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

Outfall	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
001	Lawrence-Kennedy Canal	43° 41' 13"	116° 29' 51"

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

This Permit shall become effective May 1, 2015

This Permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, April 30, 2020

The Permittee shall reapply for a Permit reissuance on or before November 2, 2019, 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 26th day of March 2015

Daniel D. Opalski, Director
Office of Water and Watersheds

Schedule of Submissions

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

Item	Due Date
1. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	DMRs are due monthly to EPA and IDEQ on or before the 20th of the following month. (See Part III.B for instructions on submitting DMRs).
2. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The Permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the QAP has been developed and implemented within 180 days of the effective date of the Permit (Part II.B). The QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
3. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	The Permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the O&M Plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days of the effective date of the Permit (Part II.A). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
4. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) Report	The Permittee must submit the results of the toxicity testing with the next Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) after receiving the results of the test and with the next Permit application. The first quarterly test must be run within the April –June quarter of 2016, and on a schedule of rotating quarters each year thereafter.
5. NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the Permit (Part V.B).
6. Surface Water Monitoring Report	Surface water monitoring results must be submitted to EPA with the next DMR after receiving the results. An annual report must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with all surface water monitoring results for the previous calendar year for all parameters by January 31st of the following year (Part I.E).

7. Continuous Temperature Monitoring Report	The Permittee must generate (export) an Excel text or electronic ASCII text file containing the raw continuous temperature monitoring data. The file must be submitted annually to EPA and IDEQ with all temperature recordings for the previous calendar year, along with the placement logs, by January 31st of the following year (Part I.B.4).
8. Compliance Schedules	Written notice of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports pertaining to, the interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule in this Permit must be submitted on each compliance schedule task deliverable date (Parts I.C and III.K).
9. 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 (Parts I.9.5 and III.G).
10. Industrial Waste Management – List of Industrial Users and Development of Municipal Code	The Permittee must develop and maintain a master list of the industrial users introducing pollutants to the POTW. 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. The Permittee must also develop a legally enforceable municipal code to authorize or enable the POTW to apply and enforce the requirements of sections 307 (b) and (c) and 402(b)(8) and (9) of the Clean Water Act. The draft legal authority must be submitted to EPA for review and comment, to ensure that it complies with the minimum requirements of 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1), within 180 days of the effective date of the Permit (Part II.D).

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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 the outfalls specified herein to the Lawrence-Kennedy (LK) Canal, within the limitations 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 from Outfall 001 as specified in Table 1, below. All figures represent maximum effluent limitations unless otherwise indicated. The Permittee must comply with the effluent limitations in Table 1 at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this Permit.

2. Table 1, below, presents the proposed average monthly, average weekly, maximum daily and instantaneous maximum effluent limitations and the monitoring requirements of this Permit.

3. Continuous temperature monitoring of the influent and effluent must begin within one (1) year of the effective date of this Permit. Temperature data must be recorded using micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors. Set the recording device to record at a minimum of thirty (30) minute intervals for influent and one (1) hour intervals for effluent. Report the following influent and effluent temperature monitoring data on the DMR: monthly instantaneous maximum, maximum daily average, seven-day running average of the daily instantaneous maximum.

4. The Permittee must 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 and EPA by January 31st for the previous monitoring year along with the placement logs. 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.

Table 1. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for the Star Wastewater Treatment Plant

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001							
	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Instantaneous Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	--	--	Influent and Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	463 lbs/day	694 lbs/day	--	--			Calculated[1]
	≥85% removal	--	--	--	--	1/month	Calculated[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	--	--	Influent and Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	463 lbs/day	694 lbs/day	--	--			Calculated[1]
	≥85% removal	--	--	--	--	1/month	Calculated[2]
E. coli Bacteria	126/100 ml[3]	--	--	406/100 ml[4]	Effluent	5/month	Grab
Total Ammonia as N Interim Limits	5.4 mg/L[7]	--	24 mg/L [4,7]	--	Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	83 lbs/day[7]	--	370 lbs/day[4,7]	--			Calculated[1]
Total Ammonia as N Final Limits	4.1 mg/L[7]	--	18.2 mg/L[4,7]	--	Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	63 lbs/day[7]	--	281 lbs/day[4,7]	--			Calculated[1]
Total Residual Chlorine Interim Limits (Applicable May 1, 2016 – Oct. 31, 2016)	0.5 mg/L	0.75 mg/L[4]	--	--	Effluent	2/week	Grab
	7.7 lbs/day[7]	11.6 lbs/day[4,7]		--			Calculated[1]
Total Residual Chlorine Final Limits (Applicable Nov. 1, 2016)	10 µg/L[5,7]	--	20 µg/L[4,5,7]	--	Effluent	2/week	Grab
	0.15 lbs/day[7]	--	0.32 lbs/day[4,7]	--			Calculated[1]
pH, std. units	Not less than 6.5 or greater than 9.0 at all times				Effluent	1/week	Grab

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001							
	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Instantaneous Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phosphorus (as P) Interim Limits for May-September	4.5 mg/L[7]	9 mg/L[7]	--	--	Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	69 lbs/day[7]	140 lbs/day[7]	--	--			Calculated[1]
Total Phosphorus (as P) Final Limits for May-September	70 µg/L[7]	141 µg/L[7]	--	--	Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	1.1 lbs/day[7]	2.2 lbs/day[7]	--	--			Calculated[1]
Report Parameters							
Flow, mgd	Report				Effluent	Continuous	Recording
Temperature, °C	Report				Influent and Effluent	Continuous	Recording
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	Report only during first year of permit, limits apply beginning May 1, 2016.				Effluent	2/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus (as P) for October-April	Report				Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
Mercury, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Arsenic, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Cadmium, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Chromium, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001							
	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Instantaneous Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Copper, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Lead, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Nickel, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Selenium, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Silver, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Zinc, Total Recoverable; mg/L	Report				Effluent	1/every 6 months; in June and December[6]	24-hour composite
Methylmercury (fish tissue monitoring); mg/kg	See Part I.F				Boise River locations determined in consultation with IDEQ	See Part I.F	See Part I.F
Oil and Grease (on NPDES Form 2A Part B6)[8]	Report on permit application				Effluent	3/4.5 years: once each in years 2,3,and 4	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen (on NPDES Form 2A Part B6)[8]	Report on permit application				Effluent	3/4.5 years once each in years 2,3,and 4	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (on NPDES Form 2A Part B6)	Report on permit application				Effluent	3/4.5 years once each in years 2,3,and 4	24-hour composite
Nitrate-Nitrite (on NPDES Form 2A Part B6)	Report on permit application				Effluent	3/4.5 years once each in years 2,3,and 4	24-hour composite

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001							
	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Instantaneous Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (on NPDES Form 2A Part B6)	Report on permit application				Effluent	3/ 4.5 years: once each in years 2,3,and 4	24-hour composite
NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing – Part D[9] (excluding the metals required more frequently above).	Report				Effluent	once each in years 2,3, and 4	24-hour composite
NPDES Application Form 2A Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)Testing – Part E	Report				Effluent	Quarterly; Rotating[10]	24-hour composite

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001

Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Instantaneous Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type

1. Loading (mass based limits in lbs/day) is calculated by multiplying the concentration (mg/L) × the corresponding flow (mgd) for the day of sampling × 8.34 (unit conversion factor). For more information on calculating, averaging, and reporting loads and concentrations see the *NPDES Self-Monitoring System User Guide* (EPA 833-B-85-100, March 1985).

2. 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. [(average monthly influent concentration – average monthly effluent concentration) ÷ average monthly influent concentration) × 100]. Influent and effluent samples must be taken approximately over the same time 24- hour period.

3. The average monthly *E. coli* bacteria counts must not exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 ml based on a minimum of five samples taken every 3-7 days within a calendar month. See Part VI of this Permit for the definition of geometric mean.

4. The Permittee must report to EPA, within 24 hours, any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum limit. See Parts I.B.2 and III.G of this Permit.

5. The calculated water-quality based effluent limits for total residual chlorine (TRC) are not quantifiable using EPA approved analytical methods. EPA will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for total residual chlorine (ML for final TRC limits). The Permittee will be in compliance with the final TRC limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily concentration limits are less than 50 µg/L and both the average monthly and maximum daily mass discharge limits are less than 0.77 lbs/day, respectively.

6. The Permittee must report the results of sampling for these parameters on the June and December Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

7. These effluent limits are subject to a compliance schedule. See I.C.

8. Except for Dissolved Oxygen and Oil and Grease, which must be grab samples, the parameters included in NPDES Application Form 2A Part B6 that require monitoring will be 24-hour composite samples.

9. See NPDES Permit Application Form 2A, Part D for the list of pollutants to be included in this testing. The Permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical test methods in accordance with Part I.B.5 of this Permit.

10. Quarters are defined as January - March, April - June, July - September, and October - December. To account for seasonal variability effluent quality while conducting WET testing, annual testing shall be done on a rotating quarterly schedule. See Part I.D for WET testing requirements.

5. The Permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily or instantaneous maximum limits for the following pollutants: *E. coli*, Total Ammonia as N, and TRC. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See Parts III.B and III.H).

6. The Permittee must not discharge any floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing nuisance or objectionable conditions.

7. The Permittee must collect influent samples prior to the first treatment unit and collect effluent samples after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving water. The samples must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" must be reported on the DMR.

8. Minimum Levels. For all effluent monitoring, the Permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method which meets the following criteria:

   a. For parameters with an effluent limit: The analytical method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Table 1.

   b. For parameters without an effluent limit:

      (i.) The Permittee must use an analytical method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant in the effluent sample, or

      (ii.) The Permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in Attachment A "Minimum Levels"; and,

      (iii.) The Permittee may request a different ML from the EPA. The request must be in writing to the EPA Region 10 NPDES Permits Unit Manager and must be approved by EPA in writing before the alternative ML will apply to the Permittee.

   See also Part III.C. "Monitoring Procedures" and Attachment A, "Minimum Levels" for a table of ML values.

9. For purposes of reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for a single sample, if a value is less than the minimum detection limit (MDL), the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}".

10. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero (0) may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}". If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the Permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.

C. Schedules of Compliance for TRC, Total Ammonia as N, and Total Phosphorus

The Permittee must comply with all effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in Part I.B. of this Permit immediately upon the effective date of this Permit, with the exception of the interim effluent limits for TRC and the final effluent limits for TRC, total ammonia as N, and total phosphorus.

1. The Permittee must achieve compliance with the final TRC effluent limitations of Part I.B (Table 1), by November 1, 2016. The Permittee must also achieve compliance with the final total ammonia as N and total phosphorus effluent limitations of Part I.B (Table 1) by April 1, 2025.

2. While the schedules of compliance are in effect, the Permittee must comply with the following interim requirements:

   a) The Permittee must achieve compliance with the interim effluent limitations of Part I.B (Table 1) for TRC by May 1, 2016.

   b) The Permittee must achieve compliance with the interim effluent limitations for total ammonia as N and total phosphorus in Part I.B (Table 1) of this Permit immediately upon the effective date; and,

   c) Until compliance with the final TRC, total ammonia as N, and total phosphorus effluent limitations are achieved, at a minimum, the Permittee must complete the tasks and reports listed in the table below, as required under the schedules of compliance.

Table 2. Tasks Required Under the Schedules of Compliance for Chlorine, Ammonia, and Total Phosphorus

Tasks Required Under the Schedules of Compliance		
Task No.	Completion Date	Task Activity
		Tasks to Achieve Final TRC Effluent Limits
1	October 31, 2015	Disinfection System Design and Planning Phase. The Permittee must complete preliminary and final engineering designs to comply with the final TRC effluent limits. The design documents must be submitted to and approved by IDEQ. Deliverables: • Permittee must submit certified written notice to the EPA that the final design has been completed and submitted to IDEQ for approval. [See Certification language at Part I.9.4 of this Permit.] • Permittee must inform the EPA when IDEQ approval of the final design is received.
2	January 31, 2016	Disinfection System Construction Phase: The Permittee must complete construction of the disinfection system upgrades in order to meet the interim TRC effluent limitations. Deliverables: • Permittee must provide certified written notice of the completion of disinfection system construction to the EPA.
3	May 1, 2016	Disinfection System Commissioning: The Permittee must complete commissioning of the disinfection system upgrades in order to meet the interim TRC effluent limitations. • Permittee must achieve compliance with the interim TRC effluent limitations and must send certified written notice of compliance to the EPA.
4	November 1, 2016	Disinfection Process Optimization and Compliance Phase: The Permittee will optimize the disinfection process to achieve compliance with final chlorine limits. Deliverable: • Permittee must achieve compliance with the final TRC effluent limitations and send certified written notice of compliance to the EPA.

Tasks Required Under the Schedules of Compliance		
Task No.	Completion Date	Task Activity
		Tasks to Achieve Final Ammonia and Total Phosphorus Limits
5	May 1, 2017	Ammonia and Total Phosphorus Facility Upgrade Early Design/Planning Phase: The Permittee must complete a comprehensive facility plan to comply with the final effluent limitations for total ammonia as N and total phosphorus. Deliverables: • Permittee must provide certified written notice to the EPA that the facility upgrade plan has been completed and submitted to IDEQ for approval. • Permittee must inform the EPA when IDEQ approval of the facility upgrade plan is received.
6	May 1, 2020	Funding Phase: The Permittee must acquire funds to complete the facility upgrades necessary to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia and total phosphorus. Deliverables: • Permittee must provide a certified written progress report to the EPA on the status of funding for the facility upgrades by December 31st each year, including any necessary alternatives (See Part I.C.3 below). • Permittee must provide certified written notice to the EPA that the funding necessary to finance the facility upgrade is in place by May 1, 2020.
7	May 1, 2020	Final Facility Design Phase: The Permittee will have completed the detailed design for the upgraded facility to meet the final total ammonia as N and total phosphorus limitations. Deliverables: • Permittee must provide a certified written progress report to the EPA on the status of design work for the facility upgrades by December 31st each year (See Part I.C.3 below). • Permittee must provide certified written notice to the EPA that the final design report has been completed and submitted to IDEQ for approval. • Permittee must inform the EPA when IDEQ approval of the final facility design is received.

Tasks Required Under the Schedules of Compliance		
Task No.	Completion Date	Task Activity
8	May 1, 2024	Final Facility Construction Phase: The Permittee will select a construction contractor, acquire the necessary equipment and complete the construction for the upgraded facility to meet the final total ammonia as N and total phosphorus limitations. Deliverables: • Permittee must provide a certified written progress report to the EPA on construction activity by December 31, 2020, and each year thereafter, until final upgrade construction is complete (See Part I.C.3 below). • Permittee must provide certified written notice to the EPA that the facility construction has been completed.
9	April 1, 2025	Process Optimization and Compliance with Final Ammonia and Total Phosphorus Effluent Limitations Deliverable: • Permittee must achieve compliance with the final ammonia and TP effluent limitations no later than April 1, 2025, and must submit certified written notice of compliance to the EPA.

3. The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining overall progress made towards reaching the final compliance dates for the total residual chlorine, total ammonia as N and total phosphorus effluent limitations. The annual report of progress must be submitted to the EPA and the IDEQ by December 31st of each year. The first report is due on December 31, 2015, and annually thereafter, until compliance with the final TRC, Total Ammonia as N, and Total Phosphorus effluent limitations is achieved. See also Part III.K. At a minimum, the written notice must include the following, in addition to the reporting required in the table above:

   a) An assessment of the previous year's TRC, ammonia, and total phosphorus effluent data and comparison to the final effluent limitations in the Permit;

   b) A report on progress made towards meeting the final effluent limitations, including the applicable deliverable required under Part I.C.2, above;

   c) 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; and,

d) Further actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year.

D. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements

The Permittee must conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from Outfall 001. Testing must be conducted in accordance with Paragraphs 1 through 4, below.

1.

(a) Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent. In addition, a split of each effluent sample collected for toxicity testing must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters, with effluent limits and a required monitoring frequency of monthly or more frequently, as required in Part I.B above. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the effluent monitoring required in Part I.B, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.B as well.

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 effluent sampling required in Part I.B, the analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.B as well. A split of the first discrete effluent sample collected for the 24-hour composite sample cannot be used to satisfy the required grab sampling in Part I.B.

2. Chronic Test Species and Methods

a) For Outfall 001, chronic whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing must be conducted annually while the Permit remains in effect. Annual testing shall be conducted on a rotating quarterly schedule, so that each annual test is conducted during a different quarter than the previous year's test. After four years of annual testing (one test per year, each during a different quarter), the cycle is repeated. There will be a delay in the commencement of WET testing while the Permittee installs the dechlorination system. Therefore, for the purposes of WET testing, the annual schedule is set in the table below.

Table 3. Rotating Quarterly Schedule for WET Testing

WET Test Number	1	2	3	4	5
Quarter in which testing is conducted	April-June 2016	July-September 2017	October-December 2018	January-March 2019	April-June 2020

b) The Permittee must conduct the following two chronic toxicity tests on each sample, using the following species and protocols in the table below:

Table 4. WET Chronic Testing Species and Protocols

Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Tests	Species	Method
Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test (method 1000.0)	*Pimephales promelas*	EPA-821-R-02-013
Daphnid survival and reproduction test (method 1002.0)	*Ceriodaphnia dubia*	EPA-821-R-02-013

c) The presence of chronic toxicity must be determined as specified in *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.

d) Results must be reported in chronic toxic units (TU_c), which is defined as follows:

(i) For survival endpoints, $TU_c = 100/NOEC$

(ii) For all other test endpoints, $TUc = 100/IC_{25}$

(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

The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control. The test concentrations shall be 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% effluent. In addition, the toxicity testing must include an

effluent sample at 91% dilution (the receiving water concentration at the end of the chronic mixing zone).

a) 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.

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

(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 does 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) Each year, results of WET testing must be reported with the December DMR. All WET test results must also be submitted with the next Permit application.

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.

E. Surface Water Monitoring

The Permittee must conduct surface water monitoring of the conditions of the Lawrence-Kennedy Canal. Surface water monitoring must begin by May 15, 2015 and continue monthly for one (1) year for certain parameters, and monthly for the entire Permit cycle for other parameters, in order to have a sufficient number of samples of the receiving water with which to inform the next Permit. Flow and temperature monitoring must be continuous and electronically recorded, and must also begin by May 15, 2015. The surface water monitoring program must meet the following requirements:

1. One (1) monitoring station must be established in the Lawrence-Kennedy (LK) Canal at the following location:

   Upstream of the influence of the facility's discharge

2. The Permittee must seek approval of this surface water monitoring station from IDEQ and the canal owner. However, failure to obtain approval for the required surface water monitoring station does not relieve the Permittee of the surface water monitoring requirements of this Permit.

3. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in the table below. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.

4. The flow rate must be measured as near as practicable to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.

5. If not required to be continuous recordings, all ambient (receiving water) samples must be grab samples.

6. Surface water samples of mercury, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc must be analyzed for total recoverable metal.

7. For all surface water monitoring, the Permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods. See Part I.B.8.

8. 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."

9. Submission of Surface Water Monitoring Data

   a) Surface water monitoring results must be reported on the monthly DMR.

   b) 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 31st of the following year and with the next Permit application as a spreadsheet or text-format electronic file (See Part V.B). The submitted results 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.

Table 5. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Upstream Sampling Frequency
Flow	mgd	Continuous
Temperature	°C	Continuous
TSS	mg/L	Monthly for first 12 months
pH	standard units	Monthly for first 12 months
Total Ammonia as N	mg/L	Monthly
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	Monthly
Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/L	Monthly for first 12 months
Total Recoverable Mercury	µg/L	1/ every 6 months; in June and December
Total Recoverable Copper	µg/L	1/ every 6 months; in June and December
Total Recoverable Lead	µg/L	1/ every 6 months; in June and December
Total Recoverable Nickel	µg/L	1/ every 6 months; in June and December
Total Recoverable Zinc	µg/L	1/ every 6 months; in June and December

F. Methylmercury Requirements – Fish Tissue Sampling

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 Permittees or by developing and submitting an individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan to the EPA and IDEQ.

1. 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:

(a) 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.

(b) Express interest in participating in the cooperative effort, in writing, to the City of Boise Public Works Department prior to May 1, 2016 (i.e. one (1) year from the effective date of the Permit). The City of Boise is required to identify all NPDES permitted facilities (e.g., municipalities, or industries) funding the fish tissue monitoring program to the EPA. The USGS *Monitoring Plan for Mercury in Fish Tissue*[1] (Monitoring Plan) must be updated each time an NPDES permitted 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.

(c) 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 facilities 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 facility involved in the cooperative effort.

(d) All participating entities 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, ID-002398-1.

2. 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. An NPDES 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:

(a) 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

[1] USGS – Mebane, C.A., and MacCoy, D.E. 2013. Monitoring plan for mercury in fish tissue and water from the Boise River, Snake River, and Brownlee Reservoir, Idaho and Oregon. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2013-1068

Watersheds does not relieve the Permittee of the fish tissue monitoring requirements of this Permit.

(b) Plan Requirements: At a minimum the plan must include the following elements:

(i) 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;

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 the Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2005).

(iv) Identify all protocols related to sample preparation methods and analytical methods to be used on samples.

(v) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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), it is required that within 180 days after the effective date of this Permit, the Permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that an updated Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented. The O&M Plan shall be retained on site and made available on request to EPA and IDEQ. Any changes occurring in the operation of the discharge facility shall be reflected within the O&M 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 180 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; and the

d) Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used, 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;

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) by identifying the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;

d) Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the Plan, are appropriately trained; and,

e) Provide for 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. 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.

2. 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 sixty (60) degrees Celsius (140 degrees 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 discharges with a pH of lower than 5.0 s.u., unless the treatment facilities are specifically designed to accommodate such 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), released in a 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 forty (40) degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;

g) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable 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; and,

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).

3. 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), 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.

4. 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 blow down 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 of any Pretreatment Standard or requirement in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6).

5. 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.

6. 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 6th Avenue Suite 900, OWW-130, Seattle WA 98101 (Attn: Pretreatment Coordinator).

7. At such time as a specific pretreatment limitation becomes applicable to an industrial user of the Permittee, the Permitting Authority and/or Approval Authority may, as appropriate:

   a) Amend the Permittee's NPDES discharge Permit to specify the additional pollutant(s) and corresponding effluent limitation(s) consistent with the applicable Pretreatment Standards; or,

   b) Amend the Permittee's NPDES discharge Permit to require the Permittee to develop and submit an approvable Pretreatment program under a compliance schedule, in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(e). The modification of a POTW's NPDES Permit for the purposes of incorporating a POTW Pretreatment Program approved in accordance with the procedure in §403.11 is deemed a minor Permit modification subject to the procedures in 40 CFR 122.63(g); or,

   c) Require the Permittee to specify, by ordinance, order, or other enforceable means, the type of pollutant(s) and the maximum amount which may be discharged to the Permittee's POTW for treatment. Such requirement will be imposed in a manner consistent with the POTW program development requirements of the General Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR Part 403; and/or,

   d) Require the Permittee to monitor its discharge for any pollutant which may likely be discharged from the Permittee's POTW, should the industrial user fail to properly pretreat its waste.

8. The Permittee must develop a legally enforceable municipal code to authorize or enable the POTW to apply and enforce the requirements of sections 307 (b) and (c) and 402(b)(8) and (9) of the Clean Water Act. The draft legal authority must be submitted to EPA for review and comment, to ensure that it complies with the minimum requirements of 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1), within 180 days of the effective date of the Permit. Within 90 days following EPA comment, the Permittee must adopt, implement, and enforce the local pretreatment legal authority.

9. This Permit may be reopened to include requirements to develop local limits and/or the development of a POTW pretreatment program to implement requirements under sections 307(b) and (c) and 402(b)(8) and (9) of the Clean Water Act.

III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

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

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

2. 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 likely to be affected by the discharge.

3. 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 after 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.

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.

   a) Monitoring data must be submitted using the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent and must be postmarked by the 20th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The Permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of 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-133
      Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
DEQ Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard Street
Boise, ID 83706

2. Electronic Copy Submissions

   a) Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 20th of the month following the completed 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 this 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.

   b) The Permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from http://www.epa.gov/netdmr.

   c) After the first six months from the effective date of the Permit have passed, the Permittee must submit all monitoring data and other reports electronically using 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 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 an instantaneous maximum or maximum daily discharge limitation for applicable pollutants identified by Table 1 in Part I.B.

   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 report submitted within five (5) 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);

(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 EPA Region 10 Reporting Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.

4. Reports must be submitted in paper form until required to be submitted electronically. The Permittee must sign and certify the report in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E of this Permit. 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
   Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement
   Attn: ICIS Data Entry Team
   1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OCE-133
   Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

   Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
   DEQ Boise Regional Office
   1445 N. Orchard Street
   Boise, ID 83706

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, that are 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 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 III.G of this Permit.

J. Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants

The Permittee must notify, in writing, the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and IDEQ, 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.

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 6th Avenue
   Suite 900 OWW-130
   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 compliance 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

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).

1. 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 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).

2. 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

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.

1. 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.

2. Prohibition of bypass.

   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; 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 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; and/or,

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 the appropriate IDEQ Regional Office 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 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 to the Director of the IDEQ Boise Regional Office.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.E.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has the 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 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 Federal Register 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; Director of the IDEQ Boise Regional Office; 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.

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

"Act" means the Clean Water Act.

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.

"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.

"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.

"Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

"Chronic toxic unit" (TUc) is a measure of chronic toxicity. TUc is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect (NOEC) on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/"NOEC").

"Composite" See "24-hour composite."

"Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

"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.

"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.

"DMR" means discharge monitoring report.

"EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"Geometric Mean" means the nth root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.

"Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.

"IDEQ" means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

"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).

"Interference" is defined in 40 CFR 403.3.

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

"Major facility" means any NPDES facility or activity classified as such by the Regional Administrator, or in the case of approved state programs, the Regional Administrator in conjunction with the State Director (40 CFR 122.2). Major municipal dischargers include all facilities with design flows of greater than one million gallons per day (mgd) and facilities with EPA/state approved industrial pretreatment programs.

"Maximum daily discharge" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."

"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 the analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

"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.

"NOEC" means no observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of pollutant in water (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent where the observed responses in a species are not statistically significantly different from the control group).

"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.

"Pass Through" means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States (US) 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 NPDES Permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

"QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.

"Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

"Receiving Water Concentration (RWC)" means the concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing. The RWC is the inverse of the dilution factor. It is sometimes referred to as the in-stream waste concentration (IWC).

"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.

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based 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.

"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.*

ATTACHMENT A MINIMUM LEVELS

The Table below lists the maximum Minimum Levels (MLs) for pollutants not subject to concentration effluent limits in the Permit. The Permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing to the EPA Region 10 NPDES Permit Unit Manager and must be approved by EPA before any alternative MLs will apply to the Permittee.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	10 mg/L
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) µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as CaCO3
Chlorine, Total Residual	50.0
Color	10 color units
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	100
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	300
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	10
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)	5,000
Salinity	3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	500 (or 0.1 mL/L)
Sulfate (as mg/L SO4)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO3)	2 mg/L

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Total dissolved solids	20 mg/L
Total Hardness	200 as CaCO3
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	2.0
BTEX (benzene + toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	0.5
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	2.5

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS	
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	0.25
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
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	10

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Phenols, Total	50
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	1.0
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	2.0
2,4 Dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	1.0
4-Nitrophenol (100-02-7)	1.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	4.0
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	
Acrolein (107-02-8)	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	2.0
1,3-Dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) 6	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	2.0
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	0.6
Benzo (a) anthracene (56-55-3)	0.6
Benzo (b) fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2)	1.6
Benzo (j) fluoranthene (205-82-3)	1.0
Benzo (k) fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9)	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
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether (111-44-4)	1.0

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

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
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
DIOXIN	
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	5 pg/L
PESTICIDES/PCBs	
Aldrin (309-00-2)	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	0.05
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9)	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	0.05
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	0.5

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
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