

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

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

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

City of St. Maries Wastewater Treatment Plant  
 602 College Avenue  
 St. Maries, ID 83861

is authorized to discharge from the City of St. Maries Wastewater Treatment Plant located in St. Maries, ID at the following location(s):

<b>Outfall</b>	<b>Receiving Water</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
001	St. Joe River	47.329469	-116.591861

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

This permit shall become effective **November 1, 2020**.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **October 31, 2025**.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before **May 4, 2025**, 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.

s/s [September 10, 2020]

Daniel D. Opalski, Director  
 Water Division

## Schedule of Submissions

Item	Due Date
Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be postmarked on or before the 10th of the month following the monitoring month.
Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days after the effective date of the final permit (see Part II.B of this permit). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe upon request.
Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	The permittee must provide EPA and Coeur d'Alene Tribe with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days after the effective date of the final permit (see Part II.A of this permit). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and Coeur d'Alene Tribe upon request.
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) Report	The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity testing with the January DMR and with the next permit application.
Initial Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan	Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit to EPA a copy of the permittee's initial investigation TRE workplan.
NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the permit (see Part V.B of this permit).
Surface Water Monitoring Report (SWMRP)	Surface water monitoring results for the previous permit year must be submitted with the January DMR (see Part I.D of this permit)
Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances (see Part III.G and Paragraph I.B.5 of this permit).
List of the Industrial Users	The Permittee must develop and maintain a master list of the industrial users introducing pollutants to the POTW. The Permittee must submit this list within 2 years following the effective date of the NPDES permit. (See Part II.C of this permit.)
Facility Plan	The plan must be submitted to the EPA and Coeur d'Alene Tribe within 18 months of exceeding the trigger. (See Part II.D of this permit.)

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Emergency Response and  
Public Notification Plan

The permittee must develop and implement an overflow emergency response and public notification plan. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and Coeur d'Alene Tribe that the plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. (See Part II.G of this permit)

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## I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

### A. Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from the outfalls specified herein to the St. Joe River between November 1 and June 30, within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process.

### B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

**Table 1. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter <sup>1</sup>	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit <sup>14</sup>	Instantaneous Maximum Limit <sup>14</sup>	Sample Location	Sample Frequency <sup>4</sup>	Sample Type
Flow, mgd	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	Continuous	Recorded
Flow, mgd	Report	---	---	---	Influent	Continuous	Recorded
Biochemical Oxygen Demand <sup>1,2</sup> (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	---	---	Influent and Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	500 lbs/day <sup>2</sup>	751 lbs/day <sup>2</sup>	---	---			Calculation <sup>2,3</sup>
	85% Removal (Min.) <sup>3</sup>	---	---	---			
Total Suspended Solids <sup>1,2</sup> (TSS)	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	---	---	Influent and Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	500 lbs/day <sup>2</sup>	751 lbs/day <sup>2</sup>	---	---			Calculation <sup>2,3</sup>
	85% Removal (Min.) <sup>3</sup>	---	---	---			
E. Coli Bacteria	126/100 mL <sup>5</sup>	---	---	235/100 mL <sup>14</sup>	Effluent	5/monthly	Grab
pH	Within the range of 6.5 and 8.5 s.u.				Effluent	5/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	0.160 mg/L	---	0.404 mg/L <sup>14</sup>	---	Effluent	5/week	Grab
	2.7 lbs/day <sup>2</sup>	---	6.7 lbs/day <sup>2,14</sup>				Calculation
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) <sup>8</sup>	13.6 <sup>6</sup> TUC	---	44.4 <sup>7</sup> TUC	---	Effluent	1/bi- monthly	24-hour Composite

Parameter <sup>1</sup>	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit <sup>14</sup>	Instantaneous Maximum Limit <sup>14</sup>	Sample Location	Sample Frequency <sup>4</sup>	Sample Type
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/bi-monthly	24-hour composite
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/bi-monthly	24-hour composite
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	Report minimum and average monthly value				Effluent	1/monthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus as P, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/monthly	24-hour composite
Orthophosphate as P, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	2/year <sup>9</sup>	24-hour composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/monthly	24-hour composite
Nitrate-Nitrite as N, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/monthly	24-hour composite
Temperature in degrees C	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/week	Grab
Temperature in degrees C (June-only)	---	Report <sup>10</sup>	---	---	Effluent	Continuous from June 1 - June 30 <sup>11</sup>	Recorded
Oil and Grease, mg/L	Report maximum daily and average daily value on NPDES Application Form 2A, Table B, See Part I.B.10. of the Permit				Effluent	3x/5 years <sup>12</sup>	24-hour composite
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	Report maximum daily and average daily value on NPDES Application Form 2A, Table B, See Part I.B.10. of the Permit				Effluent	3x/5 years <sup>12</sup>	24-hour composite
NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing <sup>10</sup>	See Part I.B.10. of Permit				Effluent	3x/5 years <sup>13</sup>	See Footnote 13
Total Ammonia as N, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
Copper, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/bi-monthly	24-hour composite
Zinc, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/bi-monthly	24-hour composite
Nickel, mg/L	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/bi-monthly	24-hour composite
Turbidity, NTU	Report	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/monthly	24-hour composite

Parameter <sup>1</sup>	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit <sup>14</sup>	Instantaneous Maximum Limit <sup>14</sup>	Sample Location	Sample Frequency <sup>4</sup>	Sample Type
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minimum Level (MLs) for pollutants are specified in Appendix A of the Permit.</li> <li>2. Loading (in lbs/day) is calculated by multiplying the concentration (in mg/L) by the corresponding flow (in mgd) for the day of sampling and a conversion factor of 8.34. 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).</li> <li>3. Percent Removal. 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 using the following equation: (average monthly influent concentration – average monthly effluent concentration) ÷ average monthly influent concentration x 100. Influent and effluent samples must be taken over approximately the same time period.</li> <li>4. Since discharge is only permitted from November 1 to June 30th, “bi-monthly” is defined as: November to December; January to February; March to April; and, May to June. “Monthly” is defined as once a month from November to June. “Weekly” is defined as once a week from November 1 to June 30.</li> <li>5. Average Monthly Limit for E. coli: The permittee must report the geometric mean for e-coli concentration. If any value used to calculate the geometric mean is less than 1, the permittee must round that value up to 1 for purposes of calculating the geometric mean. Based on a minimum of five (5) samples taken every three (3) to seven (7) days over a thirty (30) day period. See Part VI for a definition of geometric mean. If discharge does not occur for a full month and the minimum 5 samples cannot be obtained, and/or timing between sampling is less than 3 days, include a note on the DMR explaining the circumstances.</li> <li>6. The Average Monthly Limit is the highest allowable value for the average of daily discharges obtained over a calendar month. For WET, this is the average of individual WET test results for that calendar month.</li> <li>7. The Maximum Daily Limit is interpreted as the maximum chronic WET result for a bi-monthly test.</li> <li>8. See Section I.C of the permit for complete WET testing requirements.</li> <li>9. For Orthophosphate, the sampling frequency is twice annually in May and June.</li> <li>10. Report the 7-day average of daily max temperatures on the DMR.</li> <li>11. Recording devices must be set to record at 60-minute intervals or more frequently for temperature. Report per I.B.3. Provide all data recorded by the device in an electronic tabular format with the January DMR.</li> <li>12. For Effluent Testing Data, in accordance with instructions in NPDES Application Form 2A, Items 3.10 to 3.26 and Table B, and where each test is conducted in a separate permit year during the permitted discharge period for the first three years of the permit cycle.</li> <li>13. For Expanded Effluent Testing, in accordance with instructions in NPDES Application Form 2A, Items 3.10 to 3.26 and Tables A through E, and where each test is conducted in a separate permit year during the permitted discharge period for the first three years of the permit cycle.</li> <li>14. Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit or instantaneous maximum limit violation. See Paragraph I.B.5 and Part III.G of the permit.</li> </ol>							

2. Narrative limitations:

- a) Floating Solids, Oil and Grease. All waters shall be free from visible oils, scum, foam, grease, and other floating materials and suspended substances of a persistent nature resulting from anthropogenic causes.
  - b) Color. True color-producing materials resulting from anthropogenic causes shall not create an aesthetically undesirable condition; nor should color inhibit photosynthesis or otherwise impair the existing and designated uses of the water.
  - c) The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a written log of the observation which includes the date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter. The log must be retained and made available to EPA and the Coeur d’Alene Tribe upon request.
3. June-only continuous temperature data must be recorded using a micro-recording temperature device known as thermistors. Set the recording device to record at one-hour intervals. Report the seven-day running average of the daily instantaneous maximum on the DMR.



4. Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) an Excel or electronic ASCII text file. The file must be submitted annually to the EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for the previous monitoring year along with the placement log with the January DMR. 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. The permittee may submit the file as an electronic attachment to NetDMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_temperature\_43599, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the file.
5. The permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily limits for the following pollutants: E.coli and Total Residual Chlorine. Violations of all other effluent limits, except for WET, are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See Parts III.B. *Reporting of Monitoring Results* and III.H. *Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting* of this permit). See I.C.9.c for WET reporting requirements.
6. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.
7. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:
  - a) Parameters with an effluent limit. The method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in *Table 1 Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements*.
  - b) Parameters that do not have effluent limitations.
    - (i) The permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or
    - (ii) The permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A;
  - c) For parameters that do not have an effluent limit, the permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.
  - d) See also Part III.C *Monitoring Procedures*
8. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}."
9. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee

must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.

10. The permittee must perform the effluent testing required by the NPDES application Form 2A (EPA Form 3510-2A, revised 3-2019). The permittee must submit the results of this testing with its application for renewal of this NPDES permit. To the extent that effluent monitoring required by other conditions of this permit satisfies this requirement, these samples may be used to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph.

### **C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

The permittee must conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from outfall 001 on a bi-monthly basis, except as described in I.C.5 and I.C.6 below. Since discharge is only permitted from November 1 to June 30th, “bi-monthly” is defined as: November to December; January to February; March to April; and, May to June. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Testing must be conducted in accordance with Paragraphs 1 through 10, below.

1. Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent. In addition, a split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Part I.B of this permit, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring*, with a required sampling frequency of monthly or more frequently, using the same sample type required in Part I.B. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the sampling required in Part I.B, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.B as well. 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. A split of the first discrete effluent sample collected for the 24-hour composite sample for the toxicity test cannot be used to satisfy the required grab sample in Part I.B.
2. Chronic Test Species and Methods
  - a) For Outfall 001, chronic WET testing must be conducted bi-monthly while the permit remains in effect. WET testing must begin during the 1st bi-monthly period after the effective date of the permit. Since discharge is only permitted from November 1 to June 30th, “bi-monthly” is defined as: November 1 to December 31; January 1 to February 28/29; March 1 to April 30; and, May 1 to June 30.
  - b) The permittee must conduct the following two chronic toxicity tests on each sample, using the species and protocols in Table 2. Toxicity Test Species and Protocols.

**Table 2. Toxicity Test Species and Protocols**

Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Tests	Species	Method
Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test (method 1000.0)	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Daphnid survival and reproduction test (method 1002.0)	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	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 TUc (chronic toxic units), which is defined as follows:
- (i) For survival endpoints,  $TUc = 100/NOEC$ .
  - (ii) For all other test endpoints,  $TUc = 100/IC25$
  - (iii) IC25 means “25% inhibition concentration.” The IC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration, expressed in percent effluent, that causes a 25% reduction in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
  - (iv) NOEC means “no observed effect concentration.” The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant, expressed in percent effluent, to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
3. Quality Assurance
- a) The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control. The dilution series must include and bracket the receiving water concentration (RWC), which is the dilution associated with the average monthly limit for chronic toxicity. The RWC for toxicity is 7.35% effluent.
  - b) All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for chronic tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002, and individual test protocols.
  - c) In addition to those quality assurance measures specified in the methodology, the following quality assurance procedures must be followed:

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

4. Preparation of Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction valuation (TRE) workplan:

Within 90 days of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit to EPA a copy of the permittee's initial investigation TRE workplan. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that chronic toxicity is detected above the applicable effluent limits of this permit, and must include at a minimum:

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

US EPA Region 10  
Attn: NPDES WET Coordinator  
1200 Sixth Avenue  
Suite 155 WD-19-C04  
Seattle, WA 98101-3144

5. Conditional Reduced Monitoring Frequency

- a) If within the first two years of the permit term, no toxicity is detected (TUc not greater than 1) as a result of bi-monthly WET monitoring, the permittee

may reduce the frequency of WET testing to twice annually, once between November and February, and once between March and June.

- b) If no toxicity is detected during conditionally reduced monitoring, reduced frequency monitoring shall continue as long as the permit is in effect.
- c) Reduced monitoring frequency shall discontinue if toxicity is detected (TUC greater than 1), and the monitoring frequency shall return to 1/bi-monthly.
- d) Any detection of toxicity above permit limits in I.B of the permit shall trigger accelerated testing in accordance with I.C.6 of this permit.

6. Accelerated Testing

- a) If chronic toxicity is detected above the limits specified in Table 1 in Section 1.B. of the Permit, the permittee must conduct four more biweekly tests over an eight week period. This accelerated testing must be initiated within two weeks of receipt of the test results that indicate an exceedance.
- b) The permittee must notify EPA of the exceedance in writing within two weeks of receipt of the test results. The notification must include the following information:
  - (i) A status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed.
  - (ii) A description of any additional actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of the toxicity.
  - (iii) Where no actions have been taken, a discussion of the reasons for not taking action.
- c) If none of the four accelerated tests exceed the toxicity trigger, the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency. If any of the four tests exceed the trigger, then the TRE requirements in Part I.B.7., shall apply.
- d) Initial Investigation. If the permittee demonstrates through an evaluation of facility operations that the cause of the exceedance is known and corrective actions have been implemented, only one accelerated test is necessary. If toxicity exceeding the trigger is detected in this test, then the TRE requirements in Part I.C.7. shall apply.

7. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE):

- a) If chronic toxicity triggers are exceeded during accelerated testing under Part I.C.6., the permittee must initiate a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in accordance with Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (EPA/600/2-88/070) within two weeks of the exceedance. At a minimum, the TRE must include:
  - (i) Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
  - (ii) Actions the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

- (iii) A schedule for these actions.
  - b) If a TRE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE.
8. The permittee may initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) as part of the TRE process. Any TIE must be performed in accordance with EPA guidance manuals, Toxicity Identification Evaluation; Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I (EPA/600/6-91/005F), Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II: Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080), and Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III: Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA-600/R-92/081).
9. Reporting
- a) The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity testing with the January DMR. The permittee may submit the toxicity testing as an electronic attachment to NetDMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_Bioassay\_02610, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the testing. All WET test results must also be resubmitted 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.
  - c) The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing within 2 weeks of exceedance of an acute WET permit limit.

10. Permit Reopener for Chronic Toxicity

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include effluent limitations or permit conditions to address chronic toxicity in the effluent or receiving waterbody, as a result of the discharge; or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to chronic toxicity.

**D. Surface Water Monitoring Report (SWMRP)**

The permittee must conduct surface water monitoring. Surface water monitoring must start as described in Table 3 after the effective date of the permit and continue for the term of the permit. If the permit expires and is administratively continued, monitoring must continue on the same terms until a permit is re-issued. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations must be established in the St. Joe River at the following locations:
  - a) Above the influence of the facility's discharge, and
  - b) Below the facility's discharge, at a point where the effluent and the St. Joe River are completely mixed.
2. The permittee must seek approval of the surface water monitoring stations from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
3. A failure to obtain Coeur d'Alene Tribe approval of surface water monitoring stations does not relieve the permittee of the surface water monitoring requirements of this permit.
4. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
5. The flow rate must be measured as near as practicable to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.
6. For continuous June surface water temperature monitoring, temperature data must be recorded using a micro-recording temperature device known as thermistors. Set the recording device to record at one-hour intervals. Continuous means measurements recorded at least once every 60 minutes except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance.
7. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in *Table 3. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements*.
8. For all surface water monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:
  - a) The method must detect and quantify the level of the pollutant, or
  - b) The permittee must use a method that can achieve MLs less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.

**Table 3. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Frequency <sup>2</sup>	Sample Locations	Minimum Level <sup>3</sup> (ML)
pH	s.u.	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	---
Temperature	°C	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	+/- 0.2 °C
Temperature (June-only)	°C	Continuous from June 1 to June 30 <sup>4</sup>	Upstream	+/- 0.2 °C
Total Ammonia as N	mg/L	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	0.05 mg/L
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	0.2 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	5 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream & Downstream	+/- 0.2 mg/L
Total Phosphorus as P	mg/L	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream & Downstream	0.01 mg/L

Parameter	Units	Frequency <sup>2</sup>	Sample Locations	Minimum Level <sup>3</sup> (ML)
Nickel (dissolved) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	0.0005 mg/L
Zinc (dissolved) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	0.0025 mg/L
Turbidity	NTU	3/year <sup>2</sup>	Upstream	---
Copper BLM Parameters				
pH	s.u.	Monthly	Downstream	---
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	Monthly	Downstream	0.2 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Copper (dissolved) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Monthly	Downstream	0.002 mg/L
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	mg/L	Monthly	Downstream	1 mg/L
Footnotes:				
1. The sampling type is by grab sampling for all parameters listed in table, except for continuous June temperature monitoring.				
2. 3/year sampling frequency is defined as December, February, and May of each year.				
3. The Minimum Level must be no greater than listed.				
4. Continuous means measurements recorded at least once every 60 minutes except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. Provide all data recorded by the device in an electronic tabular or text format with the Surface Water Monitoring Report with the January DMR.				
5. Per CDT and ID WQS, aquatic life criteria for metals are expressed in terms of dissolved metals in the water. Under 40 CFR 136, Table II, footnote 7, grab samples for dissolved metals must be filtered within 15 minutes of collection and before adding preservatives.				

9. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part II.B.
10. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part II.B.
11. Samples for metals, pH, Dissolved Organic Carbon, and hardness must be collected on the same day.
12. Submission of SW Monitoring
  - a) The permittee must submit all surface water monitoring results for the previous calendar year for all parameters to EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe with the January DMR and with the application (see Part V.B of this permit, *Duty to Reapply*). The file must be in the format of one analytical result per row and include the following information: name and contact information of laboratory, sample identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), method of location determination (i.e., GPS, survey etc.), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analysis result, result units, detection limit and definition (i.e., MDL etc.), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes.
  - b) For continuous June-only surface water monitoring, report the seven-day running average of the daily instantaneous maximum on the Surface Water Monitoring Report. Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) an Excel or electronic ASCII text file and provide all data recorded by the device with the January DMR.



- c) The permittee may submit the surface water monitoring report as an attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_SWMRP, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the report.

## II. Special Conditions

### A. Operation and Maintenance Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Part IV.E, *Proper Operation and Maintenance*, the permittee must develop and implement an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan for the wastewater treatment facility. Any existing O&M Plan may be modified for compliance with this section. Any changes occurring in the operation of the plant must be reflected within the O&M Plan.

Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit written notice to EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe that the O&M Plan has been developed and implemented.

The permittee may submit the written notification as an electronic attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_O&M\_50108, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the written notification. The plan must be retained on site and made available to EPA and/or the Coeur d'Alene Tribe upon request.

### B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

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

Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit written notice to EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe that the QAP has been developed and implemented. The permittee may submit written notification as an electronic attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_QAP\_55099, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the written notification. The plan must be retained on site and made available to EPA and/or the Coeur d'Alene Tribe upon request.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/R-5)* and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/G-5)*. The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:

- a) Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
  - b) Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.
  - c) Qualification and training of personnel.
  - d) Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
  5. Copies of the QAP must be retained on site and made available to EPA and/or the Coeur d'Alene Tribe upon request.

### **C. 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 60° C (140° F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
  - c) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case indirect discharges with a pH of lower than 5.0 s.u., unless the treatment facilities are specifically designed to accommodate such indirect discharges;
  - d) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, or other interference with the operation of the POTW;
  - e) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD<sub>5</sub>), released in an indirect discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with any treatment process at the POTW;
  - f) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40°C (104°F) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
  - g) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through at the POTW;

- h) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
  - i) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW
  - j) Any specific pollutant which exceeds a local limitation established by the Permittee in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.5(c) and (d).
3. The Permittee must develop and maintain a master list of the industrial users introducing pollutants to the POTW. Industrial user means any source of indirect discharge from a non-domestic source. This list must identify:
- a) Names and addresses of all industrial users;
  - b) Which industrial users are significant industrial users (SIUs) (see Paragraph 5 of this Part);
  - c) Which SIUs are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards (see 40 CFR 405-471);
  - d) Which standards are applicable to each industrial user (if any);
  - e) Which industrial users are subject to local standards that are more stringent than the categorical Pretreatment Standards; and
  - f) Which industrial users are subject only to local requirements.
4. 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 two years following the effective date of the NPDES permit. The permittee may submit the list as an electronic attachment to NetDMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_Industrial User\_12099, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the written notification.
5. For the purposes of this list development, the term SIU means:
- a) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and
  - b) Any other industrial user that:
    - (i) discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
    - (ii) contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
    - (iii) is designated as such by EPA or the Permittee on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violation any Pretreatment Standard or requirement in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6).

#### D. Facility Planning Requirement

1. Design Criteria. The maximum design flow for the permitted facility is:

**Table 4. Facility Design Criteria**

Facility Design Criteria	Value	Units
Maximum Monthly Flow	2.0	mgd
Notes: Maximum monthly flow means the largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a continuous 30-day period, expressed as a daily average.		

2. Plan for maintaining adequate capacity
  - a) Condition to trigger plan development
    - (i) Each month, the Permittee must record the average daily flow entering the facility for that month.
    - (ii) When the actual flow for any two months during a 12-month period exceeds the facility planning values listed in Table 5, the permittee must develop a new or updated plan and schedule for continuing to maintain capacity and maintain compliance with effluent limits.
  - b) Submittal. The plan must be submitted to the EPA and Coeur d'Alene Tribe within 18 months of exceeding the trigger.
  - c) Plan and schedule content. The plan and schedule must identify the actions necessary to maintain adequate capacity and to meet the limits and requirements of the permit. The Permittee must consider the following topics and actions in its plan:
    - (i) Analysis of the present design and proposed process modifications
    - (ii) Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system
    - (iii) Limits on future sewer extensions or connections or additional waste loads
    - (iv) Modification or expansion of facilities
    - (v) Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads

#### E. 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). The overflow response plan must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;
  - d) Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the plan and are appropriately trained; and
  - e) Provide emergency operations.
2. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 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.
  3. The permittee may submit the written notification as an electronic attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_ERPNP, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the written notification.

#### **F. Leak Detection Testing\***

1. The permittee must conduct leak detection testing on all of its under-river sewer line crossings (3 known at this time).
  - a. Leak detection testing of all under-river sewer crossings must be completed within 2 years of the effective date of the permit, and occur annually thereafter, unless an extension is requested by the permittee and approved by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
  - b. The permittee must work with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to identify and propose potential leak detection testing methods prior to conducting leak detection testing.
  - c. Copies of leak detection testing results must be mailed to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe at the address below within 60 days of completion:

Attn: Scott Fields  
Coeur d'Alene Tribe  
Lake Management Department  
850 A Street, P.O. Box 408  
Plummer, Idaho 83851

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\* This permit condition was stipulated in the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Final CWA Section 401 Certification, dated September 1, 2020.

Results must be kept onsite and made available to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and EPA upon request.

### **III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **B. Reporting of Monitoring Results**

The permittee must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR.

1. Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 20th of the month following the completed reporting period.
2. If discharge does not occur during periods where discharge is authorized, the permittee must indicate on the DMR that no discharge occurred.
3. 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.
4. The permittee must submit copies of the DMRs and other reports to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
5. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee may submit all reports to EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID0022799\_Report Type Name\_Identifying Code, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the attachment.
6. The permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from US EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from:  
<https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm>

**C. Monitoring Procedures**

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

**D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee**

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

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

**E. Records Contents**

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling 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 the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 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 of this permit, *Bypass of Treatment Facilities*);
  - c) any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.G of this permit, *Upset Conditions*); or

- d) any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for applicable pollutants identified in Table 1 of 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 submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under Paragraph 1 above. The written submission must contain:
- a) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
  - b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
  - c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
  - d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
  - e) 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 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received



within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.

4. Reports must be submitted in paper form. The permittee must sign and certify the report 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, Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, with copies to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe at the following addresses:

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

Attn: Scott Fields  
Coeur d'Alene Tribe  
Lake Management Department  
850 A Street, P.O. Box 408  
Plummer, Idaho 83851

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

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part III.B of this permit, *Reporting of Monitoring Results* are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Paragraph III.G.2 of this permit.

#### **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 0 of this permit.

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

The permittee must notify the Director of the Water Division and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in writing of:

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

U.S. EPA Region 10  
Attn: NPDES Permitting Section Manager  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, WD 19-C04  
Seattle, WA 98101-3188

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

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

### **IV. Compliance Responsibilities**

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

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

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

1. **Civil and Administrative Penalties.** Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 USC § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 USC § 3701 note) (currently \$54,880 per day for each violation).
2. **Administrative Penalties.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 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 USC § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 USC § 3701 note) (currently \$22,320 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$55,800). Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 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 USC § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 USC § 3701 note) (currently \$22,320 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$278,995).

3. Criminal Penalties:

- a) Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.
- b) Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- c) Knowing Endangerment. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- d) False Statements. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who

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

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

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

**D. Duty to Mitigate**

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

**E. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

**F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities**

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.
2. Notice.
  - a) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
  - b) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part III.G of this permit, *Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*.
3. Prohibition of bypass.
  - a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:
    - (i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

- (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
  - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under Paragraph 2 of this Part.
- b) The Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

### **G. Upset Conditions**

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the permittee meets the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this Part. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part III.G of this permit, *Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting* and
  - d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.D of this permit, *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) and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) 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 Water Division as specified in Paragraph III.J.4 of this permit, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe as soon as

possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

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

#### **J. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 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 the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, within the time specified in the request, any information that EPA or the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 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 the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, 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 the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

**E. Signatory Requirements**

All applications, reports or information submitted to EPA and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 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 the Coeur d'Alene Tribe must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
  - b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
  - c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Paragraph 2 of this Part is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this Part must be submitted to the Director of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 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 Part 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

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

The permittee must allow the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, EPA Region 10; the Coeur d’Alene Tribe; 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 Water Division as specified in Part III.J.4. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (*See* 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).

## J. State Laws

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

## VI. Definitions

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

8. "Chronic toxic unit" ("TUc") is a measure of chronic toxicity. TUc is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e.,  $100/\text{"NOEC"}$ ).
9. "Composite" - see "24-hour composite".
10. "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.
11. "Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division" means the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
12. "Director of the Water Division" means the Director of the Water Division, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
13. "DMR" means discharge monitoring report.
14. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
15. "Geometric Mean" means the  $n^{\text{th}}$  root of a product of  $n$  factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
16. "Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
17. "IDEQ" means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
18. "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).
19. "Indirect Discharge" means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act.
20. "Industrial User" means a source of "Indirect Discharge."
21. "Interference" means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State

regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

22. "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
23. "Method Detection Limit (MDL)" means the minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results.
24. "Minimum Level (ML)" means either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL). Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be sample concentrations equivalent to the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a lab, by a factor.
25. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)" means, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Act.
26. "NOEC" means no observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
27. "Pass Through" means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
28. Receiving Water Concentration (RWC) is the concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing. The RWC is the inverse of the dilution factor. It is sometimes referred to as the instream waste concentration (IWC).
29. "QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.
30. "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
31. "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.

32. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
33. "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 or, specify time proportional, if appropriate. 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.

## Appendix A

### *Minimum Levels*

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

#### CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

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

#### NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) $\mu\text{g/L}$ unless specified
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as $\text{CaCO}_3$
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 $\text{SO}_4$ )	0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L $\text{SO}_3$ )	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 CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	0.5
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	2.5

**PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
<b>METALS, CYANIDE &amp; TOTAL PHENOLS</b>	
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	0.1
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	0.16
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	2.5
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	10
Phenols, Total	50
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	1.0
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	1.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	4.0
<b>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</b>	
Acrolein (107-02-8)	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) 6	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	10.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	2.0
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	0.6
Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) 7	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) 7	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) 7	1.6
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	1.0
Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	1.0
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	21.2
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	1.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (39638-32-9)	0.6
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	0.6



Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	0.4
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) (122-66-7)	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (193-39-5)	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	0.6
<b>DIOXIN</b>	

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