Issuance Date: MM/DD/YY
Effective Date: MM/DD/YY
Expiration Date: MM/DD/YY

Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge Permit No. ID0XXXXXX

State of Idaho

Department of Environmental Quality

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

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

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

Permittee

Mailing address

City, Idaho Zip

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the Special and General Conditions that follow.

Facility Location:		Receiving Water:
Outfall Location(s):	Latitude: Insert Outfall Latitude	Longitude: Insert Outfall Longitude
Treatment Type:		SIC Code:
Industry Type:		NAICS Code:
		Categorical Industry:

John H. Tippets, Director
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Submission Schedule

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

Permit Section	Submittal Item	Frequency	Initial Submittal Date
	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Enter a specific date
	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Bimonthly	Enter specific dates
	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	Enter a specific date
	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Semiannual	Enter specific dates
	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Annual	Enter specific dates
	Permit Renewal Application Monitoring Data	(Enter a frequency)	Enter a specific date
	DMR - Priority Pollutant Data - Single Sample Data	(Enter a frequency)	Enter a specific date
	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
	Operations and Maintenance Manual		
	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	
	Treatment System Operating Plan	1/permit cycle	Enter a specific date within 180 days of permit effective date
	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
	Sludge Management Plan	1/permit cycle	
	Modification to Sludge Management Plan	As necessary	
	Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	insert date from 2.3.
	Compliance Schedule		
	Engineering Documents		
	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	
	Spill Control Plan (40 CFR 112 specifies a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures)	1/permit cycle, updates submitted as necessary	
	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	
	Best Management Practices Plan	1/permit cycle	
	Mixing Zone Plan of Study	1/permit cycle	
	Effluent Mixing Report	1/permit cycle	
	Receiving Water and Effluent Study Sampling and Quality Assurance Plan		
	Receiving Water and Effluent Study Results		
	Outfall Evaluation	_?_/permit cycle	

Permit Section	Submittal Item	Frequency	Initial Submittal Date
	Acute Toxicity: Characterization Written Report	Monthly for one year Bimonthly for one year Quarterly for one year Twice per permit cycle	Enter specific dates included in Special Condition
	Acute Toxicity: Compliance Monitoring Reports	Monthly for one year Bimonthly for one year Quarterly for one year Twice per permit cycle	Enter specific dates included in Special Condition
	Acute Toxicity: Response to noncompliance reporting	As necessary	
	Acute Toxicity: TIE/TRE Plan	As necessary	
	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results - Submit with Permit Renewal Application	Once	Enter a specific date
	Chronic Toxicity: Characterization Written Report	Monthly for one year Bimonthly for one year Quarterly for one year Twice	Enter specific dates included in Special Condition
	Chronic Toxicity: Compliance Monitoring Reports	Monthly for one year Bimonthly for one year Quarterly for one year Twice	Enter specific dates included in Special Condition
	Chronic Toxicity: Response to noncompliance reporting	As necessary	
	Chronic Toxicity: TIE/TRE Plan	As necessary	
	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	Once	Enter a specific date
	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	

Permit Section	Submittal Item	Frequency	Initial Submittal Date
	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	
	Add additional requirements and lines if required		

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List of Tables

1 Effluent Limits and Associated Monitoring Requirements

1.1 Discharge Authorization

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

1.2 Effluent Limits

The permittee must operate the facility in an optimal manner in order to limit pollutant discharges from Outfall 001 as described in Table 1. This permit also requires the permittee to monitor discharges to verify compliance with the permit limits. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the tables at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

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

Table 1. Pollutants with effluent limits for outfall Insert Outfall Number.

Effluent Limits: Outfall 00X **Latitude insert latitude using decimal degree format Longitude insert longitude using decimal degree format**		
Parameter	**Average Monthly (Non-continuous) [a]** **See Note above table**	**Maximum Daily [b]**
Parameter	**Average Monthly [a]**	**Maximum Daily [b]**
Flow [c]	million gallons/day (mgd)	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD_5)	XX milligrams/liter (mg/L) XX pounds/day (lbs/day)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	XX mg/L, XX lbs/day	
Zinc (Total as µg/L)	XX micrograms/liter (µg/L)	XX µg/L
	Minimum	**Maximum**
pH [x]	6.5 standard units	9.0 standard units
Insert parameter		
Parameter	Monthly Geometric Mean	Weekly Geometric Mean
E. (Escherichia) Coliform Bacteria [x]	XX/100 milliliter (mL)	XX/100 mL
The following acute and/or chronic toxicity limits may apply if effluent characterization exceeds triggers listed in section		

Effluent Limits: Outfall 00X Latitude insert latitude using decimal degree format Longitude insert longitude using decimal degree format	
3.2.4.	
The effluent limit for acute toxicity is: XX No acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the Acute Critical Effluent Concentration (ACEC).	
The effluent limit for chronic toxicity is: XX No toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the Chronic Critical Effluent Concentration (CCEC). .	
a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
x	Average monthly (intermittent) effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of measured discharges in the month.
x	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.
x	Insert appropriate notes here

The permittee must monitor effluent for Outfall 001/002/003 at the location specified in Table 2.

Table 2. Monitoring site locations.

Site Name	Site Description
Outfall 001	End of active Chlorine contact chamber
Outfall 002	
Internal 001	
Receiving Water 001	

1.2.1 Annual Average Effluent Limits

Annual average limit for insert parameter:

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

1.2.2 Narrative Limits

The permittee must not discharge:

- Floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair designated beneficial uses;
- Hazardous materials in concentrations that pose a threat to public health or impair the beneficial uses of the receiving water;
- Chemicals or toxic pollutants in concentrations that impair the beneficial uses of the receiving water;
- Deleterious materials in concentrations that impair the beneficial uses of the receiving water;
- Excess nutrients that cause visible slime growths or other nuisance aquatic growths impairing beneficial uses of the receiving water;
- Oxygen-Demanding materials in concentrations that would result in an anaerobic water condition, and;
- Total suspended solids or sediment in quantities that which impair beneficial uses.

The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water multiple times per week in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a written and photo log of the observation which includes the date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter. The log must be retained and made available to DEQ upon request.

1.3 Regulatory Mixing Zone

There is no regulatory mixing zone authorized for this discharge.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, the permittee is granted a regulatory mixing zone for insert pollutant(s) of XX% dilution of Insert Critical Flow Value and Units at outfall insert outfall number Insert Months or Year Round.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, DEQ authorizes the mixing zones summarized in Table 3 for insert receiving water.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, the permittee is granted a regulatory mixing zone for insert pollutant(s) of XX% of the Insert Small Option of Up to 10% total open surface area or 100 meters from the point of discharge into Insert Water Body at outfall Insert Outfall Number.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, DEQ authorizes the mixing zones summarized in Table 3 for insert receiving water.

Table 3. Authorized mixing zones for outfall Insert Number to Receiving Water.

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

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

2 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

2.1 Monitoring Schedule and Requirements

The Permittee must monitor as specified in the following schedule and the requirements specified in Appendix A.

2.1.1 Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge or receiving water. In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Section 1.1 of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge. The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as any spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Section 2.1.7. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Section 2.2, Reporting and Recording Requirements. Monitoring requirements are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Monitoring requirements.

Item or Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Wastewater Influent			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	XX milligrams/L (mg/L)	Insert frequency	Insert type
	XX pounds/day (lbs/day)		Calculated
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	XX mg/L		Insert type
	XX lbs/day		Calculated
Insert Parameter	insert	insert	insert
(2) Wastewater Effluent			
Flow	XX million gallons/day (mgd)	Continuous Once per day (Daily)	Metered/recorded
pH	standard units		
BOD_5	mg/L		
TSS	mg/L		
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as Nitrogen (N)	Insert frequency	insert
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N		
Nitrate plus Nitrite N	mg/L as N		

Oil and Grease	mg/L	Insert frequency	Grab
Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L as Phosphorus	Insert frequency	
Zinc (Total)	micrograms/liter (µg/L)		
Copper (Total)	µg/L		
Mercury (Total)	nanograms(ng/L)		
BTEX [x]	µg/L		
E. Coli (Escherichia coli)	# /100 ml		Grab
E. Coli (Escherichia coli)	MPN/100 ml		Grab
Temperature [x]	degrees centigrade (°C)	Daily OR Continuous	Measurement
7-DAY Max Temperature [x]	°C		Calculated
Ultraviolet (UV) Transmittance	Percent		Measurement
UV Dose	MilliJoules/cm^2 (mJ/cm^2)		Measurement
UV Light Intensity	MilliWatts/Cm^2 (mW/Cm^2)		Measurement
Number of Operating Tubes			Visual Observation
(3) Effluent Characterization – Final Wastewater Effluent			
Cyanide	µg/L		Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L		Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	Once per year	24-Hour composite Grab for mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Insert frequency	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	Insert frequency	24-Hour composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	Insert frequency	24-Hour composite
PP - Dioxin	pg/L	Insert frequency	24-Hour composite
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	Insert frequency	24-Hour composite
(4) Permit Renewal Application Requirements – Final Wastewater Effluent			
See Appendix A to identify the specific pollutants in the priority pollutant groups listed below			
Cyanide	µg/L		Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L		Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	Once in the last year	24-Hour composite Grab for mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Once per year	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	Once per year	24-Hour composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	Once per year	24-Hour composite
PP - Dioxin	pg/L	Once per year	24-Hour composite
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	Once per year	24-Hour composite
(5) Production			
(6) Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing – Final Wastewater Effluent			

Acute Toxicity Testing			
Chronic Toxicity Testing			

Additional requirements specified in Special Condition section 3.2.	
(7) Receiving Water Study	
As specified in Special Condition section 2.1.5.	
x	Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 30 minutes. The Permittee must sample insert or describe frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.
x	24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.
x	% removal = (Influent concentration (mg/L) – Effluent concentration (mg/L)) x 100% / Influent concentration (mg/L) Calculate the percent (%) removal of BOD_5 and TSS using the above equation.
x	The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.
x	Sampling must not occur when ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection system is in operation.
x	Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
x	3/week means three (3) times during each calendar week and on a rotational basis throughout the days of the week, except weekends and holidays.
x	Calculated means figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in MGD) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lbs/day
x	Monthly means once every calendar month during alternate weeks.
x	BTEX – Use the test method specified in Appendix A for BTEX and report the total quantity of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and the (m,o,p mixed isomers) xylenes. In addition, report the individual quantities of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (m,o,p – mixed isomers).
x	Temperature grab sampling must occur when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature, which usually occurs in the late afternoon. If measuring temperature continuously, the Permittee must determine and report a daily maximum from half-hour measurements in a 24-hour period. Continuous monitoring instruments must achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees C and the Permittee must verify accuracy annually.
x	Calculate a 7-DAY Max for each day by averaging the day's temperature value with the six (6) preceding days.
x	Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must begin quarterly monitoring for the quarter beginning on 1/1/XX 4/1/XX 7/1/XX 10/1/XX and submit results by 4/15/XX, 7/15/XX, 10/15/XX, 1/15/XX.
x	Wastewater Influent means the raw wastewater flow; sample at the headworks of the treatment plant excluding any side-stream returns from inside the plant.
x	Take effluent samples for the BOD_5 analysis before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, dechlorinate and reseed the sample.
x	Final Effluent means wastewater exiting the last treatment process or operation but prior to discharging into the receiving water body Typically, this is after or at the exit from the chlorine contact chamber or other disinfection process.
x	Report a numerical value for Escherichia coliforms (E. coli). Do not report a result as too numerous to count (TNTC).

2.1.2 Effluent Monitoring for Parameters without Effluent Limits

The Permittee must monitor effluent for Outfall(s) Insert Number(s) at the location specified in Table 2 and report results on monthly DMRs. Pollutants that must be monitored but do not have effluent limits are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Effluent monitoring and reporting for pollutants without effluent limits for outfall Insert Number(s).

Parameter	Units	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location	Report
Insert Parameter Type	Insert Units	Insert frequency	Insert sample type	Insert monitoring location(s) from Table 2	Insert what they report on the DMR

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

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

2.1.3 Flow Measurement, Field Measurement, and Continuous Monitoring Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements in consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved O&M manual procedures for the device and the waste stream.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a long period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee:
   a. May calibrate apparatus for continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen by air calibration.
   b. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the lab with a pH meter calibrated with standard buffers and analyzed within 15 minutes of sampling.
   c. Must calibrate continuous chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Calibrate recording temperature devices using Protocols for Placement and Retrieval of Temperature Data Loggers in Idaho Streams, Water Quality Monitoring Protocols – Report No. 10, Version 2. (*http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/487602-wq_monitoring_protocols_report10.pdf*). Calibration as specified in this document is not required if the Permittee uses recording devices certified by the manufacturer.
5. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
6. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
7. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
8. Maintain all calibration records for at least three years.

2.1.4 Industrial Sludge Monitoring

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

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

2.1.5 Receiving Water Monitoring

The Permittee must collect receiving water information necessary to determine if the effluent causes contributes, or has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality standards. If reasonable potential exists, DEQ will use the information to calculate effluent limits.

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

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

identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), method of location determination (i.e., GPS, survey etc.), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analysis result, result units, detection limit and definition (i.e., MDL etc.), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes.

At the time of permit development, DEQ did not have adequate information to determine whether the effluent causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to a violation of the water quality standards for insert pollutant. The Permittee must monitor the final effluent and receiving water at the frequency specified in Table 5 and Table 6. If reasonable potential exists, DEQ will use the study information to calculate effluent limits.

Table 6. Receiving water monitoring requirements.

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

2.1.5.1 Receiving Water Continuous Temperature Monitoring

The Permittee must collect information on the receiving water to determine if the effluent causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of the water quality standard for the receiving water. If reasonable potential exists, DEQ will use this information to calculate effluent limits.

Methods for temperature monitoring in the receiving water must be adequately addressed in the sampling plan and QAPP, and use DEQ-approved temperature monitoring devices. The monitoring instrumentation must be calibrated and in good working condition. DEQ's *Protocol for Placement and Retrieval of Temperature Data Loggers* contains protocols for continuous temperature sampling. This document is available online at: *http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/487602-wq_monitoring_protocols_report10.pdf*.

Receiving water temperature data collection must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Measure temperature in the ambient water upstream of the outfall, and downstream of the outfall, at the DEQ approved location(s) from Table 3 during the months of Insert Months of each year, beginning Insert Date:
   a. During the months of Insert Beginning Month to Insert Ending Month;
   b. For the years Insert Year, Insert Year, Insert Year, and Insert Year;
2. The temperature monitoring equipment must record the temperature at 30 minute intervals;
3. Report temperature monitoring data as:
   a. Daily maximum;

b. Seven-day running average of the daily maximums; and
c. Monthly maximum of the seven-day running average.

4. Temperature monitoring data submitted with the Receiving Water Monitoring annual report should include the following information for both deployment and retrieval:
   a. Date;
   b. Time;
   c. Temperature device manufacturer ID;
   d. Location;
   e. Depth;
   f. Whether it measured air or water temperature; and
   g. Any other details that may explain data anomalies.

Upload this file and placement logs to DEQ's IPDES E-Permitting system by January 31st of the year following the monitoring.

2.1.6 Permit Renewal Effluent Monitoring

The renewal application for this permit requires that at least one analysis be performed for each pollutant listed in Appendix A that the Permittee indicated on their application is or is likely present in the Permittee's effluent. The Permittee may enter the pollutant sampling data into the IPDES E-permitting system after receiving the lab analyses or at the time of permit re-application.

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by Insert Date (anywhere from 180 to 365 days prior to Expiration Date).

The Permittee must submit a new application, a written request for permit modification, or addendum at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencing discharge of an altered effluent that may result in permit violations. Altered discharges may be due to, but not limited to facility expansions, production increases, process alterations, or other planned changes in the permitted facility.

The Permittee must sample seasonally during the 3rd year of the permit cycle. Sampling occurs in Insert Month, Insert Month, Insert Month, and Insert Month.

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

- Insert year: Insert Quarter;
- Insert year: Insert Quarter;
- Insert year: Insert Quarter; and
- Insert year: Insert Quarter;

2.1.7 Analytical and Sampling Procedures

Samples assessed to meet the requirements of this permit must represent the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or

discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Part 400-471] or O [Parts 501 – 503]) unless otherwise specified in this permit. DEQ may only specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

2.1.7.1 Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control

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

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

2.2 Reporting and Recording Requirements

The Permittee must report information to DEQ in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to DEQ or EPA is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

2.2.1 Recording of Results

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

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) analyses were performed;
4. The names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. The results of all analyses.

2.2.2 Reporting Procedures

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit (unless otherwise specified). The Permittee must:

1. Enter the "No Discharge" reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter, as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge effluent or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.

2. Summarize and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) provided by EPA/DEQ within NetDMR. Include data for each of the parameters in Table 1 and as required by the form. Report the summary values included on the electronic form.
3. Significant Figures. The permittee must report the same number of significant digits as the permit limit for a given parameter.
4. The Permittee must report the laboratory MDL and ML (as defined in Section 5, *Definitions*) for each pollutant, with the following exceptions: pH, temperature, BOD, cBOD, TSS, oil and grease, hardness, alkalinity, E. coli, and nitrate-nitrite. For temperature and pH, neither the ML nor the MDL need to be reported. For the other parameters that are nondetect (ND), the permittee is only required to report "<ML".
5. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Numbers. CAS numbers (where available) must be reported along with monitoring results.
6. For reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, but greater than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." For example, if the MDL is 1.0 µg/L and the result is ND, report "<1.0 µg/L" on the discharge monitoring report (DMR).
7. **Do Not** report zero for bacteria monitoring. Report as required by the laboratory method.
8. Calculate and report an arithmetic average value for each day for bacteria if multiple samples were taken in one day.
9. Calculate the geometric mean values for bacteria (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
    a. The reported numeric value for all bacteria samples measured above the detection value except when it took multiple samples in one day. If the Permittee takes multiple samples in one day it must use the arithmetic mean for that day in the geometric mean calculation.
    b. The ML value for those samples measured below the minimum level.
10. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit.
11. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on EPA's NetDMR and include:
    a. Sample date,
    b. Concentration detected,
    c. Method detection level (MDL) (as necessary), and
    d. Laboratory minimum level (ML) (as necessary).

    The Permittee must retain the laboratory reports to substantiate calculations for reported values (daily maximums, average monthly, instantaneous maximum, etc.) The contract laboratory reports must also include information on the chain of custody, and QA/QC results.
12. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report

"less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level in assessing compliance.

13. The Permittee must calculate mass loads on each day the parameter is monitored using the following equation:

$$Flow\ (MGD) * Concentraion\ \left({}^{mg}/_{L}\right) * 8.34\left({}^{Lbs * L}/_{mg * MG}\right) = X\ (Lbs\ /\ day)$$

Calculation of mass loads must consider:

a. When concentration data are equal to or greater than the ML, use the laboratory reported value.
b. When concentration data are below the ML: Use the ML to calculate the mass load. Report the mass load as less than the calculated mass load. For example, if flow is 2 MGD and the reported sample result is <1.0 µg/L (<0.001 mg/L), report "<0.02 lb/day" for mass load on the DMR (0.001 mg/L (1.0 µg/L) * 2 MGD * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.017 lb/day, round off to 0.02 lb/day).
c. When concentration data are below the MDL: Use the MDL to calculate the mass load, report the mass load as the calculated mass load preceded by "e" to indicate this is estimated.. For example, if flow is 2 MGD and the reported sample result is e1.0 µg/L, report "e0.02 lb/day" for mass load on the DMR (0.001 mg/L (1.0 µg/L) * 2 MGD * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.017 lb/day, round off to 0.02 lb/day).

14. Report monthly average values as:

a. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}",
b. If the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}"
c. If the average value is equal to or greater than the ML, the Permittee must report and use the actual value.

2.2.3 Discharge Monitoring Reports

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

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

Paper Copy Submissions. Monitoring data must be submitted using the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent and must be postmarked by the 20th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.2.11, *Signatory Requirements*. The permittee

must submit the legible originals of these documents to DEQ's IPDES Program at the address provided in Table 6

Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in Table 4 (monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:

- Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 20th day of the following month.
- Submit **quarterly** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 20th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarterly DMR on Insert Date for the quarter beginning on Insert Date.
- Submit **annual** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 20th for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.
- Submit **semiannual** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by July 20th and January 20th of each year. Semiannual sampling periods are January through June, and July through December.
- Submit **bimonthly** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 20th day of the month following the monitoring period. Bimonthly sampling periods are January through February, March through April, May through June, July through August, September through October, and November through December.
- Submit permit renewal application monitoring data in DEQ's E-Permitting system as required in Section 2.3, Permit Renewal, by Insert Date.

2.2.4 Permit Submittals and Schedules

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

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report, the Permittee must ensure that it is submitted through the IPDES E-permitting system unless the permittee has an electronic reporting waiver. In the case of electronic waivers, the permittee can submit a hard copy postmarked or received by DEQ no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports and permit applications to the address specified in Table 7.

Table 7. Hard copy submittal addresses.

Permit Application Hard Copy Requests	Data and Report Submittals
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality IPDES Program Attn: IPDES Permit Lead 1410 N Hilton Boise, ID 83706	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality IPDES Program Attn: IPDES Compliance, Inspection & Enforcement Lead 1410 N Hilton Boise, ID 83706

2.2.5 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

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

DMR. Upon request by DEQ, the permittee must submit results of any additional sampling, regardless of the test method used.

2.2.6 Reporting Permit Violations

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

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

The Permittee must immediately report to the local DEQ Regional Office and the District Health Department, Environmental Health Program, listed in Table 8, all:

- Failures of the disinfection system.
- Collection system overflows discharging to a water body used as a source of drinking water.
- Plant bypasses discharging to a waterbody used as a source of drinking water.

Table 8. State and regional contact information for DEQ and Idaho Public Health Districts.

Idaho DEQ State and Regional Office Phone Numbers	
IPDES Program, State Office	(208) 373-0502
Boise Regional Office	(208) 373-0550
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office	(208) 769-1422
Idaho Falls Regional Office	(208) 528-2650
Lewiston Regional Office	(208) 799-4370
Pocatello Regional Office	(208) 236-6160
Twin Falls Regional Office	(208) 736-2190
Idaho Public Health District Phone Numbers	
District 1 (Panhandle)	(208) 415-5100
District 2 (North Central)	(208) 799-3100
District 3 (Southwest)	(208) 455-5300
District 4 (Central)	(208) 375-5211
District 5 (South Central)	208) 734-5900
District 6 (Southeastern)	(208) 233-9080
District 7 (Eastern Idaho)	(208) 522-0310

2.2.6.1 Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

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

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment;
2. Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limits for toxic pollutants identified in Table 1.
3. Any unanticipated *bypass* that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit;
4. Any *upset* that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit; and
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.

a. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.
b. This requirement does include those discharges, whether process or non-process wastewater, that overflows and encounters the facility's storm water infrastructure regardless of whether the overflow was discharged from the storm water system.

The Permittee must report these occurrences to DEQ, the Health District, and other affected entities (e.g. public water systems) at the numbers listed in the Table 8.

Additionally, for any industrial wastewater overflow, whether process or non-process wastewater, that discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the Permittee must notify the appropriate MS4 owner or operator.

2.2.6.2 Five-Day Written Submission

The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under Section 2.2.6. The written submission must contain:

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

If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, the written submission must contain:

- The location of the overflow;
- The receiving water (if there is one);
- An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
- A description of the system component from which the release occurred (e.g., process overflow pipe, ruptured fitting, stuck valve, etc.);
- The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
- The cause or suspected cause of the overflow, if not caused by the previously listed system component; and
- Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow.

Reports shall be submitted on the IPDES E-Permitting system.

The Permittee must sign and certify the report in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.2.11. The Permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the DEQ at the following addresses (Table 9):

Table 9. State and regional offices mailing addresses.

DEQ State Office Attn: CIE Lead 1410 N. Hilton Boise, ID 83706	DEQ Insert Region Regional Office Attn: Engineering Manager RO's Street Address City, ID ZIP Code

2.2.6.3 Other Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, concurrently with the DMR submittal.

2.2.6.4 Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with requirements of Section 2.2.6.1.

2.2.6.5 Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

When the Permittee becomes aware that submitted reports or other documents contain incorrect information it must submit the correct facts or information promptly as required in Section 4, General Conditions.

2.2.6.6 Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must notify DEQ in writing of:

1. Any changes in the facility's processes that may introduce new pollutants into the facility's wastewater treatment system that may impact the receiving water quality, may need a limit established in the permit to authorize the discharge of new pollutants, or would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the CWA.
2. Any substantial change in the volume of pollutants being introduced into the facility's wastewater treatment system after the issuance of this permit.

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

1. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the facility's wastewater treatment system, and
2. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged to the receiving water body, and
3. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of industrial sludge accumulated at the facility.

The permittee must notify DEQ at either of the following addresses (Table 10):

Table 10. New toxic pollutant notification addresses.

DEQ State Office Attn: IPDES Permit Lead 1410 N. Hilton Boise, ID 83706	DEQ Insert Region Regional Office Attn: Engineering Manager RO's Street Address City, ID ZIP Code

2.3 Permit Renewal

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

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

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

3 Special Conditions

3.1 Compliance Schedule

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

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

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

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limits		Interim Limit Period
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	

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

Task No.	Date Due MM/DD/YYYY	Task Activity
1	Insert date	Source investigation. The Permittee must investigate the sources, extent, transport, and fate of insert parameter in outfall 001. Deliverable: The Permittee must prepare a progress report of findings, and recommendations for further actions to reduce insert parameter concentrations.

Task No.	Date Due MM/DD/YYYY	Task Activity
2	Insert date	Bioaccumulation study. The receiving water bioaccumulation study requirements are defined in Section ., above.
3	Insert date	Feasibility study. The Permittee must investigate the feasibility of measures to reduce insert parameter in outfall 001 to meet the effluent limits. At a minimum, the following measures must be evaluated: Insert measures to be evaluated. Readily implementable measures must be designed and constructed as soon as feasible. Measures that are more technically difficult or have more unknowns may need further investigations. Deliverable: The Permittee must submit: 1) A report of the findings on the feasibility of measures; and 2) Design documents and/or construction completion reports for those measures that are readily implemented.
4	Insert date	Design and construction. The Permittee must construct measures to reduce insert parameter discharges from outfalls 001 and 002 to achieve the effluent limits. Deliverable: The Permittee must submit construction completion reports, and/or progress reports if more technically difficult or unknown conditions prevent completion.
5	Insert date	Permittee must achieve interim effluent limit Deliverable: Permittee notifies DEQ the interim effluent limit has been achieved.
6	Insert date	Continued design and construction.
7	Insert date	Construction completion and operating such that effluent limits are achieved. Deliverable: The permittee must notify DEQ that construction and process optimization is complete and final effluent limits have been achieved.
[a]Tasks scheduled past Year 2 are listed in anticipation of potential unknown conditions. The permittee does not need to complete these later tasks if compliance with the effluent limits is achieved sooner.		

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

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

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

3.2 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

3.2.1 Sample Frequency, Test Species, and Methods

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

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

Table 13. Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

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

[a]If a particular test shows toxicity the permittee must re-test and if necessary evaluate the cause of toxicity as described in Sections 3.2.5 and 3.2.6.
[b]A split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Table 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 Toxicity test species and methods.

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

3.2.2 Quality Assurance

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

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

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

3.2.3 Reporting

The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity testing on the IPDES E-Permitting system within XX days of test completion. The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in insert Section 10 *Report Preparation*, of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition*, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002 or Section 12 Report Preparation, of *Methods for Estimating the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition*, EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002 The permittee must submit the results of WET tests, along with laboratory reports. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; flow rate at the time of sample collection; EPA toxicity test method number, percent effluent for the test, and the results of the monitoring required in Table 1 and Table 6.

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

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

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

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

For chronic toxicity survival endpoints:

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

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

For all other chronic toxicity test endpoints:

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

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

3.2.4 Preparation of Initial Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Strategy

The permittee shall submit to DEQ a copy of the permittee's initial TRE strategy by insert date. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event chronic toxicity is detected at levels greater than the triggers in Section 3.2.5 and should include at a minimum:

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

3.2.5 Accelerated Testing

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

The insert acute or chronic WET effluent limit is:

- WET Limit value TUa/c for June 1 – September 30.

- WET Limit value TUa/c for October 1 – May 31.

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

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

The insert acute or chronic toxicity triggers are:

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

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

3.2.6 Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

If toxicity is detected above the insert 'trigger' or 'permit WET effluent limit' in Section 3.2.5 in any of the six additional tests required under accelerated testing, then, in accordance with the permittee's initial TRE strategy and EPA manual EPA 833- B-99-002 (Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants), the permittee shall initiate a TRE within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the sample results of the exceedance. The permittee will develop as expeditiously as possible a more detailed TRE workplan, which includes:

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

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

The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of the overall TRE process described in the EPA acute and chronic TIE manuals: *Toxicity Identification Evaluation; Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F), *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II: Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080), and *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III: Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA-600/R-92/081).

If none of the six tests required under Section 3.2.5 above indicated toxicity, then the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency.

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

3.3 Phosphorus Management Plan

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

1. The Permittee should compile influent and effluent total phosphorus data for the treatment plant if the Permittee does not have direct control over the source constituents.
2. The Permittee must evaluate:
   a. Raw material contributions to effluent phosphorus concentrations.
   b. Chemical usage that may contribute to effluent phosphorus concentrations.
3. The Permittee must identify total phosphorus reduction goals for the facility.
   a. The effluent total phosphorus reduction goals must be consistent with interim or final total phosphorus effluent limits, as appropriate, or with typical values for the type of processes employed by the facility, whichever results in the lower effluent total phosphorus concentrations or greater reductions in total phosphorus.
   b. Effluent total phosphorus reduction goals may change depending on when total phosphorus effluent limits are in effect and the value of the total phosphorus limits, however, total phosphorus reduction goals must be identified for all seasons.
4. The Permittee must identify the phosphorus reduction strategies to be used to meet the total phosphorus reduction goals.
5. The Permittee must revise the phosphorus management plan within 180 days whenever:
   a. The plan is unable to assess phosphorus reduction potential;
   b. There are changes to the facility processes that affect the total phosphorus reduction potential; or
   c. It is found to be ineffective in reaching the phosphorus reduction goals.
6. The Permittee must submit to DEQ an annual report of total phosphorus reduction potential and any reductions achieved through the phosphorus management plan. The first annual report is due Insert Date, and subsequent reports are due annually thereafter.

3.4 Mixing Zone Study

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

3.5 Sludge

Insert conditions:

3.6 Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

Insert conditions

3.7 Spill Control Plan

3.7.1 Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

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

3.7.2 Spill Control Plan Components

The spill control plan must include the following:

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

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

3.8 Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)

Insert conditions

3.9 Water Quality Trading

Insert conditions

4 General Conditions

4.1 Plans Applicable to all Permits

4.1.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

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

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

4.1.2 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

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

4.1.3 Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

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

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

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

4.2 Conditions Applicable to all Permits

4.2.1 Duty to Comply

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

4.2.2 Duty to Reapply

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.105, and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by DEQ, the permittee must submit a new application on or before Insert Date.

4.2.3 Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

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

4.2.4 Duty to Mitigate

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

4.2.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

4.2.6 Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.201 and 58.01.25.203 The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

4.2.7 Property Rights

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

4.2.8 Duty to Provide Information

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

4.2.9 Inspection and Entry

The permittee must allow DEQ's Compliance, Inspection, and Enforcement personnel, or authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of DEQ), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

4.2.10 Retention of Records

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information including: all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, electronic data files for continuous monitoring instruments, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the IPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of DEQ at any time.

4.2.11 Signatory Requirements

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

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
   a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
   b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
   c. For a municipality, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA or DEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
   c. The written authorization is submitted to DEQ.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Paragraph 0 of this Section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Paragraph 0 of this Section must be submitted to DEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Section must make the following certification:
   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that

qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

4.2.12 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

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

1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; or
3. The permittee submitted notices as required under Sections 2.2.6.1 and 2.2.6.2 of this permit if the bypass was unanticipated.

If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the *Director* determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in this Section.

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

4.2.13 Upset Terms and Conditions

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the permittee meets the requirements of Paragraph 3 of this Section.
2. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

3. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
   a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
   b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
   c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Section 2.2.6 of this permit, and
   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section 4.2.4 of this permit, *Duty to Mitigate*.
4. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

4.2.14 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to civil penalties as described above, pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E and §39-108, any person who has been determined to have violated the provision of the rules, permits or orders relating to the Idaho NPDES program shall be liable for any expense incurred by DEQ in enforcing the program requirements, or in enforcing or terminating any nuisance, source of environmental degradation, cause of sickness or health hazard.

4.2.15 Planned Changes

The permittee must give written notice to DEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in IDAPA 58.01.25.120; or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limits in this permit.
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site.

4.2.16 Anticipated Noncompliance

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

4.2.17 Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

4.2.18 Permit Modification

4.2.18.1 Causes to Modify Permits

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

4.2.18.2 Sludge Standard Changes

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

4.2.19 Omitted/Erroneous Information

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

4.2.20 Availability of Reports

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.21, Rules Governing the Protection and Disclosure of Records in the Possession of the Department of Environmental Quality, information submitted to DEQ pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.002, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "trade secret", "proprietary", or "confidential" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, DEQ may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.21.

4.2.21 Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to DEQ as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.202, Transfer of IPDES Permits. DEQ may require modification, or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee, and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under IDAPA 58.01.25.202.

4.2.22 State Laws

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

5 Definitions

Acute Toxic Unit (Tua)	A measure of acute toxicity. Tua is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50 percent of the organisms to die by the end on the acute exposure period (i.e., 100/"LC50").
Average monthly discharge limit (AML)	*Average monthly discharge limit* is the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
Average weekly discharge limit (AWL)	*Average weekly discharge limit* is the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
Biosolids	Nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility. When treated and processed, these residuals can be recycled and applied as fertilizer to improve and maintain productive soils and stimulate plant growth.

Bypass	The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
Chronic toxic unit" (TUc)	A measure of chronic toxicity. Tuc is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/"NOEC").
Composite sample	A sample derived from two or more discrete samples collected at equal time intervals or collected proportional to the flow rate over the compositing period. See also "24-hour composite sample" and "8-hour composite sample".
Daily discharge	The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limits expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Director	Director of the DEQ, or an authorized representative.
DMR	Discharge monitoring report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Geometric Mean	The n^{th} root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
Grab sample	An individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES)	The Idaho program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under IDAPA 58.01.25 and the Cleab Water Act sections 307, 402, 318, and 405.
Inhibition concentration (IC)	A point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
Indirect Discharge	The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Clean Water Act.
Indirect Discharger	A nondomestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publically or privately owned treatment works.
Industrial User	a source of "Indirect Discharge" to a publically or privately owned treatment works
Interference	A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared

	pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
LC50	The concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) which is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.
Maximum daily discharge limit	The highest allowable “daily discharge.”
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	The minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
Minimum Level (ML)	The level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
NOEC	No observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
Pass Through	A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
Receiving Water Concentration (RWC)	The concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing. The RWC is the inverse of the dilution factor. It is sometimes referred to as the instream waste concentration (IWC).
QAPP	Quality assurance project plan
Sewage Sludge	Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.
Upset	An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
24-hour Composite Sample	a combination of at least 8 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period. The composite

	must be flow proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
8-Hour Composite Sample	A manually collected composite sample. Collect discrete grab samples over an 8 hour period during the day and composite the samples. The permit may specify the number of grabs the facility must composite and/or or the time intervals between grabs.

Appendix A. Pollutants, Analytical Methods, and Limits

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, method detection limits (MDL), and minimum levels (ML) in the following tables for permit and application required monitoring unless:

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, MDLs, or MLs;
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, MDL, and ML on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

When the permit requires the Permittee to measure the base neutral compounds in the list of priority pollutants, it must measure all of the base neutral pollutants listed in the table below.

Table A-1. Conventional parameters.

Parameter & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Method Detection Limit (MDL) (µg/L unless specified)	Minimum Level (ML) (µg/L unless specified)
Conventional Parameters			
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	SM2540-D		5 mg/L
Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3-GH		20
Flow	Calibrated device		
Temperature (winter insert month)	Analog recorder or use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C
Temperature (summer insert month)			
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
pH	SM4500-H^+ B	n/a	n/a

The list of Toxic Pollutants found in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D is the basis for this following list.

Table A-2. Nonconventional parameters.

Parameter & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Method Detection Limit (MDL) (µg/L unless specified)	Minimum Level (ML) (µg/L unless specified)
Nonconventional Parameters			
Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as $CaCO_3$
Chlorine, Total Residual (TRC)	SM4500 Cl G		50
Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Fecal Coliform	SM 9221D/E, 9222	n/a	n/a
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	SM4500-NO3-E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	SM4500-NH3-C/E/F/G		300
Ortho-Phosphate (PO_4 as P)	SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664A	1400	5000
Insert Pollutant			