

Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance
Volume 2—Sector-Specific Information



**State of Idaho
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Volume 2—Sector Specific Information

April 2017



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

§	section (usually a section of federal or state rules or statutes)
CFR	code of federal regulations (refers to citations in the federal administrative rules)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<u>gpd</u>	<u>gallons per day</u>
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act; refers to citations of Idaho administrative rules
IPDES	Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOI	notice of intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	publicly owned treatment works
<u>TBEL</u>	<u>technology-based effluent limit</u>
WQBEL	water quality-based effluent limit
WQS	water quality standard

1 Introduction

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ's) Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) Program developed this guidance to help the regulated community and other public users easily understand the IPDES permitting and compliance process and the IPDES statutory and regulatory requirements for each permitted sector. These sectors include publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), pretreatment, industrial, storm water, sewage sludge (biosolids), and facilities covered by IPDES general permits. This User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 2 (User's Guide Volume 2) provides assistance to Idaho's municipalities, industries, and citizens on complying with IPDES permits, DEQ administrative rules, Idaho Code, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), which govern the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States in Idaho.

1.1 Purpose and Need

This guide serves as a reference for successfully navigating the IPDES permitting and compliance process as it pertains to each permitted sector. Additionally, this guide is designed to help the regulated community (**applicants and** permittees) and other users:

- Understand sector-specific IPDES permit application or notice of intent (NOI) processes and requirements,
- Understand sector-specific IPDES permit development processes and permit conditions, and
- Comply with all processes, protocols, and requirements of sector-specific IPDES permits.

1.2 Relationship to Existing Rules and Guidance

This User's Guide Volume 2 is not intended to be a stand-alone document; rather, it supports implementation of the CWA, Idaho Code and administrative rules, federal regulations, and state and national policies, guidance, and standards. These include compliance with Idaho's "Water Quality Standards" (IDAPA 58.01.02), "Wastewater Rules" (IDAPA 58.01.16), and "Rules Regulating the IPDES Program" (IDAPA 58.01.25).

More specifically, Volume 2 supplements DEQ's User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1—General Information (DEQ 2017a). Volume 2, however, addresses detailed sector-specific topics and circumstances that are not described in Volume 1 or other IPDES guidance.

Some sections of this guide are newly developed to address rules, regulations, and conditions specific to Idaho, while other sections reference or represent an adaptation of numerous existing state and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance documents, as appropriate.

While this guide provides direction in many cases, DEQ may have to adjust permit-specific aspects to address site-specific concerns and conditions. These considerations may include compliance with Idaho's "Water Quality Standards" (IDAPA 58.01.02), "Wastewater Rules" (IDAPA 58.01.16), "Rules Regulating the IPDES Program" (IDAPA 58.01.25), and additional state and federal guidance. Further, this guide does not replace, supplant, or change any requirements under state or federal rules and regulations but does identify and reference relevant regulations, policy, and other guidance documents. A detailed discussion regarding the CWA,

federal code, and Idaho Code and administrative rules that support the IPDES Program is included in *User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1*, section 2 (DEQ 2017a).

1.2.1 Clean Water Act Background

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or CWA, is the primary US law addressing pollutants in receiving waters (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs). The CWA was originally enacted in 1948 and was revised by significant amendments in 1972 (P.L. 92-500), and to a lesser degree in 1977 (P.L. 95-217) and in 1981 (P.L. 97-117). The most recent major amendments to the CWA were made in 1987 (P.L. 100-4). A major part of the CWA is a requirement for controls on discharges to meet the statutory goal of eliminating the discharge of pollutants under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program.

1.2.2 Rules Regulating the IPDES Program

“Rules Regulating the IPDES Program” (IDAPA 58.01.25) establish the procedures and requirements for the issuance and maintenance of permits for facilities or activities required by Idaho Code and the CWA to obtain authorization to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States. These permits are referred to in these rules and guidance as “IPDES permits” or “permits.”

1.2.3 Idaho Water Quality Standards

A water quality standard (WQS) defines the water quality goals for a water body. Water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) in IPDES permits are a mechanism to achieve and maintain WQS in specific receiving waters. The federal rules regulating WQS at 40 CFR 131 describe state requirements and procedures for developing WQS and EPA procedures for reviewing and, where appropriate, promulgating WQS. Idaho's WQS were developed in accordance with these federal requirements.

1.3 Legislative and Regulatory Citations

In this guide, the following conventions are used to cite legislation and regulations:

- Idaho Code—Title of the code follow by the code citation: “Approval of State NPDES Program” (Idaho Code §39-175C). After initial use, the code is then referred to by the citation (e.g., Idaho Code §39-175C).
- Idaho Administrative Rules—Title of the rule is followed by the rule citation: “Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program” (IDAPA 58.01.25). After initial use, the rule is then referred to by the rule citation (e.g., IDAPA 58.01.25).
- Code of Federal Regulations—Initial and subsequent references to CFRs use the regulation citation (e.g., 40 CFR 136).
- US Code—Initial and subsequent references to US code use the code citation (e.g., 16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq. or 33 U.S.C. §§1251–1387).
- Clean Water Act (CWA)—Title of the act is followed by the act citation: Clean Water Act section 402 (e.g., CWA §402). After initial use, the act is then referred to by the act citation (e.g., CWA §402).

Most regulatory citations in this guide are from the “Rules Regulating the IPDES Program” (IDAPA 58.01.25) and CFR Title 40. Other rules and regulations are explicitly referenced in full citation when used for the first time in this guide. Applicable IDAPA and CFR references are included as endnotes after the appendices.

1.4 Time Computation¹

Throughout this guide, references to days represent calendar days, unless specified otherwise (e.g., business days). In computing any period of time scheduled to begin after or before the occurrence of an activity or event, the date of the activity or event is not included. The last day of the period is included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which case the period runs until the end of the next day (which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday). When a party or interested person is served by mail, three (3) days are added to the prescribed time.

1.5 Hyperlinks

Websites provide supplementary information and are referenced in this guide. The website address appears in blue italics so that readers can access the reference in printed and electronic versions of this document. In the electronic version, the website address is hyperlinked to the site. Correct website addresses and hyperlinks are provided; however, these references may change or become outdated after publication.

2 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)

This section guides the reader through topics related to permitting of publicly owned treatment works (POTW)².

Municipal sewage may also contain liquid industrial wastes discharged to the POTW from industrial users (IUs). POTWs must serve as control authorities over the IUs discharging to the POTW. As designated by DEQ, privately owned treatment works that primarily treat domestic sewage will have permit conditions similar to those issued to POTW, and consequently, they must complete those application sections pertinent to POTW, including any IU information³.

As a result, for the IPDES program and requirements of this application, the term POTW includes:

- Publicly and privately owned treatment works predominantly treating domestic sewage,
- Domestic sewage treatment works,
- Sewer districts, and
- Any other dischargers designated by DEQ.

2.1 Application Content

POTWs that primarily treat domestic sewage need to complete and submit a POTW application on the IPDES web interface. If a POTW does not have internet access they must contact DEQ to apply for a waiver from electronic reporting. Applicants should also request paper copies of all

pertinent application forms and instructions well in advance of the minimum time required to submit an application.

In addition to information identified in *User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1, Section 4.2* (DEQ 2017a), the following sections identify information specific to POTW applicants that will be required depending on size and waste characteristics. Refer to the IPDES *POTW Permit Application Instructions* (DEQ 2017b) for additional details on the information required. The sections and headings below reflect the POTW permit application sections and instructions available on the IPDES web interface and generally follow the EPA NPDES Form 2A application for POTWs.

2.1.1 Part A. Basic Information

Part A. *Basic Information* of the POTW permit application is required for all POTW applicants. These sections are as follows:

- Treatment work's current NPDES/IPDES permit status
- Areas/population served, type of collection system, and ownership status of each portion of the collection system
- POTW design flow, annual average daily flow, and maximum daily flow rates
- Collection system percent contribution by system type
- Effluent discharge and disposal locations (e.g., discharge points, discharge to impoundments, and land application)
- Contract operator responsibilities and contact information
- Outfall location and flow information (e.g., latitude and longitude, distance from shore, and intermittent/periodic)
- Receiving water name, critical flows, and hardness (if applicable)
- Treatment type classification and pollutant removal efficiencies
- Basic effluent testing information

The applicant's response to whether the POTW is currently covered under an NPDES/IPDES permit (not a new source or new discharger⁴) determines subsequent sections of the permit application that need to be completed. A new source or new discharger that is not currently operating would not be able to collect expanded effluent testing (section 2.1.4) or WET (whole effluent toxicity) testing (section 2.1.5) data, and does not complete application sections 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 regardless of their POTW facility size or category.

Applications must identify the total population that the POTW serves. Applicants may also provide the equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) for each area served. POTWs are charged an annual fee per EDU that the POTW serves. If the POTW provides the population served but not EDUs, DEQ will calculate the number of EDUs and resulting annual fees using the most recent US Census Bureau statistics for the average number of people per household for Idaho. Refer to the *User's Guide Volume 1, section 3.3.1* for the IPDES fee schedule details and example calculations.

The effluent discharge and disposal section requires the applicant to identify the number of discharge points and other information:

1. For effluent discharges to waters of the United States, the applicant provides the location, number, and types of outfalls used.

2. For land application of treated wastewater (recycled wastewater), the applicant provides the location and size of the site, the average daily volume applied, and schedule of application.
3. For effluent sent to another facility for treatment before discharge, the applicant must provide the average daily flow rate as well as the transport method and destination.
4. For effluent discharged in another manner, including underground percolation and underground injection, the location and size of the disposal site, schedule of disposal, and the annual average daily volume disposed must be provided.

Application Effluent Monitoring Requirements Based on Size and Category

All applicants that discharge effluent to waters of the United States must provide effluent testing data for each outfall from at least three effluent scans during the permit cycle. This section of the application requires all applicants to enter basic effluent testing information for design flow, pH, *E. coli* or fecal coliform, temperature, total suspended solids (TSS) and 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) or 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD₅). Refer to Table 1 to determine which effluent testing information questions you must complete in various sections of the permit application.

Table 1. Effluent testing data requirements for each outfall.

POTW Characteristics	Permit Application Sections to Complete
Design flow rate less than 0.1 mgd, <i>and</i> not required to develop or does not have an approved pretreatment program	A.12. <i>Effluent Testing Information</i>
Design flow rate greater than 0.1 mgd but less than 1 mgd, <i>and</i> not required to develop or does not have an approved pretreatment program	A.12. <i>Effluent Testing Information</i> and B.6. <i>Effluent Testing Data</i> —greater than or equal to 0.1 mgd
Design flow rate greater than or equal to 1 mgd, <i>or</i> required to develop or has an approved pretreatment program, <i>or</i> otherwise required by DEQ to provide the data	A.12. <i>Effluent Testing Information</i> , B.6. <i>Effluent Testing Data</i> —greater than or equal to 0.1 mgd, and Part D. <i>Expanded Effluent Testing Data</i>

At the end of this application section, the applicant will select conditions from the following list that apply to the POTW:

- Flow is ≥ 0.1 mgd.
- Flow is ≥ 1.0 mgd.
- Has or is required to develop an approved pretreatment program.
- Required expanded effluent testing.
- Required WET testing.
- Accepts significant industrial user discharge or RCRA or CERCLA waste.
- Has a combined sewer system.
- Has sewage sludge.

The selections identified in this list determine which of the other application sections must be completed.

2.1.2 Part B. POTWs with a Design Flow Greater than or Equal to 0.1 mgd

Part B. *POTWs with a Design Flow Greater than or Equal to 0.1 mgd* is required⁵ for POTWs with design flows greater than or equal to 0.1 mgd. The POTW must provide the currently

estimated rate of inflow and infiltration (I&I) entering the collection system and any steps taken or being planned to minimize I&I. Other information obtained in this section includes a POTW facility map, a process flow diagram or process schematic, identification of any scheduled POTW facility improvements, and additional effluent testing data.

The applicant will upload a map of the POTW and surrounding area. This map should be topographic, if possible, and include the following:

- The area surrounding the POTW, including all unit processes.
- Wells, springs, other surface water bodies, and drinking water wells that are (1) within ¼ mile of the property boundaries of the POTW, and (2) listed in public record or otherwise known to the applicant.
- The major pipes or other structures through which wastewater enters the POTW and the pipes or other structures through which treated wastewater is discharged from the POTW. Include outfalls from bypass piping, if applicable.
- Any areas where the sewage sludge produced by the POTW is stored, treated, or disposed.
- If the POTW receives waste that is classified as hazardous under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) by truck, rail, or special pipe, show on the map where that hazardous waste enters the POTW and where it is treated, stored, and/or disposed.
- Each well where wastewater from the POTW is injected underground.

The application includes a section to upload a process flow diagram that shows all of the POTW's unit processes. These processes include bypass piping, backup power sources, and system redundancies. The diagram must also provide a water balance showing all treatment units, including disinfection, daily average flow rates at influent and discharge points, and approximate daily flow rates between treatment units. The application should also include a narrative description of the process flow diagram.

In this section, the applicant will identify any scheduled POTW improvements and include milestone dates of implementation and completion. The applicant will briefly describe permits and authorizations obtained or required by federal or state authorities. If planned improvements are required by local, state, or federal agencies; the applicant will identify the new maximum daily flow rate.

The applicant must enter effluent testing data for each outfall for all pollutants identified in 40 CFR 122 Appendix J, Table 1A. These pollutants include ammonia, total residual chlorine (TRC), dissolved oxygen (DO), nitrate+nitrite nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), oil and grease, total phosphorus (TP), and total dissolved solids (TDS). If a POTW does not use chlorine for disinfection or elsewhere in the treatment process and has no reasonable potential to discharge chlorine in the POTW's effluent, TRC is not required to be sampled or analyzed.

When an applicant has two or more outfalls with substantially identical effluent discharging to the same receiving water segment, DEQ may, on a case-by-case basis, allow the applicant to submit sampling data for only one outfall. DEQ may also allow an applicant to composite samples from one or more outfalls that discharge into the same mixing zone.

2.1.3 Part C. Reserved

This section of the application is reserved for additional items, if necessary. This section of EPA's Form 2A is for applicant certification. However, because the IPDES POTW applications are electronically submitted, the certification and electronic signature processes occur at different times and locations on the web application.

2.1.4 Part D. Expanded Effluent Testing

A POTW that discharges effluent to waters of the United States and meets one or more of the following criteria must complete application Part D. Expanded Effluent Testing Data⁶:

- Design flow rate greater than or equal to 1 mgd.; or
- Required to develop or has an approved pretreatment program; or
- Required by DEQ to ensure compliance with IDAPA 58.01.02 and 58.01.25.

Expanded effluent testing includes monitoring for the following categories of pollutants:

- Metals, cyanide, phenols, and hardness
- Volatile organic compounds (VOC)
- Acid-extractable compounds
- Base-neutral compounds
- Other pollutants not specifically listed that are present in the discharge

Applicants must provide data from each outfall discharging to waters of the United States. This data must be composed from a minimum of three representative samples taken within 4.5 years before the date of the permit application. Data collected and reported as required by the current permit may be used, if available, in lieu of sampling done solely for the application.

Sample results from expanded effluent testing required in an EPA-issued NPDES permit can be entered in the IPDES application form. However, IPDES-issued permits require prior submittal of expanded effluent data; in those cases the applicant does not need to reenter data results at the time of application.

2.1.5 Part E. WET Testing

POTW_s meeting one or more of the following criteria must complete application Part E. *WET Testing*⁷:

- Design flow rate greater than or equal to 1 mgd; or
- Required to develop or has an approved pretreatment program; or
- Required by DEQ to ensure compliance with IDAPA 58.01.02 and 58.01.25

The applicant must submit results of a minimum of four tests performed in the 4.5 year period before the application. Applicants completing Part E. *WET Testing* must report the number of chronic and acute WET tests conducted since the last permit issuance and submit the results from any WET tests conducted that have not been reported or submitted to DEQ for each outfall discharging effluent to the waters of the United States.

When an applicant has two or more outfalls with substantially identical effluent discharging to the same receiving water segment, DEQ may, on a case-by-case basis, allow the applicant to

submit WET data for only one outfall. DEQ may also allow an applicant to composite samples from one or more outfalls that discharge into the same mixing zone.

The applicant must complete the following for each WET test conducted:

- Test number
- Identify if it is an accelerated test
- Test information (test species, test method number, and test organism)
- Source of test method
- Collection method (grab or 24-hour composite)
- Sample in relation to disinfection (before or after?)
- Point in treatment process where sample was collected
- Toxicity test type (chronic, acute, or both)
- Type of test (static, static renewal, or flow through)
- Source of dilution water (lab water or receiving water)
- Type of dilution (this should be fresh water only)
- Test series effluent concentrations
- Parameters measured during the test and whether each meets the test method specification (pH, salinity, temperature, ammonia, and DO)
- Test results for acute/chronic toxicity tests
- QA/QC (identify if the test was within acceptable bounds and provide any other QA/QC information requested by DEQ)

New permit applicants or POTWs that were not required to perform WET tests in the previous permit do not need to include WET test information with their permit application.

If the POTW has conducted WET tests and reported its results according to a previous EPA-issued NPDES permit (not an IPDES permit) requirement, then the POTW may note the dates the tests were submitted and provide a summary of the results that includes the following:

- Outfall number and collection dates of the samples taken
- Dates of testing
- Toxicity testing method(s) used
- Summary of the test results (e.g., 100% survival in 40% effluent)

When identified as an IPDES permit condition, permittees with active IPDES permits must report the individual WET test data on the IPDES web interface within 30 days of receipt of test results (see the WET permit special condition described in section XX).

Applicants must also identify whether a WET test conducted during the past permit cycle revealed toxicity. If so, they must also provide any information about the cause of the toxicity⁸, upload a copy or description of the toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE), if one was conducted, and any results from the toxicity reduction evaluation. If the POTW is conducting a TRE as part of a NPDES/IPDES permit requirement or enforcement order, then applicants only need to provide the date of the last progress report concerning the TRE.

2.1.6 Part F. Industrial User Information (SIU, RCRA, or CERCLA)

All POTWs receiving discharges from *significant industrial users (SIUs)* or POTWs that receive RCRA, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), or other remedial wastes must complete Part F. *Industrial User Information*⁹.

2.1.6.1 Significant Industrial User Information

An *industrial user (IU)* is any industrial or commercial entity discharging process or nonprocess wastewater that contains pollutants to a POTW. Such facilities include, but are not limited to industrial, manufacturing, commercial, mining, or storm water runoff. IUs may discharge domestic sewage in addition to industrial wastewater. The number of industrial users is the total number of industrial and commercial users that discharge to the POTW.

An *SIU* is defined in 40 CFR 403.3(v) as an IU that:

- Is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or
- Any other industrial user that:
 - Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) or more of process wastewater to the treatment works (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - Contributes a process waste stream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the treatment works; or
 - Is designated as such by the Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the treatment works operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

A *categorical industrial user (CIU)* is an SIU that is subject to categorical pretreatment standards¹⁰. These effluent limit guidelines (ELG) and standards identify technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and are standards developed by EPA to set industry-specific effluent limits. A list of industrial categories subject to categorical pretreatment standards is included in Appendix B of the POTW permit application instructions.

Applicants need to provide the following information in Parts F.2 through F.8 of the permit application:

- Whether the POTW has a pretreatment program
- Number of SIUs and CIUs
- Information for each SIU and CIU
 - Name and address of each user
 - Description of all industrial processes that affect or contribute to the SIU/CIU discharge
 - Principal products and raw materials that contribute to the SIU/CIU discharge
 - Average daily discharge contributed to the POTW
 - Whether this daily discharge is continuous or intermittent
 - Amount of discharge attributable to process flow and nonprocess flow
 - Applicable local limits
 - Whether the SIU/CIU is subject to categorical pretreatment standards
 - If subject to categorical standards, all categories and subcategories that apply

- Any upsets that the POTW attributed to waste discharge by the SIU/CIU

If the POTW has submitted a pretreatment program application or pretreatment program annual report within 1 year of the application that contains substantially identical information to what the POTW permit application requires, then DEQ may waive submitting this information in the permit application¹¹.

2.1.6.2 Pretreatment Standards

A POTW, or a group of POTWs operated by the same entity, with a total design flow of more than 5 mgd and receiving industrial pollutants that may cause pass through or interference are required to establish a pretreatment program under IPDES¹². In some cases, a POTW with a total design flow of less than 5 mgd may be required to establish a pretreatment program if the nature or volume of the industrial discharge causes POTW treatment process upsets, effluent limit violations, contamination of municipal sludge, or other circumstances warranted to prevent interference with the POTW or pass through. All POTWs meeting the above criteria must submit a pretreatment program for DEQ's evaluation and approval within 1 year of written notification from DEQ for the need of a pretreatment program.

If the POTW has a pretreatment program, they must also complete Parts D. *Expanded Effluent Testing Data* and E. *Toxicity Testing*.

2.1.6.3 RCRA Hazardous Waste Received by Truck, Rail or Dedicated Pipeline

If the POTW has accepted any RCRA hazardous waste in the past 3 years by truck, rail, or dedicated pipeline the applicant must fill out application Parts F.9, F.10, and F11¹³.

As defined in Section 1004(5) of RCRA, *hazardous waste* means:

A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may:

- Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
- Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Those solid wastes that are considered hazardous are listed under 40 CFR 261. POTWs that accept hazardous wastes by truck, rail, or dedicated pipeline (carries hazardous waste directly to a POTW without prior mixing with domestic sewage) within the property boundary of the POTW are considered to be hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) and are subject to regulations under RCRA.

Under RCRA, mixtures of domestic sewage and other wastes that commingle in the POTW collection system before reaching the property boundary, including those wastes that otherwise would be considered hazardous, are excluded from regulation under the domestic sewage exclusion. However, hazardous wastes that are delivered directly to the POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipeline do not fall within the exclusion. Hazardous wastes received by these routes may only be accepted by POTWs if the POTW complies with applicable RCRA requirements for TSDFs.

Applicants completing sections F.9 through F.11 should indicate all points at which RCRA hazardous waste enters the POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipeline in the map provided in B.2 of the application, if applicable.

Applicants must report in the application:

- Method of delivery (truck, rail, or dedicated pipe)
- Applicable hazardous waste number designated in IDAPA 58.01.05
- Amount of each hazardous waste received annually

2.1.6.4 CERCLA, RCRA Remediation/Corrective Action, and other Remedial Waste Activity

If the POTW receives, or has been notified that it will receive, wastewater that originates from remedial activities, including those undertaken under CERCLA, and RCRA Sections 3004(u) or 3008(h), the applicant must complete application Parts F.12 through F.15 and include the following information¹⁴:

- Name of the waste origin site
- Type of facility (RCRA, CERCLA, or other)
- Hazardous constituents specified in IDAPA 58.01.05
- Volume of waste accepted
- Concentration of hazardous constituent
- Waste treatment processes applied before delivery to the POTW
- Discharge frequency

An applicant under this subsection is exempt from entering information in the application if the POTW receives no more than 15 kilograms per month of hazardous waste, unless the waste is acute hazardous waste as specified in IDAPA 58.01.05, “Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste.”

2.1.7 Part G. Combined Sewer Systems

Common understanding is that Idaho has no designed combined sewer systems (CSSs). Although some relic CSSs may exist in Idaho, there are no known combined sewer overflows (CSOs). In case CSSs are discovered in the future, the permit application allows applicants to enter information about them. An applicant with CSSs must complete application Part G. *Combined Sewer Systems* and include the following:

- System map
- System diagram
- CSO location description of outfall
- Constituents monitored at the outfall
- Number of storm events during the last year
- CSO events
- Description of receiving waters
- Description of any water quality impacts caused by this CSO.

2.1.8 Part H. Requests

Requests for a variance, waiver, or mixing zone are indicated in Part H. *Requests* of the permit application. DEQ will discuss the variance or waiver option and any information and the timeline in which the applicant must provide it. More information on the types of variances and waivers a POTW may apply for is provided in the *User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1*, section 8.

If the applicant want DEQ to consider authorizing a mixing zone for any pollutant as part of permit conditions, they must check this box in Part H. *Requests* when submitting their application. During permit development, DEQ will request that the applicant provide outfall configuration and pollutant concentration data and additional data necessary to determine any appropriate mixing zones.

2.1.9 Part I. Other Information

Part I. *Other Information* is optional and may be used by the applicant to expand upon any questions or alert permit reviewer to any other information necessary in establishing permit limits for the POTW.

References

- DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2017a. *User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1—General Information*. Boise, ID: DEQ.
www.deq.idaho.gov/media/60178999/ipdes-user-guide-ipdes-permitting-compliance-0816.pdf
- DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2017b. *POTW Permit Application Instructions*. Draft. Boise, ID: DEQ.

Key Terms

Citations for key terms used in this guide are provided below. To see the official definition for a term, users should go directly to the rule that is referenced.

Term	IDAPA, CFR, or CWA Citation
Discharge	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.27.
General Permit	IDAPA 58.01.02.010.40
Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES)	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.42
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.56
Notice of Intent (NOI) to Obtain Coverage Under an IPDES General Permit	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.60
Permit	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.63
Person	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.64
Pollutant	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.66
Pretreatment	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.68
Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.73
Sewage Sludge	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.84
Storm Water	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.94
Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL)	IDAPA 58.01.25.010.107
Waters of the United States	IDAPA 58.01.25.003.aa

Appendix A.

Endnotes: IDAPA and CFR References

¹ IDAPA 58.01.25.050

² IDAPA 58.01.25.010.70 and 73

³ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.11

⁴ IDAPA 58.01.25.010.57 and 58

⁵ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.11.d

⁶ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.11.f.iii

⁷ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.12

⁸ IDAPA 58.01.25.104.12.d.v

⁹ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.13.a

¹⁰ 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N

¹¹ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.13.b

¹² 40 CFR 403.8(a)

¹³ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.14.a

¹⁴ IDAPA 58.01.25.105.14.a