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

Authorization to Discharge Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

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

City of Nampa
Wastewater Treatment Facility
340 West Railroad Street
Nampa, ID 83687

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

Outfall	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
001	Indian Creek	43° 35' 50" N	116° 34' 52" W

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

This permit shall become effective November 1, 2016.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, October 31, 2021.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before May 4, 2021 if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

Signed this 20th day of September, 2016.

/s/
Daniel D. Opalski, Director
Office of Water and Watersheds

Schedule of Submissions

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

Item	Due Date
1. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be submitted on or before the 20th day of the month following the monitoring month (see III.B).
2. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2017 (see II.C). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
3. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2017 (see II.B). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
4. NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted by May 4, 2021 (see V.B).
5. Compliance Schedule	Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date (see III.K).
6. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (See III.G and I.B.2).
7. Local Limits Evaluation	By October 31, 2017, the permittee must submit to EPA a complete local limits evaluation pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1) (See II.A.5).
8. Annual Pretreatment Report	The Report must be submitted to the pretreatment coordinator no later than November 1st of each calendar year (See II.A.9).
9. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan	The permittee must develop and implement an overflow emergency response and public notification plan. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by April 30, 2017 (See II.D).
10. Mercury Minimization Plan	Written notice must be submitted to the EPA and the IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by April 30, 2017 (See I.F).

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I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Discharge Authorization

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

B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Report	—	Report	Effluent	continuous	recording
Temperature Until 1 October 31, 2017.	°C	—	Report	Report	Effluent	5/week[11]	grab[11]
Temperature[4,7,8] After November 1, 2017. (July – September)	°C	See Table 2 and Notes 7 and 8.			Effluent	continuous	recording
Temperature[7,8] After November 1, 2017. (October – June)	°C	See Notes 7 and 8.			Effluent	continuous	recording
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	30	45	—	Influent and Effluent	1/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	4504	6755	—	Effluent		calculation
	% removal	85% (minimum)	—	—	% removal	1/month	calculation
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	—	Influent and Effluent	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	mg/L	4-month rolling average: 17.5					
	lb/day	4503	6755	—	Effluent		calculation
	lb/day	4-month rolling average: 2,629 lb/day					
	% removal	85% (minimum)	—	—	% removal	1/month	calculation
pH[10]	s.u.	6.5 – 9.0 at all times			Effluent	5/week	grab
E. Coli Bacteria[1,2]	#/100 ml	126 (geometric mean)	—	576 (instantaneous max.)	Effluent	10/month	grab
Phosphorus, Total as P[4] (May – September)	µg/L	Report	Report	—	Effluent	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	15	Report	—			calculation
Phosphorus, Total as P[4] (October – April)	µg/L	Report	Report	—	Effluent	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	52.6	Report	—			calculation
Phosphorus, Soluble Reactive (Year-Round)	mg/L	Report	Report	—	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements							
		Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	**Units**	**Average Monthly Limit**	**Average Weekly Limit**	**Maximum Daily Limit**	**Sample Location**	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Phosphorus, Total as P (Year-Round)	mg/L	Report	Report	—	Influent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Ammonia, Total as N[2] (March – November)	mg/L	1.31	—	4.92	Effluent	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	197	—	739			calculation
Ammonia, Total as N[2] (December – February)	mg/L	1.41	—	5.31	Effluent	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	212	—	797			calculation
Chlorine, Total Residual[6] (March – November)	µg/L	9.2	—	18	Effluent	5/week	grab
	lb/day	1.4	—	2.7			calculation
Chlorine, Total Residual[6] (December – February)	µg/L	9.6	—	19	Effluent	5/week	grab
	lb/day	1.4	—	2.9			calculation
Copper, Total Recoverable[2,4] (April – October)	µg/L	10.7	—	23.1	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	1.61	—	3.47			calculation
Copper, Total Recoverable[2,4] (November – March)	µg/L	17.8	—	38.5	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	2.67	—	5.78			calculation
Copper, Total Recoverable (Year-Round)	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable[2,9] (March – November)	µg/L	4.75	—	9.53	Effluent	1/month	See I.B.8.
	lb/day	0.713	—	1.43			calculation
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable[2,9] (December – February)	µg/L	4.96	—	9.96	Effluent	1/month	See I.B.8.
	lb/day	0.745	—	1.50			calculation
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable (Year-Round)	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent	2/year[3]	See I.B.8.
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	6.0 minimum			Effluent	5/week	grab
	% sat.	90% minimum	80% min.	—		5/week	calculation
Mercury, Total Recoverable[2,4] (March – November)	µg/L	0.011	—	0.022	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.0017	—	0.0033			calculation
Mercury, Total Recoverable[2,4] (December – February)	µg/L	0.011	—	0.023	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	0.0017	—	0.0035			calculation
Floating, suspended or submerged matter	—	See Part I.B.3.				1/month	Visual observation
Mercury, Total (Year-Round)	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Nitrate + Nitrite	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3,12]	24-hr. comp.
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
Chromium VI, Dissolved	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent, & Effluent	2/year[3,12]	24-hr. comp.
Conductivity[10]	µmhos/cm	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)[10]	mg/L	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Hardness, Total[10]	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	Report	—	Report	Effluent	1/month	24-hr. comp.
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
Molybdenum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3,12]	24-hr. comp.
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
Whole Effluent Toxicity	TU_c	Report	—	Report	Effluent	2/year[5]	24-hr. comp.
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Report	—	Report	Influent & Effluent	2/year[3]	24-hr. comp.
NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing	—	See I.B.9.			Effluent	3x/5 years	—

1. The average monthly E. Coli bacteria counts must not exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 ml based on samples taken every 3-7 days within a calendar month. See Part V for a definition of geometric mean.
2. Reporting is required within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of a maximum daily limit or instantaneous maximum limit violation. See Parts I.B.2 and III.G.
3. Sampling must be conducted twice per year, once during the period from April 1 through October 31, and once during the period from November 1 through March 31 each year. For each twice-per-year sampling event, the permittee must collect three 24-hour composite samples within a calendar week. The permittee must report the results of sampling for these parameters on the March and October DMRs and in the pretreatment annual report required by Part II.A.9 of this permit.
4. These effluent limits are subject to a compliance schedule. See I.C.
5. Sampling must take place at least once during each of the following seasons: December – February and March – November. See I.D.
6. See I.B.10.
7. Temperature data must be recorded using micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors. Set the recording device to record at one-hour intervals. Report the following temperature monitoring data on the DMR: monthly instantaneous maximum, maximum daily average, seven-day running average of the daily instantaneous maximum.
8. Use the temperature device manufacturer's software to generate (export) a spreadsheet or text file. The file must be submitted monthly to the EPA as an electronic attachment to the City's DMRs (see Part III.B.1.b.). The files for the previous monitoring year must also be submitted annually to IDEQ by January 31. The placement logs must be submitted annually to the EPA and IDEQ by January 31 for the previous monitoring year. The placement logs should include the following information for both thermistor deployment and retrieval: date, time, temperature device manufacturer ID, location, depth, whether it measured air or water temperature, and any other details that may explain data anomalies.
9. See I.B.11.
10. Samples for dissolved organic carbon, pH, hardness, conductivity and copper must be collected on the same day.
11. Grab samples for temperature must be taken between 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM.
12. Sampling must begin by September 30, 2017.

Table 2: Effluent Limits for Temperature			
Season	**Units**	**Maximum Daily Limit[1]**	**Instantaneous Maximum Limit**
July[2]	°C	19.0	—
August[2]	°C	19.0	22.8
September[2]	°C	19.7	—
1. The maximum daily limit is the highest allowable average temperature measured over a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. 2. These effluent limits are subject to a compliance schedule. See I.C.			

2. The permittee must report within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of any violation of the maximum daily or instantaneous maximum limits for the following pollutants: Total ammonia as N, total recoverable copper, weak acid dissociable cyanide, total recoverable mercury, and E. coli. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See III.B. and III.H.).

3. Narrative limitations for floating, suspended or submerged matter:

   a) The permittee must not discharge floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in amounts causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair designated beneficial uses of the receiving water.

   b) The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a written log of the observation which includes the date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter. The log must be retained and made available to EPA or IDEQ upon request. The log must note, as a binary, yes/no response, whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter and include a photograph taken at the time of observation.

4. Removal Requirements for BOD_5 and TSS: The monthly average effluent concentration must not exceed 15 percent of the monthly average influent concentration. Percent removal of BOD_5 and TSS must be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). For each parameter, the monthly average percent removal must be calculated from the arithmetic mean of the influent values and the arithmetic mean of the effluent values for that month. Influent and effluent samples must be taken over approximately the same time period.

5. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.

6. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:

   a) Parameters with an effluent limit: The method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Table 1 Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements.

   b) Parameters that do not have an effluent limit.

(i) The permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or

(ii) The permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in *Appendix A. Minimum Levels*.

c) For parameters that do not have an effluent limit, the permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.

d) See also Part III.C *Monitoring Procedures*.

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

8. Influent and effluent sampling for cyanide must be conducted as follows. Eight discrete grab samples must be collected over a 24-hour day. Each grab sample must be at least 100 ml. Prior to compositing, any interferences must be removed or suppressed and the individual grab samples must be preserved as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3. The grab samples can then be composited into a larger container to allow for one analysis for the day. The composited sample must also be preserved as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3.

9. The permittee must perform the effluent testing required by Part D of NPDES application Form 2A (EPA Form 3510-2A, revised 1-99). The permittee must submit the results of this testing with its application for renewal of this NPDES permit. To the extent that effluent monitoring required by other conditions of this permit satisfies this requirement, these samples may be used to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph.

10. The effluent limits for total residual chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA approved analytical methods. EPA will use the Minimum Level (ML) as the compliance evaluation level for total residual chlorine. The permittee will be compliant with the total residual chlorine limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily chlorine concentrations and mass loadings are less than specified below:

a) Until 1 year after the effective date of the final permit: The permittee will be compliant with the total residual chlorine limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily chlorine concentrations are less than 100 µg/L and the average monthly and maximum daily mass discharges of chlorine are less than 15 lb/day

b) After 1 year after the effective date of the final permit: The permittee will be compliant with the total residual chlorine limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily chlorine concentrations are less than 50 µg/L and the

average monthly and maximum daily mass discharges of chlorine are less than 7.5 lb/day.

11. The effluent limits for weak acid dissociable cyanide are not quantifiable using EPA approved analytical methods. EPA will use 10 µg/L (the Minimum Level) as the compliance evaluation level for weak acid dissociable cyanide. The permittee will be compliant with the weak acid dissociable cyanide limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily weak acid dissociable cyanide concentrations are less than 10 µg/L and the average monthly and maximum daily mass discharges of weak acid dissociable cyanide are less than 1.5 lb/day.

C. Schedules of Compliance

1. The permittee must comply with all effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in Part I.B beginning on the effective date of this permit, except those for which a compliance schedule is specified in Part I.C.2.
2. A schedule of compliance is authorized only for the following effluent limits:
   a) Total recoverable mercury
   b) Total phosphorus
   c) Total recoverable copper
   d) Temperature
3. While the schedules of compliance are in effect, the City of Nampa must comply with the following interim requirements:
   a) Monitoring requirements in Part I.B.
   b) Until compliance with the final effluent limitations is achieved, the permittee must complete the tasks listed in Table 3.
   c) For TP and mercury, the permittee must comply with the interim effluent limitations in Table 4.
   d) The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for TP, temperature, mercury, and copper. The annual report of progress must be submitted to DEQ and EPA by December 31st of each year. The first report is due December 31, 2016, and annually thereafter until compliance with the final effluent limits is achieved. At a minimum, the annual progress report must include:
      (i) An assessment of the previous year's TP, temperature, mercury and copper data and comparison to the final effluent limitations in the Permit.
      (ii) A description of progress made towards meeting the final effluent limitations, including the applicable deliverables required under the tasks in Table 3 and parts I.C.3.d and I.C.3.e, below. Include any exceedances of interim Permit limits or anticipated challenges for

compliance within the next year. This may include a technological explanation and/or a request to modify the Permit.

(iii) Further actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year.

Table 3: Tasks Required Under the Schedules of Compliance for TP, Temperature, Mercury and Copper

Task No.	Deadline	Task Activity and Deliverable
1	December 31, 2016 and annually thereafter	Report of Progress: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for TP, temperature, mercury, and copper. Deliverable: The annual report of progress must be submitted to DEQ and EPA by December 31st of each year. The first report is due December 31, 2016, and annually thereafter until compliance with the final effluent limits is achieved.
2	December 31, 2019	Wastewater Facility Upgrades: Phase I Upgrades include the following: • Modifications and additions to the existing secondary treatment system such that it is capable of biological phosphorus removal. • Installation of a new Primary Effluent Pump Station. • New Primary Anaerobic Digester. • New Solids Handling Facility with rotary drum thickeners and dewatering • centrifuges Deliverable: The permittee must submit by December 31, 2019 a written notice to DEQ and EPA stating that the applicable modifications are constructed and operational.
3	May 1, 2020	Achieve May-September TP interim limit not to exceed 0.5 mg/L (monthly average).
4	October 1, 2020	Achieve October-April TP interim limit not to exceed 1.5 mg/L (seasonal average).
5	See Below	Evaluate options available to achieve final effluent limitations including, but not limited to, treatment plant upgrades, effluent trading projects, seasonal re-use, and infiltration.
5A	December 31, 2020	Deliverable: No later than December 31, 2020, the permittee must submit to EPA and DEQ written notice of its decision on the final option that will be used to achieve the final effluent limits for TP, mercury and copper.
5B:	December 31, 2022	Deliverable: No later than December 31, 2022, the permittee must provide, in writing, to DEQ and EPA, a preliminary schedule of design upgrades and a preliminary construction schedule that will be used to achieve compliance with the final limits.

Table 3: Tasks Required Under the Schedules of Compliance for TP, Temperature, Mercury and Copper		
Task No.	**Deadline**	**Task Activity and Deliverable**
6	September 30, 2026	Implement selected option(s) to achieve final effluent limitations for TP, mercury and copper. Dependent on the option(s) selected, tasks will include: • Securing funds for treatment facility upgrades. • Submission of a final schedule of design upgrades. • Submission to IDEQ and approval by IDEQ of final engineering plan. • Completion of construction. • Commissioning of facility upgrades. • Submission and approval of an alternative mitigation plan. • Implementation of alternative mitigation plan.
7	September 30, 2026	No later than August 31, 2026, the permittee must be in compliance with the final TP, mercury and copper effluent limits. The permittee must notify DEQ and EPA in writing when the final effluent limit is achieved.
8	September 30, 2031	No later than August 31, 2031, the permittee must be in compliance with the final temperature effluent limits. The permittee must notify DEQ and EPA in writing when the final effluent limit is achieved.

Table 4: Interim Effluent Limitations and Schedule for TP and Mercury					
Parameter	**Unit**	**Average Monthly Limit**	**Maximum Daily Limit**	**Season**	**Period**
Phosphorus, Total as P	mg/L	Seasonal Average Limit[1,2]: 6.4		May 1 – September 30	Until September 30, 2019
	lb/day	Seasonal Average Limit[1,2]: 961			
	mg/L	0.50	—	May 1 – September 30	May 1, 2020 until final limit is achieved.
	lb/day	75	—		
	mg/L	Seasonal Average Limit[1,2]: 1.5		October 1 – April 30	October 1, 2020 until final limit is achieved.
	lb/day	Seasonal Average Limit[1,2]: 225			
Mercury, Total	µg/L	0.024	—	Year-round	Until September 30, 2026.
	lb/day	0.0036	—		
Notes: 1. The seasonal average total phosphorus concentration and load must be calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured for total phosphorus during the listed season, divided by the number of daily discharges measured for total phosphorus during that season. 2. The seasonal average total phosphorus concentrations and loads must be reported on the DMRs for the last months of the corresponding seasons.					

e) Additional Compliance Schedule Tasks for Temperature: The permittee must comply with the following Compliance Schedule requirements for temperature and complete the tasks and reports described below:

(i) No later than December 31, 2017 submit written notice to EPA and DEQ that it has permanently taken out of service one of the existing trickling filters at the Nampa WWTP.

(ii) Within fifteen months of the completion of the Phase I Upgrades, complete collection of one year of continuous temperature monitoring data and submit a report to DEQ and EPA including an evaluation of the effect of removal of one trickling filter and Phase 1 upgrades on effluent temperature.

(iii) No later than December 31, 2023, complete and submit to EPA and DEQ an evaluation of alternatives that the City may use to achieve the final temperature effluent limits. The evaluation should at a minimum consider: facility improvements, removal of trickling filters, alternative discharge locations, re-use of effluent and possible trading mechanisms such as offsite mitigation, including wetland and habitat restoration.

(iv) Starting in 2024, and continuing until final effluent limits are achieved, the permittee must submit a Report of Progress to EPA and DEQ detailing the evaluation of each available option, progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitation, and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year. The Reports must be submitted by December 3lst of each year.

(v) No later than June 30, 2025, the City must provide DEQ and EPA with a preliminary schedule of design upgrades and preliminary construction schedules for any additional treatment that will be used to achieve compliance with the final temperature effluent limits.

(vi) No later than June 30, 2026 the City must complete the preliminary design of any planned facility upgrades and/or a preliminary plan and schedule for an alternative temperature mitigation approach, which will address the City's effluent temperature limit. The preliminary design and/or plan will select the specific technology/technologies/activities to be used to meet the effluent temperature limits based on the previously completed alternatives evaluation.

(vii) No later than December 31, 2027, the City must complete and receive DEQ approval of the final design of any facility upgrades and/or alternative temperature mitigation plan to address the effluent temperature limits.

(viii) No later than December 31, 2029, the City must submit written notification to EPA and DEQ that it has completed construction of the facility upgrades at the Nampa WWTP and/or implement an alternative temperature mitigation plan.

(ix) No later than September 30, 2031, the permittee must be compliance with the final effluent limits for temperature. The permittee must

notify DEQ and EPA in writing when the final effluent limit is achieved.

f) Additional Compliance Schedule Tasks for Copper: The permittee must comply with the following compliance schedule requirements for copper and complete the tasks and reports described below:

(i) No later than December 31, 2019 submit to EPA and DEQ written notice that it has completed a wastewater characterization to determine sources of copper within the City's service area. This wastewater characterization will be completed in annual phases focused on different contributors within the City's wastewater system. The phases will continue until a likely source of copper has been determined in the system. The planned annual focus areas are noted below.

(a) Significant industrial users.

(b) Significant (categorical) industrial users.

(c) Minor industrial users, insignificant wet (ISW) and insignificant dry (ISD).

(d) Other commercial and residential customers.

(ii) No later than June 30, 2020, the City must submit a letter to DEQ if the City determines that no facility improvements or operational changes are necessary to meet the final effluent limits based on the results of the wastewater characterization.

(iii) No later than December 31, 2021 submit to EPA and DEQ written notice that it has completed an evaluation of alternative methods the City may use to achieve the final copper effluent limits, if necessary. The evaluation should consider facility improvements and pretreatment controls. The evaluation will be integrated in the City's TP alternatives evaluation as several of the proposed discharge options may impact the effluent copper concentrations.

(iv) No later than December 31, 2022, the City must provide to EPA and DEQ a preliminary schedule of design upgrades and preliminary construction schedules for the approach that will be used to achieve compliance with the final limits if facility improvements are necessary.

(v) If design upgrades are necessary to meet final copper effluent limitations, then by December 31, 2023 and of each year thereafter the permittee must provide a Report of Progress to DEQ and EPA which details the progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitation, and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.

(vi) No later than September 30, 2026, the permittee must be in compliance with the final effluent limits for copper. The permittee must notify DEQ and EPA in writing when the final effluent limit is achieved.

D. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The permittee must conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from outfall 001. Testing must be conducted in accordance with subsections 1 through 10, below.

1. Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent. In addition, a split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Part I.B, above, with a required effluent sampling frequency of once per month or more frequently, using the sample type required in Part I.B. For parameters for which grab samples are required in Part I.B, grab samples must be taken during the same 24-hour period as the 24-hour composite sample used for the toxicity tests. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the sampling required in Part I.B, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.B as well.

2. Chronic Test Species and Methods

   a) Chronic tests must be conducted twice per year. Sampling must take place at least once during each of the following seasons: December – February and March – November.

   b) The permittee must conduct short-term tests with the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test), the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test), and a green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (growth test) for the first three suites of tests. After this screening period, monitoring must be conducted using the most sensitive species, which is defined below.

      (i) The most sensitive species is the species which, during the screening period, produces the greatest maximum toxicity result in chronic toxic units (TU_c), which is defined in Part I.D.2.d, below.

      (ii) If all three species produce the identical maximum toxicity result (including no toxicity in 100% effluent) the permittee must use *Ceriodaphnia dubia* for subsequent tests.

      (iii) If two species produce the identical maximum toxicity result, which is greater than 1.0 TU_c and also greater than the maximum toxicity result of the third species, the permittee may use either of the two species producing the greater maximum toxicity result for subsequent tests.

   c) The presence of chronic toxicity must be determined as specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

3. Quality Assurance

a) The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of six test dilutions and a control. The dilution series must include 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% effluent and the receiving water concentration (RWC). The RWCs are:

(i) 90% effluent for March – November.

(ii) 86% effluent for December – February.

b) All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for chronic tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002, and individual test protocols.

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

(i) If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants must be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests.

(ii) If either of the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results.

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

4. Reporting

   a) The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity tests with the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs). Results must be reported on the DMRs for the last month of the season in which the samples were taken.

   b) The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in Section 10, Report Preparation, of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; effluent flow rate at the time of sample collection; and the results of the monitoring required in Part I.B of this permit, for parameters with a required monitoring frequency of once per month or more frequently.

5. Preparation of initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) workplan: Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit to EPA a copy of the permittee's initial investigation TRE workplan. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that chronic toxicity is detected at levels greater than the triggers in Part I.D.6 of this permit, and must include at a minimum:

   a) A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, treatment system efficiency;

   b) A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and

   c) If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, who will conduct it (i.e., in-house or other).

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

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

6. Accelerated testing

   a) The chronic toxicity triggers are:

      (i) 1.12 TU_c for March – November.

      (ii) 1.17 TU_c for December – February.

7. If chronic toxicity is detected above the chronic toxicity triggers in Part I.D.6.a:

   a) The permittee must conduct six more bi-weekly (every two weeks) chronic toxicity tests, over a 12-week period. This accelerated testing shall be

initiated within 10 calendar days of receipt of the test results indicating the initial exceedance.

b) The permittee must notify EPA of the exceedance in writing at the address in Part I.D.5.d, above, within 5 calendar days of receipt of the test results indicating the exceedance. The notification must include the following information:

(i) A status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed.

(ii) A description of any additional actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of the toxicity.

(iii) Where no actions have been taken, a discussion of the reasons for not taking action.

c) If none of the six accelerated chronic toxicity tests required under Part I.D.7.a exceed the applicable chronic toxicity trigger in Part I.D.6 of this permit, the permittee may return to the regular chronic toxicity testing cycle specified in Part I.D.2.a.

d) If any of the six accelerated chronic toxicity tests required under Part I.D.7.a exceed the applicable chronic toxicity trigger in Part I.D.6 of this permit, then the permittee must implement the initial investigation TRE workplan as described in Part I.D.8.

8. Implementation of Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

a) The permittee must implement the initial investigation TRE workplan within 48 hours of the permittee's receipt of the accelerated toxicity test result demonstrating an exceedance of the applicable chronic toxicity trigger in Part I.D.6 of this permit.

(i) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan clearly identifies the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA (e.g., a temporary plant upset), the permittee may return to the regular chronic toxicity testing cycle specified in Part I.D.2.a.

(ii) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan does not clearly identify the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA, then the permittee must begin implementation of further toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements in part I.D.9 below.

9. Detailed TRE/TIE

a) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan does not clearly identify the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA, then, in accordance with the permittee's initial investigation workplan and EPA manual EPA 833-B-99-002 (*Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*), the permittee must develop as expeditiously as possible a more detailed TRE workplan, which includes:

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

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

(iii) A schedule for these actions.

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

c) If the detailed TRE/TIE clearly identifies the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA, the permittee may return to the regular chronic toxicity testing cycle specified in Part I.D.2.a.

10. Inconclusive TRE/TIE

a) If the detailed TRE described in Part I.D.9 is inconclusive, the permittee must conduct six bi-weekly (every two weeks) chronic toxicity tests, over a 12-week period. This accelerated testing shall be initiated within 10 calendar days of completing the detailed TRE/TIE.

b) If none of the six accelerated chronic toxicity tests required under Part I.D.10.a exceed the applicable chronic toxicity trigger in Part I.D.6 of this permit, the permittee may return to the regular chronic toxicity testing cycle specified in Part I.D.2.a.

c) If any of the six accelerated chronic toxicity tests required under Part I.D.10.a exceed the applicable chronic toxicity trigger in Part I.D.6 of this permit, then the permittee must repeat the TRE/TIE process described in Part I.D.9.

E. Surface Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct surface water monitoring. Surface water monitoring must start by January 31, 2017 and continue for as long as this permit remains in effect. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations must be established in Indian Creek at the following locations:

a) Above the influence of the facility's discharge.

b) Below the facility's discharge, at a point where the effluent and Indian Creek are completely mixed.

2. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.

3. All ambient samples must be grab samples, except the following:

a) Temperature, which must be monitored using weekly grab samples until 1 year after the effective date of the final permit, with continuous monitoring thereafter.

b) pH, and dissolved oxygen, which must be monitored continuously.

4. For all receiving water monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:

a) The method must detect and quantify the level of the pollutant, or

b) The permittee must use a method that can achieve MLs less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.

5. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part II.B., "Quality Assurance Plan".

6. Submission of SW Monitoring

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

The permittee must submit all surface water monitoring results for the previous calendar year for all parameters in an annual report to EPA and IDEQ by January 31st of the following year and with the application (see Part V.B of this permit, *Duty to Reapply*). The file must be in the format of one analytical result per row and include the following information: name and contact information of laboratory, sample identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), or other real-world coordinate system (e.g., State Plane), method of location determination (i.e., GPS, survey etc.), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analysis result, result units, detection limit and definition (i.e., MDL etc.), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes.

Table 5: Surface Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter and Units	Upstream Sampling Frequency	Downstream Sampling Frequency
Flow, CFS	1/week	—
BOD_5, mg/L	1/month	—
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	Continuous[1]	Continuous[1]
Total Phosphorus, µg/L	1/month	1/month
Total Nitrogen, mg/L	1/month	1/month
Chlorophyll a, µg/L	1/month	1/month
Temperature, °C Until 1 year after the effective date of the final permit.	1/week[3]	1/week[3]
Temperature, °C After 1 year after the effective date of the final permit.	Continuous	Continuous
pH, standard units	Continuous[1]	Continuous[1]
Turbidity, NTU	1/week	1/week
Hardness as $CaCO_3$, mg/L	—	1/month
Arsenic, total recoverable, µg/L	1/quarter[2]	—
Cadmium, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter[2]	—
Chromium, all oxidation states, dissolved	1/quarter[2]	—
Chromium VI, dissolved	1/quarter[2]	—
Conductivity, µmhos/cm	—	1/quarter[2]
Copper, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter[2]	—
Dissolved organic carbon, mg/L	—	1/quarter[2]
Lead, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter[2]	—
Mercury, total recoverable, ng/L	1/quarter[2]	—

Table 5: Surface Water Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter and Units	**Upstream Sampling Frequency**	**Downstream Sampling Frequency**
Nickel, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter[2]	—
Silver, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter[2]	—
Zinc, dissolved, µg/L	1/quarter[2]	—
Notes: 1. Continuous monitoring for dissolved oxygen and pH is required during November 1, 2020 – October 31, 2021. 2. Quarters are defined as January – March, April through June, July – September, and October – December. Monitoring results for pollutants with a sample frequency of quarterly must be reported on the March, June, September and December DMRs. 3. Grab samples for temperature must be taken between 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM, and within 1 hour of an effluent sample.		

F. Methylmercury Requirements – Mercury Minimization Plan

The permittee must develop and implement a mercury minimization plan that identifies potential sources of mercury and the measures to reduce or eliminate mercury loading. Written notice must be submitted to the EPA and the IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by April 30, 2017. Any existing mercury minimization plan may be modified for compliance with this section. The mercury minimization plan must include the following:

1. A Program Plan which includes the City's commitments for:
    a) Identification of potential sources of mercury that contribute to discharge concentrations;
    b) Reasonable, cost-effective activities to reduce or eliminate mercury loadings from identified sources;
    c) Tracking mercury source reduction implementation and mercury source monitoring;
    d) Monthly monitoring of POTW effluent;
    e) Twice per year monitoring of POTW influent;
    f) Resources and staffing.
2. Implementation of cost-effective control measures for direct and indirect contributors, and
3. An annual status report submitted to the US EPA, which includes:
    a) A list of potential mercury sources;
    b) A summary of actions taken to reduce or eliminate mercury discharges, with a goal of meeting water quality standards for methylmercury in fish tissue;
    c) Mercury source reduction implementation, mercury source monitoring results, and influent and effluent mercury monitoring results for the previous year;

d) Proposed adjustments to the Program Plan based on findings from the previous year.

G. Methylmercury Requirements – Fish Tissue Sampling

1. Applicability: The Permittee may satisfy the requirements of the Methylmercury Fish Tissue Monitoring program by arranging to participate in a cooperative effort with other NPDES permitted facilities or by developing and submitting an individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan to the EPA and IDEQ

   a) Cooperative Fish Tissue Monitoring: The objective of the cooperative fish tissue monitoring is to collect reliable and more strategically located methylmercury fish tissue data, within a specific geographic area, to determine if fish tissue concentrations of methylmercury are compliant with Idaho's methylmercury fish tissue criterion of 0.3 mg/kg. The monitoring program may also be used to advise the public on safe levels of fish consumption. The requirements for participation are as follows:

      (i) Participation: Arrange to participate in a cooperative effort with other NPDES permitted facilities discharging to the Lower Boise River or to tributaries of the Lower Boise River. For more information, contact the City of Boise Public Works Department.

      (ii) Express interest in participating in the cooperative effort, in writing, to the City of Boise Public Works Department by October 31, 2017. The City of Boise is required to identify all participants (e.g., NPDES permitted facilities) funding the fish tissue monitoring program to the EPA. The USGS Monitoring Plan for Mercury in Fish Tissue (Monitoring Plan) must be updated each time a municipality or industrial facility joins the cooperative monitoring program, and the City of Boise must provide notice to the EPA and IDEQ each time each time a new NPDES permitted facility becomes part of the cooperative monitoring program.

      (iii) Follow the USGS Monitoring Plan, developed for the City of Boise and previously approved by the EPA and IDEQ, for the location and number of monitoring stations. Additional NPDES permitted facilities joining this effort can merge with the existing approved sampling schedule. One sample taken at each of the stations on the schedule in the Monitoring Plan will satisfy the monitoring requirements of any individual NPDES permitted facility involved in the cooperative effort.

      (iv) All participating NPDES permitted facilities must be named on the required report submitted to the EPA, the IDEQ and the Idaho Fish Consumption Advisory Board, as outlined in the City of Boise NPDES Permit, ID0023981.

   b) Individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan: The objective of an individual facility's Methylmercury Monitoring Plan is to measure the NPDES discharger's compliance with Idaho's methylmercury fish tissue criterion. A

permitted facility may develop and submit an individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan in lieu of joining the cooperative effort described in 1.a. above. The requirements for the individual Methylmercury Monitoring Plan are as follows:

(i) Participation: Develop and submit a Methylmercury Fish Tissue Monitoring Plan to the Director of the EPA Region 10 Office of Water and Watersheds and to IDEQ for review and approval by October 31, 2017. A failure to obtain approval of the Methylmercury Fish Tissue Monitoring Plan from the IDEQ or the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds does not relieve the Permittee of the fish tissue monitoring requirements of this Permit.

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

(a) Monitoring stations where fish tissue samples will be collected: At least one monitoring station must be located in Indian Creek upstream from the discharge and at least one monitoring station must be located in Indian Creek downstream from the discharge;

(b) Name, address of organization collecting and analyzing fish tissue samples. The organization must have experience in the collection and analysis of methylmercury fish tissue samples.

(c) Develop a sampling plan that specifies sample target species, sample number and size, timing of sample collection, and all essential fish collection, handling, and shipping information for field sampling teams collecting fish. The plan must include a project description, detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for fish collection, and instructions for completing field forms and labels and for shipping fish samples. Protocols must be consistent with Chapter 4 of *Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria* (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2005).

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

(e) Identify data quality goals for all sample collection and handling activities and describe the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) techniques employed by field teams to support those goals.

(iii) Sample Frequency: Initial sampling must occur by October 31, 2018. Following the initial sampling event, monitoring must occur at least once every 2 years. After three (3) sampling cycles, locations should be sampled once every 5 years. Sample sites will be determined in consultation with IDEQ.

(iv) Water Column Mercury Sampling: At each sample location where fish are collected a surface water sample must be collected and analyzed

for total recoverable mercury using an analytical method which achieves a ML of 0.5 ng/L (0.0005 µg/L) or lower. EPA Guidance recommends Methods 1631E or 245.7 for analyzing mercury in water. This water column mercury sampling is required in addition to the receiving water mercury monitoring required in Part I.E of this Permit.

(v) Reporting Requirements: The Permittee must submit a report which lists the name, address and phone number of the entity collecting and analyzing samples; sample locations; target species used; sample size; time samples were collected; analytical methods used; results, and any other information relevant to the monitoring program. The Permittee must submit the report to the EPA, the IDEQ and the Idaho Fish Consumption Advisory Board by March 31st of the year following sampling.

(vi) Revisions to the Methylmercury Monitoring Plan: Any revisions to the Methylmercury Monitoring Plan must be approved by the IDEQ and the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds.

II. Special Conditions

A. Pretreatment Requirements

1. Implementation

The permittee must implement its pretreatment program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, staffing levels and financial provisions described in its original approved pretreatment program submission entitled *Pretreatment Program for the City of Nampa, Idaho*, dated February 1982, any program amendments submitted thereafter and approved by EPA, and the general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR 403) and any amendments thereof. At a minimum, the permittee must carry out the following activities:

a) Enforce prohibitive discharge standards as set forth in 40 CFR 403.5(a) and (b), categorical pretreatment standards promulgated pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (where applicable), and local limitations and BMPs developed by the permittee in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c), whichever are more stringent and are applicable to non-domestic users discharging wastewater into the permittee's collection system. Locally derived limitations must be defined as pretreatment standards under Section 307(d) of the Act.

b) Implement and enforce the requirements of the most recent and EPA-approved portions of local law and regulations (e.g. municipal code, sewer use ordinance) addressing the regulation of non-domestic users.

c) Update its inventory of non-domestic users at a frequency and diligence adequate to ensure proper identification of non-domestic users subject to pretreatment standards, but no less than once per year. The permittee must notify these users of applicable pretreatment standards in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii).

d) Issue, reissue, and modify, in a timely manner, industrial wastewater discharge permits to at least all Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) and categorical industrial users. These documents must contain, at a minimum, conditions identified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii), including Best Management Practices, if applicable. The permittee must follow the methods described in its implementation procedures for issuance of individual permits.

e) Develop and maintain a data management system designed to track the status of the permittee's non-domestic user inventory, non-domestic user discharge characteristics, and their compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The permittee must retain all records relating to its pretreatment program activities for a minimum of three years, as required by 40 CFR 403.12(o), and must make such records available to EPA upon request. The permittee must also provide public access to information considered effluent data under 40 CFR 2.

f) Establish, where necessary, legally binding agreements with contributing jurisdictions to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment requirements in 40 CFR Part 403 by industrial users within these jurisdictions. These legally binding agreements must identify the agency responsible for the various pretreatment implementation and enforcement activities in the contributing jurisdiction and outline the specific roles, responsibilities and pretreatment activities of each jurisdiction.

g) Carry out inspections, surveillance, and monitoring of non-domestic users to determine compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. A complete inspection of all SIUs and sampling of all SIUs' effluent must be conducted at least annually.

h) Require SIUs to conduct wastewater sampling as specified in 40 CFR 403.12(e) or (h). Frequency of wastewater sampling by the SIUs must be appropriate for the character and volume of the wastewater but no less than twice per year. Sample collection and analysis must be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(b)(5)(ii) through (v) and 40 CFR 136. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternative, the permittee must require the User to submit documentation to determine compliance with the Standard. If the permittee elects to conduct all non-domestic user monitoring for any SIU instead of requiring self-monitoring, the permittee must conduct sampling in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph, and the requirements of 40 CFR 403.12(g)(2).

i) Enforce and obtain remedies for any industrial user noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. This must include timely and appropriate reviews of industrial reports to identify all violations of the user's permit, the local ordinance, and federal pretreatment standards and requirements. Once violations have been uncovered, the permittee must take timely and appropriate action to address the noncompliance. The permittee's

enforcement actions must follow its EPA-approved enforcement response procedures.

j) Publish, at least annually, in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW, a list of all non-domestic users which, at any time in the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance as defined in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(viii).

k) Maintain adequate staff, funds and equipment to implement its pretreatment program.

l) Conduct an analysis annually to determine whether influent pollutant loadings are approaching the maximum allowable headworks loadings calculated in the permittee's most recent local limits calculations. Any local limits found to be inadequate by this analysis must be revised. The permittee may be required to revise existing local limits or develop new limits if deemed necessary by EPA.

2. Spill Prevention and Slug Discharges

The permittee must implement an accidental spill prevention program to reduce and prevent spills and slug discharges of pollutants from non-domestic users.

a) Control mechanisms for SIUs must contain requirements to control slug discharges if determined by the POTW to be necessary [40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B)(6)].

b) SIUs must be evaluated for the need for a plan or other action to control slug discharges within 1 year of being designated an SIU. [40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi)].

c) SIUs must notify the POTW immediately of any changes at their facilities affecting the potential for a slug discharge [40 CFR 403.8(f)(2(vi)].

3. Enforcement Requirement

Whenever EPA finds, on the basis of any available information, that the owner or operator of any source is introducing a pollutant into the POTW in violation of national pretreatment standards, including prohibited discharges, local limits, or categorical standards, or has caused interference or pass through, EPA may notify the owner or operator of the POTW of such violation. If, within 30 days after such notification has been sent by EPA to the POTW, the POTW fails to commence appropriate enforcement action to correct the violation, EPA may take appropriate enforcement action under the authority provided in section 309(f) of the Clean Water Act.

4. Modification of the Pretreatment Program

If the permittee elects to modify any components of its pretreatment program, it must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.18. No substantial program modification, as defined in 40 CFR 403.18(b), may be implemented prior to receiving written authorization from EPA.

5. Local Limits Evaluation

By October 31, 2017, the permittee must submit to EPA a complete local limits evaluation pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1). The study must take into account water quality in the receiving stream, inhibition levels for biological processes in the treatment plant, and sludge quality goals. The study must address at least the following pollutants: total recoverable arsenic, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, total recoverable cadmium, total recoverable chromium, chromium VI, total recoverable copper, cyanide, total recoverable lead, total recoverable mercury, total recoverable molybdenum, total recoverable nickel, total recoverable selenium, total recoverable silver, total suspended solids, and total recoverable zinc and any other pollutants of concern. The permittee must address total ammonia as N if the POTW accepts indirect discharges of ammonia. Submitted results of the study must include proposed local limits, maximum allowable headworks loadings, all supporting calculations, and all assumptions.

6. Control of Undesirable Pollutants

   The permittee must not allow introduction of the following pollutants into the publicly owned treatment works (POTW):

   a) Pollutants which will create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 ºF or 60 ºC using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

   b) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case indirect discharges with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the POTW is designed to accommodate such indirect discharges;

   c) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW (including the collection system) resulting in interference;

   d) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in an indirect discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW;

   e) Heat in amounts which inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 ºC (104 ºF) unless the Regional Administrator, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;

   f) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

   g) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and

   h) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

7. Requirements for Industrial users

The permittee must require any industrial user of its treatment works to comply with any applicable requirements in 40 CFR 403 through 471.

8. Sludge and Toxic Organics Sampling Requirements

   a) The permittee must sample sludge as specified in Table 6.

Table 6: Sludge Sampling Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sampling Frequency
Arsenic	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Cadmium	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Chromium	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Copper	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Lead	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Mercury	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Molybdenum	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Nickel	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Percent Solids	%	2/year[1]
Selenium	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]
Zinc	mg/kg dry weight	2/year[1]

Notes:
1. Sampling must be conducted twice per year, once during the period from April 1 through October 31, and once during the period from November 1 through March 31 each year. For each twice-per-year sampling event, the permittee must collect three samples within a calendar week. The permittee must report the results of sampling for these parameters on the March and October DMRs and in the pretreatment annual report required by Part II.A.9 of this permit.

   b) Sludge samples must be taken as the sludge leaves the dewatering device or digesters.

   c) Sludge Reporting: Metals concentrations in sludge must be reported in mg/kg, dry weight.

   d) Reporting Results: Analytical results for each day's samples must be reported separately. Sample results must be submitted with the pretreatment annual report required in paragraph 9, below.

   e) Toxic organics sampling: The permittee must perform chemical analyses of its influent, effluent, and sludge for all specific toxic organic pollutants listed in Table II of Appendix D of 40 CFR 122.

      (i) Sample frequency: Sampling must be conducted twice per year, once during the period from April 1 through October 31, and once during the period from November 1 through March 31 each year. For each twice-per-year sampling event, the permittee must collect three samples within a calendar week. The permittee must report the results of sampling for these parameters on the March and October DMRs and in the pretreatment annual report required by Part II.A.9 of this permit.

      (ii) Sample Type: The influent and effluent samples must be 24-hour composites, except when sampling volatiles.

(iii) Volatile Organics Sampling: eight discrete samples must be collected over the 24 hour day using 40 ml VOC vials with Teflon septa. During sampling, the flow from the discharge will be controlled to produce smooth laminar flow to prevent agitation and aeration of the sample. The VOC vials will be filled to the top such that there is a meniscus present. There must be no visible air space or air bubbles in the VOC vials when capped. A single analysis for volatile pollutants may be run for each monitoring day by compositing equal volumes of the individual discrete VOC vials (at the analytical laboratory using extreme care not to introduce air/air bubbles) directly into the GC purge and trap apparatus, with no less than 1 ml of each grab included in the composite. The composite sample must be analyzed immediately.

(iv) GC/MS Analysis: In addition to analyzing for pollutants specified in the previous paragraph, the permittee must make a reasonable attempt using GC/MS analytical techniques to identify and quantify the ten most abundant constituents of each effluent extract (excluding toxic organic pollutants and unsubstituted aliphatic compounds) shown to be present by peaks on the total ion plots (reconstructed gas chromatograms). Identification must be attempted through the use of the USEPA/NIH computerized library of mass spectra, with visual confirmation by an experienced analyst. Quantification may be an order-of-magnitude estimate based upon comparison with an internal standard. The permittee must report the results of the GC/MS analysis in the pretreatment annual report required by Part II.A.9 of this permit.

(v) Sample Handling: All samples must be prepared, preserved, shipped, and analyzed in accordance with the QAP and Part III.C of this permit, Monitoring Procedures.

9. Pretreatment Report

a) The permittee must submit an annual report pursuant to 40 CFR 403.12(i) that describes the permittee's program activities over the October through September report year. This report must be submitted to the following address no later than November 1st of each year:

Pretreatment Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10, OWW-191
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

b) The pretreatment report must be compiled following the Region 10 Annual Report Guidance. At a minimum, the report must include:

(i) An updated non-domestic user inventory, including those facilities that are no longer discharging (with explanation), and new dischargers, appropriately categorized and characterized. Categorical users should

have the applicable category noted as well as cases where more stringent local limits apply instead of the categorical standard.

(ii) Results of wastewater and sludge sampling at the POTW as specified in Part II.A.8 (above).

(iii) Calculations of removal rates for each pollutant for each day of sampling.

(iv) An analysis and discussion of whether the existing local limitations in the permittee's sewer use ordinance continue to be appropriate to prevent treatment plant interference and pass through of pollutants that could affect water quality or sludge quality. This should include a comparison between influent loadings and the most recent relevant maximum allowable headworks loadings calculated for the treatment plant.

(v) Status of program implementation, including:

(a) Any planned modifications to the pretreatment program that have been approved by EPA, including staffing and funding updates.

(b) A description of any interference, upset, or NPDES permit violations experienced at the POTW which were directly or indirectly attributable to non-domestic users, including:

(i) Date & time of the incident

(ii) Description of the effect on the POTW's operation

(iii) Effects on the POTW's effluent and biosolids quality

(iv) Identification of suspected or known sources of the discharge causing the upset

(v) Steps taken to remedy the situation and to prevent recurrence

(c) Listing of non-domestic users inspected and/or monitored during the report year with dates and an indication compliance status.

(d) Listing of non-domestic users planned for inspection and/or monitoring for the coming year along with associated frequencies.

(e) Listing of non-domestic users whose permits have been issued, reissued, or modified during the report year along with current permit expiration dates.

(f) Listing of non-domestic users notified of promulgated pretreatment standards and/or local standards during the report year as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii).

(g) Listing of non-domestic users notified of promulgated pretreatment standards or applicable local standards who are on compliance schedules. The listing must include the final date of compliance for each facility.

(vi) Status of enforcement activities including:

(a) Listing of non-domestic users who failed to comply with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, including:

(i) Summary of the violation(s).

(ii) Enforcement action taken or planned by the permittee.

(iii) Present compliance status as of the date of preparation of the pretreatment report.

(b) Listing of those users in significant noncompliance during the report year as defined in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) and a copy of the newspaper publication of those users' names.

(c) EPA may require more frequent reporting on those users who are determined to be in significant noncompliance.

B. Operation and Maintenance Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Section IV.E. of this permit (Proper Operation and Maintenance), by January 31, 2017, the permittee must provide written notice to EPA and IDEQ that an operations and maintenance plan for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2017. The plan shall be retained on site and made available on request to EPA and IDEQ. Any changes occurring in the operation of the plant shall be reflected within the Operation and Maintenance plan.

C. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the Plan has been developed and implemented by January 31, 2017. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.

2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.

3. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:

a) Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.

b) Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.

c) Qualification and training of personnel.

d) Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

4. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.

5. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA and/or IDEQ upon request.

D. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

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

a) Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of all overflows from portions of the collection system over which the permittee has ownership or operational control and unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit;

b) Ensure appropriate responses including assurance that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response;

c) Ensure immediate notification to the public, health agencies, and other affected public entities (including public water systems). The overflow response plan must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;

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

e) Provide emergency operations.

2. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented by April 30, 2017. Any existing emergency response and public notification plan may be modified for compliance with this section.

III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

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

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

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional

samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part I.B. of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

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

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. Electronic Copy Submissions

   a) The Permittee must submit all monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR. Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 20th of the month following the completed reporting period. All reports required under this Permit must be submitted to EPA as a legible electronic attachment to the DMR. The Permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E. of this Permit ("Signatory Requirements"). Once a Permittee begins submitting reports using NetDMR, it will no longer be required to submit paper copies of DMRs or other reports to EPA and IDEQ. NetDMR is accessed from http://www.epa.gov/netdmr.

   b) The Permittee must submit via NetDMR as electronic attachments to each DMR the results of individual analyses of effluent monitoring for the following parameters: total residual chlorine, temperature, total ammonia as N, total phosphorus as P, E. coli, and dissolved oxygen.

      (i) The data must include one result per row. The data must include the following columns: Parameter, date of sample collection, result value, analytical method, detection or quantification level, and remarks. The "remarks" column must be used to list relevant QA/QC information, if any, for each result.

      (ii) The electronic attachment must be in a format that can be opened by the Microsoft Excel 2013 spreadsheet program.[1]

2. Website Notification

   a) Website notification must begin on or before the DMR for the month of April 2017.

[1] Acceptable file formats include but are not limited to Microsoft Excel (filename extensions xls, xlw, xlsb, xlsm, or xlsx), OpenDocument Spreadsheet (filename extension ods), Extensible Markup Language (filename extension xml), and comma separated value (filename extension csv).

b) Within seven days of the submission of the NetDMR report to EPA, the Permittee shall post all influent, effluent and receiving water data as reported on DMRs and explanatory materials on its publicly-accessible website.

(i) The data must be displayed in tables viewable directly in an internet browser or as Portable Document Format (filename extension pdf) files. If the data are displayed as Portable Document Format files, the website must include a hyperlink to a website where the public may download software to open and view such files free of charge.

(ii) The permittee must clearly identify any and all effluent limit violations in the data displayed on its publicly-accessible website.

(iii) The DMR data shall remain on the website for a period of no less than three years.

c) The Permittee must report on its publicly-accessible website any instance of noncompliance for which 24-hour telephone reporting is required by Part III.G of this permit by posting to its publicly-accessible website the written submission required in Part III.G.2 of this permit within 7 days of submitting such written submission to EPA.

C. Monitoring Procedures

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

D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

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

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

E. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

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

F. Retention of Records

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

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

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

   a) any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;

   b) any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.F., "Bypass of Treatment Facilities");

   c) any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.G., "Upset Conditions"); or

   d) any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for applicable pollutants identified by Part I.B.2.

   e) any overflow prior to the treatment works over which the permittee has ownership or has operational control. An overflow is any spill, release or diversion of municipal sewage including:

      (i) an overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and

      (ii) an overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately owned sewer or building lateral) that does not reach waters of the United States.

2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:

   a) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;

   b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

   c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and

   d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

   e) if the noncompliance involves an overflow, the written submission must contain:

(i) The location of the overflow;

(ii) The receiving water (if there is one);

(iii) An estimate of the volume of the overflow;

(iv) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);

(v) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;

(vi) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;

(vii) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;

(viii) An estimate of the number of persons who came into contact with wastewater from the overflow; and

(ix) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.

3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.

4. Reports must be submitted to the addresses in Part III.B ("Reporting of Monitoring Results").

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

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

I. Public Notification

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

J. Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and IDEQ in writing of:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:
   a) The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the POTW, and
   b) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
4. The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds at the following address:

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

K. Compliance Schedules

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

IV. Compliance Responsibilities

A. Duty to Comply

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

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

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

3. Criminal Penalties:

   a) Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

   b) Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

   c) Knowing Endangerment. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

   d) False Statements. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be

punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

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

D. Duty to Mitigate

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

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.

2. Notice.

   a) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

   b) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part III.G (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).

3. Prohibition of bypass.

   a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:

      (i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

      (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

      (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this Part.

   b) The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

G. Upset Conditions

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

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

   c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part III.G, "Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting;" and

   d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.D, "Duty to Mitigate."

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

H. Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge

use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

I. Planned Changes

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

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

J. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

K. Reopener

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

V. General Provisions

A. Permit Actions

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

submitted at a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator, the permittee must submit a new application by May 4, 2021.

C. Duty to Provide Information

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

D. Other Information

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

E. Signatory Requirements

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

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
   a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
   b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
   c) For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA or IDEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
   b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
   c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.E.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part V.E.2 must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and

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

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

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

F. Availability of Reports

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

G. Inspection and Entry

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

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

H. Property Rights

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

I. Transfers

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

J. State Laws

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

VI. Definitions

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

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

9. "Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement" means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
10. "Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds" means the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
11. "DMR" means discharge monitoring report.
12. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
13. "Geometric Mean" means the n^{th} root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
14. "Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
15. "IDEQ" means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
16. "Indirect Discharge" means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act.
17. "Inhibition concentration", IC, is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
18. "Interference" is defined in 40 CFR 403.3.
19. "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
20. "Method Detection Limit (MDL)" means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
21. "Minimum Level (ML)" means either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL). Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be sample concentrations equivalent to the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a lab, by a factor.

22. “NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits . . . under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.
23. “Pass Through” means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
24. “QA/QC” means quality assurance/quality control.
25. “Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
26. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
27. “Significant Industrial User” means all industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)). Upon a finding that an industrial user meeting above the criteria has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority (as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a)) may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.
28. “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
29. “24-hour composite” sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be

proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. For GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Four (4) (rather than eight) aliquots or grab samples should be collected for VOA. Only one analysis is required.

Appendix A
Minimum Levels

The tables below list the maximum Minimum Level (ML) for pollutants not subject to concentration effluent limits in the permit. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	10 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	5 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	50
Dissolved oxygen	0.1 mg/L calibrated accuracy
Temperature	0.2º C calibrated accuracy
pH	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as CaCO3
Chlorine, Total Residual	Until 1 year after the effective date of the final permit: 100 After 1 year after the effective date of the final permit: 50.0
Color	10 color units
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	100
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	300
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	10
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)	5,000
Salinity	3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	500 (or 0.1 mL/L)
Sulfate (as mg/L SO4)	0.2 mg/L

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO3)	2 mg/L
Total dissolved solids	20 mg/L
Total Hardness	2.0 mg/L as CaCO3
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m, o, p xylenes)	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	0.5
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	2.5

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS	
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	0.5
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	2.5

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	10
Phenols, Total	50
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	9.9
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	8.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	8.1
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	10.8
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	7.2
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	9.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	4.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	4.0
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	
Acrolein (107-02-8)	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	18
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	4.8
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) 6	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	21.6
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	12.3
Toluene (108-88-3)	18
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	2.0
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	5.7
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	10.5
Anthracene (120-12-7)	5.7
Benzidine (92-87-5)	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	0.6
Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) 7	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) 7	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) 7	1.6
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	1.0
Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	12.3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	21.2
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	1.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (39638-32-9)	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	12.6
Chrysene (218-01-9)	0.6
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	7.5
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	5.7
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	7.5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) (122-66-7)	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	5.7
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene(193-39-5)	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	6.6
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	4.8
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	5.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	16.2

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Pyrene (129-00-0)	5.7
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	0.6
DIOXIN	
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	5 pg/L
PESTICIDES/PCBs	
Aldrin (309-00-2)	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	0.05
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9)	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	0.05
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	0.5
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	0.5
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	0.5