

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 postmarked by the 10 th day of the month (see Part III.B).
2. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide EPA and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented by December 30, 2007, which is within 90 days of the effective date of the final permit (see Part I.C). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request (see Part II.B).
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 March 29, 2008, which is within 180 days of the effective date of the final permit (see Part II.C). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request (see Part II.A).
4. NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted by April 4, 2012, which is at least 180 days before the expiration date of the permit (see Part V.B). The application must also include effluent testing data required in Table 1, Part I.B (Form 2A)
5. Surface Water Monitoring Report	Surface water monitoring results for the previous permit year, must be submitted by the following January (see Part I.D).
6. NPDES Application Form 2A Effluent Testing Data	Results from NPDES Application Form 2A Effluent Testing Data required in Table 1 conducted during the previous permit year, must be submitted with the following January's DMR. (see Part I.B, Table 1).
7. NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing	Results from NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing required in Table 1 conducted during the previous permit year, must be submitted with the following January's DMR. (see Part I.B, Table 1)
8. NPDES Application Form 2A Toxicity Testing Data	Results from NPDES Application Form 2A Toxicity Testing Data required in Table 1 conducted during the previous permit year, must be submitted with the following January's DMR. (see Part I.B, Table 1).

9. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances (See Table 1, Part I.B and Part III.G.; and, for *E. coli* which has a Maximum Instantaneous Limit).

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I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Discharge Authorization

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

B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

- The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from outfall 001 as specified in Table 1, below (pages 6, 7, and 8), during the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the expiration date. 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.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Ave. Monthly Limit	Ave. Weekly Limit	Percent Removal	Instantaneous Maximum Limit ⁷	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Effluent Flow, mgd	Report	---	---	Report Max. Daily Value	Effluent	Continuous	Recording
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	---	---	Influent and Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	---	---	85% (Min.)	---			Calculation ¹
	626 lbs/day	938 lbs/day	---	---			Calculation ²
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	---	---	Influent and Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
	---	---	85% (Min.)	---			Calculation ¹
	626 lbs/day	938 lbs/day	---	---			Calculation ²
Escherichia coli (<i>E. coli</i>) ^{3,7}	126/100 ml ³	---	---	406/100 ml ⁷	Effluent	5/month	Grab
pH	6.5 to 9.0 s.u.				Effluent	5/week	Grab

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements							
Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Ave. Monthly Limit	Ave. Weekly Limit	Percent Removal	Instantaneous Maximum Limit ⁷	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Report minimum and average monthly value				Effluent	1/month	Grab
Total Phosphorus ⁸ as P in mg/l	Report ⁸	---	---	Report Max. Daily Value ⁸	Effluent	1/month	24-hour composite
Temperature	Report	---	---	Report Max. Daily Value	Effluent	1/week	Grab
Total Ammonia ⁸ as N	Report ⁸	---	---	Report Max. Daily Value ⁸	Effluent	1/week	24-hour composite
Hardness	Report	---	---	Report Max. Daily Value	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hour composite
Alkalinity	Report	---	---	Report Max. Daily Value	Effluent	1/quarter	24-hour composite
NPDES Application Form 2A Effluent Testing Data ⁴ in mg/l	See Part I.B.10.				Effluent	3x/5 year ⁴	See footnote 4
NPDES Application Form 2A Expanded Effluent Testing ⁵	See Part I.B.10.				Effluent	3x/5 year ⁵	See footnote 5
NPDES Application Form 2A Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) ⁶	See Part I.C.				Effluent	4x/5 year ⁶	See footnote 6

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements							
Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Ave. Monthly Limit	Ave. Weekly Limit	Percent Removal	Instantaneous Maximum Limit ⁷	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Notes:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Percent removal is calculated using the following equation: $(\text{average monthly influent} - \text{average monthly effluent}) \div \text{average monthly influent}$ Loading is calculated by multiplying the concentration in mg/L by the average daily flow for the day of sampling in mgd and a conversion factor of 8.34. If the concentration is measured in $\mu\text{g/L}$, the conversion factor is 0.00834. For more information on calculating, averaging, and reporting loads and concentrations see the NPDES Self-Monitoring System User Guide (EPA 833-B-85-100, March 1985). Average Monthly Limit for <i>E. coli</i>: The permittee must report the geometric mean for <i>E. coli</i> concentration. If any value used to calculate the geometric mean is less than 1, the permittee must round that value up to 1 for purposes of calculating the geometric mean. Based on a minimum of five (5) samples taken every three (3) to seven (7) days over a thirty (30) day period. See Part VI for a definition of geometric mean. For Effluent Testing Data, in accordance with instructions in NPDES Application Form 2A, Part B.6 and where each test is conducted in a separate permit year during the permitted discharge period, specifically for each of the first three years of the permit. For Expanded Effluent Testing, in accordance with instructions in NPDES Application Form 2A, Part D and where each test is conducted in a separate permit year during the permitted discharge period, specifically for each of the first three years of the permit. For WET testing, in accordance with instructions in NPDES Application Form 2A, Part E and where each test is conducted in a separate permit year during the permitted discharge period specifically for each of the first four years of the permit. Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit or instantaneous maximum limit violation. See Parts I.B.2 and III.G. The maximum ML for Total Ammonia is 0.05 mg/l, and the maximum ML for Total Phosphorus is 0.01mg/l. 							

- The permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily limits for the *E. coli* parameter. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See Parts III.B and III.H).
- The permittee must not discharge any floating solids, visible foam in other than trace amounts, or oily wastes that produce a sheen on the surface of the receiving water.
- The pH must not be less than 6.5 standard units (s.u.) nor greater than 9.0 standard units (s.u.).
- Removal Requirements for BOD₅ and TSS : The monthly average effluent concentration must not exceed 15 percent of the monthly average influent concentration. Percent removal of BOD₅ 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.
- The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.

7. Minimum Level: For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use methods that can achieve a Minimum Level (ML) less than the effluent limit.
8. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL} and if a value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}”.
9. For purposes of calculating monthly and weekly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between 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.
10. The permittee must perform the effluent testing required by Parts B.6 and D of the 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.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The permittee must conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples (see NPDES application Form 2A, Part E) from Outfall 001. Testing must be conducted in accordance with subsections 1 through 4, 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 1.B above. 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.
 - i. Chronic Test Species and Methods
 - a. For Outfall 001, chronic tests must be conducted at least four times in 5 years, during the discharge period, where each test must occur in a separate year.
 - b. The permittee must conduct short-term tests with the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test), and the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test), for the first three suites of tests. After this screening period, monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.
 - 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), where $TU_c = 100/IC_{25}$. See Part VI for a definition of IC_{25} .

ii. Quality Assurance

- a. The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control. The dilution series must include the receiving water concentration (RWC), which is the dilution associated with the chronic toxicity trigger; two dilutions above the RWC, and; two dilutions below the RWC. The RWCs for each outfall are provided in Table 2, above.
- 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:
- If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants must be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests.
 - If either of the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results.
 - 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.

iii. Reporting

- a. The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity tests with the discharge monitoring reports (DMR). Toxicity tests must be conducted during the discharge period. Toxicity test results from the previous permit year must be reported on the following January's DMR. The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in Section 10, Report Preparation, of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and*

Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; flow rate at the time of sample collection; and the results of the monitoring required in Part I.A.

D. Surface Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct surface water monitoring. Surface water monitoring must start no later than January 1, 2008 which is 3-months after the effective date of the permit and continue for the duration of the permit. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations must be established in the Salmon River at the following locations:
 - a) Above the influence of the facility's discharge, and
 - b) Below the facility's discharge, at a point where the effluent and the Salmon River are completely mixed.
2. The permittee must seek approval of the surface water monitoring stations from IDEQ.
3. A failure to obtain IDEQ approval of surface water monitoring stations does not relieve the permittee of the surface water monitoring requirements of this permit.
4. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
5. All ambient samples must be grab samples.
6. The flow rate must be measured as near as practicable to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.
7. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 2, and must achieve method detection limits (MDLs) that are equivalent to or less than those listed in Table 2. The permittee may request different MDLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA. If no maximum ML is listed in Table 2, for a particular pollutant, the permittee may use any EPA-approved method for analysis.

Table 2: Surface Water Monitoring Requirements					
Parameter	Units	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Minimum Level (ML)
Temperature	°C	Upstream	Quarterly	Grab	—
pH	s.u.	Upstream	Quarterly	Grab	—
Total Ammonia as N	mg/l	Upstream	Quarterly	Grab	0.05 mg/l
Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	Upstream	Quarterly	Grab	---
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	Upstream	Quarterly	Grab	---
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Upstream and Downstream	Quarterly	Grab	---
Total Phosphorus as P	mg/L	Upstream & Downstream	Quarterly	Grab	0.01 mg/l

8. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part II.B (“Quality Assurance Plan”).
9. Surface water monitoring results for the previous permit year must be submitted to EPA with the January DMR (see Part V.B). At a minimum, the report must include the following:
 - a) Dates of sample collection and analyses.
 - b) Results of sample analysis.
 - c) Relevant quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) information.

II. Special Conditions

A. Operation and Maintenance Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Section IV.E. of this permit (Proper Operation and Maintenance), by March 29, 2008, which is 180 days after the effective date of this permit, the permittee must provide written notice to EPA and IDEQ that an operations and maintenance plan for the wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented. The plan shall be retained on site and made available on request to EPA and IDEQ.

B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance under this section. An updated QAP must be completed by December 30, 2007 (90 days from the effective date). Written notification of the completion of an updated QAP

must be sent to EPA and the IDEQ by December 30, 2007 (90 days from effective date) at the addresses shown in Part III.B.

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 *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.

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

The permittee must summarize monitoring results each month on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent. The permittee must submit reports monthly, postmarked by the 10th day of the following month. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E (“Signatory Requirements”). If there is no discharge for that month, the permittee shall specify “No Discharge” on the DMR. The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, with copies to IDEQ at the following addresses:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: PCS Data Entry Team
1200 Sixth Avenue, OCE-133
Seattle, Washington 98101

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Falls Regional Office
900 N. Skyline, Suite B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

C. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless 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 listed in Part I.B.2.
 - e) any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
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 prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

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. 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 6th Avenue, OWW-130
Seattle, WA 98101

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 \$32,500 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 \$11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$32,500). 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 \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$157,500).
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 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.I.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 at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

C. Duty to Provide Information

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

D. Other Information

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

E. Signatory Requirements

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

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
 - a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.

- b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - c) For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA or IDEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
 - b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
 - c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and 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.I.4d. 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 are 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. “Acute Toxic Unit” (“TUa”) is a measure of acute toxicity. TUa is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50 percent of the organisms to die by the end on the acute exposure period (i.e., $100/\text{LC50}$ ”).
3. “Administrator” means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
4. “Average monthly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.
5. “Average weekly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week.
6. “Best Management Practices” (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
7. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
8. “Chronic toxic unit” (“TUc”) is a measure of chronic toxicity. TUc is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., $100/\text{NOEC}$ ”).
9. “Composite” - see “24-hour composite”.
10. “Daily discharge” means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
11. “Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement” means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
12. “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.
13. “DMR” means discharge monitoring report.

14. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
15. "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.
16. "Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
17. "IDEQ" means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
18. "Inhibition concentration", IC, is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
19. "Interference" is defined in 40 CFR 403.3.
20. "Interim Minimum Level (IML)" is used when a method-specific "Minimum Level (ML)" has not been published by EPA. The IML is equal to 3.18 times the method-specified "Method Detection Limit (MDL)".
21. "LC50" means the concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) which is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.
22. "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
23. "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.
24. "Minimum Level (ML)" means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes and processing steps have been followed.
25. "NOEC" means no observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
26. "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.
27. "Pass Through" means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any

requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

28. "QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.
29. "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
30. "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.
31. "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.
32. "24-hour composite" sample means a combination of at least 8 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period. The composite must be flow proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.