Issuance Date:	04/28/2021
Effective Date:	06/01/2021
Expiration Date:	05/31/2026
Application for Permit Renewal Due	12/02/2025

Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge Permit No. ID0020001

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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

In compliance with the provisions of the State of Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act Title 39, Chapter 1, "Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program" (IDAPA 58.01.25) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 *et seq*

City of Salmon

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the permit conditions that follow.

Facility Location: 43 Lemhi Hole Rd, Salmon, ID 83467	Receiving Water: Salmon River	
Outfall Name: 001	Latitude: 45.19236°	Longitude: -113.88631°
Treatment Type: Secondary		

Mary Anne Nelson, PhD
Administrator, Surface and Wastewater Division

Submission Schedule

The following list contains a summary of some of the items the permittee must complete and/or submit to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the term of this Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) permit. Please refer to the permit sections for specific submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal Item	Frequency	Initial Submittal Date
2.2.5	Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants	As required	--
2.2.7	24-Hour Notice of Noncompliance 1-833-473-3724 (IPDES24)	As required	--
2.2.8	5-Day Written Submission for Noncompliance	As required	--
3.2.3	WET test results	As required	--
2.1.4	Receiving Water Monitoring Station Approval Request	Once per permit cycle	06/30/2021
2.2.3	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	07/20/2021
4.2.8	Annual Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) Reporting	Yearly	05/31/2021
3.2.4	Initial Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Strategy	As required	10/31/2021
3.4	Spill Control Plan	As required	10/31/2021
4.1.1	Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Notification	As required	10/31/2021
4.1.2	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Notification	As required	10/31/2021
4.1.3	Emergency Response Plan Notification	As required	10/31/2021
2.1.4	Receiving Water Monitoring Report	Annually	02/20/2022
3.3	Municipal Code or Sewer Use Ordinance	Once per permit cycle	06/01/2022
2.1.3	Sludge Depth Report	Once per permit cycle	12/02/2025
2.1.4	Copper Biotic Ligand Model Data Report	Once per permit cycle	12/02/2025
3.1	Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) Evaluation	Once per permit cycle	12/02/2025
3.3	Master List of Nondomestic Users	Once per permit cycle	12/02/2025
3.5	Mixing Zone Data Report	Once per permit cycle	12/02/2025
4.2.2	Application for Permit Renewal	Once per permit cycle	12/02/2025

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1 Effluent Limits

1.1 Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants to the Salmon River at the permitted locations in Table 1 subject to compliance with the limits shown in Table 2 and all other conditions of this permit. This permit authorizes discharge of only those pollutants from the specified outfalls resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations clearly identified in the permit application process.

Compliance with this permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Clean Water Act §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, and 405(a) through (b); except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under the Clean Water Act section 307, and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal under the Clean Water Act section 405(d).

The issuance of, or coverage under, this permit does not convey any property rights or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations (including but not limited to Clean Water Act § 311, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) § 106, 40 CFR 503, IDAPA 58.01.16, and IDAPA 58.01.17). The issuance of, or coverage under, this permit does not constitute authorization of the permitted activities by any other state or federal agency or private person or entity, and does not excuse the permit holder from the obligation to obtain and comply with any other necessary approvals, authorizations, or permits.

1.2 Effluent Limits and Associated Monitoring Requirements

The permittee must operate the facility to limit pollutant discharges from Outfall 001 as described in Table 2 and meet all other permit conditions. The permittee must also monitor discharges at effluent monitoring locations described in Table 1 to verify compliance with the permit limits. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in Table 2 at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

Table 1. Outfalls and Monitoring site locations.

Site Name	Site Location	Site Description
Outfall 001	Effluent	After the final treatment process and prior to discharge to the Salmon River.
Influent Monitoring Point	Influent structure	Influent monitoring near the headworks.
Salmon River Upstream Monitoring Point	Upstream Receiving Water	At location approved by DEQ.
Salmon River Downstream Monitoring Point	Downstream Receiving Water	At location approved by DEQ.

The permittee must report all effluent data results with units of measure and level of precision (and significant figures, when applicable) identified in section 1.2 (and Appendix A) and report effluent monitoring results on the appropriate DMR as described in section 2.2.3. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods that achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limit unless otherwise specified in Table 2.

Table 2. Pollutants with effluent limits and monitoring requirements for Outfall 001.

Parameter	Discharge Period	Units	Effluent Limits					Monitoring Requirements		Reporting Frequency (DMR Months)
			Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Monthly Geometric Mean	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Type	Sample Frequency	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	30	45	—	—	—	24-hour composite[a]	1/week	Monthly Reporting
		lb/day	626	938	—	—	—	Calculation[b]		
BOD_5 Percent Removal	01/01 to 12/31	%	85 (minimum)	—	—	—	—	Calculation[c]	1/month	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	30	45	—	—	—	24-hour composite[a]	1/week	Monthly Reporting
		lb/day	626	938	—	—	—	Calculation[b]		
TSS Percent Removal	01/01 to 12/31	%	85 (minimum)	—	—	—	—	Calculation[c]	1/month	
E. coli[d]	01/01 to 12/31	#/100 ml	—	—	126[e]	—	—	Grab[f]	5/month	Monthly Reporting
pH[d]	01/01 to 12/31	standard units (s.u.)	—	—	—	6.5	9.0	Grab[f]	5/week	Monthly Reporting

a. 24-hour composites in this permit must be comprised of at least 8 discrete aliquots and be flow proportional samples.
b. Calculation - Calculated means figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in mgd) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lb/day
c. % Removal= ([Influent](mg/L)-[Effluent](mg/L))/([Influent](mg/L))×100% Braces "[ ]" indicate concentration of the attribute contained inside
d. Exceedance of a maximum daily limit, instantaneous maximum limit, or instantaneous minimum limit requires 24-hour reporting in accordance with 2.2.7. For *E. coli*, the maximum daily threshold that triggers 24-hour reporting is 406 #/100 mL. Please see 2.2.7 for additional 24-hour reporting requirements
e. Idaho's water quality standards for primary contact recreation include a single sample value of 406 #/100 mL. Exceedance of this value indicates likely exceedance of the 126 #/100 mL average monthly effluent limit; however, it is not an enforceable limit for a daily value, nor is exceeding this value a violation of water quality standards. If this value is exceeded at any point within the month, the facility should consider collecting more than the 5 samples per month required in this permit to determine compliance with the monthly geometric mean according to IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01.a.
f. A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less

1.2.1 Narrative Limits

The permittee must comply with all narrative criteria at IDAPA 58.01.02.200. The permittee must observe the receiving water once per week in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a log of each observation that includes date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter; or other indications that the discharge causes a violation of IDAPA 58.01.02.200 narrative criteria. The log must be retained onsite and made available to DEQ upon request.

1.3 Regulatory Mixing Zone

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, DEQ authorizes the mixing zones in for the Salmon River.

Table 3. Authorized mixing zones for Outfall 001.

Parameter	Discharge Period	Authorized Mixing Zone (% of Critical Low Flow)		
		Aquatic Life		Human Health (Water + Organisms)
		Acute (1Q10)	Chronic (30Q5) ammonia (7Q10) zinc	(harmonic mean)
Ammonia	Year round	10% of 407 cfs	16% of 619 cfs	—
Zinc	Year round	2% of 407 cfs	2% of 472 cfs	—
Copper	Year round	5% of 407 cfs	3% of 472 cfs	—

This permit requires monitoring for ammonia and zinc to ensure appropriateness of authorized mixing zones. Specific monitoring requirements are in sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.4.

2 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

For all influent, effluent, and receiving water monitoring; the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods:

- To detect and quantify the pollutant to a level of precision that is at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion for parameters without effluent limits.
- For parameters that have effluent limits the method used must have an ML equal to or below the required limit. When a specific ML for any parameter is prescribed in permit section 2.1.6 the method used must be able to achieve an ML less than or equal to that which is specified.
- The permittee may request different MLs in writing, subject to DEQ approval.

All samples and measurements collected under this permit must be representative of the waste stream or receiving water at the monitoring point in Table 1. In order to verify that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated, the permittee must collect additional samples at

times other than when routine samples are taken 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 likely to be present in the discharge and limited in section 1.2 of this permit in accordance with section 2.1.6. The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as any spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches an appropriate monitoring point. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with section 2.2.

2.1 Monitoring Schedules and Requirements

The permittee must monitor in accordance with the requirements specified in this section.

2.1.1 Influent Monitoring

The permittee must monitor influent at the Influent Monitoring Point identified in Table 1and report results on the appropriate DMRs as listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Influent monitoring

Item or Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Monthly Average	Maximum Daily Average	Monthly Total	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Flow	01/01 to 12/31	mgd	Report	Report	---	Continuous[a]	Recorded	Monthly
BOD_5	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	---	---	1/week	24-hr composite[b]	Monthly
TSS	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	---	---	1/week	24-hr composite[b]	Monthly
Hauled waste received	01/01 to 12/31	gallons	---	---	Report	1/month	Recorded	Monthly

a. Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be capable of providing adequate data.
b. 24-hour composites in this permit must be comprised of at least 8 discrete aliquots and be flow proportional samples.

2.1.2 Additional Effluent Monitoring

Pollutants that must be monitored for averaging periods not associated with effluent limits are presented in Table 5. The permittee must monitor effluent at the location specified in Table 1 and report results on appropriate DMRs as identified in Table 5.

Table 5. Additional effluent monitoring for outfall 001.

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Monthly Average	Maximum Daily Average	Instantaneous Maximum	Instantaneous Minimum	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Flow	01/01 to 12/31	mgd	Report	Report	—	—	Report	Continuous[a,b]	Recorded	Monthly
Temperature	01/01 to 12/31	°C	Report	—	Report	—	—	Continuous[a,b]	Recorded	Monthly
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	—	—	Report	—	Continuous[a,b]	Recorded	Monthly
Ammonia, total (as N)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	—	—	—	Report	1/week	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly
Phosphorus, total (as P)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	—	—	—	Report	2/month	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly
Nitrate + Nitrite	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	—	—	—	Report	2/month	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly
Copper, Total	01/01 to 12/31	µg/L	Report	—	—	—	Report	1/month	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly
Arsenic, Total	01/01 to 12/31	µg/L	Report	—	—	—	Report	1/month	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly
Lead, Total	01/01 to 12/31	µg/L	Report	—	—	—	Report	1/month	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly
Zinc, Total	01/01 to 12/31	µg/L	Report	—	—	—	Report	1/month	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly
Hardness as CaCO3	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	—	—	—	—	1/month	24-hr composite[c]	Monthly

a. Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 30 minutes.
b. DEQ acknowledges that uninterrupted data collection is not guaranteed due to vandalism, theft, damage, disturbance, power interruption, etc. In the event of equipment failure or loss, the permittee must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the permittee must monitor grab measurements daily between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or describe frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
c. 24-hour composites in this permit must be comprised of at least 8 discrete aliquots and be flow proportional samples.

2.1.3 Sewage Sludge Monitoring

The permittee must keep the sludge depth monitoring and management plan section in the facility's Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual updated. This will address monitoring of sewage sludge accumulation in the lagoons, identify at what sludge depth additional actions are required, and be updated when the O&M manual notification is submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System as required in section 4.1.2. Additionally, the permittee must submit a sludge depth report, showing sludge depth trends, once per permit cycle through the IPDES E-Permitting System with the permit renewal application due on 12/02/2025.

If the permittee determines sludge removal and disposal (or beneficial use) is necessary during this permit cycle, the permittee must meet requirements of IDAPA 58.01.650 and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 503 (40 CFR 503). To meet the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.650, DEQ approval of a plan is required prior to sludge removal. If the facility does not already have a DEQ approved sludge management plan, they must submit a sludge management plan or a biosolids management plan through the IPDES E-Permitting System.

Sludge removal may also require seepage testing (permit section 3.6) to meet the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.16.493 before the lagoon may be returned into service. Additionally, EPA is the permitting and enforcement authority for 40 CFR Part 503 until DEQ gains program authority on July 1, 2021, and all federal, state, and local regulations must be met. Until this date, DEQ approval of a sludge or biosolids management plan only requires compliance with IDAPA 58.01.16.

2.1.4 Receiving Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct receiving water monitoring in the Salmon River. Monitoring 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 at a location approved in writing by DEQ regional office staff. Receiving water monitoring for the Salmon River must start 5/01/2021 and continue until the permit is terminated or a new permit is issued. Results must be reported on the appropriate DMR as specified in Table 6, and

    b. Below the facility's discharge, at a location approved in writing by DEQ regional office staff where the effluent and the Salmon River are completely mixed. Receiving water temperature monitoring for the Salmon River must start 8/01/2021 and continue until the permit is terminated or a new permit is issued. Monitoring associated with Copper BLM monitoring must start 11/01/2023 and continue until 24 months of consecutive data is recorded. Results must be reported on the appropriate DMR as specified in Table 7.

Submit the request for monitoring station location approval through the IPDES E-Permitting System by 6/30/2021.

2. A failure to obtain DEQ approval of receiving water monitoring stations does not relieve the permittee of the receiving water monitoring requirements of this permit.

3. To the extent practicable, receiving water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
4. When flow monitoring is required in Table 6 or Table 7, the flow rate must be measured as near as practicable to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.
5. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 6 and Table 7.
6. Quality assurance project plans (QAPPs) must address all receiving water monitoring.
7. Samples for metals, pH, ammonia, temperature, dissolved organic carbon, conductivity, and hardness, if applicable, must be collected on the same day (see Table 6 and Table 7).
8. The permittee must submit all receiving water monitoring results for the current permit year for all parameters in the receiving water monitoring report spreadsheet that is uploaded to the IPDES E-Permitting System by 02/20 each year beginning 2022 and continuing until a new permit is issued. The file must be in the format of one analytical result per row and include the following information: name and contact information of laboratory, sample identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), method of location determination (e.g., GPS, survey), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analytical result, result unit, detection limit and definition (e.g., method detection limit [MDL]), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes.

Table 6. Upstream receiving water monitoring requirements for Salmon River.

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Period
Temperature	1/01 to 12/31	°C	Report	Report	---	---	Continuous[a,b,c]	Recorded	Monthly (All months)
pH[d]	1/01 to 12/31	S.U.	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	Grab[e]	Quarterly[f] March June September December
Hardness as $CaCO_3$	1/01 to 12/31	mg/L	---	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Grab[e]	
Ammonia, Total (as N)[g]	1/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Grab[e]	
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	1/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Grab[e]	
Dissolved Copper	1/01 to 12/31	ug/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Grab[e]	

a. Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 60 minutes.
b. DEQ acknowledges that uninterrupted data collection is not guaranteed due to vandalism, theft, damage, disturbance, power interruption, etc. In the event of equipment failure or loss, the permittee must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the permittee must monitor grab measurements daily between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or describe frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
c. Continuous temperature monitoring must begin 08/01/2021.
d. pH must be analyzed within 15 minutes of sample collection.
e. A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
f. Quarters are defined as: January 1-March 31; April 1-June 30; July 1-September 30; and October 1-December 31.
g. Ammonia samples must be taken concurrently with pH and temperature samples.

Table 7. Downstream receiving water monitoring requirements for Salmon River.

Parameter	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Period
pH[a]	—	---	---	Report	Report	1/month	Grab[b,c]	Monthly (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec)
Temperature	°C	---	Report	---	---	Continuous[d,e,f]	Recorded	
Dissolved Calcium (Ca^{2+})[a]	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Dissolved Magnesium (Mg^{2+})[a]	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Dissolved Sodium (Na^{+})[a]	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Dissolved Potassium (K^{+})[a]	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Dissolved Copper[a]	ug/L	---	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Sulfate (SO_4^{-})[a]	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Chloride (Cl^{-})[a]	mg/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Alkalinity[a]	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	
Dissolved Organic Carbon[a]	mg C/L	Report	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab	

a. All monitoring for copper BLM development is required for two years beginning 11/01/2023. With the exception of temperature monitoring which is required to commence 08/01/2021
b. The permittee may choose to collect pH data using a recording device or grab sample. The recording device must be set to record at one-hour or more frequent intervals for a 24-hour period, once per month. pH grab samples must be taken between 5 and 8 a.m. on the same day as sample collection of other downstream receiving water parameters.
c. pH must be analyzed within 15 minutes of sample collection.
d. Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 60 minutes.
e. DEQ acknowledges that uninterrupted data collection is not guaranteed due to vandalism, theft, damage, disturbance, power interruption, etc. In the event of equipment failure or loss, the permittee must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the permittee must monitor grab measurements daily between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or describe frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
f. Continuous temperature monitoring must begin 08/01/2021.

Downstream receiving water monitoring is required to adequately implement the copper biotic ligand model (BLM). A report containing 24 months of continuous data required in Table 7 must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting with the application for permit renewal (12/02/2025). Parameters in Table 8 must be sampled using the frequency and methodology

requirements indicated in Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Copper Criteria for Aquatic Life Using the Biotic Ligand Model (DEQ 2017).

2.1.4.1 Receiving Water Continuous Temperature Monitoring

The permittee must collect continuously recorded temperature data. Data collection must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Methods for temperature monitoring in the receiving water must be adequately addressed in the sampling plan and QAPP. Measure background temperature at the approved receiving water monitoring stations beginning 08/01/2021.
2. Recording devices must be set to record at 60-minute intervals or more frequently.
3. Continuous monitoring data submitted with the permit renewal applicant and must include the following information for both deployment and retrieval:
   a. Date
   b. Time
   c. Device manufacturer ID
   d. Location
   e. Depth
   f. Parameter measured
   g. Any other details that may explain data anomalies
4. DEQ-approved temperature monitoring devices must be used. DEQ's *Protocol for Placement and Retrieval of Temperature Data Loggers* contains protocols for continuous temperature sampling. This document is available online at *https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/15037*

2.1.5 Permit Renewal Effluent Monitoring

The renewal application for this permit requires data collected to characterize the effect of the effluent on the Salmon River (section 2.1.4). The permittee must collect three samples of the final wastewater effluent for the parameters listed in Table 8, Table 9, and Table 10 so that DEQ can assess the surface water impacts. For parameters requiring a 24-hour composite sample, only one analysis of the composite of aliquots (samples) is required for each sample. All 24 hour composite samples collected for permit renewal monitoring must be flow-based and composed of 8 aliquots (samples). Monitoring results collected to achieve other permit conditions may be used to meet permit renewal effluent monitoring requirements. The permittee must include any representative data collected to achieve other permit conditions and enter summary data in their permit renewal application.

The permittee must also upload a permit renewal effluent individual sample results spreadsheet to the IPDES E-Permitting System by 12/02/2025.

The permittee must conduct sampling of the final effluent according to the following schedule:

- 2022: Fourth quarter: October – December
- 2023: First quarter: January – March

- 2024: Second quarter: April - June

In addition, the permittee must continue permit renewal effluent monitoring at a frequency of once every fifth quarter after the last sampling event listed in the schedule above until a new permit is issued.

Table 8. Effluent testing required for all permit renewals.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
pH	s.u.	Grab	Minimum and maximum value
Flow	mgd	Continuous	Maximum daily value, average daily value, number of samples
Temperature	^{o}C	Grab	
BOD_5	mg/L	24-hour composite	Maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
TSS	mg/L	24-hour composite	
E. Coli	#/100 mL	24-hour composite	

The facility has a design flow greater than or equal to 0.1 mgd and must also complete three sampling events of effluent testing for the parameters in Table 9.

Table 9. Effluent testing required for permit renewals of facilities with flow greater than or equal to 0.1 mgd.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
Ammonia	mg/L as N	24-hour composite	Maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	Grab	
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	Grab	
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	mg/L as N	24-hour composite	
Nitrate plus nitrite	mg/L as N	24-hour composite	
Oil and grease	mg/L	Grab	
Phosphorus (total)	mg/L as P	24-hour composite	
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	

The facility has a design flow greater than or equal to 1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program and must also complete three scans of expanded effluent testing for the parameters in Table 10. The complete listing for metals, volatile organic compounds, acid extractable compounds, and base neutral compounds is in 40 CFR 122, Appendix J.

Table 10. Expanded effluent testing required for permit renewal of facilities with flow greater than or equal to 1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
Metals (total recoverable)	µg/L	24-hour composite	Units, maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	
Mercury (total recoverable)	µg/L	Grab	
Phenols	µg/L	Grab	
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	24-hour composite	
Volatile organic compounds	µg/L	Grab	
Acid-extractable compounds	µg/L	24-hour composite	
Base-neutral compounds	µg/L	24-hour composite	

2.1.6 Analytical and Sampling Procedures

Required monitoring must be completed using sufficiently sensitive methods and conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless:

- Another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O; or
- This permit requires the use of a specific EPA approved method for a particular parameter.

For parameters with effluent limits, the permittee must use methods that can achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the current applicable effluent limit. For parameters that do not have effluent limits, or have effluent limits that are less than the most sensitive 40 CFR 136 approved method, and DEQ has not specified a ML for that parameter, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive methods.

Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control

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

If a sample or measurement (analysis) does not meet the QAPP requirements, the permittee must reanalyze the sample. If the original sample cannot be reanalyzed, the permittee must resample and analyze at the earliest possible opportunity. All samples/measurements results not meeting the QAPP requirements must still be maintained by the permittee along with a notation (data qualifier) and explanation of unmet QAPP requirements. The permittee must not use this result in any calculation required by this permit unless authorized by the DEQ.

2.2 Recording and Reporting Requirements

The permittee must record and report information to DEQ as specified in the following subsections.

2.2.1 Recording of Results

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

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements
2. The names of the individuals who performed the sampling or measurements
3. The dates analyses were performed
4. The names of the individuals who performed the analyses
5. The analytical techniques or methods used
6. The results of all analyses(including all QA/QC analyses required of the analytical method used)
7. The record of the information collected in 1 - 6 of this section must be maintained and made available to DEQ upon request.

2.2.2 Reporting Procedures

1. If the permittee did not discharge wastewater, the permittee must enter the no data indicator code (NODI) that indicates no discharge for the outfall DMR during a given reporting period. Receiving water monitoring and reporting may be required during months with no effluent discharge.
2. If the permittee did not discharge wastewater for all days of a reporting period:
    a. Calculate values using the actual number of samples collected and include a comment on the DMR indicating the shortened discharge time and sample results obtained.
    b. When the days with discharge are insufficient to calculate a geometric mean for *E. coli* according to IDAPA 58.01.02.251, the permittee must enter the NODI Code "F" (Insufficient Flow for Sampling) and include collected sample values in a comment on the reporting period DMR.
3. The permittee must report, at least, the same level of precision (and significant figures, when applicable) as the permit limit for a given parameter. Level of precision of a permit limit refers to the place value of the last significant digit in the permit limit for a given parameter. Regardless of the rounding conventions used by the permittee, the permittee must use the conventions consistently.
4. To calculate average pollutant concentrations, assign zero for each individual lab result that is less than the MDL, and use the numeric value of the MDL for each individual lab result that is between the MDL and the ML. When concentration data are equal to or greater than the ML, use the laboratory reported value to calculate the average pollutant concentration. The resulting average value must be compared to the permit limit in assessing compliance.
5. For reporting on the DMR for a single sample or average concentration, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "< {numeric value of the MDL}." If a value is less than the ML but greater than the MDL, the permittee must report "< {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, report and use the actual value. For example, if the MDL is 1.0 µg/L and the result is ND (not detected), report "<1.0 µg/L" on the DMR.

6. To calculate the geometric mean pollutant concentration when an individual result is reported as:
    a. '< {numeric value}', use the {numeric value} to calculate the geometric mean concentration. On the DMR, the permittee must report the geometric mean as '< {calculated geometric mean}'.
    b. '> {numeric value}', use the {numeric value} to calculate the geometric mean concentration. On the DMR, the permittee must report the geometric mean as '> {calculated geometric mean}'.
7. The permittee must calculate mass loads on each day the parameter is monitored using the following equation:

$$Flow\ (mgd) * Concentration\ \left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) * 8.34 \left(\frac{lb * L}{mg * MG}\right) = lb\ per\ day$$

    Calculating and reporting mass loads must consider the following:
    a. When concentration data are greater than or equal to the MDL but less than the ML: Use the ML to calculate the mass load, then report as less than (<) the calculated mass load. For example, if flow is 2 mgd and the reported sample result is <0.0050 mg/L (<5.0 µg/L), for mass load on the DMR: 2 mgd * 0.0050 mg/L * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.0834 lb/day, round to 0.08 lb/day), and report "<0.08 lb/day."
    b. When concentration data are less than the MDL: Use the MDL to calculate the mass load, then report the mass load as less than (<) the calculated mass load. For example, if flow is 2 mgd and the reported sample result is non detect at <0.0010 mg/L (1.0 µg/L), for mass load on the DMR: 2 mgd * 0.0010 mg/L * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.01668 lb/day, round off to 0.02 lb/day, and report to "<0.02 lb/day."
    c. To report a "daily maximum" load, use the day's parameter concentration and the corresponding day's average flow in the equation above. Compare each day's calculation and report the maximum of the daily loads for the month. The maximum daily load reported may not necessarily occur on the same day as the maximum daily parameter concentration.
    d. To report a "monthly average" load, use the average of all flow data and the average of all concentration data in the equation above.
8. To calculate monthly averages, add all individual lab results or calculated mass loadings, adjusted as necessary per section 2.2.2, item 4 or 6, for the entire calendar month being reported and divide by the number of analytical results.
9. To calculate weekly averages, add all individual results for each week (Sunday-Saturday per 2.2.2 item 3 or item 6) and divide by the number of samples in the calendar week. Partial weeks at the end of a calendar month (one to six days) must be included in the following month's weekly average calculation. Assess the resulting averages and report the maximum value for the reporting period.
10. The reported minimum daily value on the DMR is the smallest individual result for the reporting period.
11. The reported maximum daily value on the DMR is the largest individual result for the reporting period.

12. The mean weekly maximum temperature (MWMT) is the mean of the daily maximum temperatures measured over a period of seven consecutive days (Sunday-Saturday). The reported value on the DMR is the maximum of these calculated seven-day values for the reporting period.

2.2.3 Discharge Monitoring Report

NetDMR Submittal—The permittee must submit influent, effluent and receiving water monitoring data electronically using NetDMR, an EPA web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs. All other reports must be submitted electronically to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System.

Monitoring data must be submitted electronically using NetDMR no later than the 20th of the month following the completed reporting period. All other reports required under this permit must be submitted as a legible electronic document using the IPDES E-Permitting System. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of section 4.2.10.

2.2.4 Permit Submittals and Schedules

The permittee must use the IPDES E-Permitting System (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other written reports by the date specified in the permit.

2.2.5 Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must provide adequate notice per IDAPA 58.01.25.301.02 to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting system as soon as the permittee becomes aware of the following:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an industrial user or other indirect discharger that would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by an authorized source at the time of issuance of the permit.

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

1. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the POTW;
2. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW; and
3. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of sewage sludge accumulated at the POTW.

2.2.6 Elective 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 data submitted in the DMR. If requested by DEQ, the permittee must submit results of any sampling, regardless of the parameter monitored or test method used.

2.2.7 24-Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

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

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment;
2. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any permit effluent limit;
3. Any upset which exceeds any permit effluent limit;
4. Any violation of a maximum daily effluent limit for toxic pollutants identified in Table 2; or
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works over which the permittee has ownership or has operational control, or an overflow from a contributing collection system that the permittee accepts wastewater from which affected or was affected by the permittee's operation or infrastructure. An overflow is any spill, release, or diversion of municipal sewage including:
    a. An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; or
    b. 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 building service line), or discharged to the soil's surface that does not reach waters of the United States.

The permittee must report these occurrences to DEQ at 1-833 IPDES24 (473-3724).

Additionally, for any sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) that discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee must notify the appropriate MS4 owner or operator.

2.2.8 5-Day Written Submission for Noncompliance

For any event requiring 24-hour notification as specified in section 2.2.7, the permittee must provide a written submission within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of an event. Computation of the 5 day period must comply with the computation of time in IDAPA 58.01.25.050.

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

Five-day written reports must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System.

When the occurrence is a noncompliance event that may endanger human health or the environment, an unanticipated bypass, an upset, or an overflow, the permittee must complete and submit the 5-day Written Report form through the IPDES E-Permitting System within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the event.

2.2.9 Other Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under 2.2.7or 2.2.8 concurrently with the DMR submittal. The permittee must immediately take action to stop, contain, and clean up unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

2.3 Permit Renewal

Submit permit renewal application including required monitoring data in Section 2.1.5 through the IPDES E-Permitting System as required in section 4.2.2, by 12/02/2025.

If the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to DEQ, it must submit the correct facts or information promptly as required in IDAPA 58.01.25.300.12.h.

3 Special Conditions

3.1 Inflow and Infiltration Evaluation

The permittee must submit an inflow and infiltration (I&I) evaluation of the sewer collection system to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System by 12/02/2025.

The evaluation must include the following:

1. Summary of measureable I&I. Refer to the EPA publication *I/I Analysis and Project Certification* (Publication No. 97-03) to determine excessive I&I.
2. Identify any I&I reduction activities performed during the previous permit cycle.
3. Identify future planned I&I reduction activities and schedule of when they will be completed.

3.2 Whole Effluent Toxicity

3.2.1 Sample Frequency, Test Species, and Methods

The permittee must conduct effluent monitoring at outfall 001 for chronic toxicity using the frequency and sample type identified in Table 11. A minimum of three individual samples must be collected for each test; these samples cannot be composited.

Table 11. Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Report
Chronic toxicity[a]	1/year	24-hr composite[b]	Follow the report preparation instructions in Section 10 of EPA-821-R-02-013, or most recent guidance.

a. Samples for monitoring required in section 1.2 and section 2.1.2 of this permit must be taken concurrently with the initiation of WET sample collection, and can be used to satisfy the required sampling in those sections.
b. 24-hour composites in this permit must be comprised of at least 8 discrete aliquots and be flow proportional samples.

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

- 2021: 3rd Quarter (July 1—September 30);
- 2022: 4th Quarter (October 1—December 31);
- 2023: 1st Quarter (January 1—March 31);
- 2024: 2nd Quarter (April 1—June 30);

Permittee must repeat the rotating quarterly schedule the fifth calendar year and annually thereafter, starting with the annual testing during the 3rd quarter.

A split of each WET sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in section1.2 and section 2.1.2 , using the approved analytical methods of 40 CFR 136 or other approved methods. Samples for monitoring required in section1.2 and section 2.1.2 must be taken concurrently with the initiation of WET sample collection, and can be used to satisfy the required sampling in those sections. For parameters for which grab samples are required, grab samples must be taken during the same period as the chronic toxicity sample used for the toxicity tests.

Toxicity must be determined using the species and test methods identified in Table 12. The permittee must follow all test procedure recommendations unless otherwise specified in this permit. The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control. The dilution series must include 100%, 75%, 50%, 6%, and 3% effluent.

Table 12. Toxicity test species and methods.

Test Type	WET Test Method No.	Freshwater Toxicity Test Method	Species	Test Method Source
Chronic	Method 1000.0	*Fathead Minnow Larval Survival and Growth Test*	*Pimephales promelas*	EPA-821-R-02-013, or most recent guidance[a]
Chronic	Method 1002.0	*Ceriodaphnia dubia Survival and Reproduction Test*	*Ceriodaphnia dubia*	EPA-821-R-02-013, or most recent guidance[a]

a. Use of most recent promulgated test method is required.

3.2.2 Quality Assurance

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

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

Unless the samples are used in an on-site toxicity test the day of collection (or hand delivered to the testing laboratory for use on the day of collection), the samples must be held at $0\ °C < T \leq 6\ °C$ until used to inhibit microbial degradation, chemical transformations, and loss of highly volatile toxic substances.

The holding time from sample collection to first use of each sample must not exceed 36 hours.

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

Water used in the control and dilution series must be lab water with equivalent hardness to receiving water, as described in the test methods manual. If the dilution water used is different water used for culture, the permittee must include a second control (using culture water). In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.

3.2.3 Reporting

The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity testing through the IPDES E-Permitting System within 30 days after receiving the lab analyses. The permittee must complete all required

fields in the IPDES E-Permitting System Reporting Monitoring Data Entry WET testing section and submit the laboratory report and all associated QA/QC information. The testing methods and requirements are 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. Use of most recent promulgated test method is required. The permittee must collect WET effluent samples concurrently with monitoring required in section 1.2 and 2.1.2.

Chronic toxicity test results must be reported in TU_c (chronic toxic units), which is defined below.

For chronic toxicity survival endpoints:

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

NOEC is an acronym for 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). This chronic toxicity result, in TUc, is reported as the Maximum Daily Value.

For all other chronic toxicity test endpoints:

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

IC25 is the 25% inhibition concentration. The IC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration, expressed in percent effluent, that causes a 25% reduction in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., interpolation method). This chronic toxicity result, in TUc, is reported as the Average Monthly Value.

3.2.4 Preparation of Initial Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Strategy

The permittee shall submit to DEQ a copy of the permittee's initial Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) strategy through the IPDES E-Permitting System by 10/31/2021.

This strategy shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event toxicity is detected at levels greater than the trigger in section 3.2.5 and should include at a minimum the following:

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

3.2.5 Accelerated Testing

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

The Outfall 001 toxicity trigger is:

- 31.5 TU_c for January - December

Accelerated testing requires the permittee to conduct four more tests, biweekly (every 2 weeks), over an 8-week period. Testing shall commence within 7 days of receipt of the sample results of the exceedance.

If no toxicity is detected in all of the required accelerated tests, the permit may return to the WET testing frequency required in section 3.2.1.

If toxicity is detected in an accelerated test the permittee must develop a detailed TRE plan as defined in section 3.2.6.

If the permittee is required to begin accelerated testing more than once in a rolling 12 month period, then they shall implement the TRE plan requirements identified in section 3.2.6 immediately upon collecting the first sample of the accelerated testing protocol.

3.2.6 Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

If toxicity is detected above the trigger in section 3.2.5 in any of the four additional tests required under accelerated testing, then the permittee must develop and implement a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The permittee will develop as expeditiously as possible a TRE plan in accordance with the EPA manual EPA 833- B-99-002 (*Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*), which includes the following:

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

The permittee must continue accelerated testing at the same frequency throughout TRE plan development and implementation.

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

If after testing required under section 3.2.5 is complete and two additional consecutive tests indicate no toxicity, then the permittee may return to the testing frequency required in section 3.2.1 but must complete development of the TRE plan.

3.3 Nondomestic Waste Management

The permittee has nonsignificant, nondomestic (industrial/commercial) users, which are not subject to the pretreatment standards in 40 CFR 405 through 471; therefore, DEQ does not require an authorized pretreatment program. Nondomestic user refers to any industrial or commercial source authorized to discharge process or nonprocess wastewater to the municipal system. The permittee must ensure that pollutants from nondomestic wastes discharged to their system do not negatively impact system operation or pass-through the facility. The permittee must not authorize discharges of pollutants that would inhibit, interfere, or otherwise be incompatible with operation of the treatment works, including interference with the use or disposal of municipal sludge.

The permittee must not allow, under any circumstances, the introduction of the following pollutants to the POTW from any source of nondomestic discharge:

1. Any pollutant that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, may pass-through or interfere with the POTW's operation;
2. Regulated pollutants in amounts that would cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of the POTW's permit;
3. Pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60 °C (140 °F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
4. Pollutants that may cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, including the collection system, but in no case indirect discharges with a pH of lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the treatment facilities are specifically designed to accommodate such indirect discharges;
5. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts that may cause obstruction to the flow to or in the POTW, or other interference with the operation of the POTW;
6. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD_5 or COD), released in an indirect discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration that may cause interference with any treatment process at the POTW;
7. Heat in amounts that may inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless DEQ, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
8. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that may cause interference or pass-through at the POTW;
9. Pollutants that may result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the collection system or POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; or
10. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

The permittee must have or develop a legally enforceable municipal code or sewer use ordinance to authorize or enable the POTW to apply and enforce the requirements of sections 307(b) and

(c) and 402(b)(8) and (9) of the Clean Water Act and comply with the minimum requirements of 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1). The permittee must adopt, implement, and enforce the local pretreatment legal authority by 06/01/2021. The permittee must submit a copy of the municipal code or sewer use ordinance through the IPDES E-Permitting System once the code/ordinance is adopted.

The permittee must develop and implement an industrial user survey and compile a master list of the nondomestic users introducing pollutants to the POTW. This list must identify the following:

1. Names and addresses of all nondomestic users;
2. A description of all processes that affect or contribute to the user's wastewater;
3. The principal products and raw materials of each user that affects or contributes to the user's wastewater;
4. The average daily volume of wastewater discharged by each user, indicating the amount attributable to process flow and non-process flow;
5. A statement whether the user is a (SIU) and why (e.g., flow, nutrients, hydraulic load);
6. A statement whether the user is subject to one or more categorical standards, and if so, under which category and subcategory;
7. A statement whether the user is subject to local restrictions;
8. The top four Standard Industrial Classification or North American Industry Classification System codes for the user's processes and business activities; and
9. A statement whether any problems at the POTW, including upsets, pass-through, or interference have been attributed to the user in the past 4.5 years.

The permittee must submit the master list of nondomestic users, along with a summary description of the sources and information gathering methods used to develop this list, through the IPDES E-Permitting System by 12/02/2025.

The permittee must use this list to assess whether they accept waste from an SIU and, therefore, need to develop a pretreatment program. For the purposes of this list development, the term SIU means all nondomestic indirect dischargers (users) subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or any other nondomestic indirect discharger that meets any of the following:

- 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 or nonprocess waste stream that makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant
- Is designated as such by DEQ or the permittee on the basis that the nondomestic indirect discharger has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW's operation

3.4 Spill Control Plan

3.4.1 Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The permittee must develop and implement a spill control plan to prevent releases to surface water of petroleum and other chemicals used or stored on-site at the treatment facility.

Submit to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System a notification of completion of an updated spill control plan by 10/31/2021.

3.4.2 Spill Control Plan Components

The spill control plan must include the following:

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

The permittee may submit plans and manuals required by applicable sections of the CFR, contingency plans, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section.

3.5 Mixing Zone Data Report

The permittee is required to submit a Mixing Zone Data Needs Form found in the DEQ Idaho Mixing Zone Implementation Guidance (DEQ 2016). This document can be found at: *https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/4832*. This data is necessary to support any mixing zone modeling that may be required when developing the permit. The permittee must submit this report with the next permit application by 12/02/2025.

3.6 Lagoon Seepage Testing

The permittee must comply with the "Wastewater Rules" in IDAPA 58.01.16, including the seepage testing requirements in IDAPA 58.01.16.493 for municipal lagoons. Prior to lagoon seepage testing, the permittee must consult DEQ. The seepage test report submittals to DEQ must be up-to-date per the IDAPA 58.01.16 timelines.

4 Standard Conditions

4.1 Documents Applicable to all Permits

4.1.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan

The permittee must develop a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit the QAPP Notification (upload signature page) to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System that the plan has been developed and

implemented by 10/31/2021. Any existing QAPPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAPP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent, influent, and receiving water samples in support of this permit and handling data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis procedures, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAPP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAPP must include the following:
    a. Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples (e.g. blanks, spikes), precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
    b. Maps indicating the location of each sampling point.
    c. Qualification, training and licensure of personnel.
    d. Names, addresses and telephone numbers of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. Any changes to the monitoring or laboratory operations must be concurrently reflected within the QAPP
5. Copies of the QAPP must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request.

4.1.2 Operation and Maintenance Manual

In addition to the requirements specified in section 4.2.5, the permittee must submit an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Notification to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System by 10/31/2021 certifying that an O&M manual for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented. The manual must be consistent with IDAPA 58.01.16.425. The manual must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request. Any significant changes occurring in the daily operation of the plant must be concurrently reflected within the O&M manual.

The manual must be consistent with IDAPA 58.01.16.425. The manual must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request. Any significant changes occurring in the daily operation of the plant must be concurrently reflected within the O&M manual.

4.1.3 Emergency Response Plan

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

1. Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of all overflows from portions of the collection system over which the permittee has ownership or operational

control as well as any unanticipated treatment unit bypass or upset that may exceed any effluent limit in the permit.

2. Ensure that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that may exceed any effluent limit in this permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response as required in sections 2.2.7 and 2.2.8.
3. Ensure immediate notification to DEQ of any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment and identify the public health district and other officials who will receive immediate notification for items that require 24-hour reporting in section 2.2.7
4. Ensure that appropriate personnel understand, are appropriately trained on, and follow the Emergency Response Plan; and
5. Provide emergency facility operation.

The permittee must submit an Emergency Response Plan Notification to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System that the plan has been developed and implemented by 10/31/2021. The plan must be available at the facility for DEQ review.

4.2 Conditions Applicable to All Permits

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

4.2.1 Duty to Comply

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

The permittee shall comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established in 40 CFR 503 within the time provided in those regulations, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

4.2.2 Duty to Reapply

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date, the permittee must apply for a new permit by the date below. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.105, and unless DEQ authorizes the permittee to submit the application at a later date, the permittee must submit a new, complete application on or before 12/02/2025. If the permittee complies with the application date requirements of IDAPA 58.01.25.105, and a permit is not issued prior to the permit's expiration date, the permit shall remain in force as stipulated in IDAPA 58.01.25.101.02.

4.2.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The permittee cannot assert as a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

4.2.4 Duty to Mitigate

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

4.2.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. In order to attain proper operation and maintenance, facility operations must be overseen by an appropriately licensed operator per IDAPA 58.01.16.203. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. The O&M manual required in section 4.1.2 describes how the facility will ensure proper operation and maintenance. The permittee must operate backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

4.2.6 Permit Actions

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

4.2.7 Property Rights

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

4.2.8 Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to DEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that DEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to DEQ, upon request, copies of records this permit requires. The permittee should submit the total population served or Annual Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) Report to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System by May 31 each year. This information is used to calculate the facility's annual fee.

4.2.9 Inspection and Entry

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-108, the permittee shall allow DEQ's compliance, inspection, and enforcement (CIE) personnel, or authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of DEQ), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter 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 at reasonable times to and copy 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 required by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

4.2.10 Retention of Records

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, electronic data files for continuous monitoring instruments, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the IPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. The permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years or longer as required by 40 CFR 503. The retention period may be extended at DEQ's request at any time.

4.2.11 Signatory Requirements

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

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
    a. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.090.
    b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
    c. For a municipality, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official
2. Any report or information required by this permit, a notice of intent, monitoring and reporting provisions, and any other information requested by DEQ must be signed by a person described in item 1 or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if the following is true:
    a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in item 1 above;
    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant

manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

c. The written authorization is submitted to DEQ.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization is no longer accurate due to a change in staffing or personnel for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.25.090.01 must be submitted to DEQ before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

5. The permittee must ensure that any electronic submission of any report or information required by this permit, notice of intent, monitoring and reporting provisions, and information requested by DEQ satisfies all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements.

4.2.12 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

Bypass is prohibited. DEQ may take enforcement action against a permittee for a bypass unless:

1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that 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;
2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
3. The permittee submitted notices as required under sections 0 and 0 of this permit if the bypass was unanticipated.

If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit a prior written anticipated bypass notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass. DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the director determines that it will meet the conditions in this permit.

A bypass that does not cause effluent limits to be exceeded is allowed to occur and is not subject to the notice requirements in section 2.2.7 and 2.2.8, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

4.2.13 Upset Terms and Conditions

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

1. Effect of an upset -- An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the permittee demonstrates, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence the following:
   a. An upset occurred and 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 2.2.7 and 2.2.8; and
   d. The permittee timely complied with any remedial measures required under section 4.2.4.
2. A determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is not a final administrative action subject to judicial review.
3. Burden of proof—In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

4.2.14 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

If the permittee violates any permit condition, filing or reporting requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspections, entry or monitoring requirements or any other provision in this permit the permittee is subject to administrative, civil, or criminal enforcement.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E and §39-108, any person who violates any rule, permit or order related to the IPDES program shall be liable for a civil penalty not more than $10,000 per violation or $5,000 for each day of a continuing violation, whichever is greater.

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

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

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

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

4.2.15 Planned Changes

The permittee must give written notice to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever any of the following occurs:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in IDAPA 58.01.25.101 and 58.01.25.120.
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limits in this permit.
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site or sludge management plan.

4.2.16 Anticipated Noncompliance

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

4.2.17 Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Clean Water Act Section 405(d), IDAPA 58.01.25.380 (Sewage Sludge), and IDAPA 58.01.16.650 "Wastewater Rules", within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

4.2.18 Permit Modification

4.2.18.1 Causes to Modify Permits

This permit may be modified either at the request of any interested person, including the permittee, or by DEQ's initiative for reasons specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.201.02. Only those conditions being modified shall be reopened when a draft permit is prepared (IDAPA 58.01.25.201.01). The request for permit modification or a notification of planned changes to the permit does not stay any permit condition (IDAPA 58.01.25.300.06).

4.2.18.2 Sewage Sludge Standard Changes

This permit may be reopened to include any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act. DEQ may modify or revoke and reissue this 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.

4.2.19 Omitted/Erroneous Information

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

4.2.20 Availability of Reports

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

4.2.21 Transfers

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

4.2.22 State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. This includes, but is not limited to, IDAPA 58.01.16 and 58.01.17.

5 Definitions

24-hour composite sample	A combination of discreet sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location over a 24-hour period. The composite may be flow or time proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with 40 CFR 136.
acute toxic unit (TU_a)	A measure of acute toxicity. TU_a is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50% of the organisms to die by the end on the acute exposure period (i.e., 100/LC50).
aliquot	A sample taken as a portion of a larger whole sample for chemical analysis.
annual average	The annual average is the sum of all individual data points collected over a calendar year, divided by the number of data points.
best management practices (BMPs)	Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
biosolids	Organic materials resulting from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility.
bypass	The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
chronic toxic unit (TU_c)	A measure of chronic toxicity. TU_c is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/NOEC).
composite sample	A sample derived from two or more discrete aliquots (samples) collected at equal time intervals or collected proportional to the flow rate over the compositing period. See also “24-hour composite sample”
daily average	An average of all continuously monitored data recorded in one calendar day.
daily discharge	The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limits expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
daily maximum	The largest daily value recorded or calculated over the reporting period; alternatively, the limit established above which an excursion occurs.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	The entity responsible for implementing the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program.
director	The director of DEQ, or an authorized representative
Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	The facility or activity report containing monitoring and discharge quality and quantity information and data required to be submitted periodically, as defined in the discharge permit.
DMR Month	The final month of a completed reporting period
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The Agency responsible for implementation of the clean water act (CWA) and oversight of state NPDES programs.

geometric mean	The nth root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values
grab sample	An individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes
Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES)	The Idaho program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under IDAPA 58.01.25 and the Clean Water Act Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405
inhibition concentration (IC)	A point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a nonquantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., interpolation method)
indirect discharge	The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Clean Water Act
indirect discharger	A nondomestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publically or privately owned treatment works
industrial user (IU)	A source of “indirect discharge” to a publically or privately owned treatment works
instantaneous maximum	The maximum allowable concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
instantaneous minimum	The minimum allowable concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
interference	A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both (1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and (2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s IPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
LC50	The concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.
maximum daily average	The maximum of the daily averages for the reporting period.
maximum weekly average	The maximum of the weekly average of all data collected/recorded during a calendar week.
maximum weekly maximum temperature (MWMT)	The reported MWMT is the single highest weekly maximum temperature (WMT) that occurs during a given year or reporting period of interest. The WMT is the mean of daily maximum temperatures measured over a consecutive seven (7) day period ending on the day of calculation.
method detection limit (MDL)	The minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be

	measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
minimum level (ML)	Either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published by method; they may be 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 laboratory, by a factor of 3.
monthly average (average monthly) effluent limit (AML)	Monthly average effluent limit is the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
monthly total	The total of all waste accepted in a calendar month.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act
new discharger	Any building, structure, facility, or installation: a. From which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants; b. That did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979; c. Which is not a new source; and Which has never received a finally effective NPDES or IPDES permit for discharges at that site.
new source	Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced: a. After promulgation of standards of performance under the Clean Water Act section 306 which are applicable to such source; or After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with the Clean Water Act section 306 which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within one hundred twenty (120) days of their proposal.
no observed effect concentration (NOEC)	No observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
pass-through	A discharge that exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations that, 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 IPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
quality assurance project plan	The QAPP documents the results of a project's technical planning

(QAPP)	process, providing in one place a clear, concise, and complete plan for the environmental data operation and its quality objectives and identifying key project personnel.
receiving water concentration (RWC)	The concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing. The RWC is the inverse of the dilution factor. It is sometimes referred to as the instream waste concentration (IWC).
recorded	A recorded parameter can be collected using an automated recording device (data logger, SCADA, pressure transducer, etc.) or can be manually recorded in a log reading from another measurement device (stage gage, float valve visual, or any other permanently installed equipment that does not record automatically).
reporting period	Frequency that monitoring results are required to be reported (see DMR Month definition).
seasonal average	The seasonal average is the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a defined season, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a defined season divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that season.
sewage sludge	Any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.
sufficiently sensitive	• The method minimum level is at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion or permit limit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or • In the case of permit applications, the method minimum level is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or • The method has the lowest minimum level of the EPA-approved analytical methods for the parameter.
upset	An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
weekly average (average weekly) effluent limit (AWL)	Weekly average effluent limit is the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.

Appendix A. Significant Figures and Place Values

The table below lists the significant figures for effluent limits in this permit and the minimum place value for DMR reporting and IPDES E-Permitting system submissions. Significant figure reporting conventions can be found in the IPDES User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1 – General information (DEQ 2017).

Table A-1. Effluent limit parameters.

Pollutant	Limit Set	Significant Figures	Minimum place value (X)	Units
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	Average Monthly Concentration	2	0**X**.00	mg/L
	Average Weekly Concentration	2	0**X**.00	mg/L
	Average Monthly Load	3	00**X**.0	lbs/day
	Average Weekly Load	3	00**X**.0	lbs/day
	Percent Removal	2	0**X**.0	%
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Average Monthly Concentration	2	0**X**.00	mg/L
	Average Weekly Concentration	2	0**X**.00	mg/L
	Average Monthly Load	3	00**X**.0	lbs/day
	Average Weekly Load	3	00**X**.0	lbs/day
	Percent Removal	2	0**X**.0	%
	Average Annual Load	2	00**X**.0	lbs/day
E. coli	Monthly Geometric Mean	3	00**X**.0	#/100mL
pH	Instantaneous Maximum	2	00.**X**	s.u.
	Instantaneous Minimum	2	00.**X**	s.u.