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Application for Renewal Date:	04/03/2026

Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge Permit No. ID0027901

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.

Henggeler Packing Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 313
Fruitland, ID 83619

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

Facility Location: 6730 Elmore Road, Fruitland, Idaho	Receiving Water: Drain S-14
Outfall Name: Outfall 001	Latitude: 43.988881° Longitude: -116.890244°
Treatment Processes: Processing and Cooling Water Drainage from Fruit Packing Operations	
SIC Code: 0723 – Crop Prep Services for Market	
NAICS Code: 115114 – Postharvest Crop Activities	



 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
2.2.7	24-Hour Notice of Noncompliance	As required	—
2.2.8	5-Day Written Submission for Noncompliance	As required	—
3.1 (Table 10)	Compliance Schedule – Total Phosphorus	As required	—
3.1 (Table 11)	Compliance Schedule – Temperature	As required	—
3.1 (Table 12)	Compliance Schedule – TRC	As required	—
2.2.5	Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants	As required	—
2.1.2	Receiving Water Monitoring Report	One/permit cycle	04/03/2026
2.1.2.1	Receiving Water Monitoring Station Approval Request	Once	11/15/2021
2.1.2	Receiving Water Monitoring	As required	10/01/2022
2.2.3	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	05/20/2022
2.3, 4.2.2	Application for Permit Renewal	One/permit cycle	04/03/2026
3.2	Spill Control Plan Notification	One/permit cycle	10/01/2022
3.3	Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan	One/permit cycle	10/01/2022
4.1.1	Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Notification	As required	10/01/2022
4.1.2	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Notification	One/permit cycle	10/01/2022

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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 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 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 monitoring points described in Table 1. This permit also requires the permittee to 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, Table 3, and Table 4 at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

Table 1. Monitoring site locations.

Site Name	Site Location	Site Description
Outfall 001	External outfall	Outfall to Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) drain S-14, drainage ditch located south of Noble Canal that is a tributary to the Payette River
Internal Outfall 201	Internal Outfall	Prior to the manifold where packing process wastewater mixes with sump pump and groundwater heat pump discharge.
Receiving Water REC1	Receiving Water	At location approved by DEQ in Drain S-14 upstream from Outfall 001

The permittee must report all effluent data with units of measure and level of precision (and significant figures, when applicable) identified in section 1.2 and report effluent monitoring results on the appropriate discharge monitoring report (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.

This permit authorizes a compliance schedule for total residual chlorine (TRC), total phosphorus (TP), and temperature. Until compliance with effluent limits is demonstrated, at a minimum, report monitoring results on the appropriate DMR, and accomplish the tasks required in section 3.1.

Table 2. Pollutants with effluent limits and monitoring^h requirements for Internal Outfall 201.

Parameter	Discharge Period	Units	Effluent Limits		Monitoring Requirements		Reporting Period (DMR Months) ^h
			Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Type	Sample Frequency	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	30	60	Grab ^a	2/month	Monthly Reporting (July, August, September, October, November)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	30	60	Grab ^a	2/month	Monthly Reporting (July, August, September, October, November)
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{c,d,e}	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	0.092	0.184 ^b	Grab ^a	1/week	Monthly Reporting (July, August, September, October, November)
		lb/day	0.055	0.110 ^b	Calculation ^f		
Phosphorus, Total as P (TP) ^c	07/01 to 09/30 ^d	mg/L	Report ^g	—	Grab ^a	1/month	Monthly Reporting (July, August, September)
		lb/day	0.021	—	Calculation		

- A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
- Exceedance of a maximum daily limit requires 24-hour reporting in accordance with 2.2.7. See 2.2.7 for additional 24-hour reporting requirements.
- These effluent limits have a compliance schedule. See section 3.1.
- The permittee must monitor for chlorine only when chemicals containing chlorine are added to process water.
- For average monthly calculations, see section 2.2.2.
- Calculation 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
- Report means average monthly concentration (mg/L) should be entered into August and September DMRs for consideration during the next permitting cycle.
- Monthly monitoring in this table must begin July 1, 2022 (July DMR's are due August 20).

Table 3. Pollutants with effluent limits and monitoring^h requirements for Outfall 001.

Parameter	Discharge Period	Units	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements		Reporting Period (DMR Months)
			Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Sample Type	Sample Frequency	
pH	01/01 to 12/31	Standard Units	—	—	6.5 ^a	9.0 ^a	Grab ^b	2/week	Monthly Reporting (All)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	12/01 to 06/30	mg/L	30	60	—	—	Grab ^b	2/month	Monthly Reporting (December, January, February, March, April, May, June)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	12/01 to 06/30	mg/L	30	60	—	—	Grab ^b	2/month	Monthly Reporting (December, January, February, March, April, May, June)
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{c,d}	12/01 to 06/30	mg/L	0.032 ^e	0.065 ^a	—	—	Grab ^b	1/week	Monthly Reporting (December, January, February, March, April, May, June)
		lb/day	0.019 ^e	0.039 ^a	—	—	Calculation ^f		
Phosphorus, Total as P (TP) ^c	05/01 to 06/30 ^d	mg/L	Report ^g	—	—	—	Grab ^b	1/month	Monthly Reporting (May, June)
		lb/day ^d	0.063	—	—	—	Calculation ^f		

- Exceedance of a maximum daily limit, instantaneous maximum limit, or instantaneous minimum limit requires 24-hour reporting in accordance with 2.2.7. See 2.2.7 for additional 24-hour reporting requirements.
- A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
- These effluent limits have a compliance schedule. See section 3.1.
- The permittee must monitor for chlorine only when chemicals containing chlorine are added to cooling water or well water overflow discharges.
- This limit for chlorine is not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50 µg/L. DEQ will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be in compliance with the total residual chlorine limits if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/L and the average monthly and maximum daily mass loadings are less than 0.019 lb/day. For average monthly calculations, see section 2.2.2
- Calculation 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
- Report means average monthly concentration (mg/L) should be entered into May, June and July DMRs for consideration during the next permitting cycle.
- Monitoring in this table must begin by April 1, 2022 (April DMRs are due May 20th).

Temperature limits and reporting requirements for Outfall 001 are in Table 4.

Table 4. Effluent limits for temperature^e for Outfall 001.

Discharge Period	Units	Effluent Limits		Monitoring Requirements		Reporting Period (DMR Months)
		Instantaneous Maximum	Maximum Daily Average	Sample Type	Sample Frequency	
07/16 to 10/14	°C	—	21.4 ^b	Recorded ^{a,b,c}	Continuous ^{a,b} or Two Grab/week ^d	Monthly (July, August, September, October)
10/15 to 07/15	°C	13 ^b	9 ^b	Recorded ^{a,b,c}	Continuous ^{a,b} or Two Grab/week ^d	Monthly (October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July)

- 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.
- Continuous temperature monitoring must begin within one year of the effective date of this permit. Until that time, two grab samples per week are acceptable.
- These effluent limits are subject to a compliance schedule. See section 3.1.
- A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
- Outfall 001 temperature monitoring in this table must begin April 1, 2022 (April DMRs are due May 20th).

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 time per month in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a log of each observation that includes photos, date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter; or other indication 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.

The permittee must not use additives in the cooling water or overflow well water discharge. The permittee must obtain DEQ approval if seeking to use additives.

1.3 Authorized Regulatory Mixing Zone

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, DEQ authorizes the mixing zones in Table 5 for Outfall 001 Drain S-14 of a drainage ditch to the Payette River.

Table 5. Authorized mixing zone for Outfall 001.

Pollutant	Discharge Period	Authorized Mixing Zone (% of Critical Low Flow)			
		Aquatic Life		Human Health	
		Acute (1Q10)	Chronic (7Q10/1Q10)	Water and Fish (30Q5 or Harmonic Mean)	Fish Only (30Q5 or Harmonic Mean)
TRC	[SF1] ^a 07/01 to 11/30	25% of 3.86 cfs	25% of 5.63 cfs	—	—
TRC	[SF2] ^b 12/01 to 06/30	25% of 1.07 cfs	25% of 1.39 cfs	—	—
Temperature ^a	[SF3] ^c 07/16 to 10/14 ^d	5% of 5.31 cfs [instantaneous maximum]	25% of 5.31 cfs [maximum daily average]	—	—

- a. SF1 refers to receiving water critical flows during the first seasonal flow period of July 31 through November 30, when fruit packing occurs.
- b. SF2 refers to receiving water critical flows during the second seasonal flow period of December 1 through June 30, when no packing occurs.
- c. SF3 refers to receiving water critical flows during the third seasonal flow period of July 16 through October 14, which is the time period outside of the designated beneficial use of salmonid spawning.
- d. A mixing zone for temperature is only authorized for July 16 - October 14, when the more stringent salmonid spawning temperature criteria do not apply.

This permit requires monitoring for TRC, if chlorine is used, and temperature to ensure appropriateness of authorized mixing zones. Specific monitoring requirements are in sections 1.2 and 2.1.

2 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

For all intake, 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 2.1.5 the method used must be able to achieve in 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 in accordance with section 2.1.5. 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 Additional Effluent Monitoring

Parameters that must be monitored for averaging periods not associated with effluent limits are presented in Table 6, Table 7, and Table 8. The permittee must monitor effluent at the location specified in Table 1 and report results on the DMR as identified in Table 6, Table 7, and Table 8.

Table 6. Additional effluent monitoring^e for Internal Outfall 201.

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Flow		mgd	Report	Report	5/week	Continuous or 5 Grab/week	Monthly (July, August, September, October, November)
pH	07/01 to 11/30	S.U.	Report	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Ammonia, Total as N	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Nitrate + Nitrite, as N	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Selenium, Total	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Arsenic, Total	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Copper, Total	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Zinc, Total	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Hardness, Total as CaCO ₃	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^{a,b}	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Carbaryl	07/01 to 11/30	mg/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
4,4'-DDD	07/01 to 11/30	ng/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
4,4'-DDE	07/01 to 11/30	ng/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
4,4'-DDT	07/01 to 11/30	ng/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Dieldrin	07/01 to 11/30	ng/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Heptachlor	07/01 to 11/30	ng/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Heptachlor epoxide	07/01 to 11/30	ng/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)
Naphthalene	07/01 to 11/30	ng/L	—	Report	1/year ^d	Grab ^c	Annually (December ^d)

- The permittee may switch to a continuously recording flowmeter for Internal Outfall 201 flow measurements. Internal Outfall 201 flow measurements must be submitted with monthly DMR's during the July 1 to November 30 monitoring period.
- For parameters with 2/year sample frequency, one sample should be taken during the July 1 to September 30 monitoring period and the other during the October 1 to November 30 monitoring period. Report results annually in the December DMR's (which are due January 20).
- A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
- DMR data from 2/year and 1/year samples should be reported annually with the December DMRs, which are due in January.
- The first monitoring period in this table begins July 1, 2022 and the first annual DMRs for that period will be due January 20, 2023.

Table 7. Additional effluent monitoring^f for Outfall 001.

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Flow	01/01 to 12/31	mgd	Report	Report	5/week or Continuous ^{a,b}	Recorded	Monthly (All Months) ^f
Arsenic, Total	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^c	Grab ^d	Annually ^e (December)
Hardness, Total as CaCO ₃	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	Report	2/year ^c	Grab ^d	Annually ^e (December)

- a. Continuous flow monitoring must begin within one year of the effective date of this permit. Until that time, 5/week daily measurements are acceptable.
- b. For months with no discharge, use an appropriate NODI code for the DMR.
- c. One sample must be taken when packing is occurring and one must be taken when packing is not occurring.
- d. A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
- e. Data from samples taken 2/year must be reported with December DMRs, which are due January 20.
- f. Monitoring in this table must begin April 1, 2022 (April DMRs are due May 20).

2.1.2 Receiving Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct receiving water monitoring. Receiving water monitoring for Drain S-14 must start within 1 year after the effective date of the permit and continue for as long as the permit remains in effect. Results must be reported on the appropriate DMR as specified in Table 8.

Monitoring must meet the following requirements:

1. A monitoring station must be established in Drain S-14 above the influence of the facility's discharge at a location approved in writing by DEQ regional office staff. Receiving water monitoring for Drain S-14 must start by October 01, 2022 and continue for as long as the permit remains in effect. Results must be reported on the appropriate DMR as specified in Table 8.
2. The permittee must submit a request for receiving water monitoring station approval through the IPDES E-Permitting System by November 15, 2021 and prior to any receiving water sampling. 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, 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 8.
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 8).
8. In addition, the permittee must submit all receiving water monitoring results for the current permit cycle for all parameters in the receiving water monitoring report spreadsheet that is uploaded to the E-Permitting System concurrently with the permit renewal application submittal by April 03, 2026. 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..

At the time of permit development, DEQ did not have adequate information to determine whether the effluent causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, a violation of the water quality standards for Nitrite + Nitrate, pH, arsenic, selenium, temperature, ammonia total as N, and TP. The permittee must monitor the effluent and receiving water at the frequency specified in Table 8. DEQ will use the study information to determine whether a mixing zone is appropriate and calculate any necessary effluent limits changes during the next permitting cycle.

Table 8. Receiving water monitoring^g requirements for monitoring at REC1 upstream from Outfall 001.

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Dissolved Oxygen	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	—	Report	2x/year	Grab ^a	Biannually ^b (December)
Ammonia, Total as N	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	—	Report	2x/year	Grab ^a	Biannually ^b (December)
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	—	Report	2x/year	Grab ^a	Biannually ^b (December)
Phosphorus, Total as TP	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	—	Report	2x/year	Grab ^a	Biannually ^b (December)
Hardness, Total as CaCO ₃	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	—	Report	2x/year	Grab ^a	Biannually ^b (December)
pH ^{c, d}	01/01 to 12/31	Standard Units	Report	Report	—	4x/year	Grab ^a	Quarterly ^e (Varies)
Temperature ^{d, f}	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	—	Report	4x/year	Grab ^a	Quarterly ^e (Varies)

- A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
- For parameters with 2/year sample frequency, one sample should be taken during the December 1 to June 30 monitoring period and the other during the July 1 to November 30. Report results biannually in the December DMR's, which are due in January.
- The pH must be analyzed within 15 minutes of sample collection.
- These parameters must be sampled concurrently.
- Quarters are defined as: January 1-March 31; April 1-June 30; July 1-September 30; and October 1-December 31. Report results annually in March DMRs (due in April), June DMRs (due in July), October DMRs (due in November), and December DMR's (due in January).
- Temperature grab sampling must occur when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature, which usually occurs in the late afternoon.
- Receiving water monitoring in this table must begin October 1, 2022 (the first quarterly Table 8 DMRs are due January 20, 2023 and the first biannual DMRs are due January 20, 2023).

2.1.3 Intake Monitoring

Monitoring of intake water from the potable water well for TP, TN, arsenic, and selenium is optional, as the permit requires monitoring of discharge and no intake credits are requested.

If the permittee will request intake credit consideration in the next permit cycle, parameters monitored in the intake from the permittee's well must be summarized and reported through the E-Permitting System annually and with a permit renewal application.

2.1.4 Permit Renewal Effluent Monitoring

The renewal application for this permit requires data collected to characterize the effect of the effluent on Drain S-14 (section 2.1.4).

The permittee must submit a new application or addendum at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from activities including any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes such as process modification, in the permitted facility.

In addition, the permittee must upload permit renewal effluent monitoring. This data is required when submitting a permit renewal application through the E-Permitting System. Permit renewal frequency is once every five years.

After a permit renewal application has been submitted, the permittee must continue permit effluent monitoring listed in the effluent and receiving water tables (Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, and Table 9) until a new permit is issued.

2.1.5 Analytical and Sampling Procedures

Required monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O.

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 in Table 9 for that parameter, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive methods.

Table 9 lists the maximum ML for specified parameters. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by DEQ. If the permittee is unable to attain the required ML in its effluent due to matrix effects, the permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit and a ML to DEQ with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Table 9. Required minimum levels for applicable parameters.

Parameter	Units	Minimum Level
4,4'-DDD ^a	ng/L	8.4
4,4'-DDE ^a	ng/L	16.8
4,4'-DDT ^a	ng/L	14.1
Dieldrin ^a	ng/L	7.5
Heptachlor ^a	ng/L	5.7
Heptachlor Epoxide ^a	ng/L	6.6

a. The specific analytical minimum levels for these pesticides are equal to those published in EPA Method 625.1

2.1.5.1 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
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 appropriate no data indicator (NODI) code (No Discharge, C) reporting code should be entered for the outfall DMR during a given monitoring 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.
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:

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

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 below the MDL: Use the MDL to calculate the mass load, then report the mass load less than as the calculated mass load. For example, if flow is 2 mgd and the reported sample result is ND 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. The reported minimum daily value on the DMR is the smallest individual result for the reporting period.
10. The reported maximum daily value on the DMR is the largest individual result for the reporting period.

2.2.3 Discharge Monitoring Report

The permittee must submit intake, 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 legible electronic documents to DEQ’s IPDES E-Permitting System. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of section 4.2.11.

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 Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must notify DEQ as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L)
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile
 - c. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2- methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
 - d. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony
 - e. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.105.07
 - f. The level established by DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.302.08
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L)
 - b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.105.07 or
 - d. The level established by DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.302.08

The permittee must submit the notification to DEQ using the IPDES E-Permitting System.

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 the 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 that exceeds any permit effluent limit
3. Any upset that exceeds any permit effluent limit
4. Any violation of a maximum daily effluent limits identified in Table 2, Table 3, or Table 4

The permittee must report these occurrences to DEQ at 1-833-IPDES24 (473-3724) or speak directly with the regional IPDES compliance officer.

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

2.2.8 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 the event. Computation of the 5-day period must comply with the computation of time in IDAPA 58.01.25.050. The submission must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times
3. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected
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.

2.2.9 Other Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under 2.2.7 or 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 and required monitoring data in section 2.1.5 through the IPDES E-Permitting System as required in section 4.2.2 by April 03, 2026.

The permittee must request hard copies of all appropriate application forms prior to the permit reapplication due date. Completed permit renewal applications and required monitoring data must be submitted as specified in section 4.2.2.

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 Compliance Schedule

The permittee must comply with all effluent limits and monitoring requirements identified in this permit beginning on the effective date of this permit, except those for which a compliance schedule is hereby authorized. The permittee cannot immediately achieve effluent limits for the

pollutants identified in this section upon issuance of this permit. DEQ is authorizing a compliance schedule for these permit conditions consistent with IDAPA 58.01.25.305 and 40 CFR 122.47. Until compliance with the effluent limits is achieved, at a minimum, the permittee must complete the tasks and reports listed in Table 10, Table 11, and Table 12. There is no penalty for completing tasks or submitting deliverables in advance of the due dates.

The permittee must achieve compliance with the effluent limits for TP in Table 2 and Table 3 of this permit no later than September 30, 2031.

Table 10. Tasks required under the compliance schedule for TP.

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
1-3	09/30/2022 through 09/30/2024	<p>Complete Required Sampling and Analytical Work or Studies: If compliance with TP effluent limits in Table 2 and 3 is demonstrated, this compliance schedule will close, effluent limits will become active, and the remaining tasks required in this TP compliance schedule will become null.</p> <p>Deliverable: All individual data must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System. An annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting System no later than September 30th of each year, starting in 2022. The annual progress report must include all effluent TP data collected to date and a comparison to the effluent limits. The report must also 1) detail the likelihood toward achieving the effluent limits without facility upgrades; or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent TP in the coming year if the permittee is not meeting the TP effluent limits.</p>
4	09/30/2025	<p>Other: Permit Limit Evaluation: 1) If data from the previous three years show the permittee can comply with TP effluent limits in Table 2 and 3 of this permit, this compliance schedule will close, limits will become active, and the remaining tasks will become null. 2) If data from the previous three years show the permittee cannot comply with effluent limits in Table 2 and 3 of this permit, the permittee must begin the process of identifying feasible alternatives for complying with effluent limits, facility planning, securing funding, and contracting engineer work, if applicable.</p> <p>Deliverable: Notify DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System no later than September 30, 2025, that either 1) the TP effluent limits are achieved; or 2) upgrades are necessary to achieve TP effluent limits.</p>
5	04/30/2026	<p>Implementation Schedule: Identify a preferred feasible alternative to comply with TP effluent limits. Create a plan and schedule to achieve TP effluent limits.</p> <p>Deliverable: No later than April 30, 2026, submit a preliminary schedule of design upgrades, a preliminary construction schedule, and/or an alternative TP mitigation plan to address TP effluent limits through the IPDES E-Permitting System.</p>
6-8	09/30/2027 through 09/30/2029	<p>Status/Progress Report: Submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the compliance dates for TP.</p> <p>Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting System on the last day of September of each year. The progress report must detail progress made toward implementing the TP mitigation plan, what steps of the plan remain, any schedule updates, and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.</p>

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
9	09/30/2030	<p>Complete Required Work or Onsite Construction: All upgrades or other remediation actions must be complete.</p> <p>Deliverable: Permittee must notify DEQ that installation/upgrades are complete and that the O&M manual has been updated to reflect all new upgrades and procedures. This notification must be submitted to the IPDES E-Permitting system by September 30, 2030.</p>
10	09/30/2031	<p>Comply with Permit Limits: Process optimization is done and compliance with TP effluent limitations in Tables 2 and 3 is demonstrated by September 30, 2031.</p> <p>Deliverable: No later than September 30, 2031, compliance with the TP effluent limits must be demonstrated. The permittee must notify DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting System.</p>

The permittee must achieve compliance with the final effluent limits for temperature in Table 4 of this permit no later than September 30, 2031.

Table 11. Tasks required under the compliance schedule for Temperature.

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
1-3	09/30/2022 through 09/30/2024	<p>Complete required sampling and analytical work or studies: If compliance with temperature effluent limits in Table 4 is demonstrated, this compliance schedule will close and the remaining tasks required in this temperature compliance schedule will become null.</p> <p>Deliverable: All individual data must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System. An annual progress report must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System no later than September 30th of each year, starting in 2022. The annual progress report must include all effluent temperature data collected to date and a comparison to the temperature effluent limits. The report must also 1) detail the likelihood toward achieving the temperature effluent limits without facility upgrades; or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent temperature in the coming year.</p>
4	09/30/2025	<p>Other: Submit Final Decision:</p> <p>1) If effluent temperature data from the previous three years show the permittee can comply with temperature effluent limits in Table 4, this compliance schedule will close, and the remaining tasks will become null.</p> <p>2) If temperature data from the previous three years show the permittee cannot comply with effluent limits in Table 4 and section 1.2 of this permit, the permittee must determine feasible alternatives to meet effluent limitations and select preferred alternatives.</p> <p>Deliverable: Notify DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System no later than September 30, 2025, that either 1) the temperature effluent limits are achieved; or 2) upgrades are necessary to achieve temperature effluent limits.</p>
5	04/30/2026	<p>Implementation Schedule: Create a plan and schedule to comply with temperature effluent limits.</p> <p>Deliverable: No later than April 30, 2026, submit a preliminary schedule of design upgrades and a preliminary construction schedule and/or alternative temperature mitigation plan to address temperature effluent limits through the IPDES E-Permitting System.</p>

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
6-8	09/30/2027 through 09/30/2029	<p>Status/Progress Report: Submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for temperature.</p> <p>Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to the IPDES E-Permitting System by September 30th of each year. The progress report must detail the progress made toward implementing the temperature mitigation plan, what steps of the plan remain, any schedule updates, and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.</p>
9	09/30/2030	<p>Complete Required Work or Onsite Construction: All upgrades or other remediation actions must be complete.</p> <p>Deliverable: Permittee must notify DEQ that installation/upgrades are complete and that the O&M manual has been updated to reflect all new upgrades and procedures. This notification must be submitted to the IPDES E-Permitting system by September 30, 2030.</p>
10	09/30/2031	<p>Comply with Permit Limits: Process optimization is done and compliance with temperature effluent limits in Table 4 is demonstrated by September 30, 2031.</p> <p>Deliverable: No later than September 30, 2031, compliance with the final temperature effluent limits must be demonstrated. The permittee must notify DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting System.</p>

The permittee must achieve compliance with the final effluent limits for TRC in Table 2 and Table 3 of this permit no later than September 30, 2026.

Table 12. Tasks required under the compliance schedule for TRC.

Task No.	Date Due	Task Activity
1	09/30/2022	<p>Complete required sampling and analytical work or studies: If compliance with TRC effluent limits in Table 2 and Table 3 is demonstrated, this compliance schedule will close, and the remaining tasks required in this TRC compliance schedule will become null.</p> <p>Deliverable: All individual data must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting system. An annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system no later than September 30th of each year, starting in 2022. The report must include all effluent TRC data collected to date and a comparison to the TRC effluent limits. The report must also 1) detail the likelihood of achieving compliance with TRC effluent limitations without facility upgrades or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent TRC in the coming year.</p>

Task No.	Date Due	Task Activity
2	09/30/2023	<p>Other: Submit Final Decision: Implementation Schedule</p> <p>If compliance with TRC effluent limits in Table 2 and Table 3 is demonstrated, this compliance schedule will close and the remaining tasks required in this TRC compliance schedule will become null. Otherwise, feasible alternatives to comply with TRC effluent limits must be determined, a preferred alternative must be identified, and an implementation schedule must be developed.</p> <p>Deliverable:</p> <p>Notify DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting system no later than September 30, 2023, that either: 1) the TRC effluent limits are achieved; or 2) upgrades are necessary to achieve TRC effluent limits.</p> <p>By September 30, 2023 report must be submitted through the E-Permitting System outlining feasible alternatives to comply with TRC effluent limits, preferred alternatives must be identified, and an implementation plan must be summarized.</p>
3	09/30/2024	<p>Status/Progress Report:</p> <p>Submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward compliance with TRC effluent limits.</p> <p>Deliverable:</p> <p>An annual progress report must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting system by September 30, 2024. The progress report must detail the progress made toward achieving the final effluent limits and the actions that will be taken in the following year.</p>
4	09/30/2025	<p>Complete Required Work or Onsite Construction:</p> <p>All upgrades or other remediation actions must be complete.</p> <p>Deliverable:</p> <p>Permittee must notify DEQ that installation/upgrades are complete and that the O&M manual has been updated to reflect all new upgrades and procedures. This notification must be submitted to the IPDES E-Permitting system by September 30, 2025.</p>
5	09/30/2026	<p>Comply with Permit Limits:</p> <p>Process optimization done and compliance TRC effluent limitations Table 3 and section 1.2 of this permit is demonstrated by September 30, 2026.</p> <p>Deliverable:</p> <p>No later than September 30, 2026, compliance with the final TRC effluent limits must be demonstrated. The permittee must notify DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting system.</p>

Written notice of compliance or noncompliance with each scheduled task must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System within 14 days following each task due date in the tables in section 3.1.

Annual progress reports required in Table 10, Table 11, and Table 12 must include the following:

1. Except for the first submitted report, an assessment of the previous year of TP and temperature data and comparison to the effluent limits.
2. A report on progress made toward meeting the TP and temperature effluent limits, including the applicable deliverable required under each associated task relevant to the reporting year.
3. Further actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year.

3.2 Spill Control Plan

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

3.2.1 Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The permittee must do the following:

1. Submit a spill control plan to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System by October 1, 2022.
2. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed.
3. Send notification of plan changes to DEQ.
4. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

3.2.2 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 onsite, 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 onsite 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 Code of Federal Regulations, contingency plans, or other plans required by other agencies that meet the intent of this section.

3.3 Best Management Practices Plan

The permittee must develop and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan and submit a cover letter, BMP plan cover sheet, and a signature sheet to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System by October 1, 2022 and implement the plan by October 1, 2023. This shall be done in accordance with the BMP sections of the *Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System User Guide to Permitting and Compliance, Volume 1—General Information* found on DEQ's website at <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/>.

Existing BMP plans may be modified for compliance with this section.

The BMP plan must incorporate the following objectives for control of pollutants:

1. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged or potentially discharged at the facility must be minimized by the permittee to the extent feasible by managing each waste stream in the most appropriate manner.
2. Under the BMP plan and any Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) included in the BMP plan, the permittee must ensure proper operation and maintenance of water management and

wastewater treatment systems. BMP plan elements must be developed in accordance with good engineering practices.

3. Each facility component or system must be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a significant release due to improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc. The examination must include all normal operations and ancillary activities including material storage areas, storm water, in-plant transfer, material handling and process handling areas, loading or unloading operations, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

The BMP plan must include the following elements:

1. A statement of management commitment to provide the necessary financial, staff, equipment, and training resources to develop, implement, and maintain the BMP plan on a continuing basis
2. Structure, functions, and procedures of the BMP committee or personnel responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the BMP Plan
3. Description of potential pollutant sources, including tracking and maintaining safety data sheets (SDS) onsite for chemicals used at this facility and any agricultural chemicals applied to fruit and plants by growers who provide fruit to this facility
4. Risk identification and assessment
5. SOPs to achieve the above objectives and specific BMPs
6. Method of reporting of BMP incidents. The reports must include a description of the circumstances leading to the incident, corrective actions taken, and recommended changes to operating and maintenance practices to prevent recurrence
7. Materials compatibility
8. Good housekeeping
9. Inspections
10. Preventative maintenance and repair
11. Security
12. Employee training
13. Recordkeeping and reporting
14. Prior evaluation of any planned modifications to the facility to ensure that the requirements of the BMP plan are considered as part of the modifications
15. Site plans, drawings, or maps that include details of storm water outfall/culvert configurations
16. A list of any cleaning products, coatings, or other chemicals used in fruit processing for packing must be used in accordance with the product label and must be used in a manner that minimizes their presence in the effluent
17. Review and certifications shall include:
 - a. Annual review of the BMP plan by a facility responsible official
 - b. Certified statement that the above reviews have been completed and that the BMP plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement must be certified by a facility responsible official and submitted to DEQ on or before October 1, 2022 and each year of operation under this permit, thereafter.
18. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the BMP plan and associated documentation at the facility and make it available to DEQ upon request, including:

- a. BMP plan modifications or amendments that are necessary when there is a change in the operation of the facility that materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to surface waters.
- b. The permittee must amend the BMP plan whenever it is found to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation and potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the of the state and or the specific requirements as defined in IDAPA 58.01.02.113.
- c. Any changes to the BMP plan shall be consistent with the objectives and specific requirements listed above. When changes in the BMP plan are made, a summary of the changes, reason for the changes, and date the changes have been incorporated must be submitted to DEQ using the E-Permitting System.

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 October 1, 2022. 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 intake, effluent, and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis 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, etc.), precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements
 - b. Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point
 - c. Qualification and training of personnel
 - d. Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee
4. The permittee must update the QAPP and notify DEQ in writing of the QAPP update, within 1 month of implementing changes to reflect current requirements and procedures. The permittee must notify DEQ of all significant QAPP modifications (i.e., modifications to sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedures).

5. Copies of the QAPP must be retained onsite and made available to DEQ upon request.

4.1.2 Operation and Maintenance Manual

The permittee must prepare or update the operation and maintenance (O&M) manual to describe the processes and procedures that will be taken to ensure proper operation and regularly scheduled maintenance of all treatment processes at the facility. This may be part of the BMP.

1. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual components
 - a. A detailed operation and maintenance manual must be prepared for an industrial facility that includes mechanical components. The purpose of the manual is to present technical guidance and regulatory requirements to the operator to enhance operation under both normal and emergency conditions.
 - i. The operation and maintenance manual shall include the following topics:
 - ii. The names and phone numbers of the responsible individuals
 - iii. A description of facility type, flow pattern, operation, and efficiency expected
 - b. The principal design criteria
 - c. A process description of each facility unit that includes function, relationship to other facility units, and schematic diagrams
 - d. An explanation of the operational objectives for the various wastewater parameters, such as sludge age and settleability
 - e. A discussion of the detailed operation of each unit and a description of various controls, recommended settings, and fail-safe features
 - f. A discussion of how the facilities will be operated during anticipated startups and shutdowns, maintenance procedures, and less than design loading conditions, so as to maintain efficient treatment
 - g. A section on laboratory procedures that includes sampling techniques, monitoring requirements, and sample analysis. This includes using devices and equipment as directed by the manufacturer and non-expired reagents.
 - h. Recordkeeping procedures and sample forms to be used
 - i. A maintenance schedule that incorporates manufacturer's recommendations, preventative maintenance and housekeeping schedules, and special tools and equipment usage. This includes establishing a calibration frequency for each device or instrument that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer. Flow-monitoring devices should be calibrated according to manufacturer's specification or at least annually.
 - j. A section on safety
 - k. A section that contains the spare parts inventory, address of local suppliers, equipment warranties, and appropriate equipment catalogues
 - l. Emergency plans and procedures
2. O&M manual submittal requirements
 - a. 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 by October 1, 2022 through the IPDES E-Permitting System that an O&M manual for the current industrial facility has been developed and implemented. The manual must be retained onsite and made available to DEQ upon request. Any changes occurring in the daily operation of the facility's process or nonprocess wastewater must be reflected within the O&M manual.

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 Idaho law, the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

4.2.2 Duty to Reapply

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date, the permittee must apply for a new permit by the date below. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25, 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 240 days prior to the expiration date of this permit. 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 shall 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 the permit. Proper operation and maintenance (O&M) 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.

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 upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit
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 three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. 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 reports 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

Bypasses are 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 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 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 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 under section 2.2.7 and 2.2.8
 - 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 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 the provision of the rules, permits, or orders relating to the IPDES program shall be liable for any expense incurred by DEQ in enforcing the program requirements, or in enforcing or terminating any nuisance, source of environmental degradation, cause of sickness or health hazard.

4.2.15 Planned Changes

The permittee must give written notice to DEQ 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, and IDAPA

58.01.16.650 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

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).

4.2.19 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

8-hour composite sample	A combination of discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over an eight hour period. The permit may specify the number of aliquots and/or the time between aliquots that the facility must composite. Samples may be acquired using an auto-sampler or directly collected from the sampling location by an operator. Composite of samples can be based on flow or time.
24-hour composite sample	A combination of discrete 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.
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 wastewater from any portion of a treatment facility.
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" and "8-hour composite sample".
daily discharge	The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limits expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
daily maximum	The largest daily value recorded or calculated over the monitoring 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 the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the authorized agent.
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 monitoring period.

E-Permitting System	Electronic Permitting System used by permittees to submit IPDES permit applications and DMR data to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
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 n^{th} root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
grab sample	An individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES)	The Idaho program responsible 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.
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 which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
maximum daily average	The maximum of the daily average for the reporting period.
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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 d. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. After promulgation of standards of performance under the Clean Water Act section 306 which are applicable to such source; or b. 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.
pass through	A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
quality assurance project plan (QAPP)	The QAPP documents the results of a project’s technical planning 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 Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.
sufficiently sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

Parameter	Limit Set	Significant Figures	Minimum Place Value (X)	Units
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	Monthly Average Concentration	2	X.0	mg/L
	Daily Maximum Concentration	2	X.0	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average Concentration	2	X.0	mg/L
	Daily Maximum Concentration	2	X.0	mg/L
pH	Instantaneous Maximum	2	0.X	s.u.
	Instantaneous Minimum	2	0.X	s.u.
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	Monthly Average Concentration	3	0.00X	mg/L
	Maximum Daily Concentration	3	0.00X	mg/L
	Monthly Average Load	3	0.00X	lb/day
	Maximum Daily Load	2	0.0X	lb/day
Phosphorus, Total as P (TP)	Monthly Average Concentration	2	10	µg/l
	Monthly Average Load	2	0.0X	lb/day
Temperature	Maximum Daily Average	2	0.X	°C
	Instantons maximum	2	0.X	°C