

Issuance Date:	MM/DD/YY
Effective Date:	MM/DD/YY
Expiration Date:	MM/DD/YY
Modification Issuance Date:	MM/DD/YY
Modification Effective Date:	MM/DD/YY
Application for Permit Renewal Due	MM/DD/YY

## Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge Permit No. ID3800000

### 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.*

### Drinking Water Treatment Facility General Permit

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

Facility Location:	Receiving Water:	
Outfall Name:	Latitude:	Longitude:
Facility Type: Drinking water treatment facility in Idaho (outside of tribal lands) that discharge to waters of the United States.		

**DRAFT**

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Mary Anne Nelson, PhD  
 Surface and Wastewater Division Administrator  
 Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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## Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Symbols

µg	microgram
CAA	Clean Air Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
DMR	discharge monitoring report
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
gpd	gallons per day
IDAPA	numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho per the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IPDES	Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
L	liter
lb	pound
MDL	minimum detection level
mg	milligram
mgd	million gallons per day
ML	minimum level
ND	not detected
NOI	notice of intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	operation and maintenance (manual)
QAPP	quality assurance project plan
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TWTDS	treatment works treating domestic sewage
US	United States
USC	United States Code
USGS	US Geological Survey

## Submission Schedule

The following list summarizes 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. Refer to the permit sections for specific submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal Item	Frequency	Initial Submittal Date
2.1.8	24-Hour Notice of Noncompliance	As required	—
2.1.9	5-Day Written Submission for Noncompliance	As required	—
2.1.6	Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants	As required	—
2.1.3	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Enter a frequency	DMRs are due monthly and must be postmarked on or before the 20 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the monitoring month.
3.2.2	Application for Permit Renewal	One/permit cycle	180 days prior to permit expiration
3.1.1	Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Notification	One/permit cycle	6 months after permit authorization is granted.
3.1.2	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Notification	One/permit cycle	6 months after permit authorization is granted.
3.1.3	Emergency Response Plan Certification	One/permit cycle	6 months after permit authorization is granted.
2.1.4	Annual Report	Enter a frequency	January 31 <sup>st</sup> of each year

# 1 Applicability and Notification Requirements

## 1.1 Facilities Eligible for Coverage

The Drinking Water General Permit (DWGP) provides coverage for discharges of treated wastewater from water treatment filtration processes (filter backwash, sedimentation/presedimentation washdown, sedimentation/clarification, or filter-to-waste) and their delivery systems to surface water in Idaho, excluding tribal lands.

Unless excluded from coverage according to section 1.2, drinking water treatment facilities discharging wastewater to waters of the United States within Idaho are eligible for Clean Water Act (CWA) coverage under this DWGP, subject to the permit limits and conditions. Discharges authorized include, but are not limited to the following:

- Membrane filtration
- Conventional or direct filtration with filter backwash storage/treatment
- Conventional or direct filtration without filter backwash storage/treatment

Process flows contributing to the discharge include the following:

- Filter backwash
- Filtration reject
- Decanted sludge dewatering
- Influent screen backwash and/or miscellaneous waste sources associated with potable water facility operation

Miscellaneous waste sources may include, but are not limited to, processed potable water and wastewater from the disinfection of water supply pipelines and tanks.

If the facility is a new discharger and not discharging to impaired waters per the most recent federally-approved Idaho Integrated Report, then the facility may be eligible for coverage under this permit unless otherwise determined by DEQ.

## 1.2 Facilities Excluded from Coverage

The following categories of facilities are ineligible for coverage under this DWGP:

1. Potable water treatment facilities using the following treatment processes:
  - a. Batch regenerated potassium permanganate iron removal
  - b. Sodium zeolite softening
  - c. Reverse osmosis
2. Any facility that discharges to receiving waters with an EPA-approved TMDL unless that facility is identified in Appendix A. Facilities may be added to Appendix A after DEQ review and public comment, and may be subject to additional conditions or limits. Facilities seeking coverage and added to Appendix A must submit an NOI.

3. New discharges to a water body listed as “impaired” in the most recent federally approved Idaho Integrated Report are not eligible for coverage under this permit to discharge unless:
  - a. Before submitting an NOI, the permit applicant provides data sufficient to demonstrate that the discharge of the pollutant, for which the water body is impaired, will meet in-stream water quality criteria for the pollutant at the point of discharge to the water body. The applicant must receive written confirmation from DEQ that the discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment; or,
  - b. They are identified in Appendix A “List of Facilities Discharging to Impaired Waters.” New facilities may be included in Appendix A after DEQ determines that permit coverage is appropriate, and a public comment period has been met. New facilities identified in Appendix A may be subject to additional conditions and/or limitations due to TMDLs in receiving waters.

### 1.3 Requirements for an Individual Permit

DEQ may require a discharger requesting coverage under this DWGP to apply for and obtain an individual IPDES permit according to IDAPA 58.01.25.130.05.c. In this case, DEQ will provide the permittee written notification of denial of coverage under this DWGP and to apply for an individual permit.

Individual permits may be appropriate if:

- The discharger is not in compliance with the DWGP.
- A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source.
- Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the DWGP.
- A water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved.
- Circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the DWGP, or a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary.
- Standards for sewage sludge use or disposal have been promulgated for the sludge use and disposal practice covered by the DWGP, or
- The discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, DEQ may consider the:
  - Location of the discharge with respect to waters of the United States
  - Size of the discharge
  - Quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the United States
  - Other relevant factors

Any permittee eligible for authorization under this DWGP may request to be excluded from coverage by applying for an individual permit. If a new discharger, the permittee must submit an individual permit application with reasons supporting the request to DEQ no later than

180 days before the anticipated start date of discharge. Upon issuing an individual permit, coverage under the DWGP will be terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

Drinking water treatment facilities covered under an existing IPDES individual permit seeking authorization under this DWGP must submit an NOI for coverage at least 180 days before the expiration of the individual permit. Upon receiving authorization from DEQ to discharge under this DWGP, the existing IPDES individual permit will terminate according to IDAPA 58.01.25.203.03.

## **1.4 Receiving Waters Covered by the Drinking Water General Permit**

This DWGP authorizes discharges of specified pollutants in limited amounts to the waters of the United States within Idaho.

The effluent limitations in the DWGP depend, in part, on the designated uses of the receiving water as identified in Idaho's "Water Quality Standards" (IDAPA 58.01.02). The permittee is responsible for identifying the water body receiving the facility's discharge and the designated beneficial uses of the receiving waters (IDAPA 58.01.02.110-160). The applicant must list these beneficial uses in the NOI to request coverage under this DWGP (section 1.9).

## **1.5 Receiving Waters Excluded from Permit Coverage**

Although the conditions in the DWGP were developed to meet DEQ water quality criteria for protecting aquatic life and human health uses, there are certain protected, special, or at-risk water resources within Idaho that are excluded from DWGP coverage. The DWGP does not authorize discharges to the following protected, special, or at-risk receiving waters:

- Receiving waters not supporting their designated uses as identified in the most recent federally approved Idaho Integrated Report, where the discharges to that receiving water contain the pollutants for which the water body is impaired and contributes to the impairments, except for facilities in Appendix A.
- "Outstanding Resource Waters" (IDAPA 58.01.02) identified in the water quality standard.
- Receiving waters 100 yards or less upstream of Indian Country.
- Receiving waters within 100 yards of a border with another state or international boundary.
- Receiving waters designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

## **1.6 Authorization to Discharge**

DEQ will provide written authorization for new facilities to discharge under this DWGP. The written notification specifies the date coverage will begin and end, a permit number, and mixing zone authorization, if applicable.



The DWGP requires the same effluent limits, monitoring requirements, other operating conditions, and mixing zone authorizations for all drinking water treatment facilities using the same processes. A facility covered under the DWGP may have effluent limits based on a mixing zone allowance, where applicable.

The DWGP does not authorize the discharge of any waste streams that are not part of the normal operation of the facility as disclosed in the NOI, nor any pollutants that are not ordinarily present in such waste streams.

## **1.7 Submission of Information**

A facility requesting authorization to discharge under this DWGP must submit a timely and complete NOI to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System (<https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/IPDES>).

A permittee authorized to discharge under this DWGP must submit to DEQ an updated and/or amended NOI when there is any material change in the previously submitted NOI. A material change may include, but is not limited to, changes in the operator/owner of the facility, a modification in the treatment train, or the introduction of new pollutants not identified in the original NOI.

When a drinking water treatment facility is owned by one person or company, and is operated by another person or company, it is the operator's responsibility to apply for and obtain permit coverage. For an owner/operator of multiple drinking water treatment facilities, a separate NOI must be completed for each facility.

A drinking water treatment facility that submitted an application for an IPDES individual permit by the effective date of this DWGP is not required to submit an NOI to obtain coverage under this DWGP unless otherwise notified by DEQ.

## **1.8 Notice of Intent Submittal Deadlines**

A new discharger whose operations commence after the effective date of this DWGP must submit an NOI at least 180 days before the anticipated discharge from the facility.

## **1.9 Notice of Intent Requirements**

The NOI must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System unless an electronic reporting waiver is granted.

The NOI must include the following information to receive DEQ authorization to discharge under this DWGP.

### 1.9.1 Owner Information

- Provide the name, complete address, telephone number, and email of the facility owner and the name of a duly authorized representative.
- List ownership status such as a federal, state, private, public, or other entity.

### 1.9.2 Operator Information

- Provide the name, complete address, telephone number, and email of the individual or company operating the facility and the name of a duly authorized representative.

### 1.9.3 Facility Information

- Provide the name, complete address, telephone number, and email of the drinking water treatment facility.
- Indicate if the facility is located in Indian Country.
- Indicate if the facility's name has changed during the last 5 years. Include the previous name of the facility and the date of changes.
- Provide an area map that identifies the location of the drinking water treatment facility. Use a scale of resolution of at least 1:24,000 (if a US Geological Survey [USGS] map is used, provide title and catalog number).
- Describe the physical location of the facility and its outfalls with latitude and longitude information in decimal degrees. For new facilities not yet operating, include the date when the facility is scheduled to begin discharging.
- Other permits and approvals—List all permits or construction approvals received or applied for under any of the following programs:
  - Hazardous Waste Management under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
  - Underground Injection control Program under the Safe Drinking Water Act
  - IPDES Program under the CWA
  - Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program under the Clean Air Act (CAA)
  - Other relevant environmental permits under the CWA, CAA, the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act or state law
- Identify any IPDES permit numbers currently or previously assigned to the facility, or any permit or license number assigned by DEQ, commercial permit number assigned by the Idaho Department of Agriculture, underground injection permit issued and/or water rights number assigned by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), dredge or fill permits assigned pursuant to CWA § 404, and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) determinations (if any) relative to these permitting actions.

### 1.9.4 Operations and Production Information (Project Plan)

- Provide a schematic of the water flow through the facility with a water balance, showing operations contributing wastewater to the effluent and treatment units, or
- Provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection and treatment measures if a water balance cannot be determined.

### 1.9.5 Pollutant Characterization

- In addition to submitting a data table summarizing the pollutants expected to be present in the effluent, submit the data on pollutant concentrations in a spreadsheet or text-format electronic file.
- For new drinking water treatment facilities that have not yet discharged, include the treatment system design criteria and/or the anticipated effluent concentrations of all pollutants known to be present in the effluent.

### 1.9.6 Description of Discharges

- Include the wastewater design flow, in gallons per day (gpd) through the facility and the overall anticipated continuous duration of the discharge.
- If the discharge is not continuous and the effluent is discharged in batches, with periods of no discharge in between batches, provide information on the schedule of noncontinuous discharge. If not indicated otherwise, DEQ will consider the discharge to be continuous.
- If available, identify the temperature of the discharge including the minimum, average, and maximum temperatures and the corresponding times of year in which they occur.

### 1.9.7 Receiving Water Information

- List the name of the water body receiving the discharge and the name of any other receiving water within 1 mile downstream of the discharge.
- Identify the designated beneficial uses of these waters—see Idaho’s water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.110-160) (<https://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/58/580102.pdf>).
- Identify any federally listed threatened, endangered or candidate species in the receiving water using information provided on the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) website (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>) and select Idaho and/or a specific county of interest.
- Include the minimum and maximum measured flow in cubic feet per second of the receiving water body and any other receiving water within 100 yards downstream of the discharge.
- If adequate flow data are available, include the critical low flow values (i.e., 7Q10) and how they were calculated. Identify the source of the flow data. Check the IDWR website at <https://maps.idwr.idaho.gov/map/watermeasurement> or the USGS website at <http://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/usa/nwis/discharge>.
- If the receiving water is on the state’s § 303(d) list of impaired waterways, identify the pollutant impairment, and state whether any pollutants proposed to be discharged are indicated as a cause or a contributor to the listing. Idaho’s § 303(d) list can be found in the most recent federally approved Idaho Integrated Report.

### 1.9.8 Request for Mixing Zone

If a facility requests that DEQ consider a mixing zone for one or more pollutants, the following additional information must be included in the NOI:

- A written request that DEQ consider a mixing zone.
- The analytical results from a minimum of one representative ambient background sample for each pollutant for which a mixing zone is requested, collected from the receiving water at a location immediately upstream of the outfall. If additional data are available on the pollutants included in the mixing zone request, submit it with the NOI information.

### **1.9.9 Additional Information**

DEQ may require an applicant to submit additional information to evaluate whether the discharge is consistent with the authorization criteria under the DWGP. This information must be provided upon request.

### **1.9.10 Signatory Requirements**

The NOI must be signed according to section 3.2.12.

## **1.10 Transfers**

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to DEQ as specified in section 3.2.22. DEQ may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate other requirements, as necessary.

## **1.11 Notice of Termination of Discharge**

The permittee must notify DEQ within 30 days of discharge termination. Provide the notification in writing, including the date of discharge termination, and sign according to the signatory requirements in section 3.2.12. The permittee must submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) until the effective date of permit termination.

- Requests to terminate coverage under this permit must be made in writing and submitted to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System unless an electronic reporting waiver is granted.
- Coverage under this permit may be terminated according to IDAPA 58.01.25.203, if DEQ determines that the entire discharge is permanently terminated either by elimination of the flow or by connection to a publicly owned treatment works.
- Termination of coverage will become effective 30 days after DEQ sends the written determination to the permittee, unless the permittee objects within that time.

## **1.12 Electronic Submittal of NOI**

Permittees must submit all NOIs, notices of termination, and annual reports through the IPDES E-Permitting System unless the permittee received a electronic reporting waiver from DEQ based on one of the following conditions:

- If the permittee is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., zip code or census tract) identified as underserved for broadband internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission, or
- If the permittee has limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.

If a permittee wishes to obtain a waiver from submitting a report electronically, the permittee must submit a request to DEQ that (1) documents which exemption they meet, (2) provides evidence supporting any claims, and (2) supplies a copy of the completed NOI form. A waiver may only be considered granted once the permittee receives written approval from DEQ.

## 2 Recording and Reporting Requirements

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

### 2.1.1 Recording Results

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

- Date, sampling location, and time of sampling or measurements
- Names of the individuals who performed the sampling or measurements
- Dates analyses were performed
- Names of the individuals who performed the analyses
- Analytical techniques or methods used
- Results of all analyses

The record of the information collected above must be maintained and made available to DEQ upon request.

### 2.1.2 Reporting Procedures

1. If the permittee did not discharge wastewater, enter no data indicator code "C" (No Discharge) for the outfall on the DMR during a given reporting period. Receiving water monitoring and reporting is required during months with no effluent discharge.
2. If the permittee did not discharge wastewater for all days of a reporting period, 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 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. The permittee must use consistent rounding conventions.
4. To calculate average pollutant concentrations, assign zero for each individual lab result that is less than the minimum detection level (MDL), and use the numeric value of the MDL for each individual lab result that is between the MDL and the minimum level

(ML). When concentration data are equal to or greater than the ML, use the laboratory reported value to calculate the average pollutant concentration. Compare the resulting average value 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 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) and the result is ND (not detected), report <1.0  $\mu\text{g/L}$  on the DMR.
6. 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 million gallons per day (mgd) and the reported sample result is <0.0050 micrograms per liter (mg/L) (<5.0  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ), 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 as less than 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  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ), 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.
7. To calculate a maximum daily 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 or on the same day as the maximum daily flow value.
  8. To calculate monthly averages, add all individual lab results or calculated mass loadings, adjusted as necessary per section 2.1.2, item 4 or 6, for the entire calendar month being reported and divide by the number of analytical results.
  9. To calculate weekly averages, add all individual results for each week (Sunday–Saturday per section 2.1.2, item 3 or 6) and divide by the number of samples in the calendar week. Include partial weeks at the end of a calendar month (1 to 6 days) in the following month's weekly average calculation. Assess the resulting averages and report the maximum value for the reporting period.
  10. The reported minimum daily value on the DMR is the smallest individual result for the reporting period.

11. The reported maximum daily value on the DMR is the largest individual result for the reporting period.
12. The mean weekly maximum temperature is the mean of the daily maximum temperatures measured over a period of 7 consecutive days (Sunday–Saturday).
13. The reported value on the DMR is the maximum of these calculated 7-day values for the reporting period.

### **2.1.3 Discharge Monitoring Report**

The permittee must submit intake, effluent, and receiving water monitoring data electronically using NetDMR, a US Environmental Protection Agency (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 the IPDES E-Permitting System. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, according to the requirements in section 3.2.11.

### **2.1.4 Annual Report**

An annual report of raw monitoring data in a spreadsheet or text-format electronic file must be submitted to the DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System by January 31 each year.

### **2.1.5 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 20th day of the month following the monitoring period.

### **2.1.6 Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants**

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

1. 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 the discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
  - a. 100 µg/L
  - b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile
  - c. 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2- methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
  - d. 1 mg/L for antimony
  - e. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application according to IDAPA 58.01.25.105.07; 301.01., or
  - f. Level established by DEQ according to IDAPA 58.01.25.302.08

2. Any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit if the discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
  - a. 500 µg/L
  - b. 1 mg/L for antimony
  - c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application according to IDAPA 58.01.25.105.07; 301.01., or
  - d. Level established by DEQ according to IDAPA 58.01.25.302.08

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

### **2.1.7 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.

### **2.1.8 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:

- Any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment
- Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any permit effluent limit
- Any upset that exceeds any permit effluent limit, or
- Any violation of a maximum daily effluent limit for pollutants identified in Appendix B.

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

### **2.1.9 5-Day Written Submission for Noncompliance**

For any event requiring 24-hour notification as specified in section 2.1.8, 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 the following:

1. Description of the noncompliance and its cause
2. Period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times
3. 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.



### 2.1.10 Other Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under sections 2.1.7 or 2.1.8 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.

## 3 Standard Conditions

### 3.1 Documents Applicable to All Permits

#### 3.1.1 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, verifying that the plan has been developed and implemented within 6 months after coverage has been granted. Any existing QAPPs must be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAPP must provide a plan for collecting and analyzing effluent and influent, for receiving water samples, and handling data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis procedures, the permittee must use the EPA-approved quality assurance/quality control 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 specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAPP must include the following:
  - a. Number of samples
  - b. Type of sample containers
  - c. Preservation of samples
  - d. Holding times
  - e. Analytical methods
  - f. Analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound
  - g. Type and number of quality assurance field samples (e.g., blanks, spikes)
  - h. Precision and accuracy requirements
  - i. Sample preparation requirements
  - j. Sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements
  - k. Maps indicating the location of each sampling point
  - l. Qualification, training, and licensure of personnel
  - m. Names, addresses and telephone numbers 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 6 months from permit coverage as needed to reflect current requirements and procedures. The permittee must notify DEQ of all significant QAPP modifications (e.g., sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedures).
5. Copies of the QAPP must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request.

### **3.1.2 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 manual presents technical guidance and regulatory requirements to the operator to enhance operation under both normal and emergency conditions.

#### **3.1.2.1 O&M Manual Components**

A detailed O&M manual must be prepared that includes the following components:

- Names and phone numbers of the responsible individuals.
- Description of facility type, flow pattern, operation, and efficiency expected.
- Principal design criteria.
- Process description of each facility unit that includes function, relationship to other facility units, and schematic diagrams.
- Explanation of the operational objectives for the various wastewater parameters, such as sludge age and settleability.
- Discussion of the detailed operation of each unit and a description of various controls, recommended settings, and fail-safe features.
- Discussion of how the facilities will be operated during anticipated startups and shutdowns, maintenance procedures, and less than design loading conditions to maintain efficient treatment.
- Laboratory procedures that includes sampling techniques, monitoring requirements, and sample analysis, including using devices and equipment as directed by the manufacturer and nonexpired reagents.
- Recordkeeping procedures and sample forms to be used.
- Maintenance schedule that incorporates manufacturer's recommendations, preventative maintenance and housekeeping schedules, and special tools and equipment use.
- Establish 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.
- Section on safety.
- Section that contains the spare parts inventory, address of local suppliers, equipment warranties, and appropriate equipment catalogues.
- Emergency plans and procedures.

### **3.1.2.2 O&M Manual Submittal Requirements**

In addition to the requirements specified in section 3.2.5, the permittee must submit an O&M manual notification to DEQ. The O&M manual notification must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System within 6 months after coverage has been granted. This notification must indicate that the O&M manual for the current drinking water treatment facility has been developed, or updated, and implemented. The manual must be consistent with IDAPA 58.01.08 and be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request. Any significant changes occurring in the daily operation of the facility must be concurrently reflected within the O&M manual.

### **3.1.3 Emergency Response Plan**

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

1. Ensure that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that may exceed any effluent limit in this permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response as required in sections 2.1.8 and 2.1.9.
2. Ensure immediate notification to DEQ of any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment and identify the public health district and other officials who will receive immediate notification for items that require 24-hour reporting in section 2.1.8.
3. Ensure that appropriate personnel understand, are appropriately trained on, and follow the emergency response plan.
4. Provide emergency facility operation.

The permittee must submit an emergency response plan notification to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System. This notification must inform DEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented within 6 months after coverage has been granted. The plan must be available at the facility for DEQ review upon request.

## **3.2 Conditions Applicable to All Permits**

The following conditions apply to all IPDES permits. Nothing in this permit can 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 the CWA § 510.

### **3.2.1 Duty to Comply**

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

### **3.2.2 Duty to Reapply**

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date, the permittee must successfully apply for a new permit. According to IDAPA 58.01.25.105, unless DEQ authorizes the permittee to submit the application at a later date, the permittee must submit a new, complete NOI on or before 180 days before the current permit expiration date. If the permittee complies with the application date requirements of IDAPA 58.01.25.105, and a permit is not issued before the permit's expiration date, the permit remains in force as stipulated in IDAPA 58.01.25.101.02, and the permittee remains covered under the Administratively Continued permit.

### **3.2.3 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 to maintain compliance with this permit.

### **3.2.4 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.

### **3.2.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance**

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities, treatment and control systems, and related appurtenances that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. To attain proper operation and maintenance, facility operations must be overseen by an appropriately licensed operator per IDAPA 58.01.08.554. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. The O&M manual required in section 3.1.2 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.

### **3.2.6 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.

### **3.2.7 Endangered Species Act**

The permittee must ensure the discharge authorized under this permit complies with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.). The discharge must not cause a take, as set out in the ESA § 9, to an individual of a species listed as threatened or endangered unless that take is exempted under ESA § 10 by the US Fish and Wildlife Service or

the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The list of endangered or threatened species is presented in 50 CFR 17.11(h).

### **3.2.8 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.

### **3.2.9 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 the facility's coverage under this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to DEQ, upon request, copies of records this permit requires.

### **3.2.10 Inspection and Entry**

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

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

### **3.2.11 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.

### 3.2.12 Signatory Requirements

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

1. All notices of intent must be signed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.090.01:
  - a. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.090.01.a.
  - 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. As specified by IDAPA 58.01.25.090.02, any report or information required by this permit, a NOI, 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 facility 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.
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to DEQ.
3. If an authorization is no longer accurate due to a change in staffing or personnel for the overall operation of the facility, a new person 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. 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 ensure 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.” (IDAPA 58.01.25.090.04).
5. The permittee must ensure that any electronic submission of any report or information required by this permit, NOI, 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).

### 3.2.13 Bypass of Waste Water Treatment Facilities

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

1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. "Severe property damage" does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance.
3. The permittee submitted notices as required under sections 2.1.8 and 2.1.9 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 DEQ 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 2.1.8 and 2.1.9, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation.

### 3.2.14 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 causes of the upset.
  - b. The permitted facility was at the time properly operated.
  - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under section 2.1.8 and 2.1.9.
  - d. The permittee timely complied with any remedial measures required under section 3.2.4.

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

### **3.2.15 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions**

Any person who 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 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 is 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 limitation, permit condition, or filing requirement is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction will 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 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction will 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 in Idaho Code § 39-117 is also punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding 6 months.

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

### **3.2.16 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 also 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 applying permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the notice of intent process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site or sludge management plan.

### **3.2.17 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.

### **3.2.18 Toxic Pollutants**

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

### **3.2.19 Permit Modification**

#### ***Causes to Modify Permits***

This permit may be modified either at the request of any interested person, including the permittee, or by DEQ's initiative for reasons specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.201.02. Only conditions being modified can 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).

### **3.2.20 Omitted and Erroneous Information**

When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a notice of intent, or that it submitted incorrect information in a notice of intent or any report to DEQ, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information through the IPDES E-Permitting System or in writing if the permittee has an Electronic Reporting waiver.

### **3.2.21 Availability of Reports**

According to the "Rules Governing the Protection and Disclosure of Records in the Possession of the Department of Environmental Quality" (IDAPA 58.01.21), information submitted to DEQ pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. Under IDAPA 58.01.25.002, notices of intent, permit applications, permits, and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by

adding 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 according to the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.21.

### **3.2.22 Transfers**

CWA coverage under this permit is not transferable to any person, organization, or other entity 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.

### **3.2.23 State Laws**

Nothing in this permit can 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 the CWA § 510, including, but not limited to, IDAPA 58.01.16 (Wastewater Rules) and 58.01.17 (Recycled Water Rules).

## **Appendix A. List of Facilities Discharging to Impaired Waters**

The following facilities are allowed to discharge into impaired waters and are eligible for coverage:

**Wilderness Ranch**- Morse Creek Approved TMDL for TSS and Temperature

**Laclede Water District**- Pend Oreille River is listed as impaired for Dissolved Gas Supersaturation and Temperature. A TMDL has not been written as of the publication of this permit.

**City of Bonners Ferry**- The Kootenai River is listed as impaired due to Temperature. A TMDL has not been written as of the publication of this permit.

## **Appendix B. Permit Limits for Facilities**

Table B-1 includes effluent limits and monitoring requirements for any new facilities not granted a mixing zone by DEQ. The additional tables in this appendix are the individual facility effluent limits and monitoring requirements.

**Table B-1. Effluent limits and monitoring requirements for a facility without a mixing zone.**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>a</sup>	mg/L	0.01	0.02	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow <sup>b</sup>	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness <sup>c</sup>	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum <sup>d</sup>	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Chromium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Copper	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Lead	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Nickle	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Silver	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>e</sup>	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

a. The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50 µg/L for this parameter. DEQ will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be compliance with the total residual chlorine limits if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/L.

b. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e., backwash volume and frequency). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.

c. Hardness must be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

d. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.

e. For TTHMs—Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analyze for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

**Table B-2. Effluent limits and monitoring requirements for the City of Lewiston.**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>a</sup>	mg/L	0.113	0.238	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow <sup>b</sup>	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness <sup>c</sup>	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum <sup>d</sup>	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Chromium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Copper	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Lead	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Nickle	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Silver	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>e</sup>	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

a. The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50 µg/L for this parameter. DEQ will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be compliance with the total residual chlorine limits if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/L.

b. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e., backwash volume and frequency). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.

c. Hardness must be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

d. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.

e. For TTHMs—Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analyze for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

**Table B-3. Effluent limits and monitoring requirements for the City of Sandpoint.**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>a</sup>	mg/L	0.01	0.02	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow <sup>b</sup>	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness <sup>c</sup>	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum <sup>d</sup>	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Chromium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Copper	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Lead	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Nickle	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Silver	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>e</sup>	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

a. The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50 µg/L for this parameter. DEQ will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be compliance with the total residual chlorine limits if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/L.

b. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e., backwash volume and frequency). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.

c. Hardness must be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

d. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.

e. For TTHMs—Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analyze for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

**Table B-4. Effluent limits and monitoring requirements for Wilderness Ranch.**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>a</sup>	mg/L	0.269	0.506	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow <sup>b</sup>	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness <sup>c</sup>	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum <sup>d</sup>	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Chromium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Copper	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Lead	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Nickle	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Silver	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>e</sup>	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

a. The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50 µg/L for this parameter. DEQ will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be compliance with the total residual chlorine limits if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/L.

b. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e., backwash volume and frequency). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.

c. Hardness must be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

d. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.

e. For TTHMs—Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analyze for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.



**Table B-5. Effluent limits and monitoring requirements for Laclede Water District.**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>a</sup>	mg/L	0.150	0.313	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow <sup>b</sup>	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness <sup>c</sup>	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum <sup>d</sup>	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Chromium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Copper	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Lead	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Nickle	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Silver	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>e</sup>	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

a. The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50 µg/L for this parameter. DEQ will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be compliance with the total residual chlorine limits if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/L.

b. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e., backwash volume and frequency). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.

c. Hardness must be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

d. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.

e. For TTHMs—Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analyze for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

**Table B-6. Effluent limits and monitoring requirements for the City of Pierce.**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>a</sup>	mg/L	0.01	0.02	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow <sup>b</sup>	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness <sup>c</sup>	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum <sup>d</sup>	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Chromium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Copper	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Lead	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Nickle	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Silver	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	Once every five quarters	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>e</sup>	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

a. The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50 µg/L for this parameter. DEQ will use 50 µg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be compliance with the total residual chlorine limits if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/L.

b. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e., backwash volume and frequency). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.

c. Hardness must be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

d. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.

e. For TTHMs—Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analyze for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

## Appendix C. Receiving Water Monitoring

Table C-1 lists the receiving water requirements for all permittees covered under this general permit.

**Table C-1 Receiving water monitoring requirements for all facilities.**

Parameter	Units	Monitoring Requirements	
		Sample Frequency	Sample Type
pH	standard units	Once every five quarters	Grab
Hardness <sup>a</sup>	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Once every five quarters	Grab
Aluminum <sup>b</sup>	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Antimony	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Arsenic	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Beryllium	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Cadmium	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Chromium	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Copper	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Lead	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Nickle	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Selenium	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Silver	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Thallium	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Zinc	µg/L	Once every five quarters	Grab
Temperature	°C	Once every five quarters	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>c</sup>	µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	Once every five quarters	Grab

a. Hardness must be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

b. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.

c. For TTHMs—Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analyze for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

## Appendix D. Significant Figures

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

**Table D-1. Effluent limit parameters.**

Parameter	Limit Set	Significant Figures	Minimum place value (X)	Units
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Average Monthly Concentration	2	0X.00	mg/L
	Daily Maximum Load	3	00X.0	lbs/day
pH	Instantaneous Maximum	2	00.X	s.u.
	Instantaneous Minimum	2	00.X	s.u.
Chlorine, Total Residual	Average Monthly Concentration	2	00.0X	mg/L
	Daily Maximum Concentration	2	00.0X	mg/L