

Schedule of Submissions

The following table summarizes some of the action items the permittee must complete and/or submit to EPA/IDEQ during the term of this permit.

Action Item

Due Date

1. Notice of Intent (NOI)

New facilities seeking coverage under this General Permit, must submit NOIs to the EPA and IDEQ at least 180 days prior to the anticipated commencement of a discharge. (see Part I.I.)

Facilities currently covered by an individual permit (see listings on Tables 1 to 7) - A drinking water treatment facility that submitted a permit application currently covered under an individual Permit by the effective date of this DWGP shall not be required to submit an NOI to obtain coverage under this DWGP unless otherwise notified by EPA. (see Part I.H.)

Authorization to discharge must be obtained from EPA prior to commencement of a discharge.

2. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

Facilities must submit DMRs monthly by the 20th day of the month. See Part IV.C for instructions on submitting DMRs.

3. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The QAP must be developed and implemented as a requirement under this Permit.

Existing dischargers must modify the QAP as necessary and submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the Plan has been modified and implemented within 60 days of the effective date of this General Permit.

New facilities must develop a QAP and submit it to EPA and IDEQ with the NOI. The QAP must be kept on site and made available to the EPA and IDEQ upon

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- request. (See Part III.A.)
4. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan
- A BMP Plan must be developed and implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants as a requirement under this Permit.
- All existing dischargers must develop or modify their BMP Plan as appropriate, and certify to EPA and IDEQ within 90 days of the effective date of this General Permit.
- New facilities must develop a BMP Plan, certify, and notify EPA and IDEQ prior to discharge under this Permit.
- The BMP Plan must be kept on site and made available to the EPA, IDEQ or an authorized representative upon request. (See Part III.B.6.)
- The BMP Plan must be reviewed, certified, and reported to EPA annually (see Part III.B.7 - 8).
5. Monitoring Records
- Monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least five years. (See Part IV.F.)
6. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance
- The Permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (See Parts II.A.10, and IV.G.)
7. Notice of Termination of Discharge
- Facilities must request Permit termination from the EPA in writing. EPA will respond with a written determination on the request, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64. (See Part I.L.)
8. NPDES Application Renewal
- All facilities intending to continue discharging beyond this Permit expiration date must submit an NOI for continued coverage at least 180 days before the expiration date of this Permit. (See Part VI.D).

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ACRONYMS

7Q10	7-day, 10 year low flow
AML	Average Monthly limit
BE	Biological Evaluation
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAA	Clean Air Act
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second
CWA	Clean Water Act
°C	Degrees Celsius
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DWS	Domestic Water Supply – use designation in Idaho Water Quality Standards
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ELG	Effluent Limitation Guidelines
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FR	Federal Register
GPD	Gallons per Day
IC	Inhibition Concentration
IDA	Idaho Department of Agriculture
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
ICIS	EPA Integrated Compliance Information System
IML	Interim Minimum Level
LA	Load Allocation
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDL	Maximum Daily Limit or Minimum Detection Level
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MPRSA	Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOAA-NMFS	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration- National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OSHA	U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OMB	United States Office of Management and Budget

OWW	EPA Office of Water and Watersheds
POC	Pollutant of Concern
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
QAP	Quality Assurance Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
TAS	Treatment in a Manner Similar to a State (denotes EPA-Tribal Government Process)
TBEL	Technology-Based Effluent Limitation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSD	EPA <i>Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control</i>
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UIC	Underground Injection Control
U.S.	United States
USC	United States Code
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WLA	Wasteload Allocation
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
WQS	Water Quality Standards

I. APPLICABILITY AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Facilities Eligible for Coverage

The General Permit provides coverage for discharges of treated wastewater from water treatment filtration processes (filter backwash, sedimentation/pre-sedimentation washdown, sedimentation/clarification, or filter-to-waste) and their delivery systems to surface water in the State of Idaho.

Unless excluded from coverage in accordance with Part I.C. below, drinking water treatment facilities discharging wastewater to waters of the United States (U.S.) within the State of Idaho are eligible for Clean Water Act (CWA) authorization to discharge under this NPDES Wastewater Discharges from Drinking Water Treatment Facilities General Permit (DWGP), subject to the limitations and conditions set forth herein. Discharges authorized may include micro-filtration, coagulation/sedimentation with filter backwash storage/treatment, and coagulation/sedimentation without filter backwash storage/treatment. Process flows contributing to the discharge include: 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 described above, and not discharging to impaired waters as determined by IDEQ, then the facility may be eligible for coverage under this permit unless otherwise determined by EPA.

B. New Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.

1. New discharges are not eligible for coverage under this permit to discharge to a water body listed as “impaired” on IDEQ’s most recent EPA-approved Integrated Report unless:
 - a. For discharges to waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL
In advance of submitting an NOI, the permit applicant must provide 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 waterbody. The applicant must receive written confirmation from the EPA that the discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment; or,
 - b. For discharges to waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL
Such facilities must be identified in Appendix C of this permit - *Facilities allowed to discharge into impaired waters*. New Facilities may be included in Appendix C after EPA and IDEQ determination of appropriateness, and after successful public participation processes. New Facilities identified in Appendix C may be

subject to additional conditions and/or limitations due to TMDLs in receiving waters.

C. Facilities Ineligible for Coverage

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

1. Potable water treatment facilities not covered by this general permit include: batch regenerated potassium permanganate iron removal, sodium zeolite softening and reverse osmosis.
2. Any facility that discharges to a receiving water with an EPA-approved TMDL is ineligible for coverage unless that facility is identified in Appendix C.

D. Requirements for an Individual Permit

1. The Director may require any discharger requesting coverage under this DWGP to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(i). In this case, the Permittee will be notified in writing that an individual permit is required and be given a brief explanation of the reasons for the decision. Individual permits may be appropriate if:
 - a. The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of this General Permit;
 - b. A change has occurred in the availability of the demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
 - c. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for drinking water treatment facilities;
 - d. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) containing requirements applicable to such point source is approved; or
 - e. The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollution.
2. The Director may require any owner or operator authorized by this DWGP to apply for an individual NPDES permit if the Permittee has been notified in writing that an individual permit is required.
3. Any Permittee eligible for authorization under this DWGP may request to be excluded from coverage by applying for an individual permit. The Permittee must submit an individual permit application with reasons supporting the request to the Director no later than 180 days prior to the anticipated date of commencing to discharge. Upon issuance of an individual permit, coverage under this Permit will be automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

4. Drinking water treatment facilities covered under an existing NPDES individual permit seeking authorization under this General Permit must submit an NOI for coverage at least 180 days prior to the expiration of the individual permit. Upon receiving authorization from the EPA to discharge under this General Permit, the existing NPDES individual permit will terminate in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64.

E. Receiving Waters Covered by this General Permit

1. This NPDES General Permit, IDG380000, authorizes discharges of specified pollutants in limited amounts to the waters of the U.S. within the State of Idaho.

The effluent limitations in the Draft DWGP are in part dependent on the designated uses of the receiving water as identified in the *State of Idaho Water Quality Standards* [IDAPA 58.01.02]. It is the Permittee's responsibility to identify into which water body the discharge will be received, and the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water(s) [IDAPA 58.01.02.110-160] in the required Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under this Permit. See Part I.J.

F. Receiving Waters Excluded from Permit Coverage

Although the conditions in the DWGP were developed to meet IDEQ water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life and human health uses, there are certain protected, special, or at-risk water resources within the State of Idaho which are excluded from DWGP coverage. Therefore, the DWGP does not authorize discharges to the following protected, special, or at-risk receiving waters.

1. Receiving waters not supporting their designated uses as identified within IDEQ's most recent EPA-approved Integrated Report, where the discharges to that receiving water contain the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired and contributes to the impairments, with the exception of the City of Weiser WTP as specified at Part II.A, Table 1.
2. "Outstanding Resource Waters" identified in the WQS [IDAPA 58.01.02]. Idaho provides for designation of waters or river segments by the Idaho legislature after nomination of waters by the public and review of those nominations by the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality [IDAPA 58.01.02.052.09]. The Board gives special consideration to stream segments "generally recognized as constituting an outstanding national resource . . . , or of exceptional recreational or ecological significance." Outstanding resource water (i.e. Tier 3) designations constitute outstanding national or state resources that require protection from point and nonpoint source activities that may lower water quality [IDAPA 58.01.02.051].
3. Receiving waters one hundred (100) yards or less upstream of, or within a reservation or Indian Country.

4. Receiving waters which flow into other states or Canada one hundred (100) yards or less upstream from the relevant state or international boundary.
5. Receiving waters designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

G. Authorization to Discharge

1. New facilities covered under this DWGP will be authorized to discharge as of the date of the written notification that EPA has granted coverage under this Permit and assigned the Permittee a number. The state CWA § 401 certification and/or mixing zone authorization will be attached to the EPA written authorization to discharge, as applicable.
2. Depending on the same processes used at the facility, and the same mixing zone authorizations allowed, the Draft DWGP proposes the same effluent limits, monitoring requirements and other operating conditions for all drinking water treatment facilities. An individual facility covered under the DWGP could have effluent limits based on a mixing zone allowance, where applicable.
3. This DWGP authorizes drinking water treatment facilities to discharge to waters of the U.S. within Idaho subject to the limitations and conditions set forth herein. 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 to be covered by this DWGP, or any pollutants that are not ordinarily present in such waste streams.

H. Submission of Information

1. A facility requesting authorization to discharge under this DWGP must submit a timely and complete NOI to EPA, in accordance with the requirements listed in Part I.J of this Permit. A copy of the NOI must also be sent to the IDEQ State Office and the appropriate IDEQ Regional Office. (See Appendix B for list of IDEQ's state and regional offices.)
 - a. A discharger must submit a legible original NOI and any applicable individual permit Termination Notices to the EPA at the following address in order to be considered for authorization to discharge under the Permit:

Director, Office of Water and Watersheds
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
1200 6th Avenue, Suite 900, OWW-191
Seattle, Washington 98101
 - b. The discharger must also submit a copy of the information to the IDEQ state office and the appropriate IDEQ regional office. IDEQ office addresses are found in Appendix B of this permit.
2. A Permittee authorized to discharge under this DWGP must submit to the EPA an

updated and/or amended NOI when there is any material change in the information submitted within its original NOI. A material change may include, but not be 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.

3. 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 owners/operators of multiple drinking water treatment facilities, a separate NOI must be completed for each facility
4. A drinking water treatment facility that submitted an application for an individual permit by the effective date of this DWGP shall not be required to submit an NOI to obtain coverage under this DWGP unless otherwise notified by EPA.

I. 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 prior to the anticipated commencement of a discharge.

J. Notice of Intent Requirements

1. The NOI may consist of a letter, report or a table, along with all the necessary attachments, which address each of the requirements identified in this section.
2. The NOI must include the following information in order to receive EPA authorization to discharge under this DWGP:
 - a. Owner information.** The name and the complete address and telephone number of the owner of the facility and the name of his or her duly authorized representative. Provide ownership status such as a federal, state, private, public, or other entity. The owner may also provide a fax number and e-mail address.
 - b. Operator information.** The name and the complete address and telephone number of the individual or company operating the facility and the name of his or her duly authorized representative. The operator may also provide a fax number and e-mail address.
 - c. Facility information.**
 - i. Facility address. The name, address, and telephone number of the drinking water treatment facility. Indicate if the facility is located on Indian Country. If the name of the facility has changed during the last five years, the NOI must include the previous name(s) of the facility and the date(s) of these changes. The facility may also provide a fax number and e-mail address.

- ii. Location map. Include an area map identifying the location of the drinking water treatment facility. This map should have a scale of resolution of at least 1:24,000 (if a United States Geological Survey (USGS) map is used, provide title and catalog number). Identify those wells, springs, other surface water bodies, and drinking water wells listed in public records or otherwise known to the applicant as being located within the map area.
- iii. Location information. Include a description of the physical location of the facility and its outfall(s) with latitude and longitude information precise to within at least 15 seconds of a degree (~0.25 mile). New facilities not yet operating also must include the date when the facility is scheduled to begin discharging.
- iv. 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 (RCRA), UIC program under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), NPDES program under the CWA, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program under the Clean Air Act (CAA), other relevant environmental permits under the CWA, CAA, the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) or state law. Identify any EPA NPDES permit number(s) currently or previously assigned to the facility, or any permit or license number assigned by the IDEQ, commercial permit number assigned by the Idaho Department of Agriculture (IDA), 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 Section 404 of the CWA, and the ESA determinations (if any) relative to these permitting actions.

d. Operations and production information (Project Plan).

A drawing 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.

e. Pollutant Characterization.

New drinking water treatment facilities that have not yet discharged must include the treatment system design criteria and/or the anticipated effluent concentrations of all pollutants known to be present in the effluent.

In addition to submitting a data table summarizing the pollutants present in the effluent, facilities must also submit the data on pollutant concentrations in a spreadsheet or text-format electronic file.

f. Description of discharge(s).

- i. Include the design flow of water (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 non-continuous discharge. If not indicated otherwise, the EPA will consider the discharge to be continuous.
- ii. If available, the permittee must identify the temperature of the discharge including the minimum, average, and maximum temperatures, and the corresponding times of year in which they occur.

g. Receiving water information.

- i. The name of the water body receiving the discharge from the facility, and the name of any other receiving water within one (1) mile downstream of the discharge.
- ii. The designated beneficial uses of these waters in the State of Idaho WQS. See IDAPA 58.01.02.110-160, available online at <http://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/58/0102.pdf>
- iii. Identify any federally listed threatened, endangered or candidate species in the receiving water using information provided on the USFWS web site at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/> and selecting for Idaho and/or a specific county of interest.
- iv. Include the minimum and maximum measured flow in cubic feet per second (cfs) of the receiving water body and any other receiving water within 100 yards downstream of the discharge. If adequate flow data is available, also include the critical low flow values (i.e., the 7Q10), and how they were calculated. Identify the source of the flow data. Check the IDWR website at http://maps.idwr.idaho.gov/qWRAccounting/WRA_Select.aspx or the USGS website at <http://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/usa/nwis/discharge>.
- v. If the receiving water has been included on the state's 303(d) list of impaired waterways, identify the pollutant impairment, and state whether any pollutant(s) proposed to be discharged is indicated as a cause or a contributor to the listing.

h. Request for mixing zone

If a facility is requesting that IDEQ consider a mixing zone for one or more pollutant required to be limited by the category, the following additional information must be included in the NOI:

- i. A request, in writing, that IDEQ consider a mixing zone;
 - ii. The analytical results from a minimum of one (1) 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 is available on the pollutant(s) included in the mixing zone request, submit it with the NOI information; and,
 - iii. Calculate the applicable critical low flow of the receiving water and identify the source of the flow data. Calculate dilution factors for the receiving water as described in Section V.E. of the fact sheet accompanying this DWGP and show the calculations performed.
 - iv. The dilution factors must be submitted to, and approved by the State Office and the appropriate Regional Office of IDEQ in Appendix B. The approved acute dilution factor must be a minimum of 30, and the approved chronic dilution factor must be a minimum of 52, to be eligible for consideration for requesting a mixing zone. Granting of a mixing zone is not limited to the dilution factors alone, but also include compliance with all applicable State laws and regulations, and subject to appropriateness after a public comment period, as determined by IDEQ.
- i. No Dilution Statement**
Include a statement that the owner/operator of the facility will not use dilution as a form of treatment to comply with the effluent limits in the DWGP.
- j. Additional information**
The EPA or IDEQ may require an applicant to submit additional information deemed necessary to evaluate whether the discharge is consistent with the authorization criteria under the DWGP. This information must be provided upon request.
- k. Signatory requirements**
The NOI must be signed in accordance with Part VI.G. of the Permit.

K. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part I.H. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA.

L. Notice of Termination of Discharge

The Permittee must notify EPA and the appropriate IDEQ regional office within 30 days of discharge termination. The notification must be in writing, and include the date of discharge termination, and signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Part VI.G of this general

permit. The Permittee is required to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) until the effective date of Permit termination.

1. Requests to terminate coverage under this permit must be made in writing and submitted to EPA at the following address:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
Unit Manager, NPDES Permits Unit
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 (OWW-191)
Seattle, WA 98101

2. Coverage under this permit may be terminated in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64 if EPA determines in writing that the entire discharge is permanently terminated either by elimination of the flow or by connection to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).
3. Termination of coverage will become effective 30 days after the written determination is sent to the Permittee by EPA, unless the Permittee objects within that time.

II. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. The Permittee must not discharge hazardous materials in concentrations that pose a threat to public health or impair the beneficial uses of the receiving water.
2. The Permittee must not discharge chemicals or toxic pollutants in concentrations that impair the beneficial uses of the receiving water.
3. The Permittee must not discharge deleterious materials in concentrations that impair the beneficial uses of the receiving water.
4. The Permittee must not discharge floating, suspended or submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair the beneficial uses of the receiving water.
5. The Permittee must not discharge excess nutrients that can cause visible slime growth or other nuisance aquatic growths impairing beneficial uses of the receiving water.
6. Dilution of effluent as a form of treatment, or as a means of complying with concentration-based effluent limitations, is prohibited.
7. The discharge of sediment in quantities which impair beneficial uses is prohibited.

8. pH values must not measure less than 6.5 standard units or greater than 9.0 standard units.
9. The Permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily limits (MDL) for chlorine. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) are submitted. See Part IV.G.
10. For all effluent monitoring, the Permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method.
11. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the Permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the ML, the Permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.”
12. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.” If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.
13. The Permittee must report Monthly Average and Maximum Daily temperature data based on a minimum of once a week, grab measurements of the temperature of the effluent.
14. Monitoring for Aluminum in the wastewater is only necessary as indicated in Tables 1 to 9 when agents consisting of aluminum, such as alum, are used in the drinking water treatment process.
15. Table 1 to Table 7 are the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specific for each facility to be initially covered by the General Permit.

Table 1. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for City of Weiser WTP					
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 ¹	mg/L	0.3	0.5	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as	--	--	1/Month	Grab

	CaCO ₃				
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Total Phosphorus ⁷	mg/l (lbs/day)	1.75 (6.1)	3.5 (12)	1/Year	Grab
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> See ML in Appendix A. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December. Based on Idaho’s TMDL for the Snake River – Hells Canyon watershed was approved by EPA in September, 2004. 					

Table 2. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for City of Bonners Ferry WTP

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 ¹	mg/L	0.3	0.5	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> See ML in Appendix A. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December. 					

Table 3. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for City of Lewiston WTP

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 ¹	mg/L	0.3	0.5	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

1. See ML in Appendix A.
 2. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.
 3. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.
 4. Only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.
 5. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable.
 6. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Wilderness Ranch WTP

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 ¹	mg/L	0.3	0.5	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab

1. See ML in Appendix A.
 2. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd.
 3. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected.

4. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process.
5. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable.
6. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December.

Table 5. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for City of Sandpoint, Sand Creek WTP

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 ¹	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 ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50µg/l for this parameter. The EPA will use 50 µg/l as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be in compliance with the total residual chlorine limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/l. 2. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd. 3. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected. 4. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process. 5. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable. 6. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December. 					

Table 6. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Laclede Water District WTP

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 ¹	mg/L	0.3	0.5	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab

Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50µg/l for this parameter. The EPA will use 50 µg/l as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be in compliance with the total residual chlorine limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/l. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December. 					

Table 7. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for City of Pierce WTP

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 ¹	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 ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The limits for chlorine are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. The minimum level (ML) for chlorine is 50µg/l for this parameter. The EPA will use 50 µg/l as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be in compliance with the total residual chlorine limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 50 µg/l. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December. 					

16. Table 8 are effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for a new facility not granted a mixing zone by the State of Idaho.

Table 8. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for a new facility without a mixing zone granted by the State of Idaho					
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 ¹	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 ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. See ML in Appendix A. 2. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd. 3. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected. 4. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process. 5. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable. 6. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December. 					

17. Table 9 are effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for a new facility that is granted a mixing zone.

Table 9. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for a new facility with a mixing zone granted by the State of Idaho					
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 ¹	mg/L	0.3	0.5	1/Week	Grab
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		1/Week	Grab
Flow ²	gpd	--	--	1/Day	Estimate
Hardness ³	mg/l as CaCO ₃	--	--	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum ⁴	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab
Metals ⁵	µg/L	--	--	1/Year	Grab

Temperature	°C	--	--	1/Week	Grab
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶	µg/L	--	--	1/Quarter	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	1/Month	Grab
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. See ML in Appendix A. 2. Flow estimate based on facility operation (i.e. backwash volume and frequency, etc.). Report average monthly and maximum daily gpd. 3. Hardness shall be sampled at the same time metal samples are collected. 4. Monitoring only required where alum is used in the drinking water treatment process. 5. Metals include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. These parameters must be measured and reported as total recoverable. 6. For TTHMs – Quarterly monitoring, with a minimum of 10 samples required within 5 years. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform. Quarters are defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December. 					

B. Method Detection Limits

1. For all effluent monitoring, the Permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method which meets the following criteria:
 - a. Parameters with an effluent limit. The analytical method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Appendix A, below.
 - b. Parameters without an effluent limit.
 - (i) The Permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or
 - (ii) The Permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A. “Minimum Levels;”
 - c. For a parameter that does not have an effluent limit, the Permittee may request a different ML from the EPA. The request must be in writing to the EPA Region 10 NPDES Permits Unit Manager and must be approved by EPA in writing before the alternative ML will apply to the Permittee.
 - d. See also Part IV.B. “Monitoring Procedures”
2. EPA will use the interim minimum level (IML) or the ML as the compliance evaluation level when the permit limit and/or the MDL is below the ML (see Appendix B).

III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Quality Assurance Requirements

Any Permittee covered under this DWGP must develop a Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) that guides the water quality monitoring required by this Permit. The QAP must be developed by new dischargers and submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the NOI. Existing Permittees must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ within 60 days of receipt of the EPA authorization to discharge letter that the QAP has been revised if necessary, and the revised plan has been implemented. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of environmental samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the Permittee shall use the EPA-approved quality assurance and control (QA/QC) and chain-of-custody procedures described in *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). Copies of these documents can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/quality/qs-docs/r5-final.pdf> and <http://www.epa.gov/quality/qs-docs/g5-final.pdf>. The QAP must be prepared in the format which is specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAP shall include the following:
 - a. Details on the number of samples, detailed sampling locations, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, analytical methods, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements;
 - b. A map indicating the location of each monitoring point;
 - c. Qualifications and training of all personnel involved with water quality sampling;
 - d. Specifications for the collection and analysis of quality assurance samples for each sampling event, including matrix spiked and duplicate samples and analysis of field transfer blanks (sample blanks); and,
 - e. Name(s), address(es), and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by, or proposed to be used by, the Permittee.

4. The Permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
4. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to the EPA and/or IDEQ upon request.

B. Best Management Practices Plan

1. The Permittee must develop and implement a best management practices (BMP) plan which incorporates practices that achieve the objectives and specific requirements listed below. The Permittee must operate the drinking water treatment facility in accordance with this BMP Plan and with subsequent amendments to the Plan. Through implementation of the BMP Plan, the Permittee must prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility.
2. New Permittees under this DWGP must certify and notify EPA in writing that the BMP Plan has been developed and will be implemented on-site prior to any authorized discharge under this Permit. The certification must be signed in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in Part VI.G of this DWGP.

Existing Permittees under this DWGP must develop or modify, as appropriate, a BMP Plan within 90 days of the effective date of this DWGP and certify to EPA and IDEQ in writing, in accordance with Part VI.G, the development and implementation of the BMP Plan. The certification must be received by EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this Permit.

3. Any existing BMP Plans developed previously by existing Permittees must be modified, as necessary, to ensure compliance with this section within 90 days of the effective date of this Permit. Existing Permittees must certify to EPA and IDEQ in writing, in accordance with Part VI.G, the modification of the BMP Plan and compliance with this section. After the first 90 days from the effective date of this Permit, any changes made to the BMP Plan must follow subpart 7 below.
4. The Permittee must develop and/or amend the BMP Plan to include the following objectives for the control of pollutants:
 - a. 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;
 - b. Under the BMP Plan, and any standard operating procedures included in the Plan, the Permittee must ensure the proper operation and maintenance of water management and wastewater from DWTF processes, and the control of

the discharge or potential release of pollutants to the receiving water; and

- c. Evaluations for the Pollutants of Concern by conducting the following evaluations:
 - i. Each facility component or system must be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to waters of the U.S. due to equipment failure, improper operation, or natural phenomena (i.e. rain, snowfall, etc.). The examination must include all normal operations and ancillary activities, including material storage areas, storm water, in-plant transfer, material handling and processing areas, spillage or leaks, residuals, sludge and waste disposal, or other activities.
 - ii. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure, natural conditions or other circumstances which will result in significant amounts of pollutants reaching surface waters of the U.S., the Plan should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance.
5. The BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives listed above and the general guidance contained in the publication entitled *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)*(EPA-833-B-93-004, 1993) and any subsequent revisions to this guidance document. The BMP Plan must:
 - a. Be written in narrative form and must include any necessary system schematics, drawings or maps and be developed in accordance with good engineering practices; and,
 - b. Be organized and written with the following structure:
 - i. Statement of BMP policy. The BMP Plan must include a statement of management commitment to provide the necessary financial, staff, equipment and training resources to develop and implement the BMP Plan on a continuing basis and the intent and goals of the BMP Plan.
 - ii. Name and location of the facility;
 - iii. Description of potential pollutant sources;
 - iv. Specific management practices and standard operating procedures, including, but not limited to,
 1. The modification of equipment, facilities, technology,

- processes, and procedures;
 - 2. The reformulation or redesign of products;
 - 3. The substitution of materials; and/or,
 - 4. The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases of the facility.
- v. Risk identification and assessment of discharges, including but not limited to,
- 1. Review of existing materials and plans, as a source of information, to ensure consistency and to eliminate duplication;
 - 2. Characterization of actual and potential pollutant sources that might be subject to release;
 - 3. Evaluations of potential pollutants released based on the hazards they present to human health and the environment; and
 - 4. Identification of pathways through which pollutants identified at the site might reach environmental and human receptors.
- vi. Reporting of BMP incidents. The written report to EPA and IDEQ, due within seven (7) days after the incident has been successfully addressed, must include a description of the circumstances leading to the incident, corrective actions taken, and recommended changes to operation and maintenance practices and procedures to prevent incident recurrence;
- vii. Materials Compatibility;
- viii. Good Housekeeping;
- ix. Preventative Maintenance and Repair;
- x. Inspections;
- xi. Security;
- xii. Recordkeeping and Reporting;
- xiii. Employee Training;

- xiv. Prior evaluation of any planned modifications to the facility in order to ensure that the requirements of the BMP Plan are considered as part of the modifications; and
 - xvi. Any final constructed site plans, drawings and maps (including detailed stormwater outfall/culvert configurations).
 - c. Establish specific BMPs or other measures which ensure the following:
 - i. Proper management of solid and hazardous waste in accordance with regulations promulgated under RCRA. Management practices required under RCRA regulations must be referenced in the BMP Plan; and
 - ii. Requirements for air emissions under applicable state and federal air quality regulations and permits are reflected;
 - d. Include the following minimum set of BMPs:
 - i. Ensure that solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of water and wastewaters are disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the U.S.;
 - ii. Reduce spillage and leaks from the remediation system through the use of good spill prevention techniques and other handling and collection methods;
 - iii. Use of local containment devices where chemicals are being unpackaged and where wastes are being stored and transferred;
- 6. The Permittee must maintain a copy of the BMP Plan on-site at the facility and make it available to EPA, IDEQ, or an authorized representative upon request.
- 7. The Permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility and/or related activities that materially increase the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to the receiving surface water.
 - a. The Permittee must also amend the BMP Plan, as appropriate, when the operations and maintenance procedures covered by the BMP Plan change;
 - b. Any such changes to the BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives and specific requirements listed above. As stated above in Part III.B.2, any changes to the BMP Plan must be certified and reported to the EPA in writing with the annual certification.

8. The BMP Plan must be reviewed and certified as follows:

There must be an annual review by the plant manager and appropriate staff.

9. Through implementation of the BMP Plan, the Permittee must:
 - a. Prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants to waters of the U.S. through normal operations and ancillary activities; and,
 - b. Ensure that methods of pollution prevention, control, and treatment will be applied to all wastes and other substances discharged.

IV. GENERAL MONITORING, RECORDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

1. The Permittee must ensure that samples and measurements collected for the purpose of monitoring are representative of the monitored activity or the environmental condition.
2. In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this DWGP are not violated at times other than when routine samples are collected, the Permittee must collect additional samples 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 the parameters limited in this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.
3. The Permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as a spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part IV.B "Monitoring Procedures." The Permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Part IV.D "Additional Monitoring by Permittee."

B. Monitoring Procedures

The Permittee must conduct monitoring according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Permit or approved by EPA as an alternative test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5.

C. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The Permittee must summarize monthly monitoring results on the DMR. Monitoring data must be submitted electronically using NetDMR. NetDMR is described in more detail below. If additional monitoring of any pollutant is performed more frequently than required by the permit, the results must be included in the DMR.

2. The Permittee is not required to monitor when the facility is not discharging. However, the DMR must indicate the facility is not discharging and must be submitted as described in Part IV.C. The Permittee must submit a monthly DMR even if a discharge has not occurred, unless permit coverage has been terminated in accordance with Part I.L of this permit.
3. An annual report of raw monitoring data in a spreadsheet or text-format electronic file must be submitted to the EPA and the appropriate IDEQ offices with the January DMR each year.
5. Before December 1, 2016, the permittee must either submit monitoring data and other reports in paper form, or must report electronically using NetDMR. From December 1, 2016, all DMRs and reports must be submitted via NetDMR.

a. Paper Copy Submissions

- i. All required monitoring data must be submitted using the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or the equivalent and must be postmarked by the 20th day of the month following the end of the reporting period.
- ii. The Permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the EPA Region 10 Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, with a copy to IDEQ:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: ICIS Data Entry Team
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OCE-133
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Attn: 401 Program Coordinator
1410 N. Hilton Street
Boise, ID 83706

And, the appropriate IDEQ Regional Office address in Appendix B.

b. Electronic Copy Submissions

- i. All required monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 20th day of the month following the end of the reporting period.
- ii. All reports required under this permit must be submitted to EPA as a legible electronic attachment to the DMR.

- iii. Once a permittee begins submitting reports using NetDMR, it will no longer be required to submit paper copies of DMRs to EPA and IDEQ.
6. After the first six months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR. The permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from U.S. EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from <https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm>.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

1. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this General NPDES Permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this General Permit, the Permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMRs.
2. Upon request by the Director, the Permittee must submit results of any other sampling regardless of the test method used.

E. Records Content

The Permittee must include the following in records of monitoring information:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the names of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. date(s) analyses were performed;
4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used;
6. the results of such analyses; and
7. the certification requirements as identified in Part VI.G.

F. Retention of Records

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including but not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this General NPDES Permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES Permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) for this General NPDES Permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or NOI submittal, or for the term of this General NPDES

Permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended by request of the EPA Director or by IDEQ at any time.

G. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone at (206) 553-1846, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - a. any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
 - b. any unanticipated bypass that results in or contributes to an exceedance of any effluent limitation in this General NPDES Permit. See Part V.H “Bypass of Treatment Facilities”;
 - c. any upset that results in or contributes to an exceedance of any effluent limitation in this General NPDES Permit. See Part V.I “Upset Conditions;” and,
 - d. any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation; with the exception of flow, temperature, pH and TSS.
2. The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five (5) business days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:
 - a. a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and,
 - d. all steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
3. The Director of the EPA Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone.
4. The Permittee must submit reports to EPA and IDEQ as specified in Part IV.C “Reporting of Monitoring Results.”

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part IV.C "Reporting of Monitoring Results" are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part IV.G "Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting" of this Permit.

I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances

The Permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and IDEQ as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe [40 CFR 122.42(a)]:

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 may reasonably be expected to exceed 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; 500 micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or,
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a **non-routine or infrequent** basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed 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 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
3. The Permittee must submit the notification to the Office of Water and Watersheds and Compliance, Inspection, and Enforcement Section of IPDES Program at the following address:

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

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Attn: 401 Program Coordinator
1410 N. Hilton Street
Boise, ID 83706

V. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this general NPDES permit. Proper O&M also includes best management practices, adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this general NPDES permit.

B. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this general NPDES permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application NOI.

C. Inspection and Entry

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

1. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this general NPDES permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this general NPDES permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this general NPDES

permit; and

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any discharges, substances or parameters at any location.

D. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. **Civil and Administrative Penalties.** Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the CWA, any person who violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by section 309(d) of the CWA and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$32,500 per day for each violation).
2. **Administrative Penalties.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by section 309(g)(2)(A) of the CWA and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) [currently \$11,000 per day for each violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$32,500]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by section 309(g)(2)(B) of the CWA and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) [currently \$11,000 per day for each violation, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$157,500].
3. **Criminal Penalties:**
 - a. **Negligent Violations.** The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.
 - b. **Knowing Violations.** Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

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

e. **False Statements.** The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both. The CWA further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

E. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

F. 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.

G. Removed Substances

All collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash water, and/or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent such pollutants from entering the waters of the United States.

H. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. **Bypass not exceeding limitations.** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the

provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.

2. Notice.

- a. Anticipated bypass. If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior notice, to the Director, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
- b. Unanticipated bypass. The Permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part IV.G. ("Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting")

3. Prohibition of bypass.

- a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against the Permittee for a bypass, unless:
 - i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - iii) The Permittee submitted notices as required under subpart 2 above.
- b. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in subpart 3.a.

I. Upset Conditions

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based permit effluent limitation if the Permittee meets the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this section. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the Permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- a. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part IV.G, “Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting” and,
 - d. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part V.F, “Duty to Mitigate.
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

J. Toxic Pollutants

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

VI. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Permit Actions.

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

B. Planned Changes.

The Permittee must give notice to the Director and the responsible IDEQ office as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of the pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part IV.I “Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances” of this Permit.

C. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee must give advance notice to the Director of the EPA Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with this Permit.

D. Duty to Reapply

1. If the Permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this DWGP after the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittee must either apply for and obtain an individual permit or submit an NOI to be covered under a new DWGP. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Director, the Permittee must submit an application for an individual permit or submit a new NOI at least 180 days before the expiration date of this DWGP.
2. If this DWGP is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with section 558(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 558(c)) and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 122.6 and remain in full force for discharges that were authorized prior to this Permit's expiration and the Permittee meets the requirements of subpart 1 above. Permittees granted DWGP coverage prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by this Permit until the earliest of:
 - a. Authorization for coverage under a reissuance or replacement of this Permit, following timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new DWGP and compliance with the requirements of the new DWGP;
 - b. Submittal of a Notice of Termination in accordance with Part I.L. of this Permit and 40 CFR 122.64;
 - c. Issuance of a new DWGP that authorizes discharges from facilities conducting groundwater remediation and/or related activities and provides DWGP coverage without requiring re-submittal of an NOI to obtain coverage;
 - d. Issuance or denial of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or,
 - e. A formal permit decision by EPA not to reissue this DWGP, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative General Permit or an individual Permit. Coverage under this Permit will cease at the end of this time period.

E. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee must furnish to the EPA and IDEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that the Director 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 the EPA or IDEQ, upon request, copies of the records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other 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, permit application, or any report to the EPA or IDEQ, it shall promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

G. Signatory Requirements

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

1. All NOIs must be signed and certified by:
 - a. For a corporation: by a principal corporate officer.
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the EPA or IDEQ must be signed by a person described in subpart 1 above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director;
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, owner or 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. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance

and Enforcement and the 401 Program of IDEQ.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under subpart 2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of subpart 2 must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and the responsible IDEQ office prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this part must make the following certification:

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

H. Availability of Reports

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

I. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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 to which the Permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA or Section 106 of CERCLA.

J. Property Rights

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

K. 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 CWA.

L. Re-opener Clause

This Permit is subject to modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon EPA initiative. However, permits may only be modified, revoked or reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62 or 122.64, and 40 CFR 124.5. This includes new information which was not available at the time of permit issuance and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance, including but not limited to future monitoring results. All requests for Permit modification must be addressed to EPA in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.

VII. DEFINITIONS

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative [40 CFR 122.2].

Average monthly limits means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. It may also be referred to as the "monthly average limits"[40 CFR 122.2].

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations, which is the official annual compilation of all regulations and rules promulgated during the previous year by the agencies of the United States government, combined with all the previously issued regulations and rules of those agencies that are still in effect.

Composite sample means a flow-proportioned mixture of not less than four discrete representative samples collected within the same 24 hours.

Conventional filtration treatment means a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.

Conventional pollutant means BOD, TSS, bacteria, oil and grease, and pH as defined in 40 CFR 401.16.

Continuous Discharge means a discharge which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities [40 CFR 122.2].

CWA means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217, Public Law 95-576, Public Law 96-483, and Public Law 97-117, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. [40 CFR 122.2].

Daily discharge means the “discharge of a pollutant” measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limits expressed as mass "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day [40 CFR 122.2].

Designated Use means those beneficial uses assigned to identified waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, “Water Quality Standards,” Sections 110 through 160, whether or not the uses are being attained [IDAPA 58.01.02.010.24].

The Director means the Regional Administrator of EPA Region 10, or the Director of the EPA Region 10 Office of Water and Watersheds, the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, or an authorized representative thereof.

Discharge when used without qualification means the “discharge of a pollutant.”

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) means the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by Permittees [40 CFR 122.2].

Discharge of a pollutant means:

- (a) Any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source,” or
- (b) Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any “indirect discharger” [40 CFR 122.2].

Draft permit means a document prepared under 40 CFR 124.6 indicating the Director's tentative decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a “permit” [40 CFR 122.2].

Effluent limitation means any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of “pollutants” which are “discharged” from “point sources” into “waters of the United States,” the waters of the “contiguous zone,” or the ocean [40 CFR 122.2].

Effluent limitations guidelines (ELG) means a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise “effluent limitations” [40 CFR 122.2].

Excluded Waters, or prohibited waters, means water bodies not authorized as receiving waters to be covered under this general NPDES permit.

Facility means any NPDES point source or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

Filtration means a process for removing particulate matter from water by passage through porous media.

Filtration Treatment means a filtration process including slow sand filtration processes that utilizes filtration media and filters that separate suspended materials from water during the treatment train of a drinking water treatment plant.

Flocculation means a process to enhance agglomeration or collection of smaller floc particles into larger, more easily settleable particles through gentle stirring by hydraulic or mechanical means.

General permit means an NPDES “permit” issued under 40 CFR 122.28 authorizing a category of discharges under the CWA within a geographical area [40 CFR 122.2].

Grab sample means a single water sample or measurement of water quality taken at a specific time.

Hazardous Material means a material or combination of materials which, when discharged in any quantity into state waters, presents a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, the public health, or the environment [IDAPA 58.01.02.010.46]. It is defined at 40 CFR 122.2 to mean any substance designated under 40 CFR 116, pursuant to Section 311 of the CWA.

Indian Country as indicated by 18 U.S.C. § 1151 means: (a) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and,

(c) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

Indian Tribe means any Indian Tribe, band, group, or community recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and exercising governmental authority over a Federal Indian Reservation [40 CFR 122.2].

Influent means the water from upstream that enters into the groundwater remediation facility.

Maximum means the highest measured discharge or pollutant in a waste stream during the time period of interest.

Maximum Daily Discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge” [40 CFR 122.2].

Membrane filtration is a pressure or vacuum driven separation process in which particulate matter larger than 1 micrometer is rejected by an engineered barrier, primarily through a size-exclusion mechanism, and which has a measurable removal efficiency of a target organism that can be verified through the application of a direct integrity test. This definition includes the common membrane technologies of microfiltration, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, and reverse osmosis. [40 CFR 141.2] (Also, reverse osmosis units are not covered by this General Permit).

Mixing Zone. A defined area or volume of the receiving water surrounding or adjacent to a wastewater discharge where the receiving water, as a result of the discharge, may not meet all applicable water quality criteria or standards. It is considered a place where wastewater mixes with receiving water and not as a place where effluents are treated. [IDAPA 58.01.02.010.61] The application of water quality standards to mixing zones shall be in accordance with Section 060. [IDAPA 58.01.02.060].

Monthly Average Limit means the average of “daily discharges” over a monitoring month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month [40 CFR 122.2].

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of CWA [40 CFR 122.2].

Nonconventional Pollutants means all pollutants that are not included in the list of conventional or toxic pollutants in 40 CFR 401. This includes pollutants such as chlorine, ammonia, COD, nitrogen and phosphorous.

Notice of Intent (NOI) means a request, or application, to be authorized to discharge under a general NPDES permit.

Nuisance means anything which is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the State [IDAPA 58.01.02.010.67].

Outstanding resource water means a high quality water, such as water of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and water of exceptional recreational significance. ORW constitutes as outstanding national or state resource that requires protection from point and nonpoint source activities that may lower water quality [IDAPA 58.01.02.010.72].

Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials [except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 2011 et seq.)], heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water [40 CFR 122.2].

Quarterly monitoring means monitoring during the quarters defined as: January to March; April to June; July to September; and, October to December.

Services means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration- National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries).

Slow sand filtration means a process involving passage of raw water through a bed of sand at low velocity (generally less than 0.4 m/h) resulting in substantial particulate removal by physical and biological mechanisms.

Technology-based effluent limitation (TBEL) means treatment requirements under Section 301(b) of the Clean Water Act that represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. EPA is required to promulgate technology-based limitations and standards that reflect pollutant reductions that can be achieved by categories, or subcategories of industrial point sources using specific technologies that EPA identifies as meeting the statutorily prescribed level of control under the authority of CWA Sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, 402, and 501 [33 U.S.C. § 1311, 1314,1316,1318,1342, and 1361].

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, and natural background. Such load shall be established at a level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety which takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality [IDAPA 58.012.02.010.100].

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [40 CFR 122.41(n)].

Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means:

- (a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (b) All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands;”
- (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands,” sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 - (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
 - (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
 - (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
- (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
- (f) The territorial sea; and
- (g) “Wetlands” adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition [40 CFR 122.2].

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test [40 CFR 122.2]

APPENDIX A. MINIMUM LEVELS

The tables below list the maximum Minimum Level (ML) for pollutants in the permit. The Permittee may request different MLs from the EPA. The request must be in writing to the EPA Region 10 NPDES Permit Unit Manager and must be approved by EPA before any alternative MLs will apply to the Permittee.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Total Suspended Solids	5 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	0.2° C
pH	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Chlorine, Total Residual	50.0
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	10

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS	
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	0.25
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	0.5
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	2.5
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	
Bromoform (75-25-2)	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	2.0
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	2.0

APPENDIX B. MAILING INFORMATION

IDEQ Offices

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
ATTN: 401 Program Coordinator
State Office
1410 North Hilton Street
Boise, ID. 83706
208/373-0502

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Twin Falls Regional Office
650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110
Twin Falls, ID 83301

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard Street
Boise, Idaho 83706-2239

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Pocatello Regional Office
444 Hospital Way, #300
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Lewiston Regional Office
1118 F Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office
2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

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

APPENDIX C – FACILITIES ALLOWED TO DISCHARGE INTO IMPAIRED WATERS.

The following list of facilities that are allowed to discharge into impaired waters that are eligible for coverage:

1. City of Weiser WTP