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I. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements.

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall 001 to the South Fork Coeur d'Alene (SFCDA) River within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process.

1. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from outfall 001 as specified in Table 2, below. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the tables at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.
2. There shall be no discharge of floating, suspended or submerged matter such that it causes a nuisance or objectionable condition or impairs designated beneficial uses.
3. Surface waters of the state shall be free from excess nutrients that can cause visible slime growths or other nuisance aquatic growths impairing designated beneficial uses.
4. The pH range shall be between 6.5 - 9.0 standard units at all times. The permittee shall report the number of excursions during the month with the discharge monitoring report (DMR) for each month.
5. Removal Requirements for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The monthly average effluent concentration must not exceed 35 percent of the monthly average influent concentration.

Percent removal of BOD₅ and TSS must be reported on the monthly DMRs. For each parameter, the monthly average percent removal must be calculated from the arithmetic mean of the influent values and the arithmetic mean of the effluent values for that month. Influent and effluent samples must be taken over approximately the same time period.

6. Variance for cadmium, lead and zinc. While the variance is in effect, the permittee must submit annual Reports of Progress to EPA and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) consistent with Section II.A of the permit.
7. Compliance Schedule for Copper.

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- a. The permittee must comply with the average monthly and maximum daily total copper effluent limitations in Table 2 containing a footnote 10 on or before **X years from the issuance date of the permit**.
 - b. Until compliance with the final effluent limitations are achieved, the permittee comply with the interim copper limits provided in Table 2 and must submit annual Reports of Progress to EPA and IDEQ. The Reports of Progress shall outline the progress made towards achieving compliance with the final limits. The second report shall identify the source(s) of copper in the effluent. The reports must be submitted by January 10th of each year. At a minimum the reports must include:
 1. An assessment of the previous years copper data and a comparison to the final effluent limitations.
 2. A report on progress made toward meeting the final effluent limitations.
 3. Further actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year.
6. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters. The effluent samples must not be influenced by combination with other effluent.
 7. Method Detection Limits and Minimum Levels. For all effluent monitoring (except total residual chlorine), the permittee must use methods that can achieve a Method Detection Limit (MDL) less than the effluent limitation. For parameters without effluent limitations (as well as chlorine, cadmium, copper, lead and zinc) the permittee must use methods that can achieve MDLs or Minimum Levels (MLs) less than or equal to those specified in Table 1.

Table 1: Minimum Levels			
Parameter	Units	Method Detection Level	Minimum Level
Cadmium, total recoverable	µg/L	0.5	---
Chlorine, total residual	mg/L	---	0.1
Copper, total recoverable	µg/L	4.0	---
Lead, total recoverable	µg/L	0.6	---
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	mg/L	---	0.1
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	---	0.05
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	0.06	---
Zinc, total recoverable	µg/L	20	---

8. For purposes of reporting on the DMR, if a value is greater than the MDL, the permittee must report the actual value. If a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric MDL}” on the DMR. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be used for values less than the MDL.

Table 2 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001					
Parameter¹	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements²	
	Maximum Daily	Average Weekly	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Effluent Flow, mgd	---	---	Report	Continuous	Recorder
BOD ₅	---	45 mg/L 1600 lbs/day	30 mg/L 1100 lbs/day	1/week	24-hour composite
TSS	---	45 mg/L 1600 lbs/day ³ 1160 lbs/day ⁴	30 mg/L 1100 lbs/day ³ 630 lbs/day ⁴	1/week	24-hour composite
pH, standard units	See Section I.A.4			5/week	Grab
E. coli	576/100 ml ⁶	---	126/100 ml	5/month ⁵	Grab
Total Ammonia (as N)	11.1 mg/L ⁷ 398 lbs/day	---	6.72 mg/L 241 lbs/day	5/week	24-hour composite
	21.2 mg/L ^{7,8} 760 lbs/day	---	12.4 mg/L ⁸ 445 lbs/day		
Total Residual Chlorine	0.065 mg/L ^{7,9} 2.3 lbs/day	---	0.022 mg/L ⁹ 0.79 lbs/day	5/week	Grab
Cadmium ¹⁰	12.0 µg/L ⁷ 0.43 lbs/day	---	6.5 µg/L 0.23 lbs/day	1/month	24-hour composite
	1.1 µg/L ^{7,11} 0.039 lbs/day ^{5,9}	---	0.59 µg/L ¹¹ 0.021 lbs/day ¹¹		
	1.1 µg/L ^{7,12} 0.039 lbs/day ^{7,12}	---	0.79 µg/L ¹² 0.028 lbs/day ¹²		
Copper ¹⁰	60.0 µg/L ⁷ 2.2 lbs/day ⁷	---	30 µg/L 1.1 lbs/day	1/month	24-hour composite
	9.9 µg/L ^{7,13} 0.36 lbs/day ^{7,13}	---	5.0 µg/L ¹³ 0.18 lbs/day ¹³		
Lead ¹⁰	660 µg/L ⁷ 24.0 lbs/day ⁷	---	230 µg/L 8.2 lbs/day	1/month	24-hour composite
	2.6 µg/L ^{7,11} 0.095 lbs/day ^{7,11}	---	0.89 µg/L ¹¹ 0.032 lbs/day ¹¹		
	33.0 µg/L ^{7,12} 1.2 lbs/day ^{7,12}	---	15.0 µg/L ¹² 0.53 lbs/day ¹²		

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Table 2 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001					
Parameter¹	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements²	
	Maximum Daily	Average Weekly	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Zinc ¹⁰	1800 µg/L ⁷ 65.0 lbs/day ⁷	—	900 µg/L 32 lbs/day	1/month	24-hour composite
	70.0 µg/L ^{7,11} 2.5 lbs/day ^{7,11}	—	33.0 µg/L ¹¹ 1.2 lbs/day ¹¹		
	133 µg/L ^{7,12} 4.8 lbs/day ^{7,12}	—	88.0 µg/L ¹² 3.2 lbs/day ¹²		
Hardness as CaCO ₃ , mg/L	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature, °C	Report	---	--	2/month	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite as N, mg/L	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/L	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab
Total Phosphorus, mg/L	Report	---	---	1/month	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity, TU _c	Report (See Section I.B)			2/year ¹⁴	24-hour composite

Table 2 - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001

Parameter ¹	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements ²	
	Maximum Daily	Average Weekly	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Footnotes:					
1	If the discharge concentration falls below the method detection level (MDL), the Permittee shall report the effluent concentration as "less than {numerical MDL}" on the discharge monitoring report (DMR). Actual analytical results shall be reported on the DMR when the results are greater than the MDL. For averaging, samples below the MDL shall be assumed equal to zero (except for E. coli). The Permittee shall report the number of non-detects for the month in the "Comment Section" of the DMR.				
2	The sample location shall be effluent for all parameters except BOD and TSS. Both influent and effluent BOD and TSS shall be monitored.				
3	The mass-based effluent limit applies if the Suspended Solids TMDL for Coeur d'Alene has not been approved by EPA prior to permit reissuance.				
4	The mass-based effluent limit applies if the Suspended Solids TMDL for Coeur d'Alene is approved by EPA prior to permit reissuance.				
5	A geometric mean shall be calculated using a minimum of five samples taken every three (3) to five (5) days over a thirty day period. If a sample is taken that is less than the MDL the the MDL shall be used for purposes of calculating the geometric mean.				
6	The effluent limit is an instantaneous maximum limit (not maximum daily limit).				
7	Reporting is required within 24 hours of a maximum daily limit violation. See Part III.G.				
8	The concentration and mass-based effluent limits will be included in the final permit if EPA approves the proposed criteria.				
9	The effluent limit for total residual chlorine is not quantifiable using EPA approved test methods. Therefore, the EPA will use the minimum level (ML) of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level. If the test method indicates a value less than the ML, then the compliance evaluation level for the average monthly and maximum daily limits are 3.6 lbs/day.				
10	These parameters must be reported and analyzed as total recoverable.				
11	The concentration and mass-based effluent limits apply <enter date one day before expiration date of the permit> if the site specific criteria has not been approved prior to reissuance				
12	The concentration and mass-based effluent limits apply <enter date one day before expiration date of the permit> if the site specific criteria is approved prior to reissuance.				
13	The concentration and mass-based limits apply <enter compliance schedule date included on IDEQs 401 certification>.				
14	Whole effluent toxicity testing may be discontinued or reduced after the first two years if the effluent doesn't violate the toxicity trigger.				

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

The permittee must conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from outfall 001. Testing must be conducted in accordance with subsections 1 through 7, below.

1. Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent. In addition, a split of each sample collected must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Part I.A above. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the sampling required in Part I.A, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.A.
2. Chronic Test Species and Methods
 - a. Two chronic tests must be conducted per year. One test shall be in the summer (June-August) and one during the winter (December-January). This monitoring may be reduced or eliminated after two years by EPA if the toxicity trigger is not exceeded.
 - b. The permittee must conduct short-term tests with the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test).
 - c. The presence of chronic toxicity must be determined as specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Third Edition, EPA/600-4-91-002, July 1994.
 - d. Results must be reported in TU_c (chronic toxic units), where $TU_c = 100/NOEC$. See Part VI. for a definition of NOEC.
3. Toxicity Triggers. For the purposes of determining compliance with Paragraphs 5 and 6 below, additional chronic toxicity testing requirements are triggered when chronic toxicity is greater than 29% effluent or 3.4 TU_c .
4. Quality Assurance
 - a. The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control. The dilution series must include the instream waste concentration (IWC) of 29% as well as two dilutions above the IWC and two dilutions below the IWC.
 - b. All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for chronic tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Third Edition, EPA/600-

4-91-002, July 1994, and individual test protocols.

- c. In addition to those quality assurance measures specified in the methodology, the following quality assurance procedures must be followed:
 - i) If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants must be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests.
 - ii) If either of the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results.
 - iii) Control and dilution water must be receiving water or lab water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water must also be used. Receiving water may be used as control and dilution water upon notification of EPA. In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.

5. Accelerated Testing

- a. If chronic toxicity as defined in Part I.B.3. above is detected during the quarterly tests, the permittee shall investigate the potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency; review a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and determine who (if necessary) will conduct the TIE. If these steps indicate the source of toxicity (for instance, a temporary plant upset), then only one additional test is necessary. If toxicity is detected in this additional test, then the following Part I.B.6.b. shall apply.
- b. If toxicity is detected as defined in Part I.B.3. in the test required in Paragraph a. above, then the permittee shall conduct six more tests, biweekly (every two weeks), over a twelve-week period. Testing shall commence within two weeks of receipt of the sample results of the exceedence.

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6. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation and Toxicity Identification Evaluation

- a. If chronic toxicity as defined Part I.B.3. is detected in any of the six additional tests required under Part I.B.6.b., then, in accordance with the permittee's initial investigation workplan and EPA manual EPA 833-B-99-002 (*Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*), the permittee shall initiate a TRE within **fifteen (15) days of receipt of the sample results of the exceedence**. The permittee will develop as expeditiously as possible a more detailed TRE workplan, which includes:
 - i. further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
 - ii. actions the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - iii. a schedule for these actions.
- b. The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of the overall TRE process described in the EPA acute and chronic TIE manuals EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III).
- c. If none of the six tests required under Part I.B.6.b. above indicates toxicity, then the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency.
- d. If a TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TIE.

7. Reporting

- a. The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity tests with the following monthly DMR.
- b. The permittee must submit the results of any accelerated testing, under Part I.B.5., within **two weeks** of receipt of the results from the lab. The full report must be submitted within **four weeks** of receipt of the results from the lab. If an initial investigation, under Part I.B.5.a. indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, the result of the investigation must be submitted with the full report

- b. The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in Section 10, Report Preparation, of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Third Edition, EPA/600-4-91-002, July 1994. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; flow rate at the time of sample collection; and the results of the monitoring required in Part I.A.

C. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements. The permittee must conduct surface water monitoring. Surface water monitoring is required beginning <add date four months from the issuance date of the permit>. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations must be established in the SFCDA River 1) above the influence of the facility's discharge and 2) below the facility's discharges at a point where the effluent and the receiving water are completely mixed.

Monitoring stations must be approved by IDEQ.

2. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
3. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 3.

Table 3 - Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Monitoring Location	Sampling Frequency¹	Sampling Type
Total Ammonia as N, mg/L	upstream of 001 in SF Coeur d'Alene River	1/month	Grab
Temperature, °C	downstream of 001 in SF Coeur d'Alene River	1/month	Grab
pH, s.u.	downstream of 001 in SF Coeur d'Alene River	1/month	Grab
Total Phosphorus, mg/L	upstream of 001 in SF Coeur d'Alene River	1/month	Grab ²
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/L	upstream of 001 in SF Coeur d'Alene River	1/month	Grab ²
Hardness as CaCO ₃ , mg/L	downstream of 001 in SF Coeur d'Alene River	1/month	Grab
Dissolved Copper, : g/L	upstream of 001 in the SFCDA River	1/month	Grab ²
Footnotes:			
1 Ambient monitoring shall be conducted for two years beginning <add 4 months from the issuance date of the permit> from June through November. If ambient sampling in June poses hazardous conditions, two samples may be taken in July. The hazardous conditions shall be noted on the June DMR and two results shall be provided on the DMR in July in this case.			
2 Sampling for phosphorus, chlorine and copper must achieve the MDLs in Table 1.			

4. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part I.D., Quality Assurance Plan.
5. Receiving water monitoring results must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ with the following month's discharge monitoring report. At a minimum, the results must include the following:
 - a. Dates of sample collection and analyses.
 - b. Results of sample analysis.
 - c. Relevant quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) information

D. Quality Assurance Plan. The permittee must develop and implement a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The plan must be completed and implemented by <add date four months from the issuance date of this

permit>. Any existing QAPs may be modified for consistency with this section and permit.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format which is specified in these documents.

The following references may be helpful in preparing the Quality Assurance Plan for this permit:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels, 1995 (EPA-821-R-95-034), and

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Sampling Ambient and Effluent Waters for Trace Metals (EPA-821-V-97-001).

3. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:
 - a. Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical test methods, analytical method detection and quantification limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
 - b. Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.
 - c. Qualification and training of personnel.
 - d. Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories, used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
5. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA and/or IDEQ upon request.

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II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Variance Requirements

The permittee must 1) not backslide from current effluent concentrations of cadmium, lead, and zinc as specified in Table 2 2) identify what metals treatment alternatives are available, and 3) identify and correct the sources of inflow and infiltration (I/I) to the collection system to the extent that sanitary sewer overflows are prevented.

The permittee must submit annual reports by **January 10th of each year** to EPA and IDEQ that demonstrate compliance with the following requirements:

1. Complete a study of alternatives and costs for treatment system modification to improve metals removal. The study must include a literature search, investigation of other facilities, and estimates of effectiveness. The alternatives shall be provided to EPA and IDEQ by **<add date three years from the issuance date of the permit rounded to nearest annual report date>**. The ranked alternatives, based on a cost effectiveness ratio, shall be provided to EPA and IDEQ by **<add date four years of the issuance date of the permit rounded to nearest report date>**.
2. Reestablish interagency agreements with the municipal satellite systems by **<add date one year from the issuance date of the permit>**.
3. The interagency agreements shall commit to I/I identification to the extent it has not been completed. The location of I/I flow from Kellogg's system shall be identified by **<add date one year from the issuance date of the permit>**.
4. The interagency agreements shall commit to correcting the deficiencies in the collection systems by 1) sealing or installing inserts in all manholes that allow significant amounts of inflow 2) rerouting the Wallace storm water drainage system so that it does not enter sanitary manholes 3) eliminating roof drain connections in downtown Wallace (in accordance with legal authorities) 4) inspection of sewer lines in Osburn around Oak Street and Second street for infiltration and correction (by trenchless lining or excavation and replacement) 5) inspection of sewer lines in Kellogg around Jacobs Gulch, Main Street (between Mill and Portland), Second Street and Silver Street for infiltration or replacement. These deficiencies shall be completed by **<add date five years from the issuance date of the permit rounded to the nearest report date>**.
5. Upgrades must be made to the Silverton collection system to reduce I/I to the extent that the system is not contributing to sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) prior to the WWTP. A detailed report outlining what upgrades are necessary shall be submitted to EPA by **<add date one year from the issuance date of the**

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permit rounded to the nearest report date>. The upgrades shall be completed by <add date two years from the issuance date of the permit>.

6. Lift stations must be monitored during off hours (i.e., around 1:00-5:00 am) to determine if their use is excessive by <add date one year from the issuance date of the permit>. If the lift stations operate excessively during off hours, any mechanical problems (i.e., worn pump impellers, blocked suction lines, malfunctioning check valves and gate valves etc) shall be identified and corrected by <add date three years of the issuance date of the permit>.
7. Correct significant contributors of I/I that were identified in the collection systems by <add date five years from the issuance date of the permit> such that sanitary sewer overflows are eliminated.

B. Compliance Schedule Reporting

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

C. Best Management Practices

Best management practices (BMP) must be incorporated into the permittee's Operation and Maintenance plan by <add date six months from the issuance date of the permit>. The following specific BMPs must be addressed:

- A. Solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of water and wastewaters must be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters.
- B. Spill prevention and control, optimization of chemical (chlorine and other) use, public education aimed at controlling the introduction of household hazardous materials to the sewer system, and water conservation
- C. Operating chlorine leak detection system must be installed in the chlorine room and a repair kit must be made available for possible leaks

D. Facility Planning

The average design flow criteria and design influent load for BOD and TSS for the Page Wastewater Treatment facility is 4.3 mgd and 2,860 lbs/day respectively. Each month, the permittee shall compute an annual average value for flow and BOD and TSS loads entering the facility based on the previous twelve months data. If the average annual value exceeds 85% of either design criteria (i.e., if flow exceeds 3.7

mgd or the BOD or TSS exceeds 2,431 lbs/day) the permittee shall notify EPA and IDEQ and develop a facility plan and schedule of improvements within **one year from the date of first exceedence**. The plan must include the permittee's strategy for continuing to maintain compliance with effluent limits and will be made available to the Director or authorized representative upon request.

III. MONITORING, RECORDING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.
2. In order to ensure that the effluent limitations set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Section I.A ("Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements") of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.
3. The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with paragraph III.C ("Monitoring Procedures"). The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with paragraph III.D ("Additional Monitoring by Permittee").

- B. **Reporting and Monitoring Results.** The permittee must summarize monitoring results each month on the DMR form (EPA NO. 3320-1) or equivalent or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. The permittee must submit reports monthly, **postmarked by the 10th day of the following month**. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Section V.E ("Signatory Requirements") of this permit. The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the Director, Office of Water, with copies to the IDEQ at the following addresses:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-133
Seattle, Washington 98101

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office

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2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

- C. **Monitoring Procedures.** Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- D. **Additional Monitoring by Permittee.** If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 503, or as specified in this permit, the permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Director. Upon request by the Director, the permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.
- E. **Records Contents.** Records of monitoring information must include:
1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 3. the date(s) analyses were performed;
 4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
 6. the results of such analyses.
- F. **Retention of Records.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee must retain records of all other monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of this NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director or IDEQ at any time.
- G. **Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting**
1. The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by

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telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:

- a. any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
 - b. any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See section IV.F, “Bypass of Treatment Facilities”);
 - c. any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See section IV.G, “Upset Conditions”);
 - d. any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants in Table 2 of section I of the permit requiring 24-hour reporting; or
 - e. any sanitary sewer overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subsection 1 above. The written submission must contain:
- a. a description of the noncompliance (including location) 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;
 - d. steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance; and
 - e. if the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated flow.
3. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.
4. Reports must be submitted to the addresses in paragraph III.B (“Reporting and Monitoring Results”).

H. **Other Noncompliance Reporting.** The permittee must report all instances of

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noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Section III.B (“Reporting and Monitoring Results”) are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Section III.G.A.2 (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”) of this permit.

- I. **Notice of New Introduction of Pollutants.** The permittee must provide adequate notice to the Director and IDEQ of:
1. Any introduction of new pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 3. For purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - a. the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and
 - b. any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

IV. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. **Duty to Comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; for denial of a permit renewal application.
- B. **Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions**
1. **Civil Penalties.** Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$31,500 per day for each violation).

2. **Administrative Penalties.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$27,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$137,500).
3. **Criminal Penalties.**
 - a. **Negligent Violations.** The Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 or the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such section 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 \$100,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for a second or subsequent convictions.

- d. **False Statements.** The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- C. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.
- D. **Duty to Mitigate.** The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- E. **Proper Operation and Maintenance.** The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. An operating chlorine leak detection system must be installed in the chlorine room and a repair kit available for possible leaks. To the extent that any of these issues have already been addressed in the

Operation and Maintenance Plan, the permittee need only reference the appropriate section.

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section.
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 and IDEQ, if possible at least 10 days before the date of bypass.
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Section III.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 paragraph 2 of this section.
 - b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director and IDEQ determine that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this section.

G. Upset Conditions

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the permittee meets the requirements of paragraph 2 of this 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 causes(s) of the upset;
 - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under section III.G. (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”); and
 - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section IV.D (“Duty to Mitigate”).
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

H. Toxic Pollutants. The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Act within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

I. Planned Changes. The permittee must give notice to the Director and IDEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit.

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

J. **Anticipated Noncompliance.** The permittee must give advance notice to the Director and IDEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

B. **Duty to Reapply.** If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Director, the permittee must submit a new application by <add date six months before the expiration date of this permit>.

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

D. **Other Information.** When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director IDEQ, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

E. **Signatory Requirements.** All application, reports or information submitted to the Director and IDEQ must be signed and certified as follows:

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

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- 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 the permit and other information requested by the Director or IDEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Director and IDEQ.
 3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under section VI.E 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 section VI.E must be submitted to the Director and IDEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
 4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

- F. **Availability of Reports.** In accordance with 40 CFR 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In

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accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1975), as amended.

- G. **Inspection and Entry.** The permittee must allow the Director, IDEQ, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
1. Enter upon the permittee’s premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.
- H. **Property Rights.** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of state or local laws or regulations.
- I. **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)
- J. **State Laws.** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the Act.

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- K. **Reopener.** This permit may be reopened to include any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the Act. The Director may modify or revoke and reissue the permit if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

VI. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

1. "Act" means the Clean Water Act.
2. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
3. "Average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month. For pollutants other than fecal coliform bacteria, the average monthly discharge shall be calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. For fecal coliform bacteria, the average monthly discharge shall be calculated as a geometric mean.
4. "Average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week. For pollutant other than fecal coliform bacteria, the average weekly discharge shall be calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week. For fecal coliform bacteria, the average weekly discharge shall be calculated as a geometric mean.
5. "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
6. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
7. "Chronic toxic unit" ("TU_c") is a measure of chronic toxicity. The number of chronic toxic units in the effluent is calculated as 100/NOEC, where the NOEC is measured in percent effluent.
8. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.

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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.

9. "Director" means the Director of the Office of Water, EPA, or an authorized representative.
10. "DMR" means discharge monitoring report.
11. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
12. "Grab" sample is a single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short a period of time as is feasible.
13. "IDEQ" means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
14. "Instantaneous Maximum Limit" means the maximum allowable concentration of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
15. "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
16. "Method Detection Limit (MDL)" means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in given matrix containing the analyte.
17. "Minimum Level (ML)" means the concentration at which the entire analytical system gives recognizable signals and an acceptable calibration point.
18. "No observed effect concentration (NOEC)" is the highest tested concentration of an effluent at which adverse effects are observed on the test organisms at the specific time of observation.
19. "POTW" means publicly owned treatment works.
20. "QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.
21. "Regional Administrator" means the EPA Region 10 Regional Administrator, or an authorized representative.
22. "Sanitary Sewer Overflow" (SSO) means an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer collection system designed to carry only sewage and prior to reaching the treatment plant. SSOs may or may not reach waters of the United States and include wastewater backups into residences and/or buildings other

than a building lateral.

23. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
24. "SFCDA" means South Fork Coeur d'Alene.
25. A "24-hour composite" sample shall mean a flow proportioned mixture of not less than 8 discrete aliquots. Each aliquot shall be a grab sample of not less than 100 ml and shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
26. "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.

