



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

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
 NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act",

**Potlatch Corporation**

803 Mill Road  
 Lewiston, Idaho

is authorized to discharge from its pulp, paper, and woodproducts facility located at Lewiston, Idaho, at the following locations:

<u>Outfall</u>	<u>Receiving Water</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
001	Snake River	46° 25' 31" N	117° 02' 15" W
Pond Seepage	Clearwater River		

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective **<date>**.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **<date>**.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before **<date>**, 180 days before the expiration of this permit if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

Signed this **<day>** day of **<month, year>**.

Randall F. Smith  
 Director  
 Office of Water, Region 10  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements ..... 4
  - A. Discharge Authorization ..... 4
  - B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring ..... 4
  - C. Interim Effluent Limitations for Outfall 001 ..... 6
  - D. Compliance Schedule for Outfall 001 ..... 7
  - E. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing ..... 8
  - F. Fiber Line Limitations and Monitoring Requirements ..... 11
  - G. Pond Seepage ..... 13
  - H. Influent Monitoring ..... 14
  - I. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements ..... 15
  - J. Analytical Testing Requirements ..... 19
  
- II. Special Conditions ..... 20
  - A. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Requirements ..... 20
  - B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) Requirements ..... 21
  - C. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan Requirements ..... 22
  
- III. General Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements ..... 32
  - A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges) ..... 32
  - B. Reporting of Monitoring Results ..... 33
  - C. Monitoring Procedures ..... 34
  - D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee ..... 34
  - E. Records Contents ..... 34
  - F. Retention of Records ..... 34
  - G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting ..... 35
  - H. Other Noncompliance Reporting ..... 35
  - I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances ..... 36
  
- IV. Compliance Responsibilities ..... 37
  - A. Duty to Comply ..... 37
  - B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions ..... 37
  - C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense ..... 39
  - D. Duty to Mitigate ..... 39
  - E. Proper Operation and Maintenance ..... 39
  - F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities ..... 39
  - G. Upset Conditions ..... 40
  - H. Toxic Pollutants ..... 41
  - I. Planned Changes ..... 41
  - J. Anticipated Noncompliance ..... 41
  - K. Removed Substances ..... 41

V. General Provisions ..... 42

- A. Permit Actions ..... 42
- B. Duty to Reapply ..... 42
- C. Duty to Provide Information ..... 42
- D. Other Information ..... 42
- E. Signatory Requirements ..... 42
- F. Availability of Reports ..... 43
- G. Inspection and Entry ..... 43
- H. Property Rights ..... 44
- I. Transfers ..... 44
- J. State Laws ..... 44

VI. Definitions ..... 45

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1. Outfall 001 Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements ..... 5

Table 2: Outfall 001 Interim Effluent Limitations ..... 7

Table 3. Fiber Line Limitations and Monitoring ..... 12

Table 4. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements ..... 14

Table 5. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements ..... 17

Table 6. Analytical Testing Requirements ..... 19

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1. Surface Water Monitoring Locations ..... 16

## I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

**A. Discharge Authorization.** During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall 001 to the Snake River and seepage from the secondary treatment pond to the Clearwater 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. This permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants to groundwater or soil, or any waste streams, including spills and other unintentional or non-routine discharges of pollutants, that are not part of the normal operation of the facility as disclosed in the permit application, or any pollutants that are not ordinarily present in such waste streams.

### B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring.

1. The permittee must not discharge any floating solids, visible foam in other than trace amounts, or oily wastes that produce a sheen on the surface of the receiving water.
2. The permittee must not use chemical agents containing trichlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, or zinc at the facility.
3. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from outfall 001 as specified in Table 1. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the table at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.
4. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use methods that can quantify the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Table 1. For parameters that do not have effluent limitations, the permittee must use methods that can achieve MDLs less than or equal to those specified in Table 6.

**Table 1. Outfall 001 Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly <sup>note 1</sup>	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
BOD <sub>5</sub> (December - May)	mg/L	---	---	3/week	24-hour Composite
	lb/day	55,100	28,800		Calculated <sup>note 3</sup>
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>note 2</sup> (June - November)	mg/L	---	---	Daily	24-hour Composite
	lb/day	9,200	4,800		Calculated <sup>note 3</sup>
TSS	mg/L	---	---	Daily	24-hour Composite
	lb/day	94,400	50,600		Calculated <sup>note 3</sup>
2,3,7,8-TCDD <sup>note 4</sup>	mg/day	0.57	0.39	Monthly	Calculated <sup>note 5</sup>
Temperature (October - June)	°C	33	---	Continuous	Recording
Temperature <sup>note 2</sup> (July)	°C	32	---	Continuous	Recording
Temperature <sup>note 2</sup> (August)	°C	31	---	Continuous	Recording
Temperature <sup>note 2</sup> (September)	°C	30	---	Continuous	Recording
pH <sup>note 6</sup>	s.u.	within the range of 6.5 to 9.0		Continuous	Recording
Adsorbable Organic Halides (AOX) <sup>notes 4 &amp; 7</sup>	mg/L	---	---	Daily	24-hour Composite
	lb/day	3,950	2,590		Calculated <sup>note 3</sup>
Effluent Flow	mgd	---	---	Continuous	Recording
River Flow	cfs	---	---	Daily	Calculated <sup>note 8</sup>
Production <sup>note 9</sup>	tons per day	---	---	Monthly <sup>note 10</sup>	Calculated
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	---	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	---	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Nitrite+Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	---	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Whole Effluent Toxicity <sup>note 11</sup>	TU <sub>c</sub>	---	---	Quarterly <sup>note 12</sup>	24-hour Composite

**Footnotes:**

- 1 The average monthly limit is determined as the arithmetic average of all the samples collected within the month. For the purpose of calculating the monthly average, the permittee must use all values greater than the method detection level, however, zeros may be used for values less than the method detection level.
- 2 See Part I.D.2.
- 3 To calculate lb/day for maximum daily limit, multiply the concentration (mg/L) by 8.34 and the daily effluent flow rate (mgd).
- 4 See Part III.G.
- 5 To calculate the maximum daily limit, multiply the measured concentration (C) from each internal monitoring point, 011 (chip line) and 021 (sawdust line), by their respected flows (Q) then multiply by a conversion factor of 0.003786 mg·L/pg·gal. The formula is as follows:  

$$\{[C_{011} \text{ (pg/L)}][Q_{011} \text{ (mgd)}] + [C_{021} \text{ (pg/L)}][Q_{021} \text{ (mgd)}]\} \cdot \{0.003786 \text{ (mg·L/pg·gal)}\}.$$
 If the measured concentrations from internal monitoring points 011 and 021 are not detectable, then use one half the detection level as the concentration in the calculation and report as "less than {calculated value}" on the DMR.
- 6 See Part I.B.5.
- 7 AOX must be analyzed using EPA method 1650. Both the suspended and dissolved fractions of the wastewater must be included in the analysis.
- 8 River flow must be reported as the sum of the average flows of the Snake River at the USGS Anatone gauge (#13334300) and Clearwater River at the USGS Spaulding gauge (#13342500).
- 9 See definition of Production.
- 10 Monthly production information is to be submitted in an annual report by the 31st of January of the following year.
- 11 See Part I.E.
- 12 Monitoring is required only during the fourth year of the permit. Quarters are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

5. The permittee must maintain the pH of the effluent within the range specified in Table 1, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:
    - a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and
    - b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.
  6. The permittee must submit an annual biocides report to EPA by January 10th. The report must include the amounts and types of biocides used at the facility. The report must include a certification statement that the facility does not use chemical agents containing trichlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, or zinc at the facility.
- C. Interim Effluent Limitations for Outfall 001.** Until compliance with the effluent limitations is achieved under Part I.D, the permittee must limit discharges from outfall 001 as specified in Table 2. All numerical values represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. Until the time of compliance indicated in Part I.D, the permittee must comply with the interim effluent limits listed in the table at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

Table 2: Outfall 001 Interim Effluent Limitations					
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
BOD <sub>5</sub> River flow <sup>Note 1</sup> ≥ 22,000 cfs	lb/day	22,800	43,800	3/week	24-hour composite
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20,000 cfs ≤ River flow < 22,000 cfs		18,900	36,300		
BOD <sub>5</sub> 18,000 cfs ≤ River flow < 20,000 cfs		15,100	29,000		
BOD <sub>5</sub> 16,000 cfs ≤ River flow < 18,000 cfs		12,800	24,600		
BOD <sub>5</sub> 14,000 cfs ≤ River flow < 16,000 cfs		10,600	20,400		
BOD <sub>5</sub> River flow < 14,000 cfs		9,800	18,800		
Temperature <sup>Note 2</sup>	°C	---	33	Continuous	Recording
Net Heat <sup>Note 3</sup>	BTU/day	---	Note 4		
<p>Footnotes:</p> <p>1 River flow is the sum of the flows of the Snake River at the USGS Anatone gauge (#13334300) and Clearwater River at the USGS Spaulding gauge (#13342500).</p> <p>2 This limit applies when the Snake River temperature at the USGS Anatone gauge (#13334300) is less than 19.7°C (67.5°F) for the previous day.</p> <p>3 This limit applies when the Snake River temperature at the USGS Anatone gauge (#13334300) is equal to or greater than 19.7°C (67.5°F) for the previous day.</p> <p>4 The heat discharge rate shall not exceed the following: the sum of the flows of the Snake River at the USGS Anatone gauge (#13334300) and Clearwater River at the USGS Spaulding gauge (#13342500) multiplied by 593,000 BTU/cfs·day.</p>					

**D. Compliance Schedule for Outfall 001.**

1. Temperature.
  - a. By <2 years>, the permittee must achieve compliance with the temperature effluent limitations of Part I.B for Outfall 001 (Table 1).
  - b. By <1 year 6 months>, the permittee must conduct a detailed engineering evaluation of sources of heat and possible measures to eliminate/reduce the heat sources and/or mitigate the effect of the heat sources. This could, for example, take the form of an engineering analysis of manufacturing processes. The engineering evaluation should include cost estimates for the possible temperature reduction measures.

- c. By **<1 year>**, the permittee must report on progress toward completion of engineering evaluation required in paragraph I.D.1.b.
2. Five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>).
- a. By **<4 years 11 months>**, the permittee must achieve compliance with the BOD<sub>5</sub> effluent limitations for June through November of Part I.B for Outfall 001 (Table 1).
  - b. By **<1 year>**, the permittee must conduct and submit to EPA an engineering study to identify feasible alternatives to meet effluent limitations.
  - c. By **<1 year 6 months>**, the permittee must determine feasible alternatives to meet effluent limitations, select preferred alternative(s), and notify EPA, in writing, of the preferred alternative(s).
  - d. By **<2 years>**, the permittee must report on progress toward implementation of preferred alternative(s) and begin implementation of preferred alternative(s) to meet effluent limitations.
  - e. By **<3 years>**, the permittee must report on progress toward implementation of preferred alternative(s).
  - f. By **<4 years>**, the permittee must report on progress toward implementation of preferred alternative(s).
  - g. By **<4 years 6 months>**, the permittee must complete implementation of preferred alternative(s) to meet effluent limitations and notify EPA, in writing, that implementation is complete.

**E. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.**

- 1. The permittee must conduct a static-renewal test, conducted on three 24-hour composite samples of effluent (collected on days one, three, and five). In addition, a split of the first sample collected for each test must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Table 1. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the sampling required in Table 1, analysis of the split sample may fulfill the requirements of Table 1.

2. The permittee must conduct short-term tests with the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test), and the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test).
3. The permittee must conduct tests on each organism using a series of five test dilutions and a control. The series must include the instream waste concentration (IWC) of 1.8 percent effluent, two dilutions greater than 1.8 percent effluent, and two dilutions less than 1.8 percent effluent.
4. The permittee must use EPA's guidance manual *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 to:
  - a. estimate the presence of chronic toxicity;
  - b. conduct all quality assurance criteria and protocols; and
  - c. ensure toxicity test results include all relevant information required by Section 10, Report Preparation, of this method.
5. The permittee must report the results in  $TU_c$ , where  $TU_c = 100/NOEC$ . The permittee must use the highest NOEC calculated in  $TU_c$  for the applicable survival, growth, or reproduction endpoints. If in the calculation of a no observed effect concentration (NOEC), two tested concentrations cause statistically significant effects but an intermediate concentration does not cause statistically significant effects, the permittee must either repeat the test or use the lowest concentration to calculate the NOEC.
6. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report:
  - a. dates of sample collection and initiation of each test;
  - b. type of production;
  - c. flow rate at the time of sample collection; and
  - d. the results of the monitoring required in paragraph I.F.1.
7. In addition to the quality assurance measures specified in the methodology cited in paragraph I.F.4, the permittee must observe the following quality assurance procedures:
  - a. To the extent practicable, control and dilution water must be receiving water. If the dilution water used is different from the

culture water, a second control, using culture water must also be used. For purposes of this paragraph, “receiving water” means water collected from the Snake River upstream from the permittee’s discharge. In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.

- b. If organisms are not cultured in-house, the permittee must ensure that concurrent testing with reference toxicants shall be conducted. Where 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.
  - c. 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.
8. Within two weeks (14 calendar days) of receipt of the test results that indicate the reported toxicity level (100/NOEC) exceeds a chronic toxicity trigger of 55 TU<sub>c</sub>, the permittee must:
- a. Submit a written notice to the Director and IDEQ with the following information:
    - (1) a description of any actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of the toxicity in accordance with the TRE Work Plan;
    - (2) where no actions have been taken, a discussion of the reasons for not taking action; and
    - (3) a copy of the sample results that indicated the reported toxicity level exceeds the chronic toxicity triggers.
  - b. Initiate the following special monitoring requirements:
    - (1) If the permittee is able to adequately demonstrate through an evaluation of facility operations that the cause of the exceedence is known and corrective actions have been implemented, then the permittee is required to conduct one additional test. If this test indicates toxicity greater than 55 TU<sub>c</sub>, the permittee must conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) or toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) in accordance with Part II.A. of this permit. If no toxicity

is indicated, the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency.

- (2) If the permittee is not able to adequately demonstrate through an evaluation of facility operations that the cause of the exceedence is known, the permittee is required to conduct four biweekly tests over an eight week period. If any of these tests indicates toxicity greater than 55 TU<sub>c</sub>, the permittee must conduct a TRE or TIE in accordance with Part II.A of this permit. If none of the four tests indicates toxicity greater than 55 TU<sub>c</sub>, the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency.
  - (3) 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.
9. Within four weeks (28 calendar days) of receipt of the test results that indicate the reported toxicity level (100/NOEC) exceeds a chronic toxicity trigger of 55 TU<sub>c</sub>, the permittee must submit a full written report to the Director and IDEQ containing the following information:
- a. a description of any actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of the toxicity;
  - b. a description of the actions the permittee has taken or will take to further prevent the cause(s) of toxicity;
  - c. where no actions have been taken, include the reason(s) for not taking action;
  - d. a status report on action(s) provided in paragraphs a and b, with a schedule for action not yet completed; and
  - e. a copy of the test results from the special monitoring required under paragraph 7 of this part.

**F. Fiber Line Limitations and Monitoring.** The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from each fiber line (the chip line and the sawdust line) as specified in Table 3. The monitoring locations must be designated 011 (chip line) and 021 (sawdust line) and must be at the effluent from each line prior to commingling with any other waste streams. The permittee must comply with the following effluent limits in Table 3 at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

**Table 3. Fiber Line Limitations and Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Maximum Daily	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/L	<10 <sup>note 1</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,3,7,8-TCDF	pg/L	31.9	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Chloroform	lb/day	28.8	17.2	Weekly	24-hour Composite
Trichlorosyringol	µg/L	<2.5 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,5-trichlorocatechol	µg/L	<5.0 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,6-trichlorocatechol	µg/L	<5.0 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,5-trichloroguaiacol	µg/L	<2.5 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,6-trichloroguaiacol	µg/L	<2.5 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
4,5,6-trichloroguaiacol	µg/L	<2.5 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	µg/L	<2.5 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	<2.5 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Tetrachlorocatechol	µg/L	<5.0 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Tetrachloroguaiacol	µg/L	<5.0 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	µg/L	<5.0 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	<5.0 <sup>note 2</sup>	---	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Flow	mgd	---	---	Continuous	Recording

**Footnotes:**

- 1 The permittee must use EPA method 1613 for the analysis of this parameter. The permittee must achieve a minimum level equal to or less than this concentration. For purposes of reporting on the DMR, if a value is less than the minimum level but greater than the method detection level, the permittee must report the actual value. If a value is less than the method detection level, the permittee must report “less than {numerical method detection limit}” on the DMR.
- 2 The permittee must use EPA method 1653 for the analysis of this parameter. The permittee must achieve a minimum level equal to or less than this concentration. For purposes of reporting on the DMR, if a value is less than the minimum level but greater than the method detection level, the permittee must report the actual value. If a value is less than the method detection level, the permittee must report “less than {numerical method detection limit}” on the DMR.

**G. Pond Seepage.**

1. During the first and fourth years of the permit, the permittee must monitor seepage from the secondary treatment pond as specified in Table 4.
2. The permittee must conduct pond seepage monitoring activities within the same 24-hour period as effluent monitoring activities, to the extent possible.
3. The permittee must collect samples at the following groundwater monitoring wells:
  - a. AP4,
  - b. MW-2,
  - c. MW-2D,
  - d. MW-3,
  - e. MW-3D,
  - f. MW-5, and
  - g. MW-10.

4. The permittee must monitor groundwater as specified in Table 4.

<b>Table 4. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements<sup>note 1</sup></b>			
Parameter	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/L	Quarterly <sup>note 2</sup>	Grab
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	Quarterly <sup>note 2</sup>	Grab
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	Quarterly <sup>note 2</sup>	Grab
AOX	mg/L	Quarterly <sup>note 2</sup>	Grab
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	Quarterly <sup>note 2</sup>	Grab
<b>Footnotes:</b>			
1 Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures specified in Table 6 or approved under 40 CFR Part 136.			
2 Monitoring is required in the months of January, April, July, and October.			

5. The permittee must submit an annual report summarizing the results of the previous year’s groundwater monitoring to EPA and IDEQ by January 10th. The report must include a discussion of sampling and laboratory methods, including QA/QC, data handling, and a revised estimate of the seepage for the secondary treatment pond.
6. If the State determines, based on the groundwater monitoring results, that pollutants significant to designated uses can or will result in a reduction of the ambient water quality in the Clearwater River, the permittee shall prepare a seepage reduction/control program for surface impoundments at the facility. A draft plan must be submitted within 180 days of notification by the State that seepage control is necessary. The draft plan shall include a proposed schedule for implementation of seepage control measures. The permittee shall implement the schedule upon approval by the State.

**H. Influent Monitoring.** Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the permittee must conduct daily monitoring of the influent to the wastewater treatment system in accordance with the following procedures:

1. The permittee must collect 24-hour composite samples and analyze the samples for a measure of organic content such as COD or total organic carbon. Alternatively, the permittee may use a measure related to spent pulping liquor losses measured continuously and averaged over 24 hours.

2. Monitoring must be conducted at the point influent enters the wastewater treatment system or alternate monitoring point(s) selected by the permittee to isolate possible sources of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine from other possible sources of organic wastewaters that are tributary to the wastewater treatment system.

**I. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements.**

1. The permittee must monitor the receiving water as specified in Table 5.
2. The permittee must conduct receiving water monitoring activities within the same 24-hour period as effluent monitoring activities, to the extent possible.
3. Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, the permittee must conduct all surface water (including sediment and bioassessment) monitoring at the following locations (See Figure 1):
  - a. Clearwater River immediately upstream from the permittee's facility;
  - b. Snake River RM 144;
  - c. Snake River RM 139;
  - d. Snake River RM 137;
  - e. Snake River RM 131;
  - f. Snake River RM 120; and
  - g. Snake River RM 110.
4. The permittee must submit an annual report summarizing the results of the water column monitoring. The report must be submitted by June 10th each year. The report must include:
  - a. a discussion of sampling and laboratory methods, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), data handling, and the results of the study;
  - b. dates of sample collection and analyses;
  - c. analysis methods used and MDLs; and

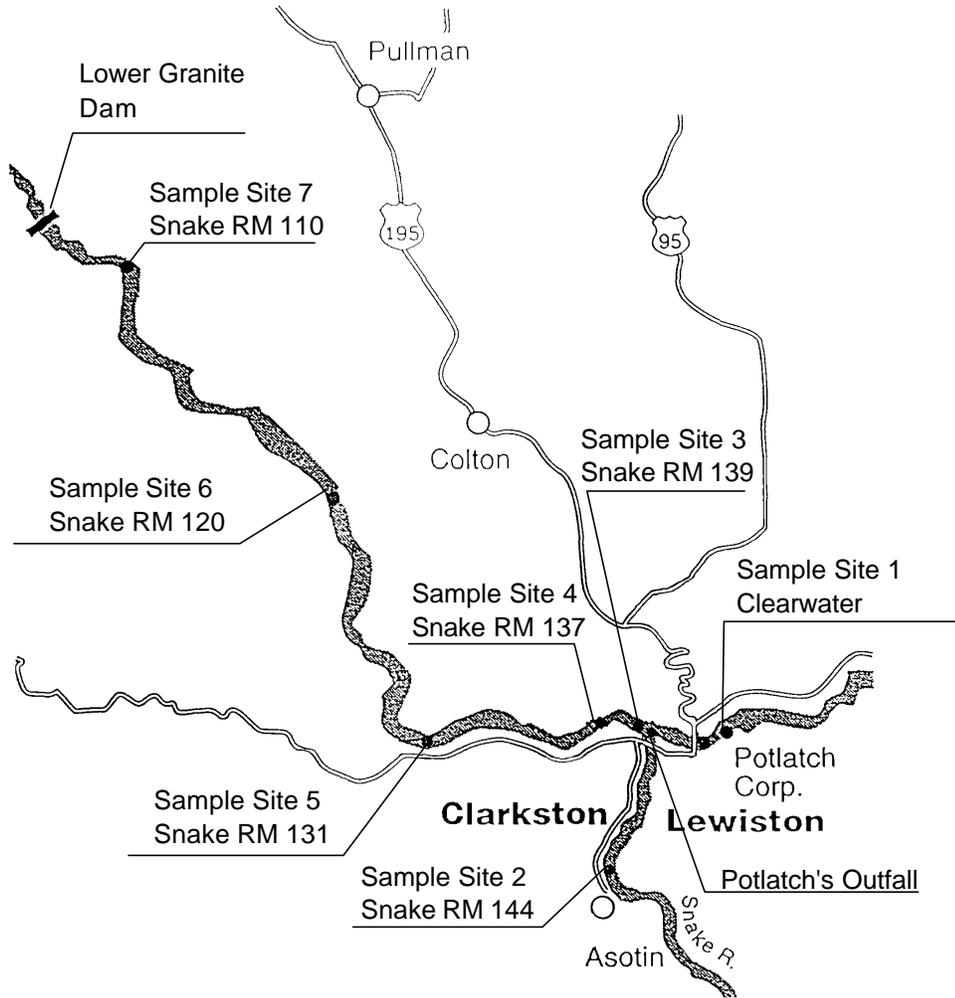


Figure 1. Surface Water Monitoring Locations.

- d. a profile at each station for the parameters listed in Table 5.

<b>Table 5. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements<sup>notes 1&amp;2</sup></b>			
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Frequency</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
Velocity	m/s	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
Temperature	°C	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
pH	s.u.	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
2,3,7,8-TCDF	pg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total	mg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
Orthophosphate	mg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>note 3</sup>	mg/L	weekly	depth/spacially integrated
<b>Footnotes:</b>			
1	Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures specified in Table 6 or approved under 40 CFR Part 136.		
2	These monitoring requirements are required during the third year of the permit from July 1 through October 31.		
3	Monitoring is only required at RM 144 of the Snake River and upstream of the permittee's facility on the Clearwater.		

5. The permittee must conduct annual sediment monitoring in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. The permittee must monitor for the congeners of dioxins and furans listed in EPA Method 1613, Table 1.
  - b. The permittee must conduct monitoring during periods of low flow in the Snake and Clearwater Rivers.
  - c. The permittee must collect at least 3 replicates for analysis at each site.

6. The permittee must conduct annual bioaccumulation study of dioxin and furan accumulation in fish tissues.
  - a. The permittee must collect adult fish for this study.
  - b. The permittee must obtain collection permits from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for collection of fish. If the permittee's request is denied by IDFG or WDFW due to potential concerns for the protection of species under ESA, the permittee must coordinate with IDFG or WDFW to develop alternative methods to acquire information germane to the protection of resident species from dioxin and furan accumulation and submit the alternative methods developed to the Director.
  - c. The permittee must use at least one species of fish from each of the following trophic levels per sample site:
    - (1) Bottom feeders,
    - (2) Pelagic species, and
    - (3) Piscivores (a representative of the salmonids).
  - d. The permittee may composite all nongame fish or all game fish tissue samples from one sample site before analysis.
  - e. The permittee must analyze the whole organism and fillet from game fish and the whole organism for nongame fish for percent lipids and the congeners of dioxins and furans listed in EPA Method 1613, Table 1.
7. The permittee must submit a sediment and bioaccumulation study report to the Director by May 10th each year. The report must include:
  - a. a summarization of the sediment monitoring results and bioaccumulation monitoring results,
  - b. a discussion of sampling and laboratory methods, including QA/QC and data handling,
  - c. a trend analysis that compares the previous annual average effluent concentrations, sediment concentrations and fish tissue concentrations at each sampling site,

- d. an impact analysis that compares fish tissue levels with the concentration of 50 ppt 2,3,7,8-TCDD, and
- e. an indication whether the downstream fish tissue concentrations indicate a statistically significant increase in dioxins, furans, or lipids.

**J. Analytical Testing Requirements.** For effluent parameters that do not have limitations in Table 1 and all surface water parameters in Table 5, the permittee must use analytical methods that can achieve the method detection limits (MDLs) provided in Table 6. The permittee may submit a written request for different MDLs than those provided in Table 6. The permittee may not use MDLs greater than those specified in Table 6 unless approved by EPA.

<b>Table 6. Analytical Testing Requirements</b>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MDL</b>
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	1
Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total	µg/L	50
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	µg/L	10
Orthophosphate	µg/L	10
Phosphorus, Total	µg/L	10

## II. Special Conditions

### A. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Requirements.

1. The permittee must develop an initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan. The permittee must notify the Director, in writing, that the TRE workplan is complete by **<60 days>**.
2. The TRE Work Plan must describe the steps the permittee intends to follow if toxicity is detected above the chronic toxicity trigger. The permittee must use EPA's guidance manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs)*, EPA/600/2-88/070, in developing a TRE Work Plan for this facility. The TRE Work Plan must include, at a minimum, the following steps for conducting a TRE:
  - a. Information and Data Acquisition. Collect one sample approximately every two weeks over an eight-week period. Testing must commence within two weeks of receipt of the sample results that indicated the exceedance of the chronic toxicity trigger. These testing requirements may be modified based on consultation with the Director. If none of the additional tests indicates toxicity, then the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency specified in Table 1.
  - b. Performance Evaluation. Identify the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency of the effluent and good housekeeping practices.
  - c. Toxicity Identification Evaluation. Identify any investigation and evaluation techniques or actions that may be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency. Any TIE must be performed in accordance with EPA guidance manuals *Toxicity Identification Evaluation; Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F), *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II: Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080), and *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III: Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA-600/R-92/081).

- d. Toxicity Control. Develop actions that will be taken to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
- e. Schedule. Develop a schedule for the TRE.

**B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) Requirements.**

1. The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The plan must be completed and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for use under this section. The permittee must notify the Director, in writing, that the QAP is complete by **<90 days>**.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The permittee must address all appropriate required water monitoring in the QAP. At a minimum, the following information must be provided in the QAP:
  - a. Sample locations (map and physical description, which includes station identification number, latitude, and longitude);
  - b. Sample frequency;
  - c. Sample handling, storage, transport, and Chain-of-Custody procedures;
  - d. Parameters, preparation and analysis methods, detection and quantitation limits for each parameter, and volume of sample required for each analyte in each medium (i.e., water);
  - e. Type and number of QC samples, spikes and replicates required for analysis (for precision accuracy);

- f. Retention or holding time;
  - g. QA/QC procedures for test methods;
  - h. Number of samples collected;
  - i. Volume of each sample collected;
  - j. Field test blanks;
  - k. Organizational responsibilities - who is responsible for QA/QC activities (i.e., who takes samples, who reviews the data analysis, etc.); and
  - l. Qualification and training of personnel conducting QA/QC activities;
  - m. Name(s), address(es), and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used or proposed to be used by the permittee.
5. The permittee is responsible for ensuring all material in the QAP is current and applicable. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in the sample collection, sample analysis, or conditions or requirements of the QAP.
6. The permittee must keep copies of the most current QAP on site and must make the QAP available to the Director and IDEQ upon request.

**C. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan Requirements.**

- 1. The permittee must, during the term of this permit, operate the facility in accordance with a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan or any subsequent amendments to the BMP plan.
- 2. The permittee must develop a BMP plan that meets the provisions of this permit. The BMP plan must be completed and implemented as soon as possible, but not later than 180 days from the effective date of the permit. The permittee must notify EPA, in writing, when the BMP plan is completed and implemented at the facility.
- 3. The permittee must maintain on its facility premises a complete copy of the current BMP plan for the facility and must make the BMP plan available to Director or IDEQ upon request.

4. The permittee must conduct an annual review and evaluation of the BMP Plan. The permittee must amend the BMP plan within 90 days:
  - a. to incorporate practices to achieve the objectives and specific requirements in this permit;
  - b. whenever there is a change in mill design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for leaks or spills of spent pulping liquor, turpentine, soap, or other toxic substances;
  - c. whenever there is a change in the facility of in the operation of the facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to the receiving waters; and
  - d. when it is determined that any new or modified management practices and engineered controls are necessary to reduce significantly the likelihood of leaks, spills, or intentional diversions of spent pulping liquor, soap, turpentine, or other toxic substances, including a schedule for implementation of such practices and controls.
5. Whenever the BMP plan has proved to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation of pollutants and their release and potential release from the facility to the receiving waters and/or the specific requirements of this permit, the permit and/or the BMP plan shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised BMP requirements.
6. Through the implementation of the BMP Plan, the permittee must be consistent with the following objectives for the control of pollutants:
  - a. Prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal operations and ancillary activities;
  - b. Ensure that methods of pollution prevention, control, and treatment are applied to all components and facilities associated with the Potlatch mill;
  - c. Ensure proper operation and maintenance of the facility;
  - d. Identify potential sources of pollutants at the facility;

- e. Identify pollution prevention measures and controls appropriate for the facility; and
  - f. Ensure proper management of solid and hazardous waste in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
7. The permittee must develop and amend the BMP plan consistent with the following objectives for the control of pollutants:
- a. Prevent or minimize the potential for the release of pollutants from ancillary activities, including material storage areas, plant site runoff, in-plant transfer, process and material handling areas, loading and unloading operations, and sludge and waste disposal areas, to waters of the United States through plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
  - b. Ensure BMP plan elements are developed in accordance with good engineering practices.
  - c. Prevent leaks, spills and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquors, soap, turpentine, and other toxic substances. Contain, collect, and recover at the immediate process area, or otherwise control, those leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquor, soap, turpentine, and other toxic substances that do occur.
  - d. Minimize waste and the potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to waters of the United States due to equipment failure, improper operation, and natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc. Examine each facility component or system under normal operations and ancillary activities for waste minimization opportunities. The examination must include all including material storage areas, storm water, in-plant transfer, material handling and process handling areas, loading or unloading operations, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
8. The BMP plan must be based on a detailed engineering review that includes:
- a. The pulping and chemical recovery operations that includes, but is not limited to, process equipment, storage tanks, pipelines and

pumping systems, loading and unloading facilities, and other appurtenant pulping and chemical recovery equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service, for the purpose of determining the magnitude and routing of potential leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine during the following periods of operation:

- (1) Process start-ups and shut downs;
  - (2) Maintenance;
  - (3) Production grade changes;
  - (4) Storm or other weather events;
  - (5) Power failures; and
  - (6) Normal operations.
- b. The adequacy of the capacity for collection and storage of anticipated intentional liquor diversions with sufficient contingency for collection and containment of spills within existing spent pulping liquor containment facilities.
  - c. The need for continuous, automatic monitoring systems to detect and control leaks and spills of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine.
  - d. The need for process wastewater diversion facilities to protect the wastewater treatment system from adverse effects of spills and diversions of spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine.
  - e. The potential for contamination of storm water from the immediate process areas.
  - f. The extent to which segregation and/or collection and treatment of contaminated storm water from the immediate process areas is appropriate.
9. The permittee must develop a BMP plan consistent with the requirements of this permit and the general guidance contained in the publications entitled *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (USEPA, 1993) and *Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities, Developing PPPs and BMPs* (EPA 832-R-92-006) or any

subsequent revisions to these guidance documents. The BMP plan must include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a. 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.
- b. A statement that the BMP plan has been reviewed and fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement must be certified by the dated signatures of the senior technical manager at the mill and the mill manager. Any amendments made to the BMP plan must be reviewed by the senior technical manager at the mill and approved and signed by the mill manager. Any person signing the BMP plan or its amendments must certify to EPA, under penalty of law, that the BMP plan and its amendments have been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with 40 CFR 430.03.
- c. Name and location of facility.
- d. Statement of BMP policy.
- e. Structure, functions, and procedures of the BMP review.
- f. Specific management practices and standard operating procedures to achieve BMP objectives including, but not limited to, the following:
  - (1) equipment maintenance and replacement;
  - (2) materials handling;
  - (3) operational phases (e.g., startup procedures) for each system;
  - (4) a description of each waste stream produced at the facility, including the type and quantity of pollutants and the source of the waste stream; and
  - (5) a diagram showing the management of wastewater systems.
- g. Risk identification and assessment.

- (1) Each component or system must be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to the Snake and Clearwater Rivers due to equipment failure, improper operation, and natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc. The examination must include all normal operations and ancillary activities including material storage areas, plant site runoff, in-plant transfer, process and material handling areas, loading or unloading operations, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
  - (2) Prediction of direction, rate of flow, and quantity of pollutants which could be discharged to the Snake and Clearwater Rivers as a result of equipment failure (e.g., tank overflow or leakage, shutdown of cooling fountain), natural condition (e.g., precipitation runoff from ore or slag piles), or other circumstances that indicates reasonable potential for an unauthorized discharge.
  - (3) A diagram showing all potential sources of pollutants that would be discharged through outfall 001 or through seepage from the secondary treatment pond at the facility.
- h. Specific BMPs or other measures which ensure that the following specific requirements are met:
- (1) Solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of water and waste waters (e.g., dredged sludge from the secondary treatment pond) are disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters.
  - (2) Return spilled or diverted spent pulping liquors, soap, turpentine, and other process chemicals to the process to the maximum extent practicable, recover such materials outside the process, or route such material to the wastewater treatment system at a rate that does not disrupt the treatment system.
  - (3) Recover other spilled or diverted substances to the maximum extent practicable, or route such material to the wastewater treatment system at a rate that does not disrupt the treatment system.

- (4) Establish a program to review any planned modifications to the pulping and chemical recovery facilities and any construction activities in the pulping and chemical recovery areas before these activities commence. The purpose of such review is to prevent leaks and spills of spent pulping liquor, soap, turpentine, and other toxic substances during the planned modifications, and to ensure that construction and supervisory personnel are aware of possible liquor diversions and of the requirement to prevent leaks and spills of spent pulping liquors, soap, turpentine, and other toxic substances during construction.
- (5) Identify and operate continuous, automatic monitoring systems that are determined necessary to detect and control leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquor, soap, turpentine, and other toxic substances. Upon the effective date of this permit, commence operation of any new or upgraded monitoring systems (other than those associated with construction of containment or diversion structures). Monitoring systems associated with construction of containment or diversion structures shall be operational no later than the effective date of this permit. These monitoring systems should be integrated with the mill process control system and may include:
  - a) high level monitors and alarms on storage tanks,
  - b) process area conductivity (or pH) monitors and alarms, and
  - c) process area sewer, process wastewater, and wastewater treatment plant conductivity (or pH) monitors and alarms.
- (6) Provide and maintain secondary containment (i.e., containment constructed of materials impervious to pulping liquors) for spent pulping liquor bulk storage tanks equivalent to the volume of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation. An annual tank integrity testing program, if coupled with other containment or diversion structures, may be substituted for secondary containment for spent pulping liquor bulk storage tanks.
- (7) All water control devices including, but not limited to, structures and berms, and all solids retention structures, such as berms, dikes, pond structures and dams, must be

maintained to continue their effectiveness and to protect from unexpected and catastrophic failure.

- (8) Provide and maintain curbing, diking or other means of isolating soap and turpentine processing and loading areas from the wastewater treatment facilities.
- (9) Provide and maintain secondary containment for turpentine bulk storage tanks.
- (10) Wastewater produced from auxiliary operations such as pump seal leaks, dripping hoses and valves, washdown of equipment, pipe and equipment leaks, tank leaks, and solids spills is minimized and contained, to the extent possible. At a minimum, the facility must employ the following measures or their equivalent:
  - a) use protective guards around tanks,
  - b) use containment curbs,
  - c) use spill and overflow protection (drip pans or other containment devices),
  - d) use dry cleanup methods, and
  - e) visually inspect structural integrity of all above ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and other related equipment on a weekly bases.
- (11) Develop a lower action level and an upper action level based on a statistical analysis of the first six months of daily measurements as required in Part I.H.
  - a) Initial action levels must be established within 7 months of the effective date of this permit.
  - b) Revised action levels must be established as soon as possible after full implementation of BMPs, but in no case later than the effective date of this permit. The initial action levels remain in effect until replaced by revised action levels.
  - c) Action levels developed under this permit must be revised using six months of monitoring data after any change in mill design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for leaks or spills of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine.

- (12) Specify the duration of exceedence of the action levels that will trigger the following corrective actions:
  - a) Whenever daily monitoring results exceed the lower action level for the duration specified in the BMP plan, the permittee must conduct an investigation to determine the cause of such exceedence.
  - b) Whenever monitoring results exceed the upper action level for the duration specified in the BMP plan, the permittee must take appropriate action to bring the wastewater treatment system influent mass loading below the lower action level as soon as practicable.
  - c) Although exceedence of the action levels will not constitute a violation of an NPDES permit, failure to take the actions required by paragraphs a) and b) of this paragraph within 15 days will be a permit violation.
  
- i Construction the permittee determines is necessary to meet the requirements of the BMP plan, including a schedule for completion of the construction.
  
- j. Procedures for reporting incidence of BMP violations.
  
- k. Good housekeeping practices.
  
- l. Internal inspections and recordkeeping.
  
- (1) Establish a program to identify and repair leaking equipment items. This program must include:
  - a) Regular visual inspections of process areas with equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service;
  - b) Immediate repairs of leaking equipment items, when possible. Leaking equipment items that cannot be repaired during normal operations must be identified, temporary means for mitigating the leaks must be provided, and the leaking equipment items repaired during the next maintenance outage;
  - c) Identification of conditions under which production will be curtailed or halted to repair leaking

equipment items or to prevent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine leaks and spills; and

- d) A means for tracking repairs over time to identify those equipment items where upgrade or replacement may be warranted based on frequency and severity of leaks, spills, or failures.

(2) The following records must be maintain for three years from the date they are created:

- a) Records tracking the repairs performed in accordance with the repair program described in paragraph C.9.l.i. of this Part;
- b) Records of initial and refresher training conducted in accordance with paragraph C.9.n. of this Part;
- c) Reports prepared in accordance with paragraph C.11. of this Part; and
- d) Records of monitoring required by section I.G.

m. Security.

n. Employee Training. The permittee must conduct initial and refresher training of operators, maintenance personnel, and other technical and supervisory personnel who have responsibility for operating, maintaining, or supervising the operation and maintenance of equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service. The refresher training must be conducted at least annually and the training program must be documented. Discussion of the spill reports (see Part II.C.11) must be included as part of the annual refresher training.

10. The permittee must develop a schedule and complete the construction necessary to meet the requirements of the BMP plan including, but not limited to, the following construction requirements:

- a. The permittee must install necessary secondary containment (i.e., containment constructed of materials impervious to pulping liquors) for spent pulping liquor bulk storage tanks equivalent to the volume of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation. Any construction necessary to comply with this paragraph shall be operational no later than the effective date of this permit.

- b. The permittee must install curbing, diking or other means of isolating soap and turpentine processing and loading areas from the wastewater treatment facilities no later than the effective date of this permit.
  - c. The permittee must install secondary containment for turpentine bulk storage tanks no later than the effective date of this permit.
11. The permittee must prepare a brief report that evaluates each spill of spent pulping liquor, soap, turpentine, or other toxic substance that is not contained at the immediate area of the spill and any intentional diversion of spent pulping liquor, soap, turpentine, or other toxic substance that is not contained at the immediate area of the spill. The report must describe the following:
- a. the equipment items involved;
  - b. the circumstances leading to the incident;
  - c. the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken to contain and recover the spill or intentional diversion; and
  - d. plans to develop changes to equipment and operating and maintenance practices as necessary to prevent recurrence.
12. Beginning in 2005, the permittee must submit an annual report by January 10th containing the following information:
- a. a summary of the monitoring results of Part I.G.;
  - b. the number and dates of exceedences of the applicable action levels, and
  - c. brief descriptions of any corrective actions taken to respond to such exceedences.

### **III. General Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements**

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

- 1. The permittee must ensure that samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring are representative of the monitored activity.

2. In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee shall 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 shall analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part I.B. 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 shall be analyzed in accordance with Part III.C ("Monitoring Procedures"). The permittee shall report all additional monitoring in accordance with Part III.D ("Additional Monitoring by Permittee").

**B. Reporting of Monitoring Results.**

1. If the monitoring result is greater than the method detection limit (MDL), the permittee must report the actual value on the DMR. If a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than [MDL value]" on the DMR. For the purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be used for values less than the MDL.
2. The permittee must submit the full report required under Part I.E. for each toxicity test, including the dates of sample collection and initiation of each test, the applicable toxicity trigger (see Part I.E.8), and the flow rate at the time of sample collection, to the Director with the DMR for the last month of the quarter (i.e., March, June, September, and December).
3. The permittee must submit surface water monitoring results (see Part I.I.4.) to the Director by January 10th each year.
4. The permittee must summarize monitoring results each month on the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent. The permittee must submit these 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 Part 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 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  
Lewiston Regional Office  
1118 F Street  
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

- C. Monitoring Procedures.** Monitoring must conduct monitoring according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee.**
1. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
  2. Upon request by the Director, the permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.
- E. Records Contents.** The permittee must ensure that records of monitoring information 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 name(s) 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.** The permittee must retain records of all 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, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. 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 to the Director at (206) 553-1846 and IDEQ at (208) 799-4370 the following occurrences of noncompliance by 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 Part IV.F., "Bypass of Treatment Facilities");
  - c. any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.G., "Upset Conditions"); or
  - d. any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants in Table 1 of the permit requiring 24-hour reporting.
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 paragraph G.1. of this Part. 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. steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
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, at (206) 553-1846.
4. The permittee must submit reports to the addresses in Part III.B ("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 III.B ("Reporting of Monitoring Results") are

submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part III.G (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”) of this permit.

- I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances.** The permittee must notify the Director and IDEQ as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe:
1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
    - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred 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 highest of the following "notification levels":
    - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
    - b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
    - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
    - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

#### 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, or 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 \$27,500 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 Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such Sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the 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 Section 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 one 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 two years, or both.

- b. **Knowing Violations.** The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates Section 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 \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three 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 six years, or both.
- c. **Knowing Endangerment.** The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates Section 301, 302, 303, 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, 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 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 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 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 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.

- 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 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) that 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 only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- 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 F.2 and F.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, 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 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:

(1) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate 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

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph F.2 of this Part.

b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph F.3.a. of this Part.

**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 G.2 of this Part. 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 III.G (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”); and
- d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part 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 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.

**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 subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part III.I (“Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances”).

**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.

**K. Removed Substances.** 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.

## 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 Regional Administrator, the permittee must submit a new application at least 180 days 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 any report to the Director or IDEQ, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- E. Signatory Requirements.** All applications, 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.
    - 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 Part V.E.2 of this Part 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 Part V.E.2 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 Part shall 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 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. 36924 (September 1, 1976), 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 private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, 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.

## VI. Definitions

“Act” means the Clean Water Act.

“Action level” is a daily pollutant loading that, when exceeded, triggers investigative or corrective action. The permittee will determine action levels by a statistical analysis of six months of daily measurements collected at the mill.

“Administrator” means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.

“Adsorbable organic halides” (AOX) is a bulk parameter that measures the total mass of chlorinated organic matter in water and wastewater. At pulp and paper mills, almost all of the AOX results from bleaching processes. Since dioxin, furan, chloroform, and the 12 regulated chlorinated phenolic pollutants are not measurable in effluent, AOX is used as a surrogate measure of the mass of dioxin, furan, and other chlorinated organic pollutants discharged by this industry.

“Average monthly limit” (AML) 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.

“Best management practices (BMP)” means schedules of activities, prohibitions or 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.

“BOD<sub>5</sub>” means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.

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

“Chemical agent” means biocides or slimicides.

“Chemical oxygen demand” (COD) is a bulk parameter that measures the oxygen-consuming capacity of organic and inorganic matter present in water or wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in a specific test.

“Chronic toxic unit” (“TU<sub>c</sub>”) is a measure of chronic toxicity. TU<sub>c</sub> is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/NOEC).

“Continuous monitoring” means successive, uninterrupted, discrete measurements at very short time intervals (e.g., less than one minute) as to constitute virtually an unbroken series such that the measurements appear continuous, except when undergoing automatic cleaning and calibration routines. Continuous monitoring is not intermittent or occasional measurements.

"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. 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.

“Depth/spacially integrated” means collection of samples using an equal-width-increment (EWI) sampling method. The EWI method usually results in a composite sample that represents the discharge-weighted concentrations of the stream cross section being sampled. The EWI method is used to divide a selected cross section of a stream into increments having a specified width. The term vertical refers to that location within the increment at which the sampler is lowered and raised through the water column. EWI verticals are located at the midpoint of each width increment.

“Dioxin” is defined as 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

“Director” means the Director of the Office of Water, EPA, or an authorized representative.

“DMR” means discharge monitoring report.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Excursion” is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in this permit.

“Fiber line” is a series of operations employed to convert wood or other fibrous raw material into pulp. If the final product is bleached pulp, the fiber line encompasses pulping, de-knotting, brownstock washing, pulp screening, centrifugal cleaning, and multiple bleaching and washing stages.

“Furan” is defined as 2,3,7,8-TCDF.

"Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.

"IDEQ" means Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

"Immediate process area" is the location at the mill where pulping, screening, knotting, pulp washing, pulping liquor concentration, pulping liquor processing, and chemical recovery facilities and pulping liquor storage and spill control tanks are located.

"Intentional diversion" is the planned removal of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine from equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine service by the permittee for any purpose including, but not limited to, maintenance, grade changes, or process shutdowns.

"lb/day" means pounds per day.

"Maximum daily limit" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."

"Method Detection Limit" (MDL) means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) 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 a given matrix containing the analyte.

"mgd" means million gallons per day.

"µg/L" means micrograms per liter.

"mg/L" means milligrams per day.

"mg/day" means milligrams per day.

"Minimum level" (ML) means the concentration at which the entire analytical system gives recognizable signals and an acceptable calibration point.

"NOEC" means no observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short-term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).

“Pollutant” or “pollutants” refer to any substance listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of the Act, oil, as defined in Section 311(a)(1) of the Act, and any substance listed as hazardous under Section 311 of the Act.

“Production” means (1) for TSS, the annual off-the machine production divided by the number of operating days during that year. Paper and paperboard production shall be measured at the off-the-machine moisture content. Market pulp shall be measured in air-dry tons (10% moisture); and (2) for AOX and chloroform, the annual unbleached pulp production entering the first stage of the bleach plant divided by the number of operating days during that year. Unbleached pulp production shall be measured in air-dried-metric tons (10% moisture) of brownstock pulp entering the bleach plant at the stage during which chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds are first applied to the pulp.

“QA/QC” means quality assurance/quality control.

“Regional Administrator” means the EPA Region 10 Regional Administrator, or an authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

“Senior technical manager” shall be the chief engineer at the mill, the manager of pulping and chemical recovery operations, or other such responsible person designated by the mill manager who has knowledge of and responsibility for pulping and chemical recovery operations.

"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.

“Soap” means the product of reaction between the alkali in kraft pulping liquor and fatty acid portions of the wood, which precipitate out when water is evaporated from the spent pulping liquor.

“Spent pulping liquor,” for kraft and soda mills, means black liquor that is used, generated, stored, or processed at any point in the pulping and chemical recovery processes.

“Statistically significant increase,” for the purposes of this permit, is a detected 25% change (increase) in the assimilative capacity between annual sampling events with a statistical Type I error ( $\alpha$ ) no greater than 0.05 and a statistical Type II error ( $\beta$ ) no greater than 0.25.

“s.u.” means standard units.

“Trend Analysis” is a comparison of one years data to previous years data. For example, the first trend analysis report would only contain the baseline information from the first year’s data; the second trend analysis report would compare the first year’s data with the second year’s data; etc.

“Turpentine” means a mixture of terpenes, principally pinene, obtained by the steam distillation of pine gum recovered from the condensation of digester relief gases from the cooking of softwoods by the kraft pulping process.

"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.

“Waste stream” means any non-de minimus stream of pollutants within the permittee's facility that enters any permitted outfall or navigable waters. This includes spills and other unintentional, non-routine or unanticipated discharges.

"2,3,7,8-TCDD" is defined as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

"2,3,7,8-TCDF" is defined as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran.

"24-hour composite" sample means a combination of at least 8 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of the facility over a 24-hour period. The composite must be flow proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*. For chloroform sampling, a 24-hour composite sample is defined as 6 grab samples collected in a 24-hour period and composited as recommended in EPA's *Kraft Pulp Mill Compliance Assessment Guide* (EPA/310-B-99-001). Alternatively, each grab sample may be analyzed separately and the results averaged to determine compliance with the daily maximum limit.

