United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue Suite 155
Seattle, Washington 98101-3123

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",

Clearwater Paper Corporation

is authorized to discharge from the Idaho Pulp and Paperboard facility located in Lewiston, Idaho, at the following location(s):

Outfall	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
001	Snake River	46° 25' 31"	117° 02' 15"
Pond Seepage	Clearwater River	46° 25' 54"	116° 57' 13"[1]

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

This permit shall become effective

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before 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 of

Draft
Daniel D. Opalski, Director
Office of Water and Watersheds, Region 10
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

[1]The latitude and longitude coordinates of the pond seepage are approximate.

Schedule of Submissions

The following is a summary of some of the items the permittee must complete and/or submit to EPA during the term of this permit:

Item	Due Date
1. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be submitted on or before the 20th day of the month following the monitoring month.
2. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 days after the effective date of the final permit (see I.C.). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
3. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan	The permittee must provide EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days after the effective date of the final permit (see II.B). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to EPA and IDEQ upon request.
4. NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the permit (see V.B.).
5. Receiving Water Monitoring Report	Receiving water monitoring results must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ in an annual report submitted by March 20th of each year.
7. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (See III.G. and Part I.B.2.)

Table of Contents

I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants 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.

B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from outfall 001 as specified in Table 1, below. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. 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.

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Adsorbable Organic Halides (AOX) notes 2, 6	mg/L	Report	Report	1/week	24-hour Composite note 6
	lb/day	2,979	1,951		Calculated note 1
BOD_5 (December – May)	mg/L	Report	Report	1/week	24-hour Composite
	lb/day	52,074	27,260		Calculated note 1
BOD_5 (June – November)	mg/L	Report	Report	3/week	24-hour Composite
	lb/day	15,000	8,400		Calculated note 1
Pentachlorophenol note 2 (July – September)	µg/L	0.15 note 8	0.10 note 8	1/month	24-hour Composite note 8
	lb/day	0.038 note 8	0.026 note 8		Calculated note 1
Pentachlorophenol note 2 (October – June)	µg/L	0.23 note 8	0.16 note 8	1/month	24-hour Composite note 8
	lb/day	0.072 note 8	0.050 note 8		Calculated note 1
pH note 5	s.u.	Within the range of 5.7 to 8.5		Continuous	Recording
TSS	mg/L	Report	Report	1/week	24-hour Composite
	lb/day	88,030	47,081		Calculated note 1
	lb/day	12-month rolling average: 14,042			Calculated notes 1, 9
2,3,7,8-TCDD note 2 (July – September)	pg/L	0.94 note 3	0.65 note 3	Quarterly note 7	24-hour Composite note 3
	mg/day	0.113 note 3	0.077 note 3		Calculated note 4
2,3,7,8-TCDD note 2 (October – June)	pg/L	1.5 note 3	1.0 note 3	Quarterly note 7	24-hour Composite note 3
	mg/day	0.177 note 3	0.121 note 3		Calculated note 4
Temperature (October - June)	°C	33	Report	Continuous	Recording
Temperature (July)	°C	32	Report	Continuous	Recording
Temperature (August – September)	°C	31	Report	Continuous	Recording
Floating, Suspended or Submerged Matter	—	See paragraph I.B.3.		1/month	Visual Observation
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Arsenic	µg/L	—	Report	Quarterly note 7	24-hour Composite

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (December – May)	mg/L	Report	Report	1/week	24-hour Composite
COD (June – November)	mg/L	Report	Report	3/week	24-hour Composite
Effluent Flow	mgd	Report	Report	Continuous	Recording
Mercury	µg/L	—	Report	Quarterly note 7	Grab
Nitrate + Nitrite	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Nitrogen, Total	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Phosphorus, Soluble Reactive	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	Report	Report	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Polychlorinated biphenyl congeners	pg/L	—	See I.B.12	2/year	Grab
Production	Tons per day	See Part I.B.13.			
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Acute	TU_a	See Part I.C.		2/year	24-hour Composite
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Chronic	TU_c	See Part I.C.		2/year	24-hour Composite

Notes:
1. Loading (in lbs/day) is calculated by multiplying the concentration (in mg/L or parts per million) by the corresponding flow (in mgd) for the day of sampling and by the density of water (8.34 lb/gallon). For BOD_5 and AOX, 3 mgd must be added to the daily average effluent flow rate to account for pond seepage. For more information on calculating, averaging, and reporting loads and concentrations see the NPDES Self-Monitoring System User Guide (EPA 833-B-85-100, March 1985).
2. See Part I.B.2.
3. See Part I.B.9.
4. Loading (in mg/day) is calculated by multiplying the concentration (in pg/L) by the corresponding flow (in mgd) for the day of sampling plus 3 mgd to account for pond seepage and by a conversion factor of 0.003786.
5. See Part I.B.4.
6. See Part I.B.11.
7. Quarters are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. Results must be reported on the DMR for the last month of the quarter, which must be postmarked by the 10th day of the following month. See Section III.B.
8. See Part I.B.10.
9. See Part I.B.14.

2. The permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily limits for the following pollutants: 2,3,7,8 TCDD, AOX, and pentachlorophenol. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See III.B and III.H).

3. Narrative limitations for floating, suspended or submerged matter:

   a) The permittee must not discharge floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair designated beneficial uses.

   b) The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain a written log of the observation which includes the date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter. The log must be retained and made available to EPA or IDEQ upon request.

4. 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.

c) For the purposes of pH effluent limits, an excursion is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in Table 1.

5. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.

6. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:

   a) Parameters with an effluent limit: The method must achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation unless otherwise specified in Table 1.

   b) Parameters that do not have an effluent limit:

      (i) The permittee must use a method that detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant, or

      (ii) The permittee must use a method that can achieve a maximum ML less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A. Minimum Levels.

   c) For parameters that do not have an effluent limit, the permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.

   d) See also Part III.C Monitoring Procedures.

7. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}."

8. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.

9. The effluent limits for 2,3,7,8 TCDD are not quantifiable using EPA approved analytical methods. EPA will use 10 pg/L (the Minimum Level) as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be in compliance with the 2,3,7,8 TCDD limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 10 pg/L and the average monthly and maximum daily mass loadings are less than 1.2 mg/day. For purposes of calculating the monthly averages, see Paragraph I.B.8 of this permit.

a) The permittee must adhere to the following sampling and analysis procedures for TCDD:

(i) The permittee must use EPA Method 1613B for analysis of 2,3,7,8 TCDD.

(ii) Samples to be analyzed for TCDD may be collected as 24-hour manual composites by collecting aliquots every 4 hours for 24 hours, or as continuous automatic composites.

(iii) All sample containers for TCDD must be either:

(a) New and certified clean by the manufacturer, or

(b) Cleaned as specified in Sections 4.2 and 6.1 of EPA Method 1613B.

(iv) Samples to be analyzed for TCDD must be collected, preserved, and handled as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3 and Sections 6.1 and 8.0 of EPA Method 1613B.

10. The effluent limits for pentachlorophenol are not quantifiable using EPA approved analytical methods. EPA will use 5 µg/L (the Minimum Level) as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter. The permittee will be in compliance with the pentachlorophenol limitations if the average monthly and maximum daily concentrations are less than 5 µg/L and the average monthly and maximum daily mass loadings are less than 1.3 lb/day. For purposes of calculating the monthly averages, see Paragraph I.B.8 of this permit.

a) The permittee must adhere to the following sampling and analysis procedures for pentachlorophenol:

(i) The permittee must use EPA method 1653 or NCASI Method CP-86.07 for the analysis of pentachlorophenol.

(ii) Samples to be analyzed for pentachlorophenol may be collected as 24-hour manual composites by collecting aliquots every 4 hours for 24 hours, or as continuous automatic composites.

(iii) All sample containers for pentachlorophenol must be either:

(a) New and certified clean by the manufacturer, or

(b) Cleaned as specified in Sections 4.1 and 6.1 of EPA Method 1653.

(iv) Samples to be analyzed for chlorinated phenolic compounds must be collected, preserved, and handled as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3 and Sections 6.1 and 8.0 of EPA Method 1653.

11. The permittee must utilize the following sample collection methods for AOX in wastewaters from the treatment system:

a) Samples to be analyzed for AOX may be collected as 24-hour manual composites, by collecting 1.5-liter aliquots every 4 hours for 24 hours. Alternatively, they may be collected as continuous automatic composites.

b) AOX samples must be collected, preserved, and handled as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3 and Sections 6.1 and 8.0 of EPA Method 1650.

c) All sample containers for AOX must be either:

(i) New and certified clean by the manufacturer, or

(ii) Cleaned as specified in Sections 4.2 and 6.1 of EPA Method 1650.

d) Both the suspended and dissolved fractions of the wastewater must be included in the analysis.

12. The permittee must use EPA Method 1668 Revision C (1668C) for analysis of PCB congeners. The permittee must target MDLs no greater than the MDLs listed in Table 2 of EPA Method 1668C (EPA-820-R-10-005) and must analyze for each of the 209 individual congeners.

a) The permittee must report results on the DMR for the last month of the monitoring period as total PCBs. The total PCB concentration must be calculated as the sum of the concentrations of all PCB congeners measured at concentrations greater than three times the concentration in the associated blank.

b) The permittee must submit the laboratory results of the congener analysis with the DMRs.

c) The permittee must analyze a split of each effluent PCB sample for total suspended solids (TSS). When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the TSS sampling required in Table 1, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the TSS monitoring requirements of Table 1 as well.

13. Production must be reported in an annual report by January 31st of the following year. Production must be reported as follows:

a) Production must be reported on a monthly and an annual basis.

b) The permittee must report the total operating days each year.

c) Production of market pulp must be reported in air-dried tons (10% moisture).

d) Production of finished products must be reported using off-the-machine moisture content.

(i) Production from purchased pulp must be reported separately from production from pulp produced on site.

e) The permittee must report the annual unbleached pulp production entering the first stage of the bleach plants.

(i) Production for each bleach plant must be reported separately.

(ii) Production must be measured in air-dried 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. Alternatively, the permittee may report both the amount of pulp

leaving the bleach plant in air-dried tons and the bleaching shrinkage factor.

14. 12-month rolling average limit for TSS:
    a) The 12-month rolling average TSS load must be reported on each monthly DMR.
    b) The 12-month rolling average TSS load must not exceed 14,042 lb/day.
    c) The 12-month rolling average TSS load must be calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured for TSS during a 12-month period ending on the last day of the reporting month, divided by the number of daily discharges measured for TSS during that 12-month period.
15. The permittee must operate the flow augmentation system from the Clearwater River to the aerated stabilization basin (ASB) discharge pipe from May 15 through September 30 each year. The flow augmentation system must add up to seven million gallons per day (mgd) of Clearwater River water to the ASB discharge pipe.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The permittee must conduct acute and chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from outfall 001. Testing must be conducted in accordance with subsections 1 through 11, below.

1. Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent. In addition, a split of the first sample collected for toxicity tests must be analyzed for the chemical and physical parameters required in Part 1.B above with a required monitoring frequency of quarterly or more frequently, using the sample type required in Part I.B. For parameters for which grab samples are required in Part I.B, grab samples must be taken during the same 24-hour period as the first 24-hour composite sample used for the toxicity tests. When the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the sampling required in Part I.B, analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.B. as well.
2. Acute Test Species and Methods
    a) For Outfall 001, acute toxicity tests must be conducted twice per year.
        (i) One test must be conducted in August.
        (ii) The other test must be conducted on a rotating schedule as follows:
            (a) First full calendar year: 1st quarter (January 1 – March 31)
            (b) Second full calendar year: 2nd quarter (April 1 – June 30)
            (c) Third full calendar year: 4th quarter (October 1 – December 30)
            (d) Fourth full calendar year and thereafter: Repeat rotating schedule starting with testing during the 1st quarter.
    b) The permittee must conduct the following acute toxicity test on each sample, using the following species and protocols:

Table 2: Acute Toxicity Test Method		
Freshwater Acute Toxicity Tests	**Species**	**Method**
Rainbow trout 96-hour static-renewal test	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	EPA Method 2019.01 (EPA821-R-02-012)

c) The presence of acute toxicity must be determined as specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002.

d) Acute toxicity test results must be reported as follows:

(i) The permittee must report the results in TU_a (acute toxic units), where $TU_a = 100/LC_{50}$ (in percent effluent). See Part VI. for a definition of LC_{50}.

(ii) The permittee must report the no observed adverse effect concentration (NOAEC) in percent effluent. The NOAEC is the highest test concentration at which survival is not significantly different from the control.

3. Chronic Test Species and Methods

a) For Outfall 001, short-term chronic toxicity tests must be conducted twice per year.

(i) One test must be conducted in September.

(ii) The other test must be conducted on a rotating schedule as follows:

(a) First full calendar year: 1st quarter (January 1 – March 31)

(b) Second full calendar year: 2nd quarter (April 1 – June 30)

(c) Third full calendar year: 4th quarter (October 1 – December 30)

(d) Fourth full calendar year and thereafter: Repeat rotating schedule starting with testing during the 1st quarter.

b) The permittee must conduct the following two chronic toxicity tests on each sample, using the following species and protocols:

Table 3: Chronic Toxicity Test Methods		
Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Tests	**Species**	**Method**
Fathead Minnow, Pimephales promelas, Larval Survival and Growth	*Pimephales promelas*	EPA Method 1000.0 (EPA821-R-02-013)
Daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia, Survival and Reproduction Test	*Ceriodaphnia dubia*	EPA Method 1002.0 (EPA-821-R-02-013)

c) The presence of chronic toxicity must be determined as specified in the respective methods manuals corresponding to the required test method.

d) Results must be reported in TU_c (chronic toxic units), which is defined as follows:

(i) For survival endpoints, $TU_c = 100/NOEC$.

(ii) For all other test endpoints, $TU_c = 100/IC_{25}$

(iii) IC_{25} means "25% inhibition concentration." The IC_{25} is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration, expressed in percent effluent, that causes a 25% reduction in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).

(iv) NOEC means "no observed effect concentration." The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant, expressed in percent 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).

4. Toxicity Triggers. For the purposes of determining compliance with paragraphs I.C.7 through 1.C.10:

   a) The acute toxicity trigger is defined as toxicity exceeding 4.1 TU_a or a NOAEC less than 7.4% effluent.

   b) The chronic toxicity trigger is defined as toxicity exceeding 36.5 TU_c.

5. Quality Assurance

   a) The toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control as follows:

      (i) The acute series must include and bracket the following concentrations: 7.4% and 25% effluent.

      (ii) The chronic series must include and bracket the receiving water concentration (RWC). The RWC is 2.7% effluent.

   b) All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for acute tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002 and the individual test protocol.

   c) All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for chronic tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002, and individual test protocols.

   d) In addition to those quality assurance measures specified in the methodology, the following quality assurance procedures must be followed:

      (i) If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants must be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference

toxicant tests must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests.

(ii) If either of the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results.

(iii) Control and dilution water must be receiving water or lab water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water must also be used. Receiving water may be used as control and dilution water upon notification of EPA and IDEQ. In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.

6. Preparation of initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) workplan: Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit to EPA a copy of the permittee's initial investigation TRE workplan. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that acute or chronic toxicity is detected at levels greater than the triggers in Part I.C.4 of this permit, and must include at a minimum:

   a) A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, treatment system efficiency;

   b) A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and

   c) If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, who will conduct it (i.e., in-house or other).

   d) The initial investigation TRE workplan must be sent to the following address:

      US EPA Region 10
      Attn: NPDES WET Coordinator
      1200 Sixth Avenue
      Suite 155 OWW-191
      Seattle, WA 98101-3123

7. Accelerated Testing.

   a) If acute or chronic toxicity is detected above the triggers specified in paragraph I.C.4, the permittee must conduct four more biweekly tests over an eight-week period. This accelerated testing must be initiated within two weeks of receipt of the test results that indicate an exceedance.

   b) The permittee must notify EPA of the exceedance in writing within two weeks of receipt of the test results. The notification must include the following information:

(i) A status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed.

(ii) A description of any additional actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of the toxicity.

(iii) Where no actions have been taken, a discussion of the reasons for not taking action.

c) If none of the four accelerated tests exceed the toxicity trigger, the permittee may return to the normal testing frequency.

d) If any of the four tests exceed the trigger, then the permittee must implement the initial investigation TRE workplan as described in Part I.C.8.

8. Implementation of Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

a) The permittee must implement the initial investigation TRE workplan within 48 hours of the permittee's receipt of the accelerated toxicity test result demonstrating an exceedance of the trigger.

(i) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan clearly identifies the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA (e.g., a temporary plant upset), the permittee may return to the regular toxicity testing cycle.

(ii) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan does not clearly identify the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA, then the permittee must begin implementation of further toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements in part I.C.9 below.

9. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE):

a) If implementation of the initial investigation workplan does not clearly identify the source of toxicity to the satisfaction of EPA, then, in accordance with the permittee's initial investigation workplan and *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070) the permittee must develop as expeditiously as possible a more detailed TRE workplan, which includes:

(i) Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;

(ii) Actions the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

(iii) A schedule for these actions.

b) If a TRE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE.

c) The permittee may initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) as part of the TRE process. Any TIE must be performed in accordance with applicable EPA guidance manuals, Methods for Aquatic Toxicity

Identification Evaluations Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003), 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).

10. Inconclusive TRE/TIE

    a) If the detailed TRE described in Part I.C.9 is inconclusive, the permittee must conduct four bi-weekly (every two weeks) chronic toxicity tests, over an 8-week period. This accelerated testing shall be initiated within 10 calendar days of completing the detailed TRE/TIE.

    b) If none of the four accelerated chronic toxicity tests required under Part I.C.10.a exceed the applicable chronic toxicity trigger, the permittee may return to the regular chronic toxicity testing cycle specified in Part I.D.2.a.

    c) If any of the four accelerated chronic toxicity tests required under Part I.C.10.a exceed the applicable chronic toxicity trigger in Part I.D.6 of this permit, then the permittee must repeat the TRE/TIE process described in Part I.C.9.

11. Reporting

    a) The permittee must submit the results of the toxicity tests with the discharge monitoring reports (DMR) for the months of June and December.

    b) The permittee must submit the results of any accelerated testing, under Part I.C.6., within 2 weeks of receipt of the results from the lab. The full report must be submitted within 4 weeks of receipt of the results from the lab. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, the result of the investigation must be submitted with the DMR for the month following completion of the investigation.

    c) The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in Section 10, Report Preparation, of Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002 or Section 12, Report Preparation, of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002, as appropriate. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; the toxicity triggers as defined in paragraph C.4.; flow rate at the time of sample collection; and the results of the monitoring required in Part I.B.

D. Fiber Line Limitations and Monitoring

1. The permittee must limit discharges from each fiber line (the chip line and the sawdust line) as specified in Table 4. The permittee must comply with the following effluent limits in Table 4 at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.
2. The permittee must monitor the total discharge of process wastewaters from each physical bleach line of the bleach plant operated at the mill. The permittee must monitor in accordance with the following:
   a) 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.
   b) Discharges from each separate acid and alkaline bleaching stage must be monitored after the sewers have collected all of the acid or alkaline bleaching stage discharges and before they are mixed with other mill wastewaters. The acid and alkaline monitoring locations should be as close as possible to where bleach plant effluent is discharged from process equipment.
   c) At each bleach line, samples should be collected from both the acid and alkaline sewers. The permittee may use a continuous automated sampling device, except for chloroform samples, if it can be operated reliably at the appropriate monitoring location. One flow-proportioned composite of the acid and alkaline sewer samples (i.e., one bleach plant effluent sample) may be collected for all parameters except chloroform.
3. The permittee must adhere to the following sampling procedures for chloroform:
   a) Chloroform samples must be collected, preserved, and handled as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3 and the approved analytical method to be used.
   b) Samples to be analyzed for chloroform must be collected as six pairs (one set is a backup) of grab samples collected every four hours, for 24 hours, which will be composited at the laboratory. Each grab sample must be 40 milliliters. Grab samples must be collected from both the acid and alkaline stream. The permittee must never collect chloroform samples using an automated sampling device. The permittee must not composite the chloroform samples from the acid and alkaline sewers.
   c) Samples must not contain air bubbles. Samples must be cooled during collection by passing the sample through a coil of tubing in an ice and water bath to reduce trapped air bubbles in the sample container. The tubing must be purged for 2-3 minutes prior to collection of a grab sample. Non-PTFE plastic tubing may not be used to cool samples.
4. The permittee must adhere to the following sampling procedures for TCDD and TCDF:

a) Samples to be analyzed for TCDD and TCDF may be collected as 24-hour manual composites by collecting aliquots every 4 hours for 24 hours, or as continuous automatic composites.

b) All sample containers for TCDD and TCDF must be either:

(i) New and certified clean by the manufacturer, or

(ii) Cleaned as specified in Sections 4.2 and 6.1 of EPA Method 1613B.

c) Samples to be analyzed for TCDD and TCDF must be collected, preserved, and handled as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3 and Sections 6.1 and 8.0 of EPA Method 1613B.

5. The permittee must adhere to the following sampling procedures for chlorinated phenolic compounds:

a) Samples to be analyzed for chlorinated phenolic compounds may be collected as 24-hour manual composites by collecting aliquots every 4 hours for 24 hours, or as continuous automatic composites.

b) All sample containers for chlorinated phenolic compounds must be either:

(i) New and certified clean by the manufacturer, or

(ii) Cleaned as specified in Sections 4.1 and 6.1 of EPA Method 1653.

c) Samples to be analyzed for chlorinated phenolic compounds must be collected, preserved, and handled as specified in Table II of 40 CFR 136.3 and Sections 6.1 and 8.0 of EPA Method 1653.

6. For purposes of reporting on the DMR for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if a value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}."

7. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the MDL}" and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value.

Table 4: Fiber Line Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
		Maximum Daily	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
2,3,7,8-TCDD[1]	pg/L	<10	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,3,7,8-TCDF[1]	pg/L	31.9	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Chloroform: chip fiber line	lb/day	15.0	9.0	2/month	24-hour Composite[3]
Chloroform: sawdust fiber line	lb/day	6.7	4.0	2/month	24-hour Composite[3]

Trichlorosyringol[2]	µg/L	<2.5	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,5-trichlorocatechol[2]	µg/L	<5.0	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,6-trichlorocatechol[2]	µg/L	<5.0	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,5-trichloroguaiacol[2]	µg/L	<2.5	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
3,4,6-trichloroguaiacol[2]	µg/L	<2.5	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
4,5,6-trichloroguaiacol[2]	µg/L	<2.5	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,4,5-trichlorophenol[2]	µg/L	<2.5	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,4,6-trichlorophenol[2]	µg/L	<2.5	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Tetrachlorocatechol[2]	µg/L	<5.0	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Tetrachloroguaiacol[2]	µg/L	<5.0	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol[2]	µg/L	<5.0	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Pentachlorophenol[2]	µg/L	<5.0	—	Monthly	24-hour Composite
Flow	mgd	—	—	Continuous	Recording

Notes:
1. The permittee must use EPA Method 1613B for the analysis of this parameter. The permittee must achieve a minimum level equal to or less than 10 pg/L.
2. The permittee must use EPA Method 1653 or NCASI Method CP-86.07 for the analysis of this parameter. The permittee must achieve a minimum level equal to or less than the concentration listed in the maximum daily limit column.
3. Loading (in lbs/day) is calculated by multiplying the concentration (in mg/L or parts per million) by the corresponding flow (in mgd) for the day of sampling and by the density of water (8.34 lb/gallon). For more information on calculating, averaging, and reporting loads and concentrations see the NPDES Self-Monitoring System User Guide (EPA 833-B-85-100, March 1985).

E. Wastewater Treatment System Influent Monitoring

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 (e.g., Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or total organic carbon (TOC)). Alternatively, the permittee may use a measure related to spent pulping liquor losses measured continuously and averaged over 24 hours (e.g., specific conductivity or color).
2. Monitoring must be conducted at the point influent enters the wastewater treatment system. For the purposes of this requirement, the permittee may select alternate monitoring point(s) in order 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 facilities (e.g., bleach plants, paper machines and secondary fiber operations).

F. Intake Water Monitoring

The permittee must monitor intake water drawn from the Clearwater River as specified in Table 5, below.

Table 5: Intake Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Arsenic	µg/L	Quarterly	Grab
Mercury	µg/L	Quarterly	Grab
Nitrogen, total as N	µg/L	See note 1	24-hour Composite

Table 5: Intake Water Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	**Units**	**Frequency**	**Sample Type**
PCB congeners	pg/L	2/year	Grab
Phosphorus, soluble reactive	µg/L	See note 1	24-hour Composite
Phosphorus, total as P	µg/L	See note 1	24-hour Composite
Notes: 1. Samples for nitrogen and phosphorus must be taken once per month from April – October, inclusive.			

1. For all intake water monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:
   a) The method must detect and quantify the level of the pollutant, or
   b) The permittee must use a method that can achieve MLs less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.
2. The permittee must use EPA Method 1668C for analysis of intake water samples for PCBs, must target MDLs no greater than the MDLs listed in Table 2 of EPA Method 1668C (EPA-820-R-10-005), and must analyze for each of the 209 individual congeners.
3. The permittee may discontinue intake water sampling for PCB congeners after the first year if no quantifiable PCB congeners are measured in the intake water during the first year. PCB congeners are considered less than quantifiable if:
   a) The concentrations of all PCB congeners are less than the minimum level, or
   b) Both of the following conditions are true:
      (i) The concentrations of all detected PCB congeners are less than three times the associated blank concentrations, and
      (ii) The concentration of total PCBs in the associated blank is less than 300 pg/L.
4. Intake water samples for a given pollutant must be taken on the same day as effluent samples for that pollutant.

G. Receiving Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct receiving water monitoring as specified in Table 6, below. Except as specified in below, receiving water monitoring must be conducted during the second, third, and fourth full calendar years of the permit term. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations must be established at the following locations:
   a) Above the influence of the facility's discharges to surface water and ground water in the Clearwater River.
   b) Above the influence of the facility's discharge in the Snake River.
   c) Below the facility's discharge in the Snake River (Lower Granite Pool).

2. To the extent practicable, receiving water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
3. For all receiving water monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods which meet the following:
   a) The method must detect and quantify the level of the pollutant, or
   b) The permittee must use a method that can achieve MLs less than or equal to those specified in Appendix A. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA.
4. The permittee must use EPA Method 445.0, 446.0 or 447.0 for analysis of chlorophyll a and must achieve an ML no greater than 1 µg/L.
5. The permittee must use EPA Method 1668C for analysis of receiving water samples for PCBs, must target MDLs no greater than the MDLs listed in Table 2 of EPA Method 1668C (EPA-820-R-10-005), and must analyze for each of the 209 individual congeners.
6. The permittee may discontinue receiving water sampling for PCB congeners at a given location after the first year if no quantifiable PCB congeners are measured during the first year at that location. PCB congeners are considered less than quantifiable if:
   a) The concentrations of all PCB congeners are less than the minimum level, or
   b) Both of the following conditions are true:
      (i) The concentrations of all detected PCB congeners are less than three times the associated blank concentrations, and
      (ii) The concentration of total PCBs in the associated blank is less than 300 pg/L.
7. Quality assurance/quality control plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Part II.A., "Quality Assurance Plan".
8. Receiving water monitoring results must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ in an annual report submitted by March 20th of each year. At a minimum, the report must include the following, for the prior calendar year:
   a) Dates of sample collection and analyses.
   b) Results of sample analysis.
   c) Relevant quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) information.

Table 6. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Upstream Sample Frequency: Clearwater River	Upstream Sample Frequency: Snake River	Downstream Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Arsenic	µg/L	—	Quarterly[5]	—	Grab
Chlorophyll a	µg/L	See note 3	See note 3	See note 3	See note 2

Mercury, total recoverable	µg/L	—	Quarterly[5]	—	Grab
Nitrogen, total	µg/L	—	—	See note 3	See note 1
Oxygen, dissolved	mg/L	Continuous[4]	Continuous[4]	Continuous[4]	Recording[4]
PCB congeners	pg/L	—	2/year	2/year	Grab
pH	s.u.	See note 3	—	See note 3	See note 2
Phosphorus, soluble reactive	µg/L	—	—	See note 3	See note 1
Phosphorus, total	µg/L	—	—	See note 3	See note 1
Temperature	°C	—	Continuous[4]	Continuous[4]	Recording[4]

Notes:
1. The permittee must analyze a discharge-weighted composite of at least four depth-integrated samples taken across the width of the river or reservoir. Increments must be chosen using the equal discharge increment method. Samples need not be isokinetic. If the permittee demonstrates and documents that the cross-section is well-mixed, one depth-integrated sample may be taken at the centroid of flow. Only one analysis is required.
2. A minimum of four grab samples must be taken across the width of the river or reservoir. Increments must be chosen using the equal discharge increment method. Samples need not be isokinetic. If the permittee demonstrates and documents that the cross-section is well-mixed, one grab sample may be taken at the centroid of flow. Samples for chlorophyll a and pH must be taken from the photic zone and need not be depth-integrated.
3. Samples for chlorophyll a, nitrogen, pH and phosphorus must be taken once per month from April – October, inclusive, on the same day that samples to be analyzed for these parameters are taken from Clearwater River intake water.
4. Continuous monitoring for dissolved oxygen and temperature must occur between April 1 and October 31 during the final full calendar year of the permit term. Dissolved oxygen concentrations and temperatures must be logged at least once every 15 minutes. In the Snake River and in Lower Granite Pool, dissolved oxygen concentrations and temperatures must be measured near the deepest part of the river or reservoir cross-section and at at least three depths (surface, mid-depth, and bottom).
5. Receiving water samples for arsenic and mercury must be taken on the same days as intake water samples.

II. Special Conditions

A. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to EPA and IDEQ that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA 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 that is specified in these documents.
3. When developing sample collection, preservation, and handling procedures for AOX, chlorinated phenolic compounds, chloroform, TCDD and TCDF for the QAP, the permittee must consider the guidance in Section 8 and Appendix B of

Permit Guidance Document Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing Point Source Category (EPA-821-B-00-003).

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

B. Best Management Practices Plan

1. Requirement to Develop a BMP Plan
   a) The permittee must prepare and implement an updated BMP Plan as soon as possible, but not later than 180 days after the effective date of the final permit. Any existing BMP Plans may be modified for compliance with these requirements. The permittee must notify the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, in writing, when the BMP plan is completed and implemented at the facility.
   b) The permittee must base the BMP plan on a detailed engineering review as described in paragraphs c and d, below. The BMP plan must specify the procedures and the practices required for the mill to meet the requirements of paragraph II.B.2, the construction the mill determines is necessary to meet those requirements, including a schedule for such construction, and the monitoring program (including statistically derived action levels) that will be used to meet the requirements of paragraph II.B.7. The BMP Plan must also specify the period of time that the mill determines the action levels established under paragraph II.B.6 may be exceeded without triggering the responses specified in paragraph II.B.7.
   c) The permittee must conduct a detailed engineering review of 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:

(i) Process start-ups and shut downs;

(ii) Maintenance;

(iii) Production grade changes;

(iv) Storm or other weather events;

(v) Power failures; and

(vi) Normal operations.

d) As part of the engineering review, the permittee must determine whether the existing spent pulping liquor containment facilities are of adequate capacity for collection and storage of anticipated intentional liquor diversions with sufficient contingency for collection and containment of spills. The engineering review must also consider:

(i) The need for continuous, automatic monitoring systems to detect and control leaks and spills of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine;

(ii) 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;

(iii) The potential for contamination of storm water from the immediate process areas; and

(iv) The extent to which segregation and/or collection and treatment of contaminated storm water from the immediate process areas is appropriate.

2. Requirement to Implement BMPs. The permittee must implement the updated BMP Plan as soon as possible, but not later than 180 days after the effective date of the final permit. Prior to implementation of the updated BMP Plan, the permittee must continue to implement the BMP Plan developed for compliance with the previous NPDES permit. The BMPs must be developed according to best engineering practices and must be implemented in a manner that takes into account the specific circumstances at the mill. The permittee must implement the following BMPs:

a) Return spilled or diverted spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine to the process to the maximum extent practicable as determined by the mill, recover such materials outside the process, or discharge spilled or diverted material at a rate that does not disrupt the receiving wastewater treatment system.

b) Establish a program to identify and repair leaking equipment items. This program must include:

(i) Regular visual inspections (e.g., once per day) of process areas with equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service;

(ii) 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;

(iii) 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

(iv) 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.

c) Operate continuous, automatic monitoring systems that the mill determines are necessary to detect and control leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine. These monitoring systems should be integrated with the mill process control system and may include, e.g., high level monitors and alarms on storage tanks; process area conductivity (or pH) monitors and alarms; and process area sewer, process wastewater, and wastewater treatment plant conductivity (or pH) monitors and alarms.

d) Establish a program of 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.

e) Prepare a brief report that evaluates each spill of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine that is not contained at the immediate area 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 equipment items involved; the circumstances leading to the incident; the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken to contain and recover the spill or intentional diversion; and plans to develop changes to equipment and operating and maintenance practices as necessary to prevent recurrence. Discussion of the spill reports must be included as part of the annual refresher training.

f) 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 and turpentine during the planned modifications, and to ensure that construction and supervisory personnel are aware of possible liquor diversions and to prevent leaks and spills of spent pulping liquors, soap and turpentine during construction.

g) Install 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.

h) Install and maintain secondary containment for turpentine bulk storage tanks.

i) Install and maintain curbing, diking or other means of isolating soap and turpentine processing and loading areas from the wastewater treatment facilities.

j) Conduct wastewater monitoring to detect leaks and spills, to track the effectiveness of the BMPs, and to detect trends in spent pulping liquor losses. Such monitoring must be performed in accordance with paragraph II.B.7.

k) Operate the primary clarifier as a continuous, rather than intermittent, dewatering operation to increase capture of TSS.

l) Investigate low dosages of chemicals (polymers) at various rates to enhance the capture of TSS in the primary clarifier.

m) Optimize nitrogen and phosphorous levels in the ASB to increase TSS capture in the ASB and reduce TSS discharged to the Snake River.

n) Implement the following three heat recovery projects:

(i) Foul Condensate Heat Exchanger at No. 4 Power Boiler;

(ii) Mill Water through No. 4 Turbine Generator Condenser; and

(iii) Wood Products and Lurgi Condensate Return.

3. Amendment of BMP Plan.

a) The permittee must amend the BMP plan within 90 days 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, or soap from the immediate process areas.

b) The permittee must complete a review and evaluation of the BMP Plan five years after the first BMP Plan is prepared and, except as provided in paragraph B.3.a of this Section, once every five years thereafter. As a result of this review and evaluation, the permittee must amend the BMP Plan within 90 days of the review if the mill determines that any new or modified management practices and engineered controls are necessary to reduce significantly the likelihood of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine leaks, spills, or intentional diversions from the immediate process areas, including a schedule for implementation of such practices and controls.

4. Review and Certification of BMP Plan. The BMP Plan, and any amendments, 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 the Director under penalty of law that the BMP Plan (or its amendments) has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with 40 CFR 430.03. The mill is not required to obtain approval from the Director of the BMP Plan or any amendments.

5. Record Keeping Requirements.

   a) The permittee must maintain on its facility premises a complete copy of the current BMP Plan and the records specified in paragraph C.5.b of this Section and must make such BMP plan and records available to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement or his or her designee or IDEQ for review upon request.

   b) The mill must maintain the following records for three years from the date they are created:

      (i) Records tracking the repairs performed in accordance with the repair program described in paragraph C.1.b of this Section;

      (ii) Records of initial and refresher training conducted in accordance with paragraph C.1.d of this Section;

      (iii) Reports prepared in accordance with paragraph C.1.e of this Section; and

      (iv) Records of monitoring required by paragraphs C.1.i of this Section.

6. Establishment of Wastewater Treatment System Influent Action Levels.

   a) The permittee must conduct a monitoring program, described in Section I.E, for the purpose of defining wastewater treatment system influent characteristics (or action levels), described in paragraph C.6.b of this Section, which will trigger requirements to initiate investigations on BMP effectiveness and to take corrective action.

   b) A wastewater treatment influent action level is a statistically determined pollutant loading determined by a statistical analysis of six months of daily measurements. The action levels must consist of a lower action level, which, if exceeded, will trigger the investigation requirements described in paragraph II.B.7, and an upper action level, which if exceeded will trigger the corrective action requirements described in paragraph II.B.7.

   c) Action levels developed under this paragraph 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 from the immediate process areas.

7. Monitoring, Corrective Action, and Reporting Requirements.

   a) The permittee must conduct the monitoring required in Section I.H for the purpose of detecting leaks and spills, tracking the effectiveness of the BMPs, and detecting trends in spent pulping liquor losses.

b) Whenever monitoring results exceed the lower action level for the period of time specified in the BMP Plan, the permittee must conduct an investigation to determine the cause of such exceedance. Whenever monitoring results exceed the upper action level for the period of time specified in the BMP Plan, the permittee must complete corrective action to bring the wastewater treatment system influent mass loading below the lower action level as soon as practicable.

c) Although exceedances of the action levels will not constitute violations of this permit, failure to take the actions required by paragraph II.C.7.b as soon as practicable will be a violation.

d) The permittee must report to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement the results of the daily monitoring conducted pursuant to paragraph II.C.7.a. Such reports must include a summary of the monitoring results, the number and dates of exceedances of the applicable action levels, and brief descriptions of any corrective actions taken to respond to such exceedances. The permittee must submit an annual report by January 10th.

III. General Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements

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

Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

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 must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part I.B or Part I.D of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with paragraph III.C ("Monitoring Procedures"). The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with paragraph III.D ("Additional Monitoring by Permittee").

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR. Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 20th of the month following the completed reporting period. All reports required under this permit must be submitted to EPA as a legible electronic attachment to the DMR. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E of this permit, *Signatory Requirements*.

The permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from US EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from: https://netdmr.epa.gov

C. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, or other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5.

D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or 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.

Upon request by EPA, the permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.

E. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) analyses were performed;
4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. the results of such analyses.

F. Retention of Records

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 the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of EPA or IDEQ at any time.

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The permittee must report 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 applicable pollutants identified by Part I.B.2.

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 subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:

   a) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;

   b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

   c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and

   d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.

4. Reports must be submitted 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.2 of this permit ("Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting").

I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and IDEQ as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe:

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 EPA 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 EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

3. The permittee must submit the notification to Office of Water and Watersheds at the following address:

US EPA Region 10
Attn: NPDES Permits Unit Manager
1200 Sixth Avenue
Suite 155 OWW-191
Seattle, Washington 98101-3123

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 and Administrative Penalties. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 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 $52,414 per day for each violation).

2. Administrative Penalties. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently $20,965 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $52,414). 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 $20,965 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $262,066).

3. Criminal Penalties:

   a) Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

   b) Knowing Violations. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

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

   d) False Statements. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not

more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or 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 6 months per violation, or by both.

C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

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

D. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.
2. Notice.
    a) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written 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 of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:

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

(ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

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

b) The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 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 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 and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Act within the time provided in the regulations that 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 written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in part III.I.3. 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 written advance notice to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

V. General Provisions

A. Permit Actions

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

B. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the 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 EPA and IDEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that EPA 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 EPA 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 EPA or IDEQ, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

E. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to EPA 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, Indian tribe, 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 EPA 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 of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.E.2 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 of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement 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 must make the following certification:

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

F. Availability of Reports

In accordance with 40 CFR 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

G. Inspection and Entry

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

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

H. Property Rights

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

I. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in part III.I.3. 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

1. "Act" means the Clean Water Act.
2. "Action level" means a daily pollutant loading that when exceeded triggers investigative or corrective action. The permittee must determine action levels by a statistical analysis of six months of daily measurements collected at the mill. For example, the lower action level may be the 75th percentile of the running seven-day averages (that value exceeded by 25 percent of the running seven-day averages) and the upper action level may be the 90^{th} percentile of the running seven-day averages (that value exceeded by 10 percent of the running seven-day averages).
3. "Acute toxic unit" ("TU_a") is a measure of acute toxicity. TU_a is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50 percent of the organisms to die by the end on the acute exposure period (i.e., 100/"LC_{50}").
4. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
5. "Adsorbable organic halides (AOX)" means a bulk parameter that measures the total mass of chlorinated organic matter in water and wastewater. The approved method of analysis for AOX is EPA Method 1650.
6. "Average monthly discharge limitation" 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.
7. "Best management practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
8. "Biocide" means toxic material for microbiological control.
9. "Black liquor" means spent pulping liquor from the digester prior to its incineration in the recovery furnace of a sulfate (kraft) recovery process. It contains dissolved organic wood substances and residual active alkali compounds from the pulping process.
10. "Bleach plant" means all process equipment used for bleaching beginning with the first application of bleaching agents (e.g., chlorine, chlorine dioxide, ozone, sodium or calcium hypochlorite, or peroxide), each subsequent extraction stage,

and each subsequent stage where bleaching agents are applied to the pulp. For mills subject to subpart E of 40 CFR Part 430 producing specialty grades of pulp, the bleach plant includes process equipment used for the hydrolysis or extraction stages prior to the first application of bleaching agents. Process equipment used for oxygen delignification prior to the application of bleaching agents is not part of the bleach plant.

11. "Bleach plant effluent" means the total discharge of process wastewaters from the bleach plant from each physical bleach line operated at the mill, comprising separate acid and alkaline filtrates or the combination thereof.
12. "Bleached pulp" means pulp that has been purified or whitened by chemical treatment to alter or remove coloring matter and has taken on a higher brightness characteristic.
13. "Bleaching" means the process of further delignifying and whitening pulp by chemically treating it to alter the coloring matter and to impart a higher brightness.
14. "Bleaching stage" means one of the unit process operations in which a bleaching chemical or combination of chemicals is added in the sequence of a continuous system of bleaching pulp.
15. "Boiler" means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator.
16. "Brownstock" means pulp, usually kraft sulfite or groundwood, not yet bleached or treated other than in the pulping process.
17. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
18. "Centroid of flow" means the location within a stream or within an increment of the stream at which discharge is equal on both sides.
19. "Chemical oxygen demand" means 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.
20. "Chronic toxic unit" ("TUc") is a measure of chronic toxicity. TUc 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").
21. "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.

22. "Depth-integrated sample" means a sample collected when each vertical portion of the stream depth is represented in the sample in proportion to the desired sampling scheme.
23. "Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement" means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
24. "Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds" means the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
25. "Discharge-weighted" means a sample that contains an equal volume from each unit of discharge sampled.
26. "DMR" means discharge monitoring report.
27. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
28. "Equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service" means any process vessel, storage tank, pumping system, evaporator, heat exchanger, recovery furnace or boiler, pipeline, valve, fitting, or other device that contains, processes, transports, or comes into contact with spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine. Sometimes referred to as "equipment items."
29. "Fiber line" means 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.
30. "Grab" sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
31. "IDEQ" means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
32. "Immediate process area" means the location at the mill where pulping, screening, knotting, pulp washing, pulping liquor concentration, pulping liquor processing, and chemical recovery facilities are located, generally the battery limits of the aforementioned processes. "Immediate process area" includes spent pulping liquor storage and spill control tanks located at the mill, whether or not they are located in the immediate process area.
33. "Influent" means mill wastes, water, and other liquids, which can be raw or partially treated, flowing into a treatment plant, reservoir, basin, or holding pond.
34. "Inhibition concentration", IC, is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
35. "Intentional diversion" means the planned removal of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine from equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine service by the mill for any purpose including, but not limited to, maintenance, grade changes, or process shutdowns.

36. "Isokinetic sampling" means a sample collected in such a way that the water-sediment mixture moves with no change in velocity as it leaves the ambient flow and enters the sampler intake.
37. "LC_{50}" means the concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) which is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.
38. "Market pulp" means bleached or unbleached pulp in the form of bales or sheets for transfer or sale off site.
39. "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
40. "Method detection limit (MDL)" means the minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results.
41. "Minimum level" refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a laboratory, by a factor of 3. For the purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: "quantitation limit," "reporting limit," and "minimum level."
42. "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).
43. "NPDES" means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits . . . under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.
44. "Outfall" means the mouth of conduit drains and other conduits from which a mill effluent discharges into receiving waters.
45. "Oxygen delignification" means an extended delignification process used after pulping and brown stock washing and prior to bleaching. In this process, which can be used on both kraft and sulfite pulps, oxygen gas is used in an alkaline environment to delignify pulp. Because oxygen delignification typically precedes the application of chlorine, oxygen delignification wastewaters can be rerouted to the pulping liquor recovery cycle.
46. "QA/QC" means quality assurance/quality control.
47. "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

48. "Senior technical manager" means the person designated by the mill manager to review the BMP Plan. The 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.
49. "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.
50. "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.
51. "Spent pulping liquor" means black liquor that is used, generated, stored, or processed at any point in the pulping and chemical recovery processes.
52. "TCDF" means 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran.
53. "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. Sometimes referred to as sulfate turpentine.
54. "Unbleached pulp" means pulp that has not been treated in a bleaching process.
55. "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.
56. Except in cases where specific sampling procedures are applicable to particular chemicals in this permit, "24-hour composite" means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. For GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Four (4) (rather than eight) aliquots or grab samples should be collected for VOA. These four samples should be collected during actual hours of discharge over a 24-hour period and need not be flow proportioned. Only one analysis is required.

Appendix A
Minimum Levels

The Table below lists the maximum Minimum Level (ML) for pollutants that may have monitoring requirements in the permit. The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by EPA. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required ML in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a ML to EPA with appropriate laboratory documentation.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	10 mg/L
Dissolved Organic Carbon	1 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	5 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	50
Dissolved oxygen	+/- 0.2 mg/L
Temperature	+/- 0.2º C
pH	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as CaCO3
Chlorine, Total Residual	50.0
Color	10 color units
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	100
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	300
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	10
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)	5,000
Salinity	3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	500 (or 0.1 mL/L)
Sulfate (as mg/L SO4)	0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	0.2 mg/L

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Sulfite (as mg/L SO3)	2 mg/L
Total dissolved solids	20 mg/L
Total Hardness	200 as CaCO3
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	0.5
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	2.5

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS	
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	0.1
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	0.16
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	2.5
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	10

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	10
Phenols, Total	50
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	2.5
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	1.0
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	1.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	5.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	2.5
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	
Acrolein (107-02-8)	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	4.8
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6) 6	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	2.0
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	0.6
Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) 7	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) 7	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) 7	1.6
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	1.0
Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	1.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	21.2
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	1.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (39638-32-9)	0.6
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	0.6
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	0.4
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) (122-66-7)	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (193-39-5)	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	8.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	0.6
DIOXIN	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	10 pg/L
FURAN	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran (51207-31-9) (2,3,7,8 TCDF)	10 pg/L
PESTICIDES/PCBs	
Aldrin (309-00-2)	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	0.05
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9)	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	0.05
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	0.05
PCB Congeners	See Part I.B.12.

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Minimum Level (ML) µg/L unless specified
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	0.5