

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155  
Seattle, Washington 98101-3188

Authorization to Discharge Under the  
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 USC §1251 *et seq.*,  
as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the “Act”,

City of Kamiah Water Treatment Plant  
101 E. Third Street Kamiah, Idaho 83536

is authorized to discharge from the City of Kamiah Water Treatment Plant located in  
Kamiah, ID at the following location(s):

Outfall	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
001	Clearwater River	46.2293795° N	116.0174824° W

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

This permit shall become effective insert date

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

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

**D R A F T**

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Susan Poulson  
Branch Manager  
Permitting, Drinking Water, and Infrastructure  
Water Division

**SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS**

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

Item	Due Date
Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be submitted via NetDMR on or before the 20th of the month following the monitoring period. (see Permit Part III.B.)
Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide the EPA and the Nez Perce Water Tribe with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 60 days after the effective date of the final permit (see Permit Part II.B). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to the EPA and Nez Perce Tribe upon request.
Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	The permittee must provide the EPA and the Nez Perce WRD with written notification that the Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 after the effective date of the final permit (see Permit Part II.A) The Plan must be kept on site and made available to the EPA and the Nez Perce Tribe upon request.
NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the permit (see Permit Part V.B.).

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## 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 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 the Table below. All figures represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must always comply with the effluent limits in the tables 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**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Max Daily Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.3	--	0.5	Effluent	Weekly	Grab
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	0.22	--	0.37			
TSS	mg/L	30	--	45	Effluent	Monthly	Grab
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	22	--	33			
Outfall Flow	gpd	--	--	--	Effluent	Daily	Estimate <sup>2</sup>
pH	s.u	Must Be Between 6.5 and 9.0			Influent & Effluent	Weekly	Grab
Metals <sup>3,4</sup>	µg/L	--	--	--	Effluent	Annual	Grab
TTHMs <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	--	--	--	Effluent	Annual	Grab
Turbidity	NTUs	--	--	--	Effluent	Monthly	Grab
Aluminum	µg/L	--	--	--	Effluent	Quarterly	Grab
Temperature	°C	--	--	--	Effluent	Weekly	Grab
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	--	--	--	Effluent	Monthly	Grab

1. Loading is normally calculated by multiplying the concentration in mg/L by the average daily flow for the day of sampling in mgd and a conversion factor of 8.34. If the concentration is measured in µg/L, the conversion factor is 0.00834. 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. Report average monthly and maximum daily gallons per day (gpd).
3. Analyses for the fourteen metals (identified as Compound Nos. 1 – 13 by the National Toxics Rule at 40 CFR § 131.36). These include: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium (III and VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc.
4. Sampling required during first three years of reissuance coverage only.
5. Analysis for chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and bromoform

2. If no discharge to surface waters occurs during the reporting period, “no discharge” shall be reported on the DMR.
3. Narrative limitations for floating, suspended or submerged matter:
  - a. The discharge shall not contain floating solids, visible foam or other floating materials.
4. The permittee must report within 24 hours any violation of the maximum daily limits for chlorine, pH, and TSS. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See Permit Parts III.B and III.G of this permit).
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 effluent limitations.
    - 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
  - 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 Permit Part III.C
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 in assessing compliance.

**C. Surface Water Monitoring Report (SWMRP)**

The permittee must conduct surface water monitoring. Surface water monitoring must start 90 days after the effective date of the permit and continue monthly while the permit remains in effect. The program must meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring locations must be established in the Clearwater River above the influence of the facility's discharge
2. To the extent practicable, surface water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent metals, aluminium, and TTHMs sample collection.
3. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in the Table below.
4. For all surface 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.

**Table 2: Surface Water Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	Quarterly	Grab
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	mg/L	Quarterly	Grab

5. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plans for all the monitoring must be documented in the Quality Assurance Plan required under Permit Part II.B
6. Submission of SW Monitoring
  - a. Surface water monitoring results must be reported on the monthly DMR.
  - b. The permittee must submit all surface water monitoring results for the previous calendar year for all parameters in an annual report to the EPA and the Nez Perce Tribe by January 31<sup>st</sup> of the following year and with the reapplication (see Permit Part V.B). The file must be in the format of one analytical result per row and include the following information: name and contact information of laboratory, sample identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), method of location determination (i.e., GPS, survey etc.), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analysis result, result units, detection limit and

definition (i.e., MDL etc.), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes.

- c. The permittee may submit the surface water monitoring report as an attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID002846\_SWMRP, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the report.

## II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

### A. Operation and Maintenance Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Permit Part IV.E, the permittee must develop and implement an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan for the wastewater treatment facility. Any existing O&M Plan may be modified for compliance with this Part. Any changes occurring in the operation of the plant must be reflected within the O&M Plan.

Within 60 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit written notice to the EPA and the Nez Perce Tribe that the O&M Plan has been developed and implemented.

The permittee may submit the written notification as an electronic attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows:

YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID002846\_O&M\_50108, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the written notification. The plan must be retained on site and made available to the EPA and/or the Nez Perce Tribe upon request.

### B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this Part.

Within 60 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit written notice to the EPA and the Nez Perce Tribe that the QAP has been developed and implemented. The permittee may submit written notification as an electronic attachment to the DMR. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID002846\_QAP\_55099, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the written notification. The plan must be retained on site and made available to the EPA and/or the Nez Perce Tribe upon request.

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. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:
  - a. Details on the number of samples, sample collection procedures, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, procedures for on-site measurements and/or laboratory analysis (including calibration), analytical detection, quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, chain of custody procedures, and laboratory data delivery requirements. Sample containers, preservation techniques and maximum holding times must adhere to the requirements in 40 CFR 136 and in accordance with the approved test methods.
  - b. Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.
  - c. Qualification and training of personnel and maintenance of the training records.
  - d. Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
5. Copies of the QAP must be retained on site and made available to the EPA and/or the Nez Perce Tribe upon request.

### **III. MONITORING, RECORDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

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

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

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 Permit Part I.B 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 Permit Part III.C. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Permit Part III.D.

#### **B. Reporting of Monitoring Results**

1. The permittee must submit monitoring data and other reports electronically using NetDMR (<https://npdes-ereporting.epa.gov/net-netdmr>).

2. Monitoring data must be submitted electronically to the EPA no later than the 20th of the month following the completed reporting period.
3. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Permit Part V.F.
4. The permittee must submit copies of the DMRs and other reports to the Nez Perce Tribe.
5. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee must submit all reports to the EPA and the Nez Perce Tribe as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID002846\_Report Type Name\_Identifying Code, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is the date that the permittee submits the attachment.
6. The permittee may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from US EPA Region 10. NetDMR is accessed from:  
<https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm>

#### **C. Monitoring Procedures**

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 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 the 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 Part 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 and measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) and time 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 the EPA or the Nez Perce Tribe at any time.

#### **G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting**

1. The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance to the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, (206) 553-1846, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
  - a. any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
  - b. any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Permit Part IV.F);
  - c. any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Permit Part IV.G);
  - d. any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for applicable pollutants identified in Table 1; or
  - e. any overflow prior to the treatment works over which the permittee has ownership or has operational control. An overflow is any spill, release or diversion of municipal sewage including:
    - i. an overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
    - ii. an overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately-owned sewer or building lateral) that does not reach waters of the United States.
2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under Paragraph 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.
  - e. if the noncompliance involves an overflow, the written submission must contain:
    - i. The location of the overflow;

- ii. The receiving water (if there is one);
- iii. An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
- iv. A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);
- v. The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
- vi. The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
- vii. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
- viii. An estimate of the number of persons who came into contact with wastewater from the overflow; and
- ix. Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.

3. The Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division 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. The permittee must sign and certify the report in accordance with the requirements of Permit Part V.F. Reports must be submitted via email to [R10enforcement@epa.gov](mailto:R10enforcement@epa.gov) with the subject line “CWA NPDES\_ID002846\_Noncompliance Report.” The file name of the electronic attachment must be as follows: YYYY\_MM\_DD\_ID002846\_Noncompliance Report, where YYYY\_MM\_DD is that date that the permittee submits the report. A copy must also be submitted to the Nez Perce Tribe at the following email address: [kenc@nezperce.org](mailto:kenc@nezperce.org).

#### **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 Permit Part III.B., *Reporting of Monitoring Results* are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Permit Part III.G.2. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall also contain the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR Part 127. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, Subpart D to Part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR Part 127. 40 CFR Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. The Director may also require permittees to electronically submit

reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section.

#### **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 CWA 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 CWA, any person who violates CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§ 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8), is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA § 309(d) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC § 3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently \$66,712 per day for each violation).
2. Administrative Penalties. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA § 309(g)(2)(A) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC § 3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently \$26,685 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$66,712). Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by CWA § 309(g)(2)(B) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 USC § 3701 note) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, Pub. L.114-74) (currently \$26,685 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$333,552).
3. Criminal Penalties:
  - a. Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation

implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§ 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8), 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 CWA §§301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, 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 CWA § 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) 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 CWA further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 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 include 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 Parts IV.F below.
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. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127.
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Permit Part III.G. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (see 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127.
3. Prohibition of bypass.
  - a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division 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 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part IV.F.3.a above.

## **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 Part IV.G.2 below. 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 Permit Part III.G and
  - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Permit Part IV.D.
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 CWA § 307(a) and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under CWA § 405(d) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

## **I. Planned Changes**

The permittee must give written notice to the Director of the Water Division at the address specified in Permit Part III.G and the Nez Perce Tribe as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit.
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site.

#### **J. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division and WRD of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

#### **K. Reopener**

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

### **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, 122.63, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

#### **B. Duty to Reapply**

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator, the permittee must submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

#### **C. Duty to Provide Information**

The permittee must furnish to the EPA and the Nez Perce Tribe, within the time specified in the request, any information that the EPA or the Nez Perce Tribe may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to the EPA or the Nez Perce Tribe, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

#### **D. Other Information**

When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the EPA or the Nez Perce Tribe, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

#### **E. Identification of the Initial Recipient for NPDES Electronic Reporting Data**

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of an NPDES-regulated entity is required to electronically submit the required NPDES information (as specified in appendix A to 40 CFR Part 127) to the appropriate initial recipient, as determined by the EPA, and as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b). The EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its Web site and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR 127.2(c)]. EPA will update and maintain this listing.

#### **F. Signatory Requirements**

All applications, reports or information submitted to the EPA and the Nez Perce Tribe 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 the EPA or the Nez Perce Tribe 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 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division and the Nez Perce Tribe.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.F.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part V.F.2 must be submitted to the Director of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division and the Nez Perce Tribe 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.”
5. Electronic reporting. If applications or reports required under this permit are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the NPDES-regulated facility, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents shall meet all relevant requirements of this section, and shall ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR Part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

#### **G. Availability of Reports**

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, information submitted to the 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, the 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.

#### **H. Inspection and Entry**

The permittee must allow the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, EPA Region 10; the Nez Perce Tribe; 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.

#### **I. 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.

#### **J. Transfers**

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Water Division at the address specified in Permit Part III.G. 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).

#### **K. State Laws**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by CWA § 510.

### **VI. DEFINITIONS**

1. “Act” means the Clean Water Act.
2. “Acute Toxic Unit” (“TUa”) is a measure of acute toxicity. TUa is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50 percent of the organisms to die by the end of the acute exposure period (i.e., 100/“LC50”).
3. “Administrator” means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
4. Approval Authority means the Regional Administrator of EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
5. “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.

6. “Average weekly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week.
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. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
9. “Composite” - see “24-hour composite”.
10. “CWA” means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Public Law 92–500, as amended by Public Law 95–217, Public Law 95–576, Public Law 96–483 and Public Law 97– 117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
11. “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.
12. “Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division” means the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
13. “Director of the Water Division” means the Director of the Water Division, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
14. “DMR” means discharge monitoring report.
15. “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
16. “Geometric Mean” means the  $n^{\text{th}}$  root of a product of  $n$  factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
17. “Grab” sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
18. “IDEQ” means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

19. “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).
20. “Indirect Discharge” means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act.
21. “Industrial User” means a source of “Indirect Discharge.”
22. “Interference” means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
23. “LC<sub>50</sub>” 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.
24. “Maximum daily discharge limitation” means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”
25. “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.
26. “Minimum Level (ML)” means either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL). Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be sample concentrations equivalent to 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 lab, by a factor.
27. “National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)” means, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under CWA §§ 307, 402, 318, and 405.
28. “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).

- 29. “Pass Through” means an Indirect Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
- 30. Receiving Water Concentration (RWC) is the concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing. The RWC is the inverse of the dilution factor. It is sometimes referred to as the instream waste concentration (IWC).
- 31. “QA/QC” means quality assurance/quality control.
- 32. “Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
- 33. “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.
- 34. “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.
- 35. “24-hour composite” sample means a combination of at least 8 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period. The composite must be flow proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in 40 CFR 136.

## Appendix A. Minimum Levels

The Table below lists the maximum Minimum Level (ML) for pollutants not subject to concentration effluent limits 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 the EPA with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ unless specified
Biochemical oxygen demand	2 $\text{mg}/\text{L}$
Chlorine, total residual (7782-50-5)	50.0
Dissolved oxygen	+/- 0.2 $\text{mg}/\text{L}$
Mercury, total (7439-97-6)	0.0005
Nitrate + nitrite nitrogen (as N)	100
Nitrogen, total Kjeldahl (as N) (7727-37-9)	300
Oil and grease (HEM) (hexane extractable material)	5,000
pH	N/A
Phosphorus, total (as P)	10
Soluble reactive phosphorus (as P)	10
Temperature	+/- 0.2°C
Total ammonia (as N) (7664-41-7)	50
Total dissolved solids	20 $\text{mg}/\text{L}$
Total suspended solids	5 $\text{mg}/\text{L}$

The Tables below list 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 the EPA with appropriate laboratory documentation.

### CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ unless specified
Dissolved Organic Carbon	1 $\text{mg}/\text{L}$
Total Suspended Solids	5 $\text{mg}/\text{L}$
Temperature	+/- 0.2°C
pH	N/A

**NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS**

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>ML, µg/L unless specified</b>
Total Alkalinity	5 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Chlorine, Total Residual	50.0
Color	10 color units
Settleable Solids	500 (or 0.1 mL/L)
Total dissolved solids	20 mg/L
Total Hardness	200 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	10

**PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>ML, µg/L unless specified</b>
<b>METALS, CYANIDE &amp; TOTAL PHENOLS</b>	
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
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	10
Phenols, Total	50

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, µg/L unless specified
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	1.0
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)	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	4.0
<b>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</b>	
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)	2.0
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
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, µg/L unless specified
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
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

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, µg/L unless specified
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
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

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	ML, µg/L unless specified
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
<b>DIOXIN</b>	
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	5 pg/L
<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs</b>	
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-1242 (53469-21-9)	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	0.5
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	0.5

<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>ML, µg/L unless specified</b>
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	0.5