



**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT**

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Northwest Region – Portland Office
700 NE Multnomah St., Suite 600
Telephone: 503-229-5263

Issued pursuant to ORS 468B.050 and The Federal Clean Water Act (The Clean Water Act)

ISSUED TO:	SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT:		
City of Molalla PO Box 248 Molalla, OR 97038	Type of Waste	Outfall Number	Outfall Location
	Treated Wastewater	001	Molalla River 45.15°N -122.54085°W River Mile 20
	Recycled Water Reuse	002	Specified in Recycled Water Use Plan
	Biosolids	N/A	Specified in Biosolids Management/Land Application Plan

FACILITY¹ LOCATION:

Molalla STP, 12424 Toliver Road
Molalla, OR 97038

Treatment System Class: Level III
Collection System Class: II

EPA REFERENCE NO. ⁴: OR-002238-1

RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION:

WRD Basin²: Willamette
USGS Sub-Basin³: Molalla-Pudding
Receiving Stream name: Molalla River
LLID: 1227171452976-20.0-D

County: Clackamas

Issued in response to Application No. **insert** received **insert date**. This permit is issued based on the land use findings in the permit record.

name, title
region

Signature Date

Effective Date⁵

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES⁶

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is authorized to: 1) operate a wastewater collection, treatment, control and disposal system; and 2) discharge treated wastewater to waters of the state only

Expiration Date:
Federal Permit Number: OR
Permit Number:
File Number:
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from the authorized discharge point or points in Schedule A in conformance with the requirements, limits, and conditions set forth in this permit^{7,8}.

Unless specifically authorized by this permit, by another NPDES permit, or by Oregon statute or administrative rule, any other direct or indirect discharge of pollutants to waters of the state is prohibited.

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SCHEDULE A: WASTE DISCHARGE LIMITS

1. Outfall 001 – Interim Permit Limits per Schedule C

- a. May 1 – October 31: During this period the permittee must comply with the limits in Table A1 while discharging to waters of the state.
- b. November 1 – April 30: During this period the permittee must comply with the limits in Table A1 while discharging to waters of the state.
- c. During the term of this permit, the effluent quality must comply with the limits in the following table:

Table A1: Permit Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
BOD ₅ (May 1 – October 31)	mg/L	10	15	-
	lbs/day	190	290	380
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS (May 1 – October 31)	mg/L	10	15	-
	lbs/day	190	290	380
	% removal	85	-	-
BOD ₅ (November 1 – April 30)	mg/L	30	45	-
	lbs/day	1000	1500	2000
	%	85	-	-
TSS (November 1 – April 30)	mg/L	30	45	-
	lbs/day	1000	1500	2000
	%	85	-	-
pH ^b	SU	Between 6.0 and 9.0		
Design Effluent Flow Dry Season	MGD	2.30	-	-
Design Effluent Flow Wet Season	MGD	4.10		
Total Residual Chlorine ^c	mg/L	0.07	-	0.18
<i>E. coli</i> ^{ad}	MPN/100 ml	126	-	406
Ammonia	mg/L	16.7	-	25.9
Dilution	Discharge may not commence until gauged stream flow exceeds 350-cfs and will cease when the average stream flow for the previous seven-day-period is less than-350-cfs.			
Excess Thermal Load (May) ^e	Shall not exceed a 7-day moving average of the daily excess thermal loads of 77.95 million kcals/day.			
Excess Thermal Load (June) ^e	Shall not exceed a 7-day moving average of the daily excess thermal loads of 72.38 million kcals/day.			
Excess Thermal Load (July, August, September)	No Thermal Load Available – Effluent temperature must be less than 16°C.			
Excess Thermal Load (October) ^e	Shall not exceed a 7-day moving average of the daily excess thermal loads of 42.43 million kcals/day.			

Notes:

- a. No single *E. coli* sample may exceed 406 organisms per 100 mL; The permittee may take at least 5 consecutive re-samples at 4-hour intervals beginning within 48 hours after the original sample. was taken and the geometric mean of the 5 re-samples is less than or equal to 126 *E. coli* organisms/100 mL to demonstrate compliance with the limit.
- b. May not be outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 S.U.
- c. DEQ has established a minimum Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L for Total Residual Chlorine. In cases where the average monthly or maximum daily limit for Total Residual Chlorine is lower than the Quantitation Limit, DEQ will use the reported Quantitation Limit as the compliance evaluation level.
- d. Reported as a monthly geometric mean
- e. Refer to Table B3 for formula to calculate Excess Thermal Load.

- d. Additional information for the limits in Table A1 above.
 - i. Average dry weather design flow to the facility equals 2.3 MGD and mass load limits from May 1 to October 31 are based on 2.30 MGD. Average wet weather design flow to the facility equals 4.1 MGD and mass load limits from November 1 to April 30 are based on 4.10 MGD

2. Regulatory Mixing Zone

Pursuant to OAR 340-041-0053, the permittee is granted a regulatory mixing zone as described below:

The allowable mixing zone includes that portion of the Molalla River with boundary dimensions equal to the length of the effluent diffuser plus 10-feet on each end with the mixing zone extending 5-feet upstream and 50-feet downstream of the diffuser. The Zone of Immediate Dilution (ZID) is defined as that portion of the allowable mixing zone within 5-feet of the diffuser.

3. Groundwater Protection

The permittee may not cause an adverse impact on existing or potential beneficial uses of groundwater. All wastewater and process related residuals must be managed and disposed of in a manner that will not cause a violation of the Groundwater Quality Protection Rules (OAR Chapter 340, Division 40).

4. Use of Recycled Water

The permittee is authorized to distribute recycled water if it is:

- b. Treated and used according to the criteria listed in Table A4.
- c. Managed in accordance with its DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan unless exempt as provided in Schedule D, condition 5.
- d. Used in a manner and applied at a rate that does not have the potential to adversely impact groundwater quality⁹.
- e. Applied at a rate and in accordance with site management practices that ensure continued agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural production and does not reduce the productivity of the site¹⁰.
- f. Irrigated using sound irrigation practices to prevent:
 - i. Offsite surface runoff or subsurface drainage through drainage tile;

- ii. Creation of odors, fly and mosquito breeding, or other nuisance conditions; and
- iii. Overloading of land with nutrients, organics, or other pollutants¹¹.

Table A2: Recycled Water Limits

Class	Level of Treatment (after disinfection unless otherwise specified)	Beneficial Uses
A.	<p>Class A recycled water must be oxidized, filtered and disinfected.</p> <p>Before disinfection, turbidity may not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An average of 2 NTUs within a 24-hour period. • 5 NTUs more than five percent of the time within a 24-hour period. • 10 NTUs at any time. <p>After disinfection, total coliform may not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A median of 2.2 organisms per 100 mL based on daily sampling over the last 7 days that analyses have been completed. • 23 organisms per 100 mL in any single sample. 	<p>Class A recycled water may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class B, Class C, Class D, and nondisinfected uses. • Irrigation for any agricultural or horticultural use. • Landscape irrigation of parks, playgrounds, school yards, residential landscapes, or other landscapes accessible to the public. • Commercial car washing or fountains when the water is not intended for human consumption. • Water supply source for non-restricted recreational impoundments.
B.	<p>Class B recycled water must be oxidized and disinfected. Total coliform may not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A median of 2.2 organisms per 100 mL, based on the last 7 days that analyses have been completed. • 23 total coliform organisms per 100 mL in any single sample. 	<p>Class B recycled water may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class C, Class D, and nondisinfected uses. • Stand-alone fire suppression systems in commercial and residential building, non-residential toilet or urinal flushing, or floor drain trap priming. • Water supply source for restricted recreational impoundments.

Class	Level of Treatment (after disinfection unless otherwise specified)	Beneficial Uses
C.	Class C recycled water must be oxidized ¹² and disinfected. Total coliform may not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A median of 23 total coliform organisms per 100 mL, based on results of the last 7 days that analyses have been completed. • 240 total coliform organisms per 100 mL in any two consecutive samples. 	Class C recycled water may be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class D and nondisinfected uses. • Irrigation of processed food crops; irrigation of orchards or vineyards if an irrigation method is used to apply recycled water directly to the soil. • Landscape irrigation of golf courses, cemeteries, highway medians, or industrial or business campuses. • Industrial, commercial, or construction uses limited to: industrial cooling, rock crushing, aggregate washing, mixing concrete, dust control, nonstructural fire fighting using aircraft, street sweeping, or sanitary sewer flushing.
D.	Class D recycled water must be oxidized and disinfected. <i>E. coli</i> may not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 30-day geometric mean of 126 organisms per 100 mL. • 406 organisms per 100 mL in any single sample. 	Class D recycled water may be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nondisinfected uses. • Irrigation of firewood, ornamental nursery stock, Christmas trees, sod, or pasture for animals.

5. Biosolids

The permittee may land apply biosolids or provide biosolids for sale or distribution, subject to the following conditions:

- g. The permittee must manage biosolids in accordance with its DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan and Land Application Plan.
- h. Except when used for land reclamation and approved by DEQ, biosolids must be applied at or below the agronomic rate required for maximum crop yield.
- i. The permittee must obtain written site authorization from DEQ for each land application site prior to land application (see Schedule D, Condition 7) and follow the site-specific management conditions in the DEQ-issued site authorization letter.
- j. Biosolids must meet one of the pathogen reduction standards under 40 CFR §503.32 and one of the vector attraction reduction standards under 40 CFR §503.33.
- k. Pollutants in biosolids may not exceed the ceiling concentrations shown in Table A3 below. Biosolids exceeding the pollutant concentrations in Table A3 must be applied at a rate that does not exceed the corresponding cumulative pollutant loading rates.

Table A3: Biosolids Limits

Pollutant	Ceiling concentrations¹ (mg/kg)	Pollutant concentrations¹ (mg/kg)	Cumulative pollutant loading rates¹ (kg/ha)
Arsenic	75	41	41
Cadmium	85	39	39
Copper	4300	1500	1500
Lead	840	300	300
Mercury	57	17	17
Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A
Nickel	420	420	420
Selenium	100	100	100
Zinc	7500	2800	2800

Note:

1. Biosolids pollutant limits are described in 40 CFR Part 503.13, which uses the terms *ceiling concentrations*, *pollutant concentrations*, and *cumulative pollutant loading rates*. Biosolids containing pollutants in excess of the ceiling concentrations may not be applied to the land. Biosolids containing pollutants in excess of the pollutant concentrations, but below the ceiling concentrations, may be applied to the land; however, the total quantity of biosolids applied may not exceed the cumulative pollutant loading rates.

SCHEDULE B: MINIMUM MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols

- a. Paper Submissions. The permittee must submit to DEQ the results in Schedule B in a paper format as specified below.
 - i. Prior to December 21, 2016, and until directed by DEQ, the permittee must submit all monitoring results required in this permit via DEQ-approved Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms until directed by DEQ to do otherwise.
 - ii. The reporting period is the calendar month.
 - iii. Any monitoring results required in this permit must be submitted by the permittee to DEQ by the 15th day of the month following the reporting period unless specified otherwise in this permit or as specified in writing by DEQ.
 - iv. Prior to December 21, 2020, and until directed by DEQ, the permittee must submit any Pretreatment Program Reports, Biosolids/Sewage Sludge, Sewer Overflow/Bypass Event Reports, and other required information to DEQ.
 - v. The permittee must sign and certify submittals of DMRs, reports, and other information in accordance with the requirements of Section D8 within Schedule F of this permit.
- b. Electronic Submissions. The permittee must submit to DEQ the results in Schedule B in an electronic format as specified below.
 - i. After December 21, 2016, and when directed by DEQ, the permittee must submit monitoring results required by this permit via DEQ-approved web-based Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms to the NetDMR webpage at: <https://netdmr.zendesk.com/home>.
 - ii. The reporting period is the calendar month.
 - iii. The permittee must submit monitoring data and other information required by this permit for all compliance points by the 15th day of the month following the reporting period unless specified otherwise in this permit or as specified in writing by DEQ.
 - iv. The permittee must report all of the monitoring requirements listed in Schedule B of this permit via NetDMR beginning after December 21, 2016 and when directed by DEQ. Any data used to calculate summary statistics must be submitted as a separate attachment approved by DEQ via NetDMR.
 - v. Beginning after December 21, 2020, or when directed by DEQ, the permittee must submit electronic reports for Pretreatment Program Reports, Biosolids/Sewage Sludge, Sewer Overflow/Bypass Event Reports, and other required information to DEQ via NetDMR.
 - vi. The permittee must sign and certify all electronic submissions in accordance with the requirements of Section D8 within Schedule F of this permit.

The permittee must submit to DEQ monitoring reports as listed below.

Table B1: Schedule for Reporting Requirements

Reporting Requirement	Frequency	Due Date (see Note a.)	Report Form ¹³ (unless otherwise specified in writing) ¹⁴	Submit To:
Influent Monitoring and Effluent Monitoring	Monthly	15th day following the completed monitoring period	Specified in Schedule B. Section 1 of this permit	DEQ Regional Office DMR Processing Unit DEQ Water Quality Division 811 SW Sixth Avenue Portland, OR 97204
Tables B4 – B10: Effluent Toxics Characterization	Once (see Note e.)	End of the 25th month of permit effective date	1 hard copy and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	DEQ Regional Office
Condition B.4: Ambient and Additional Effluent Toxics Characterization Data	Once (see Note e.)	If required, by 24 th month following DEQ Notification of need for Level II Toxics Analysis	1 hard copy and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	DEQ Regional Office
Table B5: WET Test Monitoring	See Table B11	Within 60 days of performance of the test.	1 hard copy, electronic copy in DEQ-approved format as per Table B11(electronic copy must include bench sheets)	DEQ Regional Office
Recycled water annual report describing effectiveness of recycled water system in complying with the DEQ-approved recycled water use plan, OAR 340-055, and this permit. (see Schedule D for more detail) Table B13: Recycled Water Monitoring	Annually	January 15	2 hard copies and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	One each to: DEQ Regional Office DEQ Water Reuse Program Coordinator

Reporting Requirement	Frequency	Due Date (see Note a.)	Report Form ¹³ (unless otherwise specified in writing) ¹⁴	Submit To:
Wastewater solids annual report describing quality, quantity, and use or disposal of wastewater solids generated at the facility.	Annually	February 19 ¹⁵	2 hard copies and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	One each to: DEQ Regional Office DEQ Biosolids Program Coordinator
Biosolids land application annual report describing solids handling activities for the previous year and includes the information described in OAR 340-050-0035(6)(a)-(e). Table B15: Biosolids Monitoring	Annually	February 19 ¹⁶	3 hard copies and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	One each to: DEQ Regional Office DEQ Biosolids Program Coordinator EPA Region 10 (<i>for Class I facilities</i>)
Inflow and infiltration report (see Schedule D, Section 1 for description)	Annually	February 1	1 hard copy and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	DEQ Regional Office
Hauled Waste Control Plan (for description, see Schedule D, Condition 9.	One time	Within 60 days of permit effective date	1 hard copy and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	DEQ Regional Office
Mixing Zone Study (see Schedule D, Section 2.	One time	Within 180 days of permit effective date.	1 hard copy and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	DEQ Regional Office
Significant Industrial User Survey (see Schedule D, Section 14.	One time	Within 36 months of permit effective date.	1 hard copy and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	DEQ Pretreatment Coordinator
Outfall Inspection Report (see Schedule B, Section? for description)	Once per permit cycle	In 3 rd year of permit cycle.	1 hard copy and electronic copy in DEQ-approved format	DEQ Regional Office

Reporting Requirement	Frequency	Due Date (see Note a.)	Report Form ¹³ (unless otherwise specified in writing) ¹⁴	Submit To:
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Notes:

- a. For submittals that are provided to DEQ by mail, the postmarked date must not be later than the due date.
- b. Name, certificate classification, and grade level of each responsible principal operator as well as identification of each system classification must be included on DMRs. Font size must not be less than 10 pt.
- c. Equipment breakdowns and bypass events must be noted on DMRs.
- d. DEQ anticipates implementing an electronic reporting system for DMRs. After December 21, 2016, the permittee is required to submit DMRs electronically. Until Otherwise, the permittee must submit a hard copy of the DMR.**
- e. Though the overall characterization only needs to be performed once during the permit cycle, a particular characterization may include multiple sampling events.

- c. Test Methods
 - i. Test Methods – monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures in 40 CFR Part 136 and 40 CFR 503 for biosolids or other approved procedures as per Schedule F.
- d. Detection and Quantitation Limits
 - i. Detection Level (DL) – The DL is defined as the minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be distinguished from method blank results with 99% confidence. The DL is derived using the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136 Appendix B and evaluated for reasonableness relative to method blank concentrations to ensure results reported above the DL are not a result of routine background contamination. The DL is also known as the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Limit of Detection (LOD).
 - ii. Quantitation Limits (QLs)¹⁷ – The QL is the minimum level, concentration or quantity of a target analyte that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. It is the lowest level at which the entire analytical system gives a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration for the analyte. It is normally equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard adjusted for sample weights, volumes, preparation and cleanup procedures employed. The QL as reported by a laboratory is also sometimes referred to as the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) or Limit of Quantitation (LOQ).
 - iii. For compliance and characterization purposes, the maximum acceptable QL is stated in this permit.
- e. Implementation
 - i. The Laboratory QLs (adjusted for any dilutions) for analyses performed to demonstrate compliance with permit limits or as part of effluent characterization, must be at or below the QLs specified in the permit unless one of the conditions below is met.

- (A) The monitoring result shows a detect above the laboratory reported QL.
 - (B) The monitoring result indicates nondetect at a DL which is less than the QL.
 - (C) Matrix effects are present that prevent the attainment of QLs and these matrix effects are demonstrated according to procedures described in EPA's "Solutions to Analytical Chemistry Problems with Clean Water Act Methods", March 2007. If using alternative methods and taking appropriate steps to eliminate matrix effects does not eliminate the matrix problems, DEQ may authorize re-sampling or allow a higher QL to be reported. In the case of effluent characterization monitoring, DEQ may allow the re-sampling to be done as part of Tier 2 monitoring. Sections B.3 and B.4 contain more information on Tier 1 and Tier 2 monitoring.
- f. Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control
- i. Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) – The permittee must develop and implement a written QA/QC program that conforms to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 136.7.
 - ii. If QA/QC requirements are not met for any analysis, the permittee must re-analyze the sample. If the sample cannot be re-analyzed, the permittee must re-sample and analyze at the earliest opportunity. If the permittee is unable to collect a sample that meeting QA/QC requirements, then the permittee must include the result in the discharge monitoring report (DMR) along with a notation (data qualifier). In addition, the permittee must explain how the sample does not meet QA/QC requirements. The permittee may not use the result that failed the QA/QC requirements in any calculation required by the permit unless authorized by DEQ.
- g. Reporting Sample Results - The permittee must follow the procedures listed below when reporting sampling results.
- i. The permittee must report the laboratory DL and QL as defined above for each analyte, with the following exceptions: pH, temperature, BOD, CBOD, TSS, O&G, hardness, alkalinity, bacteriological analytes and nitrate-nitrite. For temperature and pH, neither the QL nor the DL need to be reported. For the other parameters, the permittee is only required to report the QL and only when the result is ND.
 - ii. The permittee must report the same number of significant digits as the permit limit for a given parameter¹⁸.
 - iii. CAS Numbers. CAS numbers (where available) must be reported along with monitoring results.
 - iv. (for Discharge Monitoring Reports) If a sample result is above the DL but below the QL, the permittee must report the result as the DL preceded by DEQ's data code "e". For example, if the DL is 1.0 µg/l, the QL is 3.0 µg/L and the result is estimated to be between the DL and QL, the permittee must report "e1.0 µg/L" on the DMR. This requirement does not apply in the case of parameters for which the DL does not have to be reported.
 - v. (for Discharge Monitoring Reports) If the sample result is below the DL, the permittee must report the result as less than the specified DL. For example, if the DL is 1.0 µg/L and

the result is ND, report “<1.0” on the discharge monitoring report (DMR). This requirement does not apply in the case of parameters for which the DL does not have to be reported.

h. Calculating and Reporting Mass Loads

The permittee must calculate mass loads on each day the parameter is monitored using the following equation:

$$\text{Flow (in MGD)} \times \text{Concentration (in mg/L)} \times 8.34 = \text{Pounds per day}$$

- i. Mass load limits all have two significant figures unless otherwise noted.
- ii. When concentration data are below the QL: To calculate the mass load from this result, use the DL. Report the mass load as less than the calculated mass load. For example, if flow is 2 MGD and the reported sample result is <1.0 µg/L, report “<0.02 lb/day” for mass load on the DMR (1.0 µg/L x 2 MGD x conversion factor = 0.017 lb/day, round off to 0.02 lb/day).
- iii. When concentration data are above the DL, but below the QL: To calculate the mass load from this result, use the detection level. Report the mass load as the calculated mass load preceded by “e”. For example, if flow is 2 MGD and the reported sample result is e1.0 µg/L, report “e0.02 lb/day” for mass load on the DMR (1.0 µg/L x 2 MGD x conversion factor = 0.017 lb/day, round off to 0.02 lb/day).

2. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The permittee must monitor influent at the plant headworks, effluent at Outfall 001 at the effluent monitoring station, and the ambient river conditions upstream of the outfall and report results in accordance with the table below:

Table B2: Base Monitoring Requirements

Item or Parameter	Location	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency ^a	Sample Type/Required Action	Summary Statistic
Total Flow	Influent, and Effluent	MGD	Year-round	Daily	Continuous	1. Daily totals (MG) 2. Monthly max (MGD) 3. Monthly average (MGD) 4. Monthly min (MGD) 5. Monthly total (MG)

Item or Parameter	Location	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency ^a	Sample Type/Required Action	Summary Statistic
CBOD ₅	Influent and Effluent	mg/L	Year-round	2/week	24-hour flow-based composite	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Daily values (mg/L) Monthly average (mg/L) Weekly averages (mg/L) Max weekly average (mg/L) Monthly maximum (mg/L)
CBOD ₅	Influent and Effluent	lbs/day	Year-round	2/week	Calculation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Daily values (lbs/day) Monthly average (lbs/day) Weekly averages (lbs/day) Max weekly average (lbs/day) Monthly max (lbs/day)
BOD ₅ Percent Removal	Influent and Effluent	%		2/week	Calculation based on monthly average cBOD ₅ concentration values	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Average Monthly (%)
TSS	Influent and Effluent	mg/L	Year-round	2/week	24-hour flow-based composite	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Daily values (mg/L) Monthly average (mg/L) Weekly averages (mg/L) Max weekly average (mg/L) Monthly maximum (mg/L)

Item or Parameter	Location	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency ^a	Sample Type/Required Action	Summary Statistic
TSS	Influent and Effluent	lb/day	Year-round	2/week or 3/week	Calculation	1. Daily values (lbs/day) 2. Monthly average (lbs/day) 3. Weekly averages (lbs/day) 4. Max weekly average (lbs/day) 5. Monthly max (lbs/day)
pH	Effluent	Standard Units (SU)	Year-round	Daily	Continuous/Grab	1. Daily max (SU) 2. Daily min (SU) 3. Monthly max (SU) 4. Monthly min (SU)

Item or Parameter	Location	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency ^a	Sample Type/Required Action	Summary Statistic
<i>Ammonia</i>	Effluent	mg/L	When discharging	1/week	24-hour flow-based composite	1. Daily values (mg/L) 2. Monthly average (mg/L)
Temperature ^c	Effluent	°C	When discharging	Daily	Continuous	1. Daily max 2. Daily min 3. Monthly max 4. Monthly min
Excess Thermal Load ^d	Effluent	Mkcal/day	When discharging May 1 – October 31	Daily	Calculation	1. Daily max 2. Daily min 3. Monthly max 4. Monthly min
Excess thermal Load as 7-day moving average ^e	Effluent	Mkcal/day	When discharging May 1 – October 31	Daily	Calculation	1. Daily max 2. Daily min 3. Monthly max 4. Monthly min
<i>E. coli</i>	Effluent to River	MPN/100 mL or # organisms/100 ml	When discharging	2/week	Grab	1. Daily values 2. Monthly maximum 3. Monthly Geometric Mean
Total Coliform	Effluent to Reuse	MPN/100 mL or # organisms/100 ml	When going to Land Application	Daily	Grab	1. Daily values
Alkalinity	Effluent	(mg/L)	When discharging	1/week	24-hour flow-based composite	1. Daily values (mg/L)
Hardness	Effluent	(mg/L)	When discharging	1/week	24-hour flow-based composite	1. Daily values (mg/L)

Item or Parameter	Location	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency ^a	Sample Type/Required Action	Summary Statistic
Stream Flow	Canby Meter	cfs	When discharging	daily	-	1. Daily

Notes:

- a. In the event of equipment failure or loss, the permittee must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, Permittee must monitor grab measurements daily between 7 am and 3 pm until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
- b. Percent Removal shall be calculated on a monthly basis using the following formula:

$$\text{Percent Removal} = \frac{[\text{Influent Concentration}] - [\text{Effluent Concentration}]}{[\text{Influent Concentration}]} \times 100$$

. Where:

Influent Concentration = Corresponding 30-Day average influent concentration based on the analytical results of the reporting period.
 Effluent Concentration = Corresponding 30-Day average effluent concentration based on the analytical results of the reporting period.

- c. Effluent temperature shall be measured using a continuous temperature monitor. Temperature shall be recorded at intervals no longer than 30-minutes. The daily maximum effluent temperature is the maximum 1-hour average from the continuous monitoring data. The daily maximum effluent temperature and the daily average effluent flow shall be used to calculate the daily excess thermal load.
- d. The daily excess thermal load must be calculated using the daily maximum effluent temperature and the daily average effluent flow. The daily excess thermal load must be calculated using the formula below. If the calculation results in an excess thermal load value less than zero, the results must be recorded as zero.

The ETL is calculated as follows: $ETL = 3785 * Q_e * \Delta T * C_p * \rho$

Where:

- ETL = Excess Thermal Load (Kcal/day)
- Q_e = Daily Average Effluent flow (MGD)
- ΔT = Daily Maximum Effluent temperature (°C) minus ambient criterion (18°C)
- C_p = Specific Heat of Water = 1 Kcal/1 Kg °C
- ρ = Density of Water = 1000 Kg/m³
- 3785 = Conversion from MGD to m³/day (1 MGD = 3785 m³/day)

- e. Calculated as a 7-day moving average of the daily excess thermal loads. This value must be used to determine compliance with the Excess Thermal Load limit in Table A1 of Schedule A.

3. Tier 1 Monitoring: Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring

The permittee must analyze effluent samples for the parameters listed in tables B4-B8. The permittee must collect samples at the effluent sampling box on a quarterly basis in the first year following permit issuance. Samples must be 24 hour composites except as noted in Tables B2 and B3 for Total Cyanide, Free Cyanide and Volatile Organic Compounds. Additional monitoring may be required based on the results of this monitoring. This additional monitoring is referred to as Tier 2 monitoring and is described in more detail in condition 4: Ambient and Additional Effluent Characterization Monitoring. Sample results must be sub-

mitted to DEQ using DEQ's Electronic Data Delivery (EDD) system. For more information, go to:
<http://www.oregon.gov/deq/WQ/Pages/toxics/eddtoxics.aspx>.

Table B4: Metals, Cyanide, Nitrates, Ammonia and Hardness

(µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant ^a	CAS ^b	QL	Pollutant ^a	CAS ^b	QL
Aluminum (Total)	7429905	50.0	Lead (total and dissolved)	7439921	1.0
Antimony (total)	7440360	0.10	Mercury (total)	7439976	0.001 ¹⁹
Arsenic (total)	7440382	0.50	Nickel (total and dissolved)	7440020	1.0
Arsenic (Total Inorganic)	7440382	1.0	Selenium (total and dissolved)	7782492	1.0
Arsenic (Total Inorganic Dissolved)	22541544	1.0	Silver (total and dissolved)	7440224	1.0
Beryllium (total)	7440417	0.10	Thallium (total)	7440280	0.10
Cadmium (total and dissolved)	7440439	0.10	Zinc (total and dissolved)	7440666	5.0
Chromium (total)	7440473	0.40	Cyanide (Free) ^c	57125	5.0
Chromium III (total and dissolved)	16065831	2.0	Cyanide (Total) ^d	57125	5.0
Chromium VI (total and dissolved)	18540299	2.0	Nitrate-Nitrite as N ²⁰	14797558	100
Copper ^e (Total and Dissolved)	7440508	2.0	Ammonia as N	7664417	1000
Iron	7439896	100	Hardness (Total as CaCO ₃)		

Notes:

- The term "total" used in reference to metals is intended to cover all EPA-accepted standard digestion methods and is considered to be equivalent to the term "total recoverable".
- Chemical Abstract Service
- There are multiple approved methods for testing for free cyanide. For more information, refer to DEQ's analytical memo on the subject of cyanide monitoring at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/docs/toxics/cyanide.pdf>
- When sampling for Total Cyanide, the permittee must collect at least six discrete grab samples over the operating day with samples collected no less than one hour apart. The aliquot must be at least 100 mL and collected and composited into a larger container that has been preserved with sodium hydroxide to insure sample integrity.²¹
- Use Table B5 if the facility meets the criteria for the copper BLM listed above Table B5
- Use Table B6 if the facility meets the criteria for the aluminum requirements listed above Table B6

Table B6: Volatile Organic Compounds

(µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant ^a	CAS	QL	Pollutant ^a	CAS	QL
Acrolein ^k	107028	5.0	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene ^d	156605	0.50
Acrylonitrile ^k	107131	5.0	1,1-dichloroethylene ^f	75354	0.50
Benzene	71432	0.50	1,2-dichloropropane	78875	0.50
Bromoform	75252	0.50	1,3-dichloropropylene ^g	542756	0.50
Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	0.50	Ethylbenzene	100414	0.50
Chlorobenzene	108907	0.50	Methyl Bromide ^h	74839	0.50
Chlorodibromomethane ^b	124481	0.50	Methyl Chloride ^h	74873	0.50
Chloroethane	75003	0.50	Methylene Chloride	75092	0.50
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether ^k	110758	10	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79345	0.50
Chloroform	67663	0.50	Tetrachloroethylene ⁱ	127184	0.50
Dichlorobromomethane ^c	75274	0.50	Toluene	108883	0.50
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o)	95501	0.50	1,1,1-trichloroethane	71556	0.50
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m)	541731	0.50	1,1,2-trichloroethane	79005	0.50
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p)	106467	0.50	Trichloroethylene ^j	79016	0.50
1,1-dichloroethane	75343	0.50	Vinyl Chloride	75014	0.50
1,2-dichloroethane	107062	0.50			

Notes:

- a. The permittee must collect six discrete samples²² (not less than 40 mL) over the operating day at intervals of at least one hour. The samples may be analyzed separately or composited. If analyzed separately, the analytical results for all samples must be averaged for reporting purposes. If composited, they must be composited in the laboratory at the time of analysis in a manner that maintains the integrity of the samples and prevents the loss of volatile analytes. The quantitation limits listed above remain in effect for composite samples.
- b. Chlorodibromomethane is identified as Dibromochloromethane in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- c. Dichlorobromomethane is identified as Bromodichloromethane in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- d. 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene is identified as trans-1,2-dichloroethene in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- e. 1,1-dichloroethylene is identified as 1,1-dichloroethene in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- f. 1,3-dichloropropylene consists of both cis-1,3-dichloropropene and trans-1,3-dichloropropene. Both should be reported individually.
- g. Methyl bromide is identified as Bromomethane in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- h. Methyl chloride is identified as chloromethane in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- i. Tetrachloroethylene is identified as tetrachloroethene in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- j. Trichloroethylene is identified as trichloroethene in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.
- k. Acrolein, Acrylonitrile, and 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether must be tested from an unacidified sample.

Table B7: Acid-Extractable Compounds

(µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant	CAS	QL ^a	Pollutant	CAS	QLa
p-chloro-m-cresol ^b	59507	1.0	2-nitrophenol	88755	2.0
2-chlorophenol	95578	1.0	4-nitrophenol	100027	5.0
2,4-dichlorophenol	120832	1.0	Pentachlorophenol	87865	1.0
2,4-dimethylphenol	105679	5.0	Phenol	108952	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol ^c	534521	2.0	2,4,5-trichlorophenol ^d	95954	2.0

Pollutant	CAS	QL ^a	Pollutant	CAS	QLa
2,4-dinitrophenol	51285	5.0	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	88062	1.0
a. Some QLs may need methods with modification allowed in 40 CFR Part 136.6 or EPA's Solutions for Analytical Chemistry Problems w/Clean Water Methods, March 2007. (url: http://water.epa.gov/scitech/methods/cwa/atp/upload/2008_02_06_methods_pumpkin.pdf) b. p-chloro-m-cresol is identified as 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C. c. 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol is identified as 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C. d. To monitor for 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, use EPA Method 625.					

Table B8: Base-Neutral Compounds

(µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant	CAS	QL ^a	Pollutant	CAS	QL
Acenaphthene	83329	1.0	Dimethyl phthalate	131113	1.0
Acenaphthylene	208968	1.0	2,4-dinitrotoluene	121142	1.0
Anthracene	120127	1.0	2,6-dinitrotoluene	606202	1.0
Benzidine	92875	10	1,2-diphenylhydrazine ^d	122667	2.0
Benzo(a)anthracene	56553	0.5	Fluoranthene	206440	2.0
Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	0.5	Fluorene	86737	1.0
3,4-benzofluoranthene ^b	205992	0.5	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	1.0
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191242	1.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	2.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	0.5	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	2.0
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111911	2.0	Hexachloroethane	67721	1.0
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111444	1.0	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395	0.5
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether ^c	108601	2.0	Isophorone	78591	5.0
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117817	1.0	Napthalene	91203	1.0
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	1.0	Nitrobenzene	98953	1.0
Butylbenzyl phthalate	85687	1.0	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	2.0
2-chloronaphthalene	91587	1.0	N-nitrosodimethylamine	62759	1.0
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	1.0	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	1.0
Chrysene	218019	0.5	Pentachlorobenzene	608935	1.0
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742	1.0	Phenanthrene	85018	1.0
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117840	1.0	Pyrene	129000	1.0
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53703	0.5	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	120821	1.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	1.0	Tetrachlorobenzene,1,2,4,5 ^e	95943	1.0
Diethyl phthalate	84662	1.0			
a. Some QLs may need methods with modification allowed in 40 CFR Part 136.6 or EPA's Solutions for Analytical chemistry Problems w/Clean Water Methods, March 2007. b. 3,4-benzofluoranthene is listed as Benzo(b)fluoranthene in 40 CFR Part 136. c. Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether is listed as 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-propane in 40 CFR Part 136. d. 1,2-diphenylhydrazine is difficult to analyze given its rapid decomposition rate in water. Azobenzene (a decomposition product of 1,2-diphenylhydrazine), should be analyzed as an estimate of this chemical.23 e. To analyze for Pentachlorobenzene and Tetrachlorobenzene 1,2,4,5, use EPA 625.					

4. Ambient and Additional Effluent Characterization Monitoring (Tier 2 Monitoring)

DEQ will evaluate the results of monitoring required under Schedule B condition 3: Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring (also referred to as Tier 1 monitoring) to determine whether the permittee will be required to conduct additional ambient water quality and/or effluent monitoring (also referred to as Tier 2 monitoring). DEQ will notify the permittee of its determination through a written “Monitoring Action Letter.”

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements

The permittee must monitor final effluent for whole effluent toxicity as described in Table B11 using the testing protocols specified in Schedule D, condition 11, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Freshwater for Outfall 001 must be collected at the location specified below.

Table B11: WET Test Monitoring

Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/Location	Report
Acute toxicity	<p>The permittee must monitor 4 times over the permit cycle with each sample collected during a different quarter (modify as needed for seasonal discharges). All four samples may be collected in the first year of the permit or they may be collected during a different quarter each year over 4 years during a discharge period (i.e., Year 1, Qtr 1) When possible, conduct WET testing concurrent with Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring as described in Schedule D, Condition 11.</p> <p>If a particular test shows toxicity at the acute (ZID) or the chronic (RMZ) dilutions, the permittee must re-test and if necessary evaluate the cause of toxicity as described in Schedule D, Condition 11.</p>	For acute toxicity: Composite taken <i>at the effluent sample station.</i>	Report must include test results and backup information such as bench sheets sufficient to demonstrate compliance with permit requirements.
Chronic toxicity		For chronic toxicity: 24-hr composite taken at the effluent sample station.	<p>Report must include a statement certifying that the results do or do not show toxicity at dilutions corresponding to the edge of the ZID and the mixing zone. The corresponding dilutions are as follows for the wet season (November – April): ZID: 5 Mixing zone: 12</p> <p>The corresponding dilutions are as follows for the dry season (May - October): ZID: 8 Mixing zone: 18</p> <p>A template for providing WET test results is provided below.</p>

The permittee must submit the results of WET tests using the template below, along with laboratory reports.

Table B12: Template for Reporting WET Test Results

Date of Test	Organism	Type of Test (chronic or acute)	% Effluent at ZID and/or RMZ	Result	% Effluent at Endpoint (NOEC, LOEC or IC25)
1/1/2022	Water Flea	Acute	40% at ZID	Pass	NOEC = 50%
1/1/2022	Fathead Minnow	Chronic	20% at RMZ	Pass	IC25 = 40%
1/1/2022	Green Algae	Chronic	20% at RMZ	Pass	LOEC = 25%

6. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements: Outfall 002

The permittee must monitor recycled water for outfall 002 as listed below. The samples must be representative of the recycled water delivered for beneficial reuse at a location identified in the Recycled Water Use Plan.

Table B13: Recycled Water Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/Required Action	Report
Total Flow (MGD) or Quantity Irrigated (inches/acre)		Daily	Measurement	
Quantity Chlorine Used (lbs)		Daily	Measurement	
Chlorine, Total Residual (mg/L)		Daily	Grab	
pH		2/Week	Grab	
Total Coliform		Daily (Class A) 3/Week (Class B) Weekly (Class C)	Grab	
Turbidity		Hourly (Class A only)	Measurement	
Nitrogen Loading Rate (lbs/acre-year)		Annually	Calculation	
Nutrients (TKN, NO ₂ +NO ₃ -N, NH ₃ , Total Phosphorus ²⁴)		Quarterly	Grab	

7. Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

The permittee must monitor biosolids land applied or produced for sale or distribution as listed below. The samples must be representative of the quality and quantity of biosolids generated and undergo the same treatment process used to prepare the biosolids²⁵.

Table B14: Biosolids Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Nutrient and conventional parameters ²⁶ (% dry weight unless otherwise specified): Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N) Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄ -N) Total Phosphorus (P) Potassium (K) pH (S.U.) Total Solids Volatile Solids	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B15	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan
Pollutants ²⁷ : As, Cd, Cu, Hg, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se, Zn, mg/kg dry weight	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B15.	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan
Pathogen reduction	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B15.	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan
Vector attraction reduction	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B15.	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan
Record of biosolids land application: date, quantity, location.	Each event	Record the date, quantity, and location of biosolids land applied on site location map or equivalent electronic system, such as GIS.

Table B15: Biosolids Minimum Monitoring Frequency

Quantity of biosolids land applied or produced for sale or distribution per calendar year		Minimum Sampling Frequency
(dry metric tons)	(dry U.S. tons)	

Quantity of biosolids land applied or produced for sale or distribution per calendar year		Minimum Sampling Frequency
(dry metric tons)	(dry U.S. tons)	
Less than 290	Less than 320	Once per year
290 to 1,500	320 to 1,653	Once per quarter (4x/year)
1500 to 15,000	1,653 to 16,535	Once per 60 days (6x/year)
15,000 or more	16,535 or more	Once per month (12x/year)

8. Permit Application Monitoring Requirements²⁸

The permittee must submit a minimum of four results for the following pollutants and submit the data with their monthly DMR and as part of their next permit renewal application. Samples must be collected in May (Year 3 of the permit), November (Year 3 of the permit), May (Year 4 of the permit), and November (Year 4 of the permit).

Table B16: Effluent Monitoring Required for NPDES Permit Application

Parameters that are already monitored on a regular basis under Table B-2 should be deleted.

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Annual	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Annual	
Nitrate Plus Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	Annual	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Annual	Grab
Alkalinity	mg/L	Annual	
Total Hardness	mg/L	Annual	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Annual	
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Annual	

9. Outfall Inspection

During the year XXXX (3rd year of permit issuance), the permittee must inspect outfall 001 including the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and to determine whether it is functioning as designed. The inspection should include ensuring diffuser ports are intact, clear and fully functional. The permittee must submit a written report to DEQ regarding the results of the outfall inspection by no later than December 31, XXXX (same year as inspection). The report should include a description of the outfall as originally constructed, the condition of the current outfall and a discussion of any repairs that may need to be performed to return the outfall to satisfactory condition.

SCHEDULE C: COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

1. Compliance Schedule to Meet Final Effluent Limitations

a. Final Compliance Date

The permittee must meet the final effluent limits for river discharge in Schedule A by date.

b. Interim Compliance Date(s)

In the interim, the permittee must take the following actions:

- i.** Submit the final facility plan for the upgraded wastewater treatment plant to DEQ for review and approval by xxxxxx. The plan must identify alternatives and indicate the selected alternative(s) that will enable the facility to meet final river discharge and land application effluent limits.
- ii.** Submit the final plans and specifications for the upgraded wastewater treatment plant to DEQ for review and approval by date.
- iii.** Submit a report of progress toward construction of the upgraded wastewater treatment plant by date.
- iv.** Submit a proposed construction schedule with dates for construction milestones that are not more than 12 months apart.
- v.** Submit progress reports at a frequency of not less than once per year, beginning with the start of construction. These progress reports must document progress on construction relative to the dates named in the construction schedule.
- vi.** Complete construction of the upgraded wastewater treatment plant by date.

2. Interim Permit Limits

Interim permit limits have been established in Schedule A.2 for operation of the existing treatment facilities until the upgraded wastewater treatment plant is commissioned.

3. Responsibility to Meet Compliance Dates

No later than 14 days following each milestone, the permittee must notify DEQ in writing of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim requirements.

Any reports of noncompliance must include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and a discussion of the likelihood of meeting the next scheduled requirements.

4. Re-opener Clause

This permit may be re-opened and modified to be consistent with conditions or mitigation measures imposed as a result of EPA's Endangered Species Act consultation with NMFS and USF&WS on DEQ's rule authorizing the use of this compliance schedule. If necessary, DEQ will commence modification of this permit by notifying the permittee and seeking public comment on the proposed modifications within two

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years after the later of (1) the date EPA's re-approval of Oregon's compliance schedules rule becomes final, or (2) the date DEQ completes any required implementation of EPA re-approval, unless the date for completion of implementation exceeds two years from the date of EPA's action, in which case the modifications must commence within a period of four years from the date of EPA's re-approval²⁹.

SCHEDULE D: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Inflow Removal

- a. Within 180 days of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit to DEQ for approval an updated Inflow Removal Program. The program must consist of the following:
 - i. Identification of all overflow points.
 - ii. Verification that sewer system overflows are not occurring up to a 24-hour, 5-year storm event or equivalent.
 - iii. Monitoring of all pump station overflow points.
 - iv. A process for identifying and removing all inflow sources into the permittee's sewer system over which the permittee has legal control, including a time schedule for identifying and reducing inflow.
 - v. If the permittee does not have the necessary legal authority for all portions of the sewer system or treatment facility, a strategy and schedule for gaining legal authority to require inflow reduction and a process and schedule for identifying and removing inflow sources once legal authority has been obtained.
- b. Within 60 days of receiving written DEQ comments, the permittee must submit a final approvable program and time schedule.
- c. A copy of the program must be kept at the wastewater treatment facility for review upon request by DEQ.
- d. An annual inflow and infiltration report must be submitted to the DEQ as directed in Schedule B. The report must include the following:
 - i. Details of activities performed in the previous year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.
 - ii. Details of activities planned for the following year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.
 - iii. A summary of sanitary sewer overflows that occurred during the previous year.
 - iv. Information that demonstrates compliance with the DEQ-approved Inflow Removal Plan required by condition 1.a above.

2. Mixing Zone Study

The permittee shall complete a mixing zone study following the guidelines of the following the guidelines outlined in the IMD. The study must provide mixing zone dilutions for both wet season and dry season shoulder month conditions using the minimum river flow established for discharge in Schedule A Table A1.

3. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

The permittee must develop and maintain an Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan (the Plan) per Schedule F, Section B, and Conditions 7 & 8. The permittee must develop the plan within six months of permit issuance and update the Plan annually to ensure that telephone and email contact information for applicable public agencies (permit writer should include specific contacts here as needed) are current and accurate. An updated copy of the plan must be kept on file at the wastewater treatment facility for DEQ review. The latest plan revision date must be listed on the Plan cover along with the reviewer's initials or signature.

4. Recycled Water Use Plan

- a. In order to distribute recycled water for reuse, the permittee must have and maintain a DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-055-0025. The permittee must submit substantial modifications to an existing plan to DEQ for approval at least 60 days prior to making the proposed changes. Conditions in the plan are enforceable requirements under this permit.
- b. Recycled Water Annual Report – The permittee must submit a recycled water annual report by the date specified in Table B13: Reporting Requirements and Due Dates. This report must describe the effectiveness of the system in complying with the approved recycled water use plan, the rules included in OAR 340-055, and the permit limits and conditions for recycled water contained in Schedule A, Condition 4. The plan must also include the monitoring data for the previous year required under Schedule B, Condition 6.

5. Exempt Wastewater Reuse at the Treatment System

The permittee is exempt from the recycled water use requirements in OAR 340-055 when recycled water is used for landscape irrigation within the property boundary or in-plant processes at the wastewater treatment system and all of the following conditions are met:

- a. The recycled water is an oxidized and disinfected wastewater.
- b. The recycled water is used at the wastewater treatment system site where it is generated or at an auxiliary wastewater or sludge treatment facility that is subject to the same NPDES or WPCF permit as the wastewater treatment system. Land that is contiguous to the property upon which the treatment system is located is considered to be part of the wastewater treatment system site if under the same ownership.
- c. Spray and/or drift from the use does not occur off the site.
- d. Public access to the site is restricted.

6. Biosolids Management Plan

The permittee must maintain a Biosolids Management Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-050-0031(5). The permittee must keep the plan updated and submit substantial modifications to an existing plan to DEQ for approval at least 60 days prior to making the proposed changes. Conditions in the plan are enforceable requirements under this permit.

7. Land Application Plan

a. Plan Contents

The permittee must maintain a land application plan that contains the information listed below.^{30,31} The land application plan may be incorporated into the Biosolids Management Plan.

- i. All known DEQ-approved sites that will receive biosolids while the permit is effective.
- ii. The geographic location, identified by county or smaller unit, of new sites which are not specifically listed at the time of permit application.
- iii. Criteria that will be used in the selection of new sites.
- iv. Management practices that will be implemented at new sites authorized by the DEQ.
- v. Procedures for notifying property owners adjacent to proposed sites of the proposed activity prior to the start of application³².

b. Site Authorization

The permittee must obtain written authorization from DEQ for each land application site prior to its use. Conditions in site authorizations are enforceable requirements under this permit³³. The permittee may land apply biosolids to a DEQ-approved site only as described in the site authorization, while this permit is effective and with the written approval of the property owner. DEQ may modify or revoke a site authorization following the procedures for a permit modification described in OAR 340-045-0055.

c. Public Participation

- i. No DEQ-initiated public notice is required for continued use of sites identified in the DEQ-approved land application plan.
- ii. For new sites that fail to meet the site selection criteria in the land application plan or that are deemed by DEQ to be sensitive with respect to residential housing, runoff potential, or threat to groundwater, DEQ will provide an opportunity for public comment as directed by OAR 340-050-0015(10)³⁴.
- iii. For all other new sites, the permittee must provide for public participation following procedures in its DEQ-approved land application plan.

d. Exceptional Quality (EQ) Biosolids

The permittee is exempt from the requirements in condition 7.b.-c. above if:

- i. Pollutant concentrations of biosolids are less than the pollutant concentration limits in Schedule A, Table A3;
- ii. Biosolids meet one of the Class A pathogen reduction alternatives in 40 CFR §503.32(a); and
- iii. Biosolids meet one of the vector attraction reduction options in 40 CFR §503.33(b)(1) through (8).

8. Wastewater Solids Transfers

- a. *Within state.* The permittee may transfer wastewater solids including Class A and Class B biosolids, to another facility permitted to process or dispose of wastewater solids, including but not limited to: another wastewater treatment facility, landfill, or incinerator. The permittee must monitor, report, and dispose of solids as required under the permit of the receiving facility.
- b. *Out of state.* If wastewater solids, including Class A and Class B biosolids, are transferred out of state for use or disposal, the permittee must obtain written authorization from DEQ, meet Oregon requirements for the use or disposal of wastewater solids, notify in writing the receiving state of the proposed use or disposal of wastewater solids, and satisfy the requirements of the receiving state.

9. Hauled Waste Control

The permittee may accept hauled wastes at discharge points designated by the POTW after receiving written DEQ approval of a hauled waste control plan. Hauled wastes may include wastewater solids from another wastewater treatment facility, septage, grease trap wastes, portable and chemical toilet wastes, landfill leachate, groundwater remediation wastewaters and commercial/industrial wastewaters.

10. Lagoon Solids

At least 60 days and preferably six months prior to the removal of accumulated solids from the lagoon, the permittee must submit to DEQ a biosolids management plan and land application plan as required in conditions 6 and 7 respectively. DEQ will provide an opportunity for comment on the biosolids management plan and land application plan as directed by OAR 340-050-0015(8). The permittee must follow the conditions in the approved plan.

11. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Freshwater

- a. The permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity (WET) tests as specified here and in Schedule B of this permit.
- b. Acute Toxicity Testing - Organisms and Protocols
 - i. The permittee must conduct 48-hour static renewal tests with *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea) and 96-hour static renewal tests with *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow).
 - ii. All test methods and procedures 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*. If the permittee wants to deviate from the bioassay procedures outlined in this method, the permittee must submit a written request to DEQ for review and approval prior to use.
 - iii. Treatments to the final effluent samples (for example, dechlorination), except those included as part of the methodology, may not be performed by the laboratory unless approved by DEQ prior to analysis.
 - iv. Unless otherwise approved by DEQ in writing, acute tests must be conducted on a control (0%) and the following dilution series: 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100% effluent. The dilution series should include effluent percentage (equal to 100/dilution) that is expected at the edge of the ZID, as well as effluent percentages above and below this value. For ex-

ample, if the expected dilution is 2.5, the effluent percentage at the ZID is 40%, and an appropriate dilution series would be 100%, 70%, 40%, 20%, 10% and 0% effluent.

- v. An acute WET test will be considered to show toxicity if there is a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and 25% reported as the NOEC <10%.
- c. Chronic Toxicity Testing - Organisms and Protocols
- i. The permittee must conduct tests with *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea) for reproduction and survival test endpoint, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow) for growth and survival test endpoint, and *Raphidocelis subcapitata* (green alga formerly known as *Selanastrum capricornutum*) for growth test endpoint.
 - ii. All test methods and procedures 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*. If the permittee wants to deviate from the bioassay procedures outlined in the applicable method, the permittee must submit a written request to DEQ for review and approval prior to use.
 - iii. Treatments to the final effluent samples (for example, dechlorination), except those included as part of the methodology, may not be performed by the laboratory unless approved by DEQ prior to analysis.
 - iv. Unless otherwise approved by DEQ in writing, chronic tests must be conducted on a control (0%) and the following dilution series: 2.5%, 5.0%, 20%, 35%, and 100% effluent.
 - v. A chronic WET test will be considered to show toxicity if the IC25 (25% inhibition concentration) occurs at dilutions equal to or less than the dilution that is known to occur at the edge of the mixing zone, that is, $IC_{25} \leq 25\%$.
- d. Dual End-Point Tests
- i. WET tests may be dual end-point tests in which both acute and chronic end-points can be determined from the results of a single chronic test. The acute end-point will be based on 48-hours for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea) and 96-hours for the *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow).
 - ii. All test methods and procedures 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*. If the permittee wants to deviate from the bioassay procedures outlined in this method, the permittee must submit a written request to DEQ for review and approval prior to use.
 - iii. Unless otherwise approved by DEQ in writing, tests run as dual end-point tests must be conducted on a control (0%) and the following dilution series: 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100% effluent.
 - iv. Toxicity determinations for dual end-point tests must correspond to the acute and chronic tests described in conditions 10.b.v and 10.c.v above.
- e. Sampling Requirements
- At the time of WET sampling, the permittee must collect and analyze effluent samples for ammonia.

- f. Evaluation of Causes and Exceedances
- i. If any test exhibits toxicity as described in conditions 11.b.v. and 11.c.v. above, the permittee must conduct another toxicity test using the same species and DEQ-approved methodology within two weeks unless otherwise approved by DEQ.
 - ii. If two consecutive WET test results indicate acute or chronic toxicity as described in conditions 11.b.v. and 11.c.v. above, the permittee must immediately notify DEQ of the results. DEQ will work with the permittee to determine the appropriate course of action to evaluate and address the toxicity.
- g. Quality Assurance and Reporting
- i. Quality assurance criteria, statistical analyses, and data reporting for the WET tests must be in accordance with the EPA documents stated in this condition.
 - ii. For each test, the permittee must provide a bioassay laboratory report according to the EPA method documents referenced in this Schedule. The report must include all QA/QC documentation, statistical analysis for each test performed, standard reference toxicant test (SRT) conducted on each species required for the toxicity tests, and completed Chain of Custody forms for the samples including time of sample collection and receipt. The permittee must submit reports to DEQ within 60 days of test completion.
 - iii. The report must include all endpoints measured in the test: NOEC (No Observed Effects Concentration), LOEC (Lowest Observed Effects Concentration), and IC₂₅ (chronic effect 25% inhibition concentration).
 - iv. The permittee must make available to DEQ upon request the written standard operating procedures they, or the laboratory performing the WET tests, use for all toxicity tests required by DEQ.
- h. Reopener
- DEQ may reopen and modify this permit to include new limits, monitoring requirements, and/or conditions as determined by DEQ to be appropriate, and in accordance with procedures outlined in OAR Chapter 340, Division 45 if:
- i. WET testing data indicate acute and/or chronic toxicity.
 - ii. The facility undergoes any process changes.
 - iii. Discharge monitoring data indicate a change in the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

12. Operator Certification

- a. Definitions
- i. "Supervise" means to have full and active responsibility for the daily on site technical operation of a wastewater treatment system or wastewater collection system.³⁵
 - ii. "Supervisor" or "designated operator"³⁶, means the operator delegated authority by the permittee for establishing and executing the specific practice and procedures for operating

the wastewater treatment system or wastewater collection system in accordance with the policies of the owner of the system and any permit requirements.³⁷

- iii. "Shift Supervisor" means the operator delegated authority by the permittee for executing the specific practice and procedures for operating the wastewater treatment system or wastewater collection system when the system is operated on more than one daily shift.³⁸
- iv. "System" includes both the collection system and the treatment systems.
- b. The permittee must comply with OAR Chapter 340, Division 49, "Regulations Pertaining to Certification of Wastewater System Operator Personnel" and designate a supervisor whose certification corresponds with the classification of the collection and/or treatment system as specified on p. 1 of this permit.
- c. The permittee must have its system supervised full-time by one or more operators who hold a valid certificate for the type of wastewater treatment or wastewater collection system, and at a grade equal to or greater than the wastewater system's classification³⁹ as specified on p. 1 one of this permit.
- d. The permittee's wastewater system may not be without the designated supervisor for more than 30 days. During this period, there must be another person available to supervise who is certified at no more than one grade lower than the classification of the wastewater system. The permittee must delegate authority to this operator to supervise the operation of the system.⁴⁰
- e. If the wastewater system has more than one daily shift, the permittee must have another properly certified operator available to supervise operation of the system. Each shift supervisor must be certified at no more than one grade lower than the system classification.⁴¹
- f. The permittee is not required to have a supervisor on site at all times; however, the supervisor must be available to the permittee and operator at all times.⁴²
- g. The permittee must notify DEQ in writing of the name of the system supervisor. The permittee may replace or re-designate the system supervisor with another properly certified operator at any time and must notify DEQ in writing within 30 days of replacement or re-designation of operator in charge.⁴³ As of this writing, the notice of replacement or re-designation must be sent to Water Quality Division, Operator Certification Program, 700 NE Multnomah St, Suite 600, Portland, OR 97232-4100. This address may be updated in writing by DEQ during the term of this permit.
- h. When compliance with item (e) of this section is not possible or practicable because the system supervisor is not available or the position is vacated unexpectedly, and another certified operator is not qualified to assume supervisory responsibility, the Director may grant a time extension for compliance with the requirements in response to a written request from the system owner. The Director will not grant an extension longer than 120 days unless the system owner documents the existence of extraordinary circumstances.

13. Industrial User Survey

The permittee must conduct an industrial user survey to determine the presence of any industrial users discharging wastewaters subject to pretreatment and submit a report on the findings to DEQ within 24 months of the permit effective date. The purpose of the survey is to identify whether there are any categorical industrial users discharging to the POTW, and ensure regulatory oversight of these discharges to state wa-

ters. If the POTW has already completed a baseline IU Survey the results of this survey are to be provided to DEQ within two months of the permit effective date.

Guidance on conducting IU Surveys can be found at
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pretreatment/docs/guidance/IUSurveyGuidance.pdf>

Once an initial baseline IU Survey is conducted it is to be maintained by the POTW and made available for inspection by DEQ. Every 5 years from the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit an updated IU survey.

The permittee must conduct an industrial user survey to determine the presence of any industrial users discharging wastewaters subject to pretreatment and submit two copies of the report; one to the DEQ permit writer and one to pretreatment coordinator (**include address**) within 24 months of the permit effective date. The purpose of the survey is to identify whether there are any categorical industrial users discharging to the POTW, and ensure regulatory oversight of these discharges to state waters. If the POTW has already completed a baseline IU Survey the results of this survey are to be provided to DEQ within two months of the permit effective date.

Guidance on conducting IU Surveys can be found at
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pretreatment/docs/guidance/IUSurveyGuidance.pdf>

Once an initial baseline IU Survey is conducted it is to be maintained by the POTW and made available for inspection by DEQ. Every 5 years from the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit an updated IU survey.

SCHEDULE F

NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS – DOMESTIC FACILITIES October 1, 2015 Version *(do not delete the date)*

SECTION A. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A1. Duty to Comply with Permit

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 468B.025 and the federal Clean Water Act and is grounds for an enforcement action. Failure to comply is also grounds for DEQ to terminate, modify and reissue, revoke, or deny renewal of a permit.

A2. Penalties for Water Pollution and Permit Condition Violations

The permit is enforceable by DEQ or EPA, and in some circumstances also by third-parties under the citizen suit provisions of 33 USC § 1365. DEQ enforcement is generally based on provisions of state statutes and Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) rules, and EPA enforcement is generally based on provisions of federal statutes and EPA regulations.

ORS 468.140 allows DEQ to impose civil penalties up to \$25,000 per day for violation of a term, condition, or requirement of a permit. The federal Clean Water Act provides for civil penalties not to exceed \$37,500 and administrative penalties not to exceed \$16,000 per day for each violation of any condition or limitation of this permit.

Under ORS 468.943, unlawful water pollution in the second degree, is a Class A misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues is a separately punishable offense. The federal Clean Water Act provides for criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both for second or subsequent negligent violations of this permit.

Under ORS 468.946, unlawful water pollution in the first degree is a Class B felony and is punishable by a fine of up to \$250,000, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both. The federal Clean Water Act provides for criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 3 years, or both for knowing violations of the permit. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for knowing violation, a person is subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

A3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit. In addition, upon request of DEQ, the permittee must correct any adverse impact on the environment or human health resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

A4. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and have the permit renewed. The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

DEQ may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date.

A.5. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Violation of any term, condition, or requirement of this permit, a rule, or a statute.
- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all material facts.
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- d. The permittee is identified as a Designated Management Agency or allocated a wasteload under a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
- e. New information or regulations.
- f. Modification of compliance schedules.
- g. Requirements of permit reopener conditions
- h. Correction of technical mistakes made in determining permit conditions.
- i. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment.
- j. Other causes as specified in 40 CFR §§ 122.62, 122.64, and 124.5.
- k. For communities with combined sewer overflows (CSOs):
 - (1) To comply with any state or federal law regulation for CSOs that is adopted or promulgated subsequent to the effective date of this permit.
 - (2) If new information that was not available at the time of permit issuance indicates that CSO controls imposed under this permit have failed to ensure attainment of water quality standards, including protection of designated uses.
 - (3) Resulting from implementation of the permittee's long-term control plan and/or permit conditions related to CSOs.

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

A6. Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with any applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-041-0033 and section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants, and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the federal Clean Water 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.

A7. Property Rights and Other Legal Requirements

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, or
NPDES permit template 07/2016

authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of any other private rights, or any infringement of federal, tribal, state, or local laws or regulations.

A8. Permit References

Except for effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and OAR 340-041-0033 for toxic pollutants, and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, all rules and statutes referred to in this permit are those in effect on the date this permit is issued.

A9. Permit Fees

The permittee must pay the fees required by OAR.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

B1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

B2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

For industrial or commercial facilities, upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

B3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

(1) "Bypass" means intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, provided the diversion is to allow essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs b and c of this section.

(2) "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 that 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.

b. Prohibition of bypass.

- (1) Bypass is prohibited and DEQ may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:
 - i. 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 backup 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 preventative maintenance; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notices and requests as required under General Condition B3.c.
 - (2) DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and any alternatives to bypassing, if DEQ determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in General Condition B3.b.(1).
- c. Notice and request for bypass.
- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, a written notice must be submitted to DEQ at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in General Condition D5.

B4. Upset

- a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance 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 operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. 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 requirements of General Condition B4.c are met. 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.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the causes(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in General Condition D5, hereof (24-hour notice); and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under General Condition A3 hereof.
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

B5. Treatment of Single Operational Upset

For purposes of this permit, a single operational upset that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter will be treated as a single violation. A single operational upset is an exceptional incident that causes simultaneous, unintentional, unknowing (not the result of a knowing act or omission), temporary noncompliance with more than one federal Clean Water Act effluent discharge pollutant pa-

parameter. A single operational upset does not include federal Clean Water Act violations involving discharge without a NPDES permit or noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities. Each day of a single operational upset is a violation.

B6. Overflows from Wastewater Conveyance Systems and Associated Pump Stations

a. Definition. "Overflow" means any spill, release or diversion of sewage including:

- (1) An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
- (2) 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), even if that overflow does not reach waters of the United States.

b. Reporting required. All overflows must be reported orally to DEQ within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow. Reporting procedures are described in more detail in General Condition D5.

B7. Public Notification of Effluent Violation or Overflow

If effluent limitations specified in this permit are exceeded or an overflow occurs that threatens public health, the permittee must take such steps as are necessary to alert the public, health agencies and other affected entities (for example, public water systems) about the extent and nature of the discharge in accordance with the notification procedures developed under General Condition B8. Such steps may include, but are not limited to, posting of the river at access points and other places, news releases, and paid announcements on radio and television.

B8. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

The permittee must develop and implement an emergency response and public notification plan that identifies measures to protect public health from overflows, bypasses, or upsets that may endanger public health. At a minimum the plan must include mechanisms to:

- a. Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of such events;
- b. Ensure notification of appropriate personnel and ensure that they are immediately dispatched for investigation and response;
- c. Ensure immediate notification to the public, health agencies, and other affected public entities (including public water systems). The overflow response plan must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;
- d. Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the plan and are appropriately trained;
- e. Provide emergency operations; and
- f. Ensure that DEQ is notified of the public notification steps taken.

B9. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state, causing nuisance conditions, or creating a public health hazard.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

C1. Representative Sampling

Sampling and measurements taken as required herein must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit, and

must be taken, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points must not be changed without notification to and the approval of DEQ. Samples must be collected in accordance with requirements in 40 CFR part 122.21 and 40 CFR part 403 Appendix E.

C2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices must be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices must be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected must be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

C3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge (biosolids) use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

For monitoring of recycled water with no discharge to waters of the state, monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or as specified in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved in writing by DEQ.

C4. Penalties for Tampering

The federal Clean Water 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 may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment is a fine not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.

C5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be summarized each month on a discharge monitoring report form approved by DEQ. The reports must be submitted monthly and are to be mailed, delivered or otherwise transmitted by the 15th day of the following month unless specifically approved otherwise in Schedule B of this permit. Click **Select**, then **Select All**.

C6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge (biosolids) use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503, or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calcula-

tion and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report. Such increased frequency must also be indicated. For a pollutant parameter that may be sampled more than once per day (for example, total residual chlorine), only the average daily value must be recorded unless otherwise specified in this permit.

C7. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements must utilize an arithmetic mean, except for bacteria which must be averaged as specified in this permit.

C8. Retention of Records

Records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities must be retained for a period of at least 5 years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503). Records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit must be retained for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of DEQ at any time.

C9. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

- a. The date, exact place, time, and methods of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

C10. Inspection and Entry

The permittee must allow DEQ or EPA upon the presentation of credentials to:

- a. 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;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by state law, any substances or parameters at any location.

C11. Confidentiality of Information

Any information relating to this permit that is submitted to or obtained by DEQ is available to the public unless classified as confidential by the Director of DEQ under ORS 468.095. The permittee may request that information be classified as confidential if it is a trade secret as defined by that statute. The name and address of the permittee, permit applications, permits, effluent data, and information required by NPDES application forms under 40 CFR § 122.21 are not classified as confidential [40 CFR § 122.7(b)].

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D1. Planned Changes

The permittee must comply with OAR 340-052, "Review of Plans and Specifications" and 40 CFR § 122.41(1)(1). Except where exempted under OAR 340-052, no construction, installation, or modification involving disposal systems, treatment works, sewerage systems, or common sewers may be commenced until the plans and specifications are submitted to and approved by DEQ. The permittee must give notice to DEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alternations or additions to the permitted facility.

D2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee must give advance notice to DEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

D3. Transfers

This permit may be transferred to a new permittee provided the transferee acquires a property interest in the permitted activity and agrees in writing to fully comply with all the terms and conditions of the permit and EQC rules. No permit may be transferred to a third party without prior written approval from DEQ. DEQ may require modification, revocation, and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under 40 CFR § 122.61. The permittee must notify DEQ when a transfer of property interest takes place.

D4. Compliance Schedule

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance must include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirements.

D5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally (by telephone) to the DEQ regional office or Oregon Emergency Response System (1-800-452-0311) as specified below within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

a. Overflows.

(1) Oral Reporting within 24 hours.

i. For overflows other than basement backups, the following information must be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311. For basement backups, this information should be reported directly to the DEQ regional office.

(a) The location of the overflow;

(b) The receiving water (if there is one);

(c) An estimate of the volume of the overflow;

(d) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (for example, manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe); and

(e) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped.

ii. The following information must be reported to the DEQ regional office within 24 hours, or during normal business hours, whichever is earlier:

(a) The OERS incident number (if applicable); and

- (b) A brief description of the event.
- (2) Written reporting postmarked within 5 days.
 - i. The following information must be provided in writing to the DEQ regional office within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow:
 - (a) The OERS incident number (if applicable);
 - (b) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
 - (c) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
 - (d) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps; and
 - (e) For storm-related overflows, the rainfall intensity (inches/hour) and duration of the storm associated with the overflow.

DEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

- b. Other instances of noncompliance.
 - (1) The following instances of noncompliance must be reported:
 - i. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;
 - ii. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;
 - iii. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by DEQ in this permit; and
 - iv. Any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment.
 - (2) During normal business hours, the DEQ regional office must be called. Outside of normal business hours, DEQ must be contacted at 1-800-452-0311 (Oregon Emergency Response System).
 - (3) A written submission must be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain:
 - i. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - iii. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
 - iv. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and
 - v. Public notification steps taken, pursuant to General Condition B7.
 - (4) DEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

D6. Other Noncompliance

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under General Condition D4 or D5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports 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 reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

D7. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to DEQ within a reasonable time any information that DEQ may request to de-

termine compliance with the permit or to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit. The permittee must also furnish to DEQ, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

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

D8. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to DEQ must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.22.

D9. Falsification of Information

Under ORS 468.953, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, is subject to a Class C felony punishable by a fine not to exceed \$125,000 per violation and up to 5 years in prison per ORS chapter 161. Additionally, according to 40 CFR § 122.41(k)(2), 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 will, upon conviction, be punished by a federal civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

D10. Changes to Indirect Dischargers

The permittee must provide adequate notice to DEQ of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the federal Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants and;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
- c. For the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice must include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

SECTION E. DEFINITIONS

E1. *BOD* or *BOD₅* means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.

E2. *CBOD* or *CBOD₅* means five-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

E3. *TSS* means total suspended solids.

E4. *Bacteria* means but is not limited to fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria, and *Enterococcus* bacteria.

E5. *FC* means fecal coliform bacteria.

E6. *Total residual chlorine* means combined chlorine forms plus free residual chlorine

E7. *Technology based permit effluent limitations* means technology-based treatment requirements as defined in 40 CFR § 125.3, and concentration and mass load effluent limitations that are based on minimum design criteria

specified in OAR 340-041.

E8. *mg/l* means milligrams per liter.

E9. *µg/l* means microgram per liter.

E10. *kg* means kilograms.

E11. *m³/d* means cubic meters per day.

E12. *MGD* means million gallons per day.

E13. *Average monthly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 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.

E14. *Average weekly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 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.

E15. *Daily discharge* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 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 must be 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 must be calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

E16. *24-hour composite sample* means a sample formed by collecting and mixing discrete samples taken periodically and based on time or flow.

E17. *Grab sample* means an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.

E18. *Quarter* means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.

E19. *Month* means calendar month.

E20. *Week* means a calendar week of Sunday through Saturday.

E21. *POTW* means a publicly-owned treatment works.

¹ In the past, information on the facility type has been included on the face page of the permit along with the facility location. Since this information can potentially trigger the need for a permit modification if the treatment technology changes, it is no longer included. Note that even without such a description, the permit may still need to be modified as the result of a treatment modification if the modifications mean that different TBELs (which includes basin standards) apply, or if the change(s) in process or facility create the need for different permit conditions.

² Oregon's water quality criteria (found in OAR 340-041-0101 through 340-041-0350) are developed for specific basins defined by the Oregon Water Resources Department (WRD). A map of these basins may be found at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/rules/div041/basinmap.pdf>. The LLID tool is scheduled to be modified so that it may be used to determine the WRD basin. Until this is complete, call GIS specialist at (503)229-6798.

³USGS subbasin names are used in TMDL development. A map of the USGS subbasins in Oregon may be found at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/assessment/usgssubbasinmap.htm>.

⁴ This number uniquely identifies the permit to the EPA. It is assigned by SIS. Within PCS, this number indicates the permit type (e.g., Standard, General, Stormwater General).

⁵ This date is to be entered by the permit coordinator, and it is 20 days from the date the permit is signed and mailed (the issuance date). This is consistent with the definition of the permit effective date in OAR 340-045-0035.

⁶ Some NPDES permits issued by DEQ refer to both "waters of the state" and "public waters". Though OAR Division 45 ("Regulations Pertaining to NPDES and WPCF Permits") uses these terms interchangeably, the permit template uses the term "waters of the state" exclusively to reduce the potential for confusion.

⁷ See OAR 340-045-0015 entitled "Permit Required".

⁸ See OAR 340-0045-0080 entitled "Effect of a Permit".

⁹ This is required to comply with OAR 340-055-0020.

¹⁰ See ORS 215.246(a). The complete reference is as follows:

215.246 Approval of land application of certain substances; subsequent use of tract of land; consideration of alternatives. (1) The uses allowed under ORS 215.213 (1)(y) and 215.283 (1)(v):

(a) Require a determination by the Department of Environmental Quality, in conjunction with the department's review of a license, permit or approval, that the application rates and site management practices for the land application of reclaimed water, agricultural or industrial process water or biosolids ensure continued agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural production and do not reduce the productivity of the tract.

¹¹ These are good management practices to prevent water quality impacts and nuisance conditions as well as meet the requirements of ORS 215.246(1)(a) that requires DEQ to determine that the application rates and site management practices "ensure continued agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural production and do not reduce the productivity of the tract."

¹² The rules don't specify what "oxidized" means. The term is not intended to prescribe a form of treatment, instead it is intended to ensure recycled water is treated to the point that it is not putrid.

¹³ Language stating that reports must be in a DEQ-approved format is intended to allow DEQ to specify a format after the permit has been issued without having to modify the permit.

¹⁴ Though DEQ has not been requiring electronic versions in the past and DOJ says we can start requiring electronic reporting (with a significant grace period) even if the permit does not specify that reports be submitted electronically.

¹⁵ No date is given in rule. This date was selected to coordinate with the biosolids annual report.

¹⁶ The February 19th date is specified in OAR 340-050-0035(6) and 40 CFR §503.18.

¹⁷ DEQ recognizes that high TSS levels in influent can make achievement of QLs difficult, and at this time DEQ is not requiring that influent monitoring be performed using the QLs listed in the permit.

¹⁸ For more information, refer to the Significant Figures IMD at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/imds/SigFigsIMD.pdf>

¹⁹ Previous versions of the template have stated that the QL for mercury may need to be modified for permittees located in the Willamette, Monitoring results by various municipalities indicate that a QL of 0.005 ug/L is sufficient to detect the presence of mercury. There is no rule language regarding QLs, and TSD states that the setting of QLs is a state prerogative.

²⁰ Oregon's water quality criterion is for nitrates however the permit requires monitoring for nitrate-nitrate. This is because of the difference in holding times for the two tests: 48 hours for nitrates as opposed to 28 days for nitrate-nitrate. The holding time of only 48 hours for nitrates poses logistical challenges. Furthermore, nitrite is almost always not detected or is detected at very low concentrations, so running nitrate-nitrite as N gives pretty much the same result.

²¹ In the event that it IS necessary to test for free cyanide, note that there are multiple approved methods for doing so, and that the permittee may prefer one over another. For more information, refer to DEQ's analytical memo on the subject of cyanide monitoring at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/docs/toxics/cyanide.pdf>

²² Taking one sample over a 24 hour period would likely result in the loss of VOCs before the sample is analyzed. To reduce this likelihood, the permit therefore requires the collection of 6 separate samples.

²³ For more background, refer to DEQ's analytical memo on the subject of 1,2 Diphenylhydrazine at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/docs/toxics/diphenylhydrazine.pdf>

²⁴ Other monitoring parameters may be added as necessary for a particular facility. This should be determined based on the screening information provided with the permit application, sources of wastewater collected, and the end use (as necessary to protect public health, the environment, and continued agricultural productivity of soils).

²⁵ See OAR 340-050-0035(2)(c).

²⁶ See OAR 340-050-0035(2)(a).

²⁷ See OAR 340-050-0035(2)(a). Note that though some older permits require monitoring for Ag and Cr, the OAR does not require this. It does however require monitoring for Mo.

²⁸ The language from the EPA permit application form is as follows: “Applicants that discharge to waters of the US must provide effluent testing data for the following parameters. Provide the indicated effluent testing for each outfall through which effluent is discharged. All information reported must be based on data collected through analysis conducted using 40 CFR Part 136 methods. In addition, this data must comply with QA/QC requirements of 40 CFR Part 136 and other appropriate QA/QC requirements for standard methods for analytes not addressed by 40 CFR Part 136. At a minimum, effluent testing data must be based on at least three pollutant scans and must be no more than four and one-half years old.”

²⁹ This language must be included in the permit as per the Compliance Schedule IMD. This IMD may be found at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/imds/ComplianceSchedule.pdf>

³⁰ See OAR 340-050-0031(7).

³¹ OAR 340-050 requires a land application plan regardless of the Class of biosolids. However, since the land application of Class A biosolids are not subject to the same conditions as Class B biosolids, the land application plan may not require the same level of detail. In any case, Class A facilities may want to maintain a land application plan that allows them the option of land applying Class B biosolids. See the Biosolids IMD for more information.

³² See 40CFR122.21(q)(9)(v)(D).

³³ See OAR 340-050-0030(1).

³⁴ See OAR 340-050-0030(2).

³⁵ See OAR 340-049-0010(17).

³⁶ The term “designated operator” is included to provide clarity for operators who may otherwise interpret “supervisor” to be the person within their organization that they report to, such as the city manager.

³⁷ See OAR 340-049-0010(18).

³⁸ See OAR 340-049-0010(16).

³⁹ See OAR 340-049-0015(1).

⁴⁰ See OAR 340-049-0015(9).

⁴¹ See OAR 340-049-0015(2).

⁴² See OAR 340-049-0015(6).

⁴³ See OAR 340-049-0015(8).