



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

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Northwest Region – Portland Office
2020 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 400
Telephone: 503-229-5263

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

ISSUED TO:

City of Molalla
PO Box 248
Molalla, OR 97038

SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT:

Type of Waste	Outfall Number	Location
Treated Wastewater	001	45.15°N -122.54085°W
Recycled Water	002	Specified in RWU Plan
Biosolids	N/A	Specified in BLA Plan

FACILITY TYPE AND LOCATION:

Pre-aerated lagoons with effluent filtration
Molalla STP, 12424 Toliver Road
Molalla, OR 97038


RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION:

WRD Basin: Willamette
USGS Subbasin: Molalla-Pudding
Receiving Stream: Molalla River
LLID: 1227171452976-20.0-D
County: Clackamas

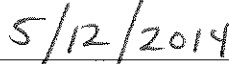
Treatment System Class Level: III
Collection System Class Level: II

EPA REFERENCE #: OR-002238-1

Issued in response to application #962753 received August 24, 2012, and based on the land use compatibility statement in the permit record.



Tiffany Yelton-Bram, Manager
WQ Source Control
Northwest Region



Signature Date

June 1, 2014

Effective Date

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

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 from the authorized discharge point or points in Schedule A in conformance with the requirements, limits, and conditions set forth in this permit.

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

Table of Contents

SCHEDULE A Waste Discharge Limits4

1. Treated Effluent Outfall 0014

2. Regulatory Mixing Zone.....5

3. Groundwater Protection5

4. Use of Recycled Water (Outfall 002)5

5. Biosolids6

6. Septage Requirements.....7

7. Re-opener7

SCHEDULE B Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements8

1. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols.....8

2. Influent Monitoring Requirements9

3. Compliance Effluent Monitoring.....10

4. Ambient stream monitoring (Molalla River)10

5. Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring.....11

6. Ambient and Additional Effluent Characterization Monitoring14

7. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements145

8. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements: Outfall no. 00215

9. Biosolids Monitoring Requirements16

10. Permit Application Monitoring Requirements.....17

11. Minimum Reporting Requirements.....17

SCHEDULE D Special Conditions.....19

1. Inflow Removal.....19

2. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan.....19

3. Recycled Water Use Plan.....19

4. Exempt Wastewater Reuse at the Treatment System.....19

5. Biosolids Management Plan20

6. Land Application Plan20

7. Wastewater Solids Transfers.....20

8. Hauled Waste Control.....20

9. Lagoon Solids21

10. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Freshwater.....21

11. Operator Certification22

12. Industrial Waste Survey/Pretreatment Program.....23

13. Cooperative Operating Agreement with City of Canby.....23

14. Leak Test.....23

SCHEDULE F General Conditions.....24

List of Tables

Table A1: BOD₅ and TSS Limits 4

Table A2: Limits for Additional Parameters 4

Table A3: Recycled Water Limits 6

Table A4: Biosolids Limits 7

Table B1: Influent Monitoring 9

Table B2: Effluent Monitoring..... 10

Table B3: Molalla River..... 11

Table B4: Metals, Cyanide, Total Phenols, Nutrients and Hardness 11

Table B5: Volatile Organic Compounds 12

Table B6: Acid-Extractable Compounds 13

Table B7: Base-Neutral Compounds..... 13

Table B8: WET Test Monitoring.....	15
Table B9: Recycled Water Monitoring.....	15
Table B10: Biosolids Monitoring.....	16
Table B11: Biosolids Minimum Monitoring Frequency	17
Table B12: Effluent Monitoring Required for NPDES Permit Application.....	17
Table B13: Reporting Requirements and Due Dates.....	17

**SCHEDULE A
 Waste Discharge Limits**

1. Treated Effluent Outfall 001

- a. May 1 – October 31: During this time period the permittee may not discharge to waters of the state.
- b. November 1 – April 30: During this time period the permittee must comply with the limits in Tables A1 and A2 while discharging to waters of the state:
 - i. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

Table A1: BOD₅ and TSS Limits

Parameter	Average Effluent Concentrations, mg/L		Monthly Average lbs/day	Weekly Average lbs/day	Daily Maximum Lbs
	Monthly	Weekly			
BOD ₅	10 mg/L	15 mg/L	160	240	320
TSS	10 mg/L	15 mg/L	160	240	320

Mass load limits are based on the average wet weather design flow to the facility which equals 1.92 MGD.

- ii. Additional Parameters

Table A2: Limits for Additional Parameters

November - April	Limits
BOD ₅ and TSS Removal Efficiency	May not be less than 85% monthly average for BOD ₅ and TSS
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria (see Note 1.)	Monthly geometric mean may not exceed 126 organisms per 100 ml. No single sample may exceed 406 organisms per 100 ml.
pH	May not be outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 S.U.
Total Residual Chlorine	Monthly average concentration may not exceed 0.07 mg/L. Daily maximum concentration may not exceed 0.18 mg/L
Ammonia (NH ₃ -N)	Monthly average concentration may not exceed 16.7 mg/L. Daily maximum concentration may not exceed 25.9 mg/L.
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.
Temperature	Effluent discharge will cease when the 7-day moving average effluent temperature exceeds 18.0 degrees C.
Notes	
1. No single <i>E. coli</i> sample may exceed 406 organisms per 100 mL; however, no violation has occurred if the permittee takes at least 5 consecutive re-samples at 4 hour intervals beginning within 28 hours after the original sample was taken and the log mean of the 5 re-samples is less than or equal to 126 <i>E. coli</i> organisms/100 mL.	

2. Regulatory Mixing Zone

No wastes may be discharged or activities conducted that cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards in OAR Chapter 340, Division 41 applicable to the Willamette Basin except within the following regulatory mixing zone:

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 conduct any activities that could 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 prevent a violation of the Groundwater Quality Protection Rules (OAR Chapter 340, Division 40).

4. Use of Recycled Water (Outfall 002)

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

- a. Treated and used according to the criteria listed in Table A3.
- b. Managed as described in its DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan unless exempt as provided in Schedule D, condition 3.
- c. Used in a manner and applied at a rate that does not adversely impact groundwater quality.
- d. 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 site.
- e. 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 pollutants.

Table A3: Recycled Water Limits

Class	Level of Treatment (after disinfection unless otherwise specified)	Beneficial Uses
A	Oxidized, filtered and disinfected. Before disinfection, turbidity may not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. After disinfection, total coliform may not exceed: <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. 	<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	Oxidized and disinfected. Total coliform may not exceed: <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. 	<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.
C	Oxidized 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. 	<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.

5. Biosolids

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

- a. The permittee must manage biosolids in accordance with its DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan and Land Application Plan.
- b. 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.

- c. The permittee must obtain written site authorization from DEQ for each beneficial use site before land application (see Schedule D, Condition 6.b.), and follow the minimum site-specific management conditions in the site authorization letter.
- d. 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.
- e. Pollutants in biosolids may not exceed the ceiling concentrations shown in Table A4 below. Biosolids exceeding the pollutant concentrations in Table A4 must be applied at a rate that does not exceed the corresponding cumulative pollutant loading rates.

Table A4: 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§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 beneficially reused by application to the land. Biosolids containing pollutants in excess of the pollutant concentrations, but less than the ceiling concentrations, may be beneficially reused by application to the land; however, the total quantity of biosolids applied to the land may not exceed the cumulative pollutant loading rates.

6. Septage Requirements

Septage may not be accepted at this facility for treatment or processing without written approval from DEQ.

7. Re-opener

Upon EPA approval of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) addressing any pollutants during the discharge period, this permit may be re-opened to include any waste load allocations (WLA), best management practice or any other condition the TMDL requires.

SCHEDULE B Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols

- a. Test Methods, Quantitation Limits, and Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control
 - i. Test Methods – monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures in 40 CFR Part 136.
 - ii. Quantitation Limits (QLs)¹ – all compliance analyses must meet the QLs specified in the permit. Effluent characterization monitoring must use the QLs unless one of the conditions below is met.
 - a) The monitoring result indicates nondetect at an MDL which is less than or equal to the QL, or
 - b) Monitoring is being conducted solely for the purpose of effluent characterization, and matrix effects prevent the attainment of QLs². In such cases, DEQ may authorize re-sampling. If requested by the permit holder, Tier 1 re-sampling may be combined with Tier 2 monitoring. Laboratories may need to modify methods as allowed in 40 CFR Part 136.6 or in EPA's Solutions for Analytical Chemistry Problems with Clean Water Methods, EPA 821-R-07-002, March 2007 in order to achieve some QLs.
 - iii. 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.
- b. Re-analysis and Re-sampling if QA/QC Requirements Not Met

If QA/QC requirements are not met any analysis, the results must be included in reports, but not used in calculations required by this permit. The permittee must re-analyze the sample if QA/QC requirements are not met. If the sample cannot be re-analyzed, the permittee must re-sample and analyze at the earliest seasonally appropriate opportunity.
- c. Significant Figures and Rounding Conventions

Mass load limits all have two significant figures unless otherwise noted. The permittee must report the same number of significant digits as the permit limit for a given parameter. Regardless of the rounding conventions used by the permittee (such as, rounding 5 up for the calculated results or, in the case of laboratory results, rounding 5 to the nearest even number), the permittee must use the convention consistently, and must ensure that laboratories employed by the permittee use the same convention³.
- d. Reporting of Detection Levels and Quantitation Limits

When reporting sampling results, the permittee must record the laboratory detection level and quantitation limit as defined below for each analyte except biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids (TSS), fats, oil and grease (FOG), bacteria and pH).

 - i. Detection Level (DL): The Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Limit of Detection (LOD) and derived using 40 CFR Part 136 Appendix B; and
 - ii. Quantitation Limit (QL): The Method Reporting Limit (MRL) or Limit of Quantitation (LOQ). It is the lowest level at which the entire analytical system gives a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed.
- e. Reporting Sample Results

The permittee must follow the procedures listed below when reporting sampling results.

- i. If a 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 non-detect, report “<1.0 µg/L” on the discharge monitoring report (DMR).
- ii. 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.
- iii. If a sample result does not meet QA/QC requirements, the result must be included in the DMR along with a notation but must not be used in any calculation required by this permit.
- iv. Requirements i. and ii. above do not apply to the following parameters: biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids (TSS), fats, oil and grease (FOG), bacteria and pH.

f. Calculating and Reporting Mass Loads

The permittee must follow the procedures listed below when calculating and reporting mass loads.

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

- i. When concentration data are below the DL: 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).
- ii. 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. Influent Monitoring Requirements

The permittee must monitor influent just downstream of the Parshall flume and ahead of the pre-aeration basin in accordance with the table below.

Table B1: Influent Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/Action	Report
flow (MGD)	year-round	daily	measurement by totalizing meter	1. daily values 2. monthly total 3. monthly average
flow meter calibration		annually	verification	report date that calibration was completed
BOD ₅ and TSS (mg/L)	year-round	2/Week	24-hour composite	1. daily values 2. monthly average
pH (S.U.)	year-round	3/week	continuous	1. daily values 2. maximum daily value 3. minimum daily value

3. Compliance Effluent Monitoring

When discharging to the Molalla River, the permittee must monitor effluent for Outfall 001 at the discharge monitoring structure (DMS) located near the Molalla River and in accordance with the table below:

Table B2: Effluent Monitoring (November - April)

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/Action	Report
flow (MGD)	daily	measurement by totalizing meter	1. daily values 2. monthly total 3. monthly average
BOD ₅ and TSS (mg/L)	2/week	24-hour composite	1. daily values 2. monthly average 3. weekly averages 4. maximum weekly average 5. maximum daily value
BOD ₅ and TSS mass load (lb/day)	2/week	calculation	1. daily values 2. monthly average 3. weekly averages 4. maximum weekly average 5. maximum daily value
BOD ₅ and TSS percent removal (%)	monthly	calculation	monthly average percentage
pH (S.U.)	3/week	continuous	1. daily values 2. maximum daily value 3. minimum daily value
temperature (° C)	daily	continuous	1. daily maximum 2. weekly average of daily maximum
<i>E. coli</i> (colonies/100 mL or MPN/100mL depending on method)	1/week	grab	1. daily values 2. maximum daily value 3. monthly geometric mean
quantity chlorine used (lbs)	daily	measurement	1. daily values 2. monthly average
total residual chlorine (mg/L)	daily	continuous	1. daily values 2. maximum daily value 3. monthly average
Lagoon Depth	weekly	staff gauge reading	monthly values

4. Ambient Stream Monitoring (Molalla River)

The permit holder must report stream data using online USGS recordings from gauge station 14200000 located at river mile 6.01 according to the table below:

Table B3: Molalla River

Item or Parameter	Time period	Frequency	Sample type/action	Report
flow (cfs)	November-May	daily	on-line reading from USGS gauge station 14200000	1. daily values 2. monthly average
temperature	November-May	5/week	continuous	1. monthly average 2. 7-day average of daily maximum
alkalinity	November-May	annually	grab	daily values

5. Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring

The permittee must analyze effluent samples for the parameters listed in tables B4-B7 below. Samples must be collected at the DMS during two sample events each year in 2015 and 2016. Samples must be 24-hour composites except as noted in Table B4, B5 and B6 for Total Cyanide, Free Cyanide, Total Phenolic Compounds and Volatile Organic Compounds.

Table B4: Metals, Cyanide, Total Phenols, Nutrients and Hardness
 (µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant ^a	CAS ^b	QL	Pollutant	CAS	QL
Antimony	7440360	0.10	Mercury	7439976	0.005
Arsenic (total) ^c	7440382	0.50	Nickel	7440020	10
Arsenic (Inorganic) ^c	7440382	1.0	Selenium	7782492	2.0
Arsenic III ^c	22541544	50	Silver	7440224	1.0
Beryllium	7440417	0.10	Thallium	7440280	0.10
Cadmium	7440439	0.10	Zinc	7440666	5.0
Chromium (total)	7440473	0.40	Cyanide (Free) ^e	57125	10
Chromium III ^d	16065831	10	Cyanide (Total) ^e	57125	5.0
Chromium VI ^d	18540299	10	Total Phenolic Compounds ^f		5.0
Copper	7440508	10	Nitrates-Nitrite (NO ₃ +NO ₂ -N)	14797558	100
Iron	7439896	100	Ammonia (NH ₃ -N)	7664417	1000
Lead	7439921	5	Hardness (Total as CaCO ₃)		
Alkalinity					

- a. All metals must be analyzed for total recoverable concentration unless otherwise specified.
- b. Chemical Abstract Service
- c. If the result for Total Arsenic does not exceed 1.0 µg/L, it is not necessary to monitor for Inorganic Arsenic and Arsenic III. Otherwise, Method 1632A must be used to monitor for Inorganic Arsenic and Arsenic III.
- d. If the result for Total Chromium does not exceed 10 µg/L, then it is not necessary to monitor for Chromium III and Chromium VI.
- e. When sampling for Cyanide, at least six discrete grab samples must be collected 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. If the result for Total Cyanide does not exceed 5.0 µg/L, it is not necessary to test for free cyanide.
- f. When sampling for Total Phenolic Compounds, at least six discrete grab samples must be collected over the operating day with samples collected no less than one hour apart. "Total Phenolic Compounds" is identified as Phenols in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1B.

Table B5: Volatile Organic Compounds
 (µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant ^a	CAS	QL	Pollutant ^a	CAS	QL
Acrolein	107028	5.0	1,1-dichloroethylene ^c	75354	0.50
acrylonitrile	107131	5.0	1,2-dichloropropane	78875	0.50
Benzene	71432	0.50	1,3-dichloropropylene ^f	542756	0.50
bromoform	75252	0.50	Ethylbenzene	100414	0.50
carbon tetrachloride	56235	0.50	methyl bromide ^e	74839	0.50
chlorobenzene	108907	0.50	methyl chloride ^h	74873	0.50
Chlorodibromomethane ^b	124481	0.50	methylene chloride	75092	0.50
chloroethane	75003	0.50	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79345	0.50
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	110758	5.0	tetrachloroethylene ⁱ	127184	0.50
chloroform	67663	0.50	Toluene	108883	0.50
dichlorobromomethane ^c	75274	0.50	1,1,1-trichloroethane	71556	0.50
1,1-dichloroethane	75343	0.50	1,1,2-trichloroethane	79005	0.50
1,2-dichloroethane	107062	0.50	Trichloroethylene ^j	79016	0.50
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene ^d	156605	0.50	vinyl chloride	75014	0.50

a. Permit holders with lagoon facilities that have retention times in excess of 24 hours may collect a single sample over the operating day. Permit holders with other types of facilities must collect six discrete samples (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 proportionally composited in the laboratory at the time of analysis and this must be done 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.

Table B6: Acid-Extractable Compounds

(µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant	CAS	QL ^a	Pollutant	CAS	QL ^a
p-chloro-m-cresol	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	2.0
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
2,4-dinitrophenol	51285	5.0	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	88062	1.0
<p>a. Some QLs may need methods with modification allowed in 40 CFR Part 136.6 or EPA's <i>Solutions for Analytical Chemistry Problems w/Clean Water Methods, March 2007</i>. (url: http://water.epa.gov/scitech/methods/cwa/atp/upload/2008_02_06_methods_pumpkin.pdf)</p> <p>b. p-chloro-m-cresol is identified as 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.</p> <p>c. 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol is identified as 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table 1C.</p> <p>d. To monitor for 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, use EPA Method 625.</p>					

Table B7: Base-Extractable Compounds
 (µg/L unless otherwise specified)

Pollutant	CAS	QL ^a	Pollutant	CAS	QL
acenaphthene	83329	1.0	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	1.0
acenaphthylene	208968	1.0	diethyl phthalate	84662	1.0
anthracene	120127	1.0	dimethyl phthalate	131113	1.0
benzidine	92875	10	2,4-dinitrotoluene	121142	1.0
benzo(a)anthracene	56553	1.0	2,6-dinitrotoluene	606202	1.0
benzo(a)pyrene	50328	1.0	1,2-diphenylhydrazine ^d	122667	5.0
3,4-benzofluoranthene ^b	205992	1.0	fluoranthene	206440	2.0
benzo(ghi)perylene	191242	1.0	fluorene	86737	1.0
benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	1.0	hexachlorobenzene	118741	1.0
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111911	2.0	hexachlorobutadiene	87683	2.0
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111444	1.0	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	2.0
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether ^c	108601	2.0	hexachloroethane	67721	2.0
bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117817	1.0	indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395	1.0
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	1.0	isophorone	78591	10
butylbenzyl phthalate	85687	1.0	naphthalene	91203	1.0
2-chloronaphthalene	91587	1.0	nitrobenzene	98953	1.0
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	1.0	N-nitrosodimethylamine	62759	1.0
chrysene	218019	1.0	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	2.0
di-n-butyl phthalate	84742	1.0	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	1.0
di-n-octyl phthalate	117817	1.0	Pentachlorobenzene ^e	608935	10
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53703	1.0	phenanthrene	85018	1.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o)	95501	0.50	pyrene	129000	1.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m)	541731	0.50	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	128821	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p)	106467	0.50	Tetrachlorobenzene,1,2,4,5 ^e	95943	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.
- e. To analyze for Pentachlorobenzene and Tetrachlorobenzene 1,2,4,5, use EPA Method 625.

6. Ambient and Additional Effluent Characterization Monitoring

DEQ will evaluate the results of monitoring required under Schedule B, condition 5: Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring, to determine whether the permittee will be required to conduct additional ambient water quality and/or effluent monitoring. DEQ will notify the permittee of its determination through a written "Monitoring Action Letter."

a. Sampling Plan

If additional monitoring is needed, the permittee must submit a sample and analysis plan to DEQ for approval within 3 months of receipt of the DEQ Monitoring Action Letter. The sampling plan must include the following:

- i. Characterization of ambient water quality for any pollutants identified as having the reasonable potential to exceed the water quality criterion at the point of discharge .
- ii. Completion of Schedule B sampling requirements that could not be completed due to analytical interferences.
- iii. Characterization of effluent and ambient water quality for new pollutant parameter(s) adopted by the EQC after permit issuance.

- iv. Characterization of effluent and ambient water quality, if necessary, when the receiving stream is listed as impaired on the DEQ 303(d) list for new parameter(s).
- v. Sampling locations for receiving water must be located as far upstream from outfall location as necessary to insure that samples contain no effluent.
- vi. Timing of sampling must coincide with the critical period.

b. Implementation

The permittee must begin implementing the approved plan within 3 months of DEQ approval.

7. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

The permittee must monitor final effluent for whole effluent toxicity as described below using the testing protocols specified in Schedule D, Condition 9, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Freshwater. Samples for Outfall 001 must be collected at the DMS.

Table B8: WET Test Monitoring

Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/Location
Acute toxicity	The permit holder must monitor 4 times over the permit cycle with each sample collected during a different month of the discharge period. All four samples may be collected in the first year of the permit or they may be collected during a different month each year over 4 years (i.e., Year 1, November, Year 2, December). When possible, conduct WET testing concurrent with Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring as described in Schedule B, Condition 5. If the four consecutive tests show no toxicity at the acute (ZID) and the chronic (RMZ) dilutions, no further testing is required. Otherwise, the permittee must re-test and if necessary, evaluate the cause of toxicity as described in Schedule D, Condition 9.	For acute toxicity: 24-hr composite taken at the DMS after dechlorination and before the effluent flume.
Chronic toxicity		For chronic toxicity: 24-hr composite, taken at the DMS after dechlorination and before the effluent flume.

8. **Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements: Outfall no. 002**

The permittee must monitor recycled water 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 B9: Recycled Water Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
flow (MGD) or quantity irrigated (inches/acre)	daily	measurement
flow meter calibration	annually	verification
quantity chlorine used (lbs)	daily	measurement
chlorine, total residual (mg/L)	daily	grab
pH	2/week	grab

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
total coliform	daily (Class A) 3/week (Class B) 1/week (Class C)	grab
turbidity	hourly (Class A only)	measurement
nutrients (TKN, NO ₂ +NO ₃ -N, NH ₃ -N, Total Phosphorus)	quarterly	grab

9. 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 the treatment process used to prepare the biosolids.

Table B10: Biosolids Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
nutrient and conventional parameters (% dry weight unless otherwise specified): 1) Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) 2) Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N) 3) Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄ -N) 4) Total Phosphorus (P) 5) Potassium (K) 6) pH (S.U.) 7) Total Solids 8) Volatile Solids	as described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B11.	
pollutants: 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 B11	
pathogen reduction	as described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B11.	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 B11.	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 B11: 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)	
Less than 290	Less than 320	Once per year
290 to 1,500	320 to 1,653	Once per quarter
1,500 to 15,000	1,653 to 16,535	Once per 60 days
15,000 or more	16,535 or more	Once per month

10. Permit Application Monitoring Requirements

The following information is provided for the convenience of the permit holder and does not represent a requirement under the current permit. The renewal application for this permit requires 3 scans for the parameters listed in the table below. This data may be collected up to 4.5 years in advance of submittal of the renewal application. DEQ recognizes that some facilities may find it difficult to collect 3 scans that are representative of the seasonal variation in the discharge from each outfall within the permit renewal timeframe, and is therefore calling attention to it within this permit.

Table B12: Effluent Monitoring Required for NPDES Permit Application
 (a minimum of 3 scans required)

Parameter
Ammonia (as N)
Chlorine (Total Residual, TRC)
Dissolved Oxygen
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)
Nitrate Plus Nitrite Nitrogen
Oil and Grease

11. Minimum Reporting Requirements

The permittee must report monitoring results as listed below.

Table B13: Reporting Requirements and Due Dates

Reporting Requirement	Frequency	Due Date	Report Form (unless otherwise specified in writing)	Submit To:
1. Table B1: Influent Monitoring 2. Table B2: Effluent Monitoring	monthly	15 th day of the following month	DEQ-approved discharge monitoring report (DMR).	DEQ Regional Office (See notes a & b)

Reporting Requirement	Frequency	Due Date	Report Form (unless otherwise specified in writing)	Submit To:
Table B3: Ambient monitoring	Monthly (November-May)	15 th day of the following month	DEQ-approved discharge monitoring report (DMR).	DEQ Regional Office
Tables B4 – B7: Effluent Toxics Characterization	once (See Note c.)	end of the 25th month of this permit term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEQ - approved electronic summary template • 1 hard copy 	DEQ Regional Office
Table B8: WET Test Monitoring	See Table B8	within the month after performing the test.	1 hard copy	DEQ Regional Office
1. Recycled water annual report (see Schedule D for more detail) 2. Table B9: Recycled Water Monitoring	annually	January 31	2 hard copies	One each to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEQ Regional Office • DEQ Water Reuse Program Coordinator
1. 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). 2. Table B10: Biosolids Monitoring	annually	February 19	3 hard copies	One each to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEQ Regional Office • DEQ Biosolids Program Coordinator • EPA Region 10
Inflow and infiltration report	annually	March 1	1 hard copy	DEQ Regional Office
Notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name, certificate classification, and grade level of each responsible principal operator as well as identification of each system classification must be included on DMRs. b. Equipment breakdowns and bypass events must be noted on DMRs. c. Though the overall characterization only needs to be performed once during the permit cycle, a particular characterization may include multiple sampling events. 				

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. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

The permittee must develop and maintain an Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan per Schedule F, Section B, Conditions 7 & 8. The permit holder 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 are current and accurate. An updated copy of the plan must be kept on file at the wastewater treatment facility for Department review. The latest plan revision date must be listed on the plan cover along with the reviewer's initials or signature.

3. Recycled Water Use Plan

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 before making the proposed changes. Conditions in the plan are enforceable requirements under this permit.

4. 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 at the wastewater treatment system for landscape irrigation or for in-plant processes at a wastewater treatment system, and all of the following conditions are met:

- i. The recycled water is an oxidized and disinfected wastewater.
- ii. 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. Contiguous property to the parcel of land upon which the treatment system is located is considered the wastewater treatment system site if under the same ownership.
- iii. Spray or drift or both from the use does not occur off the site.
- iv. Public access to the site is restricted.

5. 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 before making the proposed changes. Conditions in the plan are enforceable requirements under this permit.

6. Land Application Plan

a. Plan Contents

The permittee must maintain a land application plan that contains the information listed below. 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 before starting the application.

b. Site Authorization

The permittee must obtain written authorization from DEQ for each land application site before its use. Conditions in site authorizations are enforceable requirements under this permit. 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

- iii. No DEQ-initiated public notice is required for continued use of sites identified in the DEQ-approved land application plan.
- iv. For new sites that fail to meet the site selection criteria in the land application plan, or that DEQ deems 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).
- v. For all other new sites, the permittee must provide for public participation, following procedures in its DEQ-approved land application plan.

7. 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 receiving facility's permit.
- 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.

8. 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. Wastewater solids from out-of-state facilities must not exceed the ceiling concentration limits in Schedule A, Table A5: Biosolids Limits.

9. Lagoon Solids

At least 60 days, and preferably six months before removing accumulated solids from the lagoon, the permittee must submit to DEQ a biosolids management plan and land application plan as required in conditions 4 and 5 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.

10. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Freshwater

- a. The permit holder 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. Any deviation of the bioassay procedures outlined in this method must be submitted in writing to DEQ for review and approval before 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 before 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%, 10%, 25%, 50%, and 100%. An acute WET test will be considered to show toxicity if there is a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and 10% effluent reported as the NOEC \leq 10 percent effluent.
- 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 *Selenastrum 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. Any deviation of the bioassay procedures outlined in this method must be submitted in writing to DEQ for review and approval before 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 before analysis.
 - iv. Unless otherwise approved by DEQ in writing, chronic tests must be conducted on a control (0%) and the following dilution series: 2%, 4%, 10%, 40%, and 100%. 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, IC₂₅ \leq 4%
- 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. Any deviation of the bioassay procedures outlined in this method must be submitted in writing to DEQ for review and approval before 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: 2%, 4%, 10%, 40%, and 100%. Toxicity determinations for dual end-point tests must correspond to the acute and chronic tests described in conditions 9.b.iv. and 9.c.iv. above.

e. Evaluation of Causes and Exceedances

- i. If any test exhibits toxicity as described in conditions 9.b.iv. and 9.c.iv. above, the permittee must conduct another toxicity test using the same species and DEQ-approved methodology within two weeks unless DEQ approves otherwise.
- ii. If two consecutive WET test results indicate acute or chronic toxicity as described in conditions 9.b.iv. and 9.c.iv. 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.

f. 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. A bioassay laboratory report for each test must be prepared 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. Reports must be submitted to DEQ within 45 days of test completion.
- iii. The report must include all endpoints measured in the test: NOEC, LOEC, and IC₂₅.
- 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 DEQ requires.

g. 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 exhibit toxicity.

11. 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.
- ii. "Supervisor" or "designated operator" 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.
- 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.
- 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 page 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 classification, as specified on page 1 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.

- e. If the wastewater system has more than one daily shift, the permittee must have another properly certified operator available to supervise system operation. Each shift supervisor, if any, must be certified at no more than one grade lower than the system classification.
- 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.
- 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. The notice of replacement or re-designation must be sent to DEQ-Water Quality Division, Operator Certification Program, 2020 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 150, Portland, OR 97201
- h. Upon written request, DEQ may grant the permittee reasonable time, not to exceed 120 days, to obtain the services of a qualified person to supervise the wastewater system. The written request must include a justification for the time needed, schedule for recruiting and hiring, date the system supervisor availability ceased, and name of the alternate system supervisor as required above.

12. Industrial Waste Survey/Pretreatment Program

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 permit issuance. 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 permit re-issuance.

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 permit renewal, the permittee must submit an updated IU survey.

13. Cooperative Operating Agreement with City of Canby

The permittee must maintain a copy of the Cooperative Operating Agreement with the city of Canby, and meet all Agreement conditions, particularly regarding contacting Canby when the permittee plans to begin discharging to the Molalla River.

14. Leak Test.

Within one year following permit issuance, the permittee must perform a lagoon leak test. Within 30 days after completing the test, the permittee must report the test results to DEQ. Depending on the test results, the permittee may need to take a further action, such as perform groundwater monitoring to determine if the leakage has adversely impacted groundwater quality.

SCHEDULE F
NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS – DOMESTIC FACILITIES

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 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 \$10,000 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 \$32,500 and administrative penalties not to exceed \$11,000 per day for each violation of any condition or limitation of this permit.

Under ORS 468.943, unlawful water pollution, if committed by a person with criminal negligence, 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, a person who knowingly discharges, places, or causes to be placed any waste into the waters of the state or in a location where the waste is likely to escape into the waters of the state is subject to a Class B felony punishable by a fine not to exceed \$250,000 and up to 10 years in prison per ORS chapter 161. 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 that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. 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.

A5. 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 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 noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by 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 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.

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 use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

C4. Penalties of 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.

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 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 calculation 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(l)(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 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 determine 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. The sample must be collected and stored in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.
- 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 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.

² Elevated TSS levels can result in matrix effects.

³ For more information, refer to the Significant Figures IMD at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/imds/SigFigsIMD.pdf>