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**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

**WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT**

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Region – City Office

Street Address

City, State, Zip

Telephone: Select Number

Issued pursuant to ORS 468B.050 and the federal Clean Water Act

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ISSUED TO: | SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT: | | |
| Permittee Legal Name  Permittee Street Address  City, State, Zip | Type of Waste | Outfall Number | Outfall Location |
| List all types by outfall | Insert | Lat/Long in decimal degrees (4 decimal minimum) |
| Recycled Water Reuse | Insert or N/A | Specified in Recycled Water Use Plan |
| Biosolids | N/A | Specified in Biosolids Management/Land Application Plan |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FACILITY LOCATION: | RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION: |
| Permittee Common Name | Receiving stream/NHD name: insert |
| Facility Address | USGS 12-Digit HUC: insert |
| City, State and Zip | OWRD Administrative Basin |
| County: insert | NHD Reach Code & % along reach: insert |
| EPA Permit Type: [Major or Minor] | ODEQ LLID & RM: insert LLID-RM  Integrated Report AU ID: insert |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DRAFT |  | DRAFT |
| Manager name, title  region |  | Issuance Date |  | 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](#ScheduleA) in conformance with the requirements, limits, and conditions set forth in this permit.

Unless specifically authorized by this permit, by another NPDES or Water Pollution Control Facility 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**

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1. SCHEDULE A: WASTE DISCHARGE LIMITS
2. Outfall 001 – Permit Limits

During the term of this permit, the permittee must comply with the limits in the following table:

Consult with Direct Support to modify Table A1 for industrial permits.

Table A1: Permit Limits

| Parameter | Units | Average Monthly | Average Weekly | **Daily Maximum** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Effluent Flow  (June 1 to Oct 31) | MGD | No discharge (Daily max limit = 0 MGD) | | |
| Effluent Flow  (Nov 1 to May 31) | MGD |  |  | 20 |
| BOD5 for CBOD5 See IMD (May 1 – October 31)  (See note a.) | mg/L | 30/25 | 45/40 |  |
| lb/day | # | # | # |
| % removal | 85 | - | - |
| TSS (May 1 – October 31)  (See note a.) | mg/L | 30/25 | 45/40 |  |
| lb/day | # | # | # |
| % removal | 85 |  |  |
| BOD5 for CBOD5 See IMD (November 1 – April 1)  (See note a.) | mg/L | 30/25 | 45/40 |  |
| lb/day | # | # | # |
| % removal | 85 | - | - |
| TSS (November 1 – April 1)  (See note a.) | mg/L | 30/25 | 45/40 |  |
| lb/day | # | # | # |
| % removal | 85 |  |  |
| Chlorine, Total Residual  (See note b.) | mg/L |  |  |  |
| Other limits  (See note ?.) | Units |  |  |  |
| pH  (See note c.) | SU | Instantaneous limit between a daily minimum of 6.0 and a daily maximum of 9.0 | | |
| *E. coli*  (See note d.) | #/100 mL | Must not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 126, no single sample may exceed 406 | | |
| Fecal Coliform Bacteria  (marine and estuarine shellfish growing waters) | #/100 mL | Must not exceed a monthly median of 14, not more than 10% of the samples may exceed 43 | | |
| Enterococcus Bacteria  (coastal areas with primary contact recreation uses) | #/100 mL | Must not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 35, not more than 10% of the samples may exceed 130 | | |
| Excess Thermal Load | million kcal/day | XX as a 7-day rolling average | | |
| Compliance Schedule Parameter (Final)  (See note e.) |  |  | | |
| Compliance Schedule Parameter (Interim)  (See note e.) |  |  | | |
| Other Limits  (See note ?.) |  |  | | |
| Notes:  Include the following with systems where preliminary treatment occurs in septic tanks, such as STEP systems: Due to preliminary treatment that occurs within the septic tanks, the influent BOD5 and TSS concentrations are assumed to be 200 mg/L for calculation of the percent removal efficiency. Regarding the 85% removal, this can be reduced for lagoons, trickling filters and when influent is less concentrated. See 40 CFR 133.103.  DEQ has established a Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L for Total Residual Chlorine. Any analysis done for Total Residual Chlorine must have a quantitation limit that is either equal to or less than 0.05 mg/L. 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.  If compliance is to be established with respect to continuous monitoring: May not be outside the range of XX to XX for more than a total of 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month, and no individual excursion from this range may exceed 60 minutes.  If a single sample exceeds 406 organisms/100 mL, the permittee may take at least 5 consecutive re-samples at 4-hour intervals beginning within 28 hours after the original sample was taken. A geometric mean of the 5 re-samples that is less than or equal to 126 *E. coli* organisms/100 mL demonstrates compliance with the limit.  The interim [insert parameter name] limit is effective upon permit effective date. The final [insert parameter name] limit is effective after completion of the compliance schedule in Schedule C. | | | | |

1. Regulatory Mixing Zone

[Include if there is no mixing zone] There is no regulatory mixing zone for this discharge.

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

[Insert mixing zone description. Note: if current description contains the phrase “shall be defined as”, replace with “is”].

1. Use of Recycled Water

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

* + 1. Treated and used according to the criteria listed in Table A?.
    2. Managed in accordance with its DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan unless exempt as provided in [Schedule D](#ScheduleD).
    3. Used in a manner and applied at a rate that does not adversely affect groundwater quality.
    4. 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.
    5. Irrigated using sound irrigation practices to prevent:
       - 1. Offsite surface runoff or subsurface drainage through drainage tile;
         2. Creation of odors, fly and mosquito breeding, or other nuisance conditions; and
         3. Overloading of land with nutrients, organics, or other pollutants.

Earlier versions of the permit template directed the permit writer to delete rows in the Table below pertaining to higher or lower classes of treated water than the permittee can achieve, on the grounds that failure to do so could make determining compliance on DMRs difficult. Permit writers are now advised to leave any type of treatment in the permit that has a reasonable likelihood of being employed during the permit cycle, so as to preclude the need for a permit modification if the permittee decides to change their level of treatment.

Table A2: Recycled Water Limits

| Class | Level of Treatment  (after disinfection unless otherwise specified) | Beneficial Uses |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A***(delete this row if it does not apply)* | Class A recycled water must be oxidized, filtered and disinfected.  Before disinfection, unless otherwise approved in writing by DEQ *(include highlighted language only for legacy permittees with facilities in which the filtration process comes after the disinfection process. Delete from all other permits.)* turbidity may not exceed:   * 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.   After disinfection, total coliform may not exceed:   * 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. | Class A recycled water may be used for:   * Class B, Class C, Class D, and non-disinfected 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. * Artificial groundwater recharge by surface infiltration methods or by subsurface injection in accordance with OAR Chapter 340, Division 44. *This clause should not be included unless the application has specifically requested artificial groundwater recharge as a beneficial use. Artificial groundwater recharge requires a groundwater monitoring plan, working with WRD, and it may require a UIC permit. It is described in the Recycled Water IMD at https://www.oregon.gov/deq/Data-and-Reports/Pages/imd.aspx* |
| **B***(delete this row if it does not apply)* | Class B recycled water must be oxidized and disinfected. Total coliform may not exceed:   * 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. | Class B recycled water may be used for:   * Class C, Class D, and non-disinfected 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***(delete this row if it does not apply)* | Class C recycled water must be oxidized and disinfected. Total coliform may not exceed:   * 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:   * Class D and non-disinfected 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 firefighting using aircraft, street sweeping, or sanitary sewer flushing. |
| **D***(delete this row if it does not apply)* | Class D recycled water must be oxidized and disinfected. *E. coli* may not exceed:   * 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:   * Non-disinfected uses. * Irrigation of firewood, ornamental nursery stock, Christmas trees, sod, or pasture for animals. |
| **Non-disinfected** *(delete this row if it does not apply)* | Non-disinfected recycled water must be oxidized. | Non-disinfected water may be used for:   * Irrigation for growing commercial timber, fodder, fiber or seed crops not intended for human ingestion. |

Include the following in all permits where biosolids are or may be land applied during the term of the permit, including planned lagoon cleanouts. Include appropriate conditions in Schedules B and D.

1. Biosolids

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

* + 1. The permittee must manage biosolids in accordance with its DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan and Land Application Plan.
    2. The permittee must apply biosolids at or below the agronomic rates approved by DEQ in order to minimize potential groundwater degradation.
    3. The permittee must obtain written site authorization from DEQ for each land application site prior to land application (see [Schedule D](#ScheduleD)) and follow the site-specific management conditions in DEQ-issued site authorization letter.
    4. Prior to application, the permittee must ensure that biosolids 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.
    5. The permittee must not apply biosolidscontaining pollutants in excess of the ceiling concentrations shown in the table below. The permittee may apply biosolids containing pollutants in excess of the pollutant concentrations, but below the ceiling concentrations, however, the total quantity of biosolids applied cannot exceed the cumulative pollutant loading rates in the table below.

Table A3: Biosolids Limits

| Pollutant  (See note a.) | Ceiling concentrations  (mg/kg) | Pollutant concentrations  (mg/kg) | Cumulative pollutant loading rates (kg/ha) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arsenic | 75 | 41 | 41 |
| Cadmium | 85 | 39 | 39 |
| Copper | 4300 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Lead | 840 | 300 | 300 |
| Mercury | 57 | 17 | 17 |
| Molybdenum | 75 | - | - |
| Nickel | 420 | 420 | 420 |
| Selenium | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Zinc | 7500 | 2800 | 2800 |
| Note:  Biosolids pollutant limits are described in 40 CFR 503.13, which uses the terms *ceiling concentrations*, *pollutant concentrations*, and *cumulative pollutant loading rates*. | | | |

If facility uses UV disinfection, include the following:

1. Chlorine Usage

The permittee is prohibited from using chlorine or chlorine compounds for effluent disinfection purposes. Chlorine residual in effluent resulting from chlorine or chlorine-containing chemicals used for maintenance or other purposes is also prohibited. [The purpose of this condition is to avoid having to require the permittee to monitor for chlorine to prove they are not using it. If the permittee wishes to use chlorine, the permit must include a permit limit for chlorine as well as a monitoring requirement.]

If MMP is needed:

Include the following for facilities where an MMP is required. An MMP is required for all major domestic facilities *in the Willamette Basin*. For other facilities, mercury RPA is used to determine if a facility must have an MMP. RP must be evaluated for:

* All major domestic facilities *outside of the Willamette Basin*.
* Any facility *outside of the Willamette Basin* where total mercury is “known” to be present in their effluent (if there is no mercury effluent data, data collection is not required).
* Industrial facilities that discharge process wastewater in the timber products; paper products; chemical products; glass, clay, cement, concrete, gypsum products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; electronic instruments; and seafood processing categories. These categories correspond to SICs 24xx, 26xx, 28xx, 32xx, 33xx, 34xx, 36xx, 2091 and 2092. These facilities may not have mercury data. When there is no mercury data, include mercury sampling requirements in the permit **as alternate section 6 and MMP requirements are NOT required**.

1. Mercury Minimization Plan
   * 1. [For permittees that do not have an MMP] By the date listed in Table B1, the permittee must submit an MMP (Mercury Minimization Plan) to DEQ for review and approval. [OR for permittees with an existing MMP] By the date listed in Table B1, the permittee must submit an updated MMP (Mercury Minimization Plan) to DEQ for review and approval.
     2. The permittee must use DEQ MMP template for final plans and modifications unless authorized in writing by DEQ to use an alternative.
     3. If DEQ comments on the MMP, the permittee must respond to DEQ’s comments in writing within 30 calendar days by submitting an updated MMP.
     4. After resolving comments (if any) on the plan, DEQ will post the MMP to solicit public comment for a minimum of 35 days.
     5. The permittee must begin implementation of the plan within 90 calendar days after being notified in writing that the public comment period has ended and DEQ has approved the plan.
     6. The MMP must include:
        + 1. Facility name and permit number
          2. Name and signature of party responsible for developing or reviewing the plan
          3. Plan submittal date
          4. [For domestic facilities only:]Identification and evaluation of current and potential mercury sources, including industrial, commercial, and residential sources
          5. An implementation plan that includes specific methods for reducing mercury
          6. [include the next three bullets for all MMP updates. Include them for first-time MMPs if the data exists]
          7. Mercury sample results for samples collected during the past five years
          8. Annual average effluent mercury concentrations and mass loads
          9. [For domestic facilities only:] Annual average biosolids concentrations and mass loads
          10. [include the last two bullets for MMP updates only:]
          11. Changes (if any) that may affect mercury, such as changes to operations, treatment, and chemicals used
          12. Summary of mercury reduction activities implemented during the past five years
     7. If DEQ determines that the MMP is not effective at reducing mercury concentrations, DEQ may require further changes to the MMP and may reopen the permit to modify the permit conditions.
2. [ADD as alternate section]Mercury Investigation Monitoring
   * 1. Permittee must monitor for mercury as required in Schedule B.
4. SCHEDULE B: MINIMUM MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
5. Reporting Requirements

[All dates for permit conditions, other than Schedule C dates, will reside in this table.]

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

Table B1: Reporting Requirements and Due Dates

| **Reporting Requirement** | **Frequency** | **Due Date**  (See note a.) | **Report Form**  (See note b.) | **Submit To:** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| If required in Schedule A:  Mercury Minimization Plan (see Schedule A) | One time | Submit by XX/15/20XX The 15th day 24 months after permit effective date | One electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| If required in Schedule A:  Mercury Minimization Plan update (see Schedule A) | One time | Submit with renewal application | One electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| Tables B?, B?, and B?  Influent Monitoring, Effluent Monitoring, and Receiving Stream Monitoring | Monthly | By the 15th of the following month | Specified in Schedule B. Section 2 of this permit | Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| Include if the facility has a pretreatment program.  Pretreatment Report. | Annually | March 31 | 1 electronic copy and 1 hard copy in a DEQ approved format | * 1 Hard copy to DEQ Pretreatment Coordinator * 1 Electronic copy to Compliance Officer |
| Table B?: Copper Biotic Ligand Model and Aluminum Sampling Requirements | See Copper memo | By the 15th of the following month | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| Tables B? – B?: Effluent Toxics Characterization | See Monitoring Matrix | If quarterly: By the 15th of the month following each quarter  or  If monthly: Within 45 days of the end of the month | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| Table B?: WET Test Monitoring | See Monitoring Matrix (See note c.) | With the first DMR submittal after receipt of the test results | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| If required in Schedule D:  Inflow Removal Program (see Schedule D) | One Time | Submit by XX/15/20XX (the 15th of the month following 180 days after permit effective date.) | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| If required in Schedule D:  Inflow and infiltration report (see Schedule D) | Annually | February 15 | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| If required in Schedule D: Mixing Zone Study (see Schedule D) | One time | Submit by XX/15/20XX | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| Include if the recycled water condition is included in schedule D  Recycled Water Annual Report (see Schedule D) - Only required if the permittee distributes recycled water under a recycled water use plan | Annually | January 15 | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ  Electronic copy to DEQ Water Reuse Program Coordinator |
| Include if the facility does not have a biosolids program: Wastewater solids annual report (see Schedule D) | Annually | By February 19 of the following year | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ    Electronic copy to DEQ Biosolids Program Coordinator |
| Include if the facility has a biosolids program.  Biosolids annual report (See Schedule D) | Annually | By February 19 of the following year | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved form  Class I facilities only:  EPA NeT CDX web-based reporting tool | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ    DEQ Biosolids Program Coordinator  For Class I facilities only: Via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| If the second option under “Hauled Waste Control Plan” is selected in Schedule D: Hauled Waste Control Plan (see Schedule D) | One time | Submit by XX/15/20XX (insert date two months after permit effective date) | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| Include if required in schedule D  Hauled Waste Annual Report (see Schedule D) - Only required if facility has a Hauled Waste Control Plan, or otherwise accepts hauled waste. | Annually | January 15 | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| If required in Schedule D:  Sludge Depth Survey Report (See Schedule D – Lagoon Solids) | One Time | Submit by XX/15/20XX (the 15th of the month following 24 months after permit effective date.) | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| If required in Schedule D:  Industrial User Survey (see Schedule D) | Once per permit cycle | Submit by no later than 24 months after permit effective date | 1 electronic copy and 1 hard copy in a DEQ approved format | * 1 Hard copy to DEQ Pretreatment Coordinator * 1 Electronic copy to Compliance Officer |
| If required in Schedule D:  Outfall Inspection Report  (see Schedule D) | Once per permit cycle | Submit by XX/15/20XX  In the 3rd year of the permit. | Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format | Attached via electronic reporting as directed by DEQ |
| Notes:   1. For submittals that are provided to DEQ by mail, the postmarked date must not be later than the due date. 2. All reporting requirements are to be submitted in a DEQ approved format, unless otherwise specified in writing. 3. Quarters are defined as: Q1: Jan – Mar, Q2: Apr – June, Q3: Jul – Sept, Q4: Oct – Dec. If no discharge occurs during the quarter, continue sampling quarterly until 4 sets of samples have been collected. WET tests and toxics characterization testing must be collected on the same day. | | | | |

1. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols
   * + 1. Electronic Submissions

The permittee must submit to DEQ the results of monitoring indicated in Schedule B in an electronic format as specified below.

* + - * 1. The permittee must submit monitoring results required by this permit via DEQ-approved web-based Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms to DEQ via electronic reporting. Any data used to calculate summary statistics must be submitted as a separate attachment approved by DEQ via electronic reporting.
        2. The reporting period is the calendar month.
        3. 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.
      1. Test Methods

The permittee must conduct monitoring according to test procedures in 40 CFR 136 and 40 CFR 503 for biosolids or other approved procedures as per Schedule F.

* + - 1. Detection and Quantitation Limits
         1. 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 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).
         2. Quantitation Limits (QLs) – 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).
      2. Sufficient Sensitivity of Quantitation Limits
         1. The Laboratory QLs (adjusted for any dilutions) for analyses performed to demonstrate compliance with permit limits or as part of effluent characterization, must meet at least one of the requirements below:

The QL is at or below the level of the water quality criterion for the measured parameter.

The QL is above the water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the parameter in the discharge.

The QL has the lowest sensitivity of the analytical methods procedure specified in 40 CFR 136.

The QL is at or below those defined in Oregon DEQ list of quantitation limits posted online at [DEQ permitting website](http://www.oregon.gov/deq).

* + - * 1. 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 in writing re-sampling or allow a higher QL to be reported.
      1. Quality Assurance and Quality Control
         1. Quality Assurance Plan – The permittee must develop and implement a written Quality Assurance Plan that details the facility sampling procedures, equipment calibration and maintenance, analytical methods, quality control activities and laboratory data handling and reporting. The QA/QC program must conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 136.7.
         2. 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 meets 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 in writing by DEQ. If these method criteria are not met for BOD5, the permittee must: 1) report the daily BOD5 values with data qualifiers; 2) include these BOD5 values in the summary statistic calculations (e.g., weekly averages, monthly averages, % removal); and 3) report the BOD5 summary statistics with data qualifiers.
         3. Flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices - The permittee must:

Establish verification and calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the quality assurance plan that conforms to the frequencies recommended by the manufacturer.

Verify at least once per year that flow-monitoring devices are functioning properly according to manufacturer’s recommendation. Calibrate as needed according to manufacturer’s recommendations.

Verify at least weekly that the continuous monitoring instruments are functioning properly according to manufacturer’s recommendation unless the permittee demonstrates a longer period is sufficient and such longer period is approved by DEQ in writing.

* + - * 1. [INSTRUCTIONS TO PERMIT WRITER: DELETE IF NO REQUIRED RECEIVING WATER MONITORING] The permittee must develop a receiving water sampling and analysis plan that incorporates QA/QC prior to sampling. This plan must be kept at the facility and made available to DEQ upon request.
      1. Reporting Sample Results
         1. The permittee must report the laboratory DL and QL as defined above for each analyte, with the following exceptions: pH, temperature, BOD, CBOD, TSS, Oil & Grease, 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 listed above, the permittee is only required to report the QL and only when the result is ND.
         2. The permittee must report the same number of significant digits as the permit limit for a given parameter.
         3. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Numbers. CAS numbers (where available) must be reported along with monitoring results.
         4. (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.
         5. (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.
      2. Calculating and Reporting Mass Loads

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

Example calculation: Flow (in MGD) X Concentration (in mg/L) X 8.34 = Pounds per day

1. Mass load limits all have two significant figures unless otherwise noted.
2. 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 “<0.017 lb/day” for mass load on the DMR (1.0 µg/L x 2 MGD x conversion factor = 0.017 lb/day). [This last sentence may be deleted from permit if it is included in the Permit Evaluation Report.]
3. When concentration data are above the DL, but below the QL: To calculate the mass load from this result, use the DL. Report the mass load as the calculated mass load preceded by “e”. For example, if flow is 2 MGD, the DL is 1.0 µg/L, the QL is 5 µg/L and the reported sample result is e3.5 µg/L, report “e0.017 lb/day” for mass load on the DMR (1.0 µg/L x 2 MGD x conversion factor = 0.017 lb/day,). [This last sentence may be deleted from permit it is included in the Permit Evaluation Report].

1. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
   * + 1. The permittee must monitor influent at specify monitoring location, such as between the bar screen and the aerated grit chamber and report results in accordance with Table B1 the table below.

Table B2: Influent Monitoring Requirements

| **Item or Parameter** | **Units** | **Time Period** | **Minimum Frequency** | **Sample Type / Required Action** (See note a.) | **Report Statistic** (See note b.) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flow  (50050) | MGD | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Metered | 1. Monthly Average 2. Daily Maximum |
| BOD5 (00310) | mg/L | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | Monthly Average |
| CBOD5 (80082) | mg/L | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | Monthly Average |
| TSS (00530) | mg/L | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | Monthly Average |
| pH  (00400) | SU | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Grab | 1. Monthly Maximum 2. Monthly Minimum |
| Additional Parameters as needed |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes:  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, the permittee must perform grab measurements.  When submitting DMRs electronically, the permittee must submit all data used to determine summary statistics in a DEQ-approved format as a spreadsheet via electronic reporting unless otherwise directed by DEQ. | | | | | |

1. The permittee must monitor effluent at Outfall 001 specify location, such as the end of the active chlorine contact channel and report results in accordance with Table B1 and the table below:

Table B3: Effluent Monitoring Requirements

[Note to permit writer: group effluent monitoring so that compliance monitoring is at the top of the table.]

| Item or Parameter | Units | Time Period | Minimum Frequency | Sample Type/ Required Action (See note a.) | Report Statistic (See note b.) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flow (50050) | MGD | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Metered | 1. Monthly Average 2. Daily Maximum |
| BOD5 (00310) | mg/L | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | 1. Monthly Average 2. Maximum Weekly Average |
| BOD5 (00310) | lbs/day | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average 3. Maximum Weekly Average |
| BOD5 percent removal  (See note c & d.)  (81010) | % | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation based on monthly average BOD5 concentration values | Monthly Average |
| CBOD5 (80082) | mg/L | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | 1. Monthly Average 2. Maximum Weekly Average |
| CBOD5  (80082) | lbs/day | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average 3. Maximum Weekly Average |
| CBOD5 percent removal  (See note c & d.)  (81383) | % | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation based on monthly average CBOD5 concentration values | Monthly Average |
| TSS  (00530) | mg/L | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | 1. Monthly Average 2. Maximum Weekly Average |
| TSS  (00530) | lb/day | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average 3. Maximum Weekly Average |
| TSS  percent removal  (81011)  (See note c & d.) | % | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation based on monthly average TSS concentration values | Monthly Average |
| pH  (00400) | SU | Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Continuous (See note g.)/Grab | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Daily Minimum |
| Chlorine, Total Residual  (50060) | mg/L | *Example:*  Nov – May | Monitoring Matrix | Grab | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average |
| Temperature  (00010) | ºC | *Example:*  Nov – May | Monitoring Matrix | Continuous (See note i.)/Grab (See note i.) | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average 3. 7-day Rolling Average of Daily Maximum |
| Excess Thermal Load  (51405) | millionkcal/day | *Example:* Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation (See note e.) | Maximum 7-day Rolling Average |
| *E. coli*  (51040) | #/100 mL | *Example:*  Year-round | Monitoring Matrix | Grab | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Geometric Mean |
| Fecal coliform  (74055) | #/100 mL | *Example:*  Nov – May | Monitoring Matrix | Grab | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Median |
| Fecal coliform (30500) | % | *Example: Year-round* | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation | Monthly percent over 43 |
| Enterococci  (61211) | #/100 mL | *Example:*  Nov – May | Monitoring Matrix | Grab | 1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Geometric Mean |
| Enterococci % samples exceeding limit (51937) | % | *Example: Year-round* | Monitoring Matrix | Calculation | Monthly percent over 130 |
| Mercury, Total Recoverable (MMP)  (71901) (See note f.) | µg/L | First year of the permit cycle and every third year thereafter | Quarterly | 24-hour composite | Quarterly Value |
| Mercury, Total Recoverable (MMP)  (71901)  [for permits with monitoring required by Schedule A.6] | µg/L | First two year after permit effective date | Quarterly | 24-hour composite | Quarterly Value |
| Total ammonia (as N)  (00610) | mg/L | *Example:*  Nov – May | Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | Monthly Maximum |
| Alkalinity as CaCO3  (00410) (Include if no BLM monitoring) | mg/L | *Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May)* | See Monitoring Matrix | 24-hour composite | Monthly Maximum |
| Chlorine used  (81400) | lbs/day | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Monitoring Matrix | Scale reading | See eReporting Guidelines for WQ Permits |
| Chlorine, Total Residual prior to dechlorination | mg/L | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Daily | Grab | Maintain records on-site |
| UV intensity | mW/cm2 | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Daily | Continuous | Maintain records on-site |
| UV dose | mJ/cm2 | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Daily | Calculation OR from manufacturer’s table | Maintain records on-site |
| UV transmittance | % | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | Daily | Continuous | Maintain records on-site |
| Salinity [for marine discharges]  (00480) | psu | Third year of permit cycle [year] | Quarterly | Grab | Quarterly Maximum |
| Dissolved Oxygen  (00300) | mg/L | Third year of permit cycle [year] | Quarterly | 24-hour composite (see note h.) | Quarterly Minimum |
| Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)  (00625) | mg/L | Third year of permit cycle [year] | Quarterly, [see Monitoring Matrix for increased frequency based on facility type] | 24-hour composite | Quarterly Maximum |
| Nitrate (NO3) Plus Nitrite (NO2) Nitrogen (00630) | mg/L | Third year of permit cycle [year] | Quarterly[see Monitoring Matrix for increased frequency based on facility type] | 24-hour composite | Quarterly Maximum |
| Oil and Grease  (00556) | mg/L | Third year of permit cycle [year] | Quarterly | Grab | Quarterly Maximum |
| Total Phosphorus  (00665) | mg/L | Third year of permit cycle [year] | Quarterly | 24-hour composite | Quarterly Maximum |
| Total Dissolved Solids  (70295) | mg/L | Third year of permit cycle [year] | Quarterly | 24-hour composite | Quarterly Maximum |
| Notes:   1. 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, the permittee must perform grab measurements. If the failure or loss is for continuous temperature monitoring equipment, the permittee must perform grab measurements daily between 12 PM and 5 PM until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed. 2. When submitting DMRs electronically, all data used to determine summary statistics must be submitted in a DEQ-approved format as a spreadsheet via electronic reporting unless otherwise directed by DEQ. 3. Percent Removal must be calculated on a monthly basis using the following formula: Where:   Influent Concentration = Corresponding Monthly- average influent concentration based on the analytical results of the reporting period.  Effluent Concentration = Corresponding Monthly average effluent concentration based on the analytical results of the reporting period.   1. *Insert for systems where preliminary treatment occurs in septic tanks and influent sampling occurs after this preliminary treatment, such as STEP systems:* The influent BOD5 *or* CBOD5 and TSS concentrations are assumed to be 200 mg/l for calculation of the percent removal efficiency. 2. The daily excess thermal load (ETL) discharged must be calculated using the daily maximum effluent temperature and the corresponding daily effluent flow using the formula below.   The 7-day rolling average is then calculated from the daily ETLs.  The daily ETL is calculated as follows: ETL= 3.785 \* Qe \*ΔT  Where:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | ETL = | Excess Thermal Load (million kcal/day) | | Qe = | Daily effluent flow (MGD) | | ΔT = | Daily maximum effluent temperature (°C) minus ambient criterion (X °C) |  1. Example: If permit effective date is March 1, 2021; Monitoring is required quarterly from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022; and quarterly from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026; and continuing every three years until permit renewal. 2. The permittee must keep on file either daily calibration logs or an instrument manual showing that less than daily calibration is required along with calibration logs that comply with manufacturer instructions and any Proficiency (PT) or Water Pollution (WP) tests must be done using the continuous pH monitor 3. For Dissolved Oxygen, the permittee must collect and analyze at least four discrete grab samples over the operating day with samples collected no less than one hour apart. The analytical results for all samples in a day must be averaged for reporting purposes. 4. The permittee must perform temperature grab measurements daily between 12 PM and 5 PM. 5. When determining the daily maximum temperature, the permittee may report the hourly average maximum temperature if continuous monitoring of temperature is performed at less than hourly intervals. | | | | | |

[If no monitoring stations are upstream of the facility, include the following. Discuss with Direct Support if needed]

1. The permittee must monitor (waterbody name) and report the results in accordance with Table B1 and the table below. The permittee must collect samples such that the effluent does not impact the samples (e.g., upstream for riverine discharges).

Table B4: Receiving Stream Monitoring (waterbody name)

| **Item or Parameter** | **Units** | **Time Period** | **Minimum Frequency** | **Sample Type /**  **Required Action**  (See note a.) | Report Statistic  (See note b.) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flow, stream  (00056) | cfs | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | 1/month | Grab | Monthly Maximum |
| pH  (00400) | SU | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | 1/month | Grab | Monthly Maximum |
| Temperature  (00010) | ºC | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | 1/month | Grab | Monthly Maximum |
| Alkalinity as CaCO3  (00410) | mg/L | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | 1/month | Grab | Monthly Maximum |
| Add parameters as needed |  | Year-round or seasonal (Example: Nov – May) | 1/month | Grab | Monthly Maximum |
| Notes:   1. 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, the permittee must perform grab measurements. If the failure or loss is for continuous temperature monitoring equipment, the permittee must perform grab measurements daily between 2 PM and 4 PM until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed. 2. When submitting DMRs electronically, all data used to determine summary statistics must be submitted in a DEQ-approved format as a spreadsheet via electronic reporting unless otherwise directed by DEQ. | | | | | |

Include the following for facilities that have pretreatment programs:

1. Pretreatment Monitoring

The permittee must monitor influent, effluent, and biosolids according to the table below and report the results as specified in Schedule E-8.a. Note: the following table must be modified to include any pollutant for which a local limit has been established or a MAHL (Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading) has been calculated or that has been identified as a pollutant of concern.

Table B?: Pretreatment Monitoring

| Pollutant  (See notes b. & c.) | CAS  (See note a.) | Minimum Frequency | Sample Type | Report |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arsenic | 7440382 | Quarterly (frequency will vary with size of facility, refer to Monitoring Matrix), on 3 consecutive days between Monday and Friday, inclusive. | 24-hour composite for influent and effluent samples (See note e.) | Daily values |
| Cadmium | 7440439 |
| Chromium | 7440473 |
| Copper | 7440508 |
| Lead | 7439921 |
| Mercury | 7439976 |
| Molybdenum | 7439987 |
| Nickel | 7440020 |
| Selenium | 7782492 |
| Silver | 7440224 |
| Zinc | 7440666 |
| Cyanide (Total and Free) | 57125 |
| Insert other parameters as applicable. | Insert if applicable. |
| Biosolids (See note d.) | N/A | Quarterly | Grab | Daily values |
| Notes:   1. Chemical Abstract Service. 2. The permittee must analyze all metals for total concentration unless otherwise specified by DEQ in writing. 3. Cyanide (free and total) must be collected as a grab sample according to 40 CFR 122. Twenty-four-hour composite samples are not required for this analyte. 4. Biosolids sampling and analysis must be performed per 40 CFR 503. 5. Permittee must sample effluent after dechlorination and prior to discharge to receiving waters. Biosolids sampling must occur after dewatering and be representative of the facility’s biosolids that are delivered to customers. | | | | |

1. Copper Biotic Ligand Model and Aluminum Parameters

The permittee must monitor (waterbody name) and Outfall[s] 00[x] for copper biotic ligand model and aluminum parameters per the table below. The permittee must collect upstream samples such that the effluent does not impact the samples (e.g., upstream for riverine discharges).

Table B?: Copper Biotic Ligand Model and Aluminum Sampling Requirements

| **Parameter**  (See note b.) | **CAS**  (See note d.) | **Units** | **Sampling Frequency**  (See note c.) | **Sampling Location**  (See note a.) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Copper, total and dissolved | 7440508 | µg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Aluminum, total | 7429905 | µg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Hardness (as CaCO3) | - | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Dissolved organic carbon | - | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| pH | - | S.U. | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Temperature | - | oC | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Calcium, dissolved | 7440702 | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Magnesium, dissolved | 7439954 | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Sodium, dissolved | 7440235 | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Potassium, dissolved | 7440097 | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Sulfate, dissolved | 14808798 | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Chloride, dissolved | 16887006 | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Alkalinity, dissolved | - | mg/L | 1/month | Upstream and Effluent |
| Notes:   1. Samples must be collected upstream (outside the influence of the effluent) and from the effluent on the same day. 2. All effluent samples must be 24-hr composite samples except grab samples must be collected for pH, alkalinity and temperature. All receiving stream samples must be grab samples. 3. Samples must be collected monthly for a period of 24 months beginning in [January of the third year of the permit cycle. (add actual date as January YYYY)] 4. Chemical Abstract Service | | | | |

The following language applies to major municipal facilities, some minor municipal facilities and industrial facilities. Refer to RPA IMD for more detail.

1. Effluent Toxics Characterization Monitoring (Tier 1 Monitoring)

The permittee must collect and analyze effluent samples for the parameters listed in the tables below. The permittee must collect effluent samples at a specific location [such as at the end of the active chlorine contact channel on the dates in Table B1.]

Samples must be 24-hour composites, except as noted in the tables below for total cyanide, free cyanide and volatile organic compounds. Sample results must be reported in µg/L unless otherwise specified and submitted to DEQ using approved electronic format.

Table B?: Metals, Cyanide, and Hardness

| Pollutant  (See note a.) | CAS  (See note b.) | Pollutant  (See note a.) | CAS  (See note b.) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aluminum, total[remove if BLM requirements already in permit] (may delete for marine discharges) | 7429905 | Lead, total and dissolved | 7439921 |
| Antimony, total | 7440360 | Mercury, total | 7439976 |
| Arsenic, total | 7440382 | Nickel, total and dissolved | 7440020 |
| Arsenic, total inorganic | 7440382 | Selenium, total and dissolved | 7782492 |
| Arsenic, total inorganic dissolved | 7440382 | Silver, total and dissolved | 7440224 |
| Beryllium, total (may delete for marine discharges) | 7440417 | Thallium, total | 7440280 |
| Cadmium, total and dissolved | 7440439 | Zinc, total and dissolved | 7440666 |
| Chromium, total and dissolved | 7440473 | Cyanide, free (See note c & d.) | 57125 |
| Chromium III, total and dissolved (See note e.) | 16065831 | Cyanide, total (See note d.) | 57125 |
| Chromium VI, dissolved | 18540299 | Hardness (total as CaCO3) |  |
| Copper,total and dissolved [remove if BLM requirements already in permit] | 7440508 | Iron, total (may delete for marine discharges) | 7439896 |
| Notes:   1. 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”. 2. Chemical Abstract Service 3. 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 <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/sToxicscyanide.pdf> 4. Cyanide (free and total) must be collected as a grab sample according to 40 CFR 122. Twenty-four-hour composite samples are not required for this analyte. If the result for Total Cyanide exceeds 5.0 µg/L, the permittee must monitor for Free Cyanide as part of the Tier 2 monitoring. 5. There is no analytical method to test for Chromium III, results are obtained by subtracting Chromium VI from Chromium | | | |

Table B?: Volatile Organic Compounds

| Pollutant  (See note a.) | CAS | Pollutant  (See note a.) | CAS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Acrolein (See note k.) | 107028 | 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene (See note d.) | 156605 |
| Acrylonitrile (See note k.) | 107131 | 1,1-dichloroethylene (See note e.) | 75354 |
| Benzene | 71432 | 1,2-dichloropropane | 78875 |
| Bromoform | 75252 | 1,3-dichloropropylene (See note f.) | 542756 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 56235 | Ethylbenzene | 100414 |
| Chlorobenzene | 108907 | Methyl Bromide (See note g.) | 74839 |
| Chlorodibromomethane (See note b.) | 124481 | Methyl Chloride (See note h.) | 74873 |
| Chloroethane | 75003 | Methylene chloride | 75092 |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether (See note k.) | 110758 | 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane | 79345 |
| Chloroform | 67663 | Tetrachloroethylene (See note i.) | 127184 |
| Dichlorobromomethane (See note c.) | 75274 | Toluene | 108883 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o) | 95501 | 1,1,1-trichloroethane | 71556 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m) | 541731 | 1,1,2-trichloroethane | 79005 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p) | 106467 | Trichloroethylene (See note j.) | 79016 |
| 1,1-dichloroethane | 75343 | Vinyl chloride | 75014 |
| 1,2-dichloroethane | 107062 |  |  |
| Notes:   * 1. VOC’s must be collected as a grab sample according to 40 CFR 122. Twenty-four-hour composite samples are not required for this analyte.   2. Chlorodibromomethane is identified as Dibromochloromethane in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   3. Dichlorobromomethane is identified as Bromodichloromethane in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   4. 1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene is identified as Trans-1,2-dichloroethene in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   5. 1,1-Dichloroethylene is identified as 1,1-Dichloroethene in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   6. 1,3-Dichloropropylene consists of both cis-1,3-Dichloropropene and Trans-1,3-dichloropropene. Both must be reported individually.   7. Methyl bromide is identified as Bromomethane in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   8. Methyl chloride is identified as Chloromethane in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   9. Tetrachloroethylene is identified as Tetrachloroethene in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   10. Trichloroethylene is identified as Trichloroethene in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C.   11. Acrolein, Acrylonitrile, and 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether must be tested from an unacidified sample. | | | |

Table B?: Acid-Extractable Compounds

| Pollutant | CAS | Pollutant | CAS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| p-chloro-m-cresol (See note a.) | 59507 | 2-nitrophenol | 88755 |
| 2-chlorophenol | 95578 | 4-nitrophenol | 100027 |
| 2,4-dichlorophenol | 120832 | Pentachlorophenol | 87865 |
| 2,4-dimethylphenol | 105679 | Phenol | 108952 |
| 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (See note b.) | 534521 | 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (See note c.) | 95954 |
| 2,4-dinitrophenol | 51285 | 2,4,6-trichlorophenol | 88062 |
| Notes:   1. p-chloro-m-cresol is identified as 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C. 2. 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol is identified as 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1C. 3. To monitor for 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, use EPA Method 625.1. | | | |

Table B?: Base-Neutral Compounds

| Pollutant | CAS | Pollutant | CAS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Acenaphthene | 83329 | Dimethyl phthalate | 131113 |
| Acenaphthylene | 208968 | 2,4-dinitrotoluene | 121142 |
| Anthracene | 120127 | 2,6-dinitrotoluene | 606202 |
| Benzidine | 92875 | 1,2-diphenylhydrazine (See note c.) | 122667 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 56553 | Fluoranthene | 206440 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 50328 | Fluorene | 86737 |
| 3,4-benzofluoranthene (See note a.) | 205992 | Hexachlorobenzene | 118741 |
| Benzo(ghi)perylene | 191242 | Hexachlorobutadiene | 87683 |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | 207089 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 77474 |
| Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane | 111911 | Hexachloroethane | 67721 |
| Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether | 111444 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 193395 |
| Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (See note b.) | 108601 | Isophorone | 78591 |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 117817 | Napthalene | 91203 |
| 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether | 101553 | Nitrobenzene | 98953 |
| Butylbenzyl phthalate | 85687 | N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine | 621647 |
| 2-chloronaphthalene | 91587 | N-nitrosodimethylamine | 62759 |
| 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether | 7005723 | N-nitrosodiphenylamine | 86306 |
| Chrysene | 218019 | Pentachlorobenzene (See note d.) | 608935 |
| Di-n-butyl phthalate | 84742 | Phenanthrene | 85018 |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate | 117840 | Pyrene | 129000 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | 53703 | 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene | 120821 |
| 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine | 91941 | Tetrachlorobenzene,1,2,4,5 (See note d.) | 95943 |
| Diethyl phthalate | 84662 |  |  |
| Notes:   1. 3,4-benzofluoranthene is listed as Benzo(b)fluoranthene in 40 CFR 136. 2. Also known as Chloroisopropyl Ether bis 2, and 2,2’-oxybis(2-chloro-propane) Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether is listed as 2,2’-oxybis(1-chloropropane) in 40 CFR 136.” 3. 1,2-diphenylhydrazine is difficult to analyze given its rapid decomposition rate in water. Azobenzene (a decomposition product of 1,2-diphenylhydrazine), must be analyzed as an estimate of this chemical. 4. To analyze for Pentachlorobenzene and Tetrachlorobenzene 1,2,4,5, use EPA 625.1. | | | |

Table B?: Pesticides and PCBs

[Domestic facilities are only required to sample for those parameters in the table below that are known to be present in the facility’s effluent. For assistance in making this determination, refer to the RPA IMD. All other parameters may be deleted from this table. Ensure description of justification for omitted pollutants is included in the fact sheet.]

| Pollutant | CAS | Pollutant | CAS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aldrin | 309002 | Endrin Aldehyde | 7421934 |
| BHC Technical (Hexachlorocylco-hexane) (See note a.) | 608731 | Guthion (See note b.) | 86500 |
| BHC-alpha (See note a.) | 319846 | Heptachlor | 76448 |
| BHC-beta (See note a.) | 319857 | Heptachlor Epoxide | 1024573 |
| BHC-delta (See note a.) | 319868 | Malathion | 121755 |
| BHC-gamma (Lindane) (See note a.) | 58899 | Methoxychlor | 72435 |
| Chlordane | 57749 | Mirex | 2385855 |
| Chloropyrifos (See note b.) | 2921882 | Parathion (See note b.) | 56382 |
| Demeton | 8065483 | Toxaphene | 8001352 |
| DDD 4,4' | 72548 | PCB- Aroclor 1254 | 11097691 |
| DDE 4,4' | 72559 | PCB- Aroclor 1232 | 11141165 |
| DDT 4,4' | 50293 | PCB- Aroclor 1260 | 11096825 |
| Dieldrin | 60571 | PCB- Aroclor 1242 | 53469219 |
| Endosulfan alpha (See note c.) | 959988 | PCB- Aroclor 1221 | 11104282 |
| Endosulfan beta (See note d.) | 33213659 | PCB- Aroclor 1248 | 12672296 |
| Endosulfan sulfate | 1031078 | PCB- Aroclor 1016 | 12674112 |
| Endrin | 72208 |  |  |
| Notes:   1. There is no analytical method for Technical BHC. Instead, the four major isomers (alpha, beta, delta and gamma) must be separately analyzed and then added together to compare to the BHC Technical criteria. 2. Analytical Methods: Chloropyrifos use EPA 625.1 or 608.3; Parathion and Guthion use EPA 614, 622 or 625.1. Parathion is listed as ethyl parathion in 40 CFR 136. Guthion is identified in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1D as Azinphos methyl. 3. Endosulfan alpha is identified as Endosulfan I in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1D. 4. Endosulfan beta is identified as Endosulfan II in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1D. | | | |

Table B?: Other Parameters with State Water Quality Criteria

(Facilities are only required to sample for those parameters in the table below that are known to be present in the facility’s effluent. For assistance in making this determination, refer to the RPA IMD. Ensure description of justification for omitted pollutants is included in the fact sheet.] All other parameters may be deleted from this table.)

| Pollutant | CAS | Pollutant | CAS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Barium, total (See note a.) | 7440393 | Dioxin 2,3,7,8-TCDD (See note e.) | 1746016 |
| Manganese, total (include for discharge to marine waters only) | 7439965 | N-Nitrosodibutylamine | 924163 |
| Sulfide-hydrogen sulfide (See note b.) | 7783064 | N-Nitrosodiethylamine | 55185 |
| 2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichloro- phenoxy) propanoic acid] (See note c.) | 93721 | N-Nitrosopyrrolidine | 930552 |
| 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) (See note d.) | 94757 | Total Phosphorus as P | 7723140 |
| Notes:   1. Barium, Total is identified as Barium-Total in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1B. 2. Report Sulfide-Hydrogen Sulfide as Dissolved Sulfide as S. 3. This chemical is listed as Chlorophenoxy Herbicide (2,4,5-TP) in Table 40. 4. This chemical is listed as Chlorophenoxy Herbicide (2,4-D) in Table 40 5. Dioxin 2,3,7,8-TCDD is identified as 2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin in 40 CFR 136.3,Table 1C. | | | |

1. Additional Receiving Stream and Effluent Characterization Monitoring (Tier 2 Monitoring)

If additional ambient or effluent monitoring is needed, DEQ will notify the permittee through a request for supplemental information/data. The need for additional monitoring will be determined after DEQ’s evaluation of the effluent toxics characterization (Tier 1 monitoring in Schedule BX) results.

1. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Requirements

The permittee must monitor final effluent for whole effluent toxicity as described in the table below using the testing protocols specified in [Schedule D](#ScheduleD), Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Saltwater or Freshwater (pick one) for Outfall 001 must be collected at the location specified below.

Table B?: WET Test Monitoring

| Parameter | Sample Type/Location | Minimum Frequency | Report |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Acute toxicity | For acute toxicity: [Grab *or* Composite], taken *specify location, such as:* after dechlorination and before the effluent flume. *Location should be the same as monitoring for parameters that may contribute to toxicity.* | See table B1 | Report must include test results and backup information such as bench sheets sufficient to demonstrate compliance with permit requirements.  Report must include a statement certifying that the results do or do not show toxicity. |
| Chronic toxicity | For chronic toxicity: 24-hr composite, *specify location, such as:* taken after dechlorination and before the effluent flume. *Location should be the same as monitoring for parameters that may contribute to toxicity.* |

1. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements: Outfall 00?

The permittee must monitor recycled water for Outfall (insert outfall number) 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. [Communicate with the Recycled Water Program Coordinator to determine reporting requirements. Remove highlighted text and shading before finalizing.]

Table B?: Recycled Water Monitoring

| Item or Parameter | Units | Time Period | Minimum Frequency | Sample Type/ Required Action | Report  (See note a.) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total flow (50050) | MGD |  | Daily | Measure | Monthly Total |
| *[Only include if irrigating]* | | | | | |
| Quantity irrigated (51789) | in/ac |  | Daily | Calculate | Monthly Total |
| pH (00400) | SU |  | 2/Week | Grab | Monthly Minimum  Monthly Maximum |
| *[Only include when using UV]* | | | | | |
| UV dosage (61938) | mJ/cm2 |  | Daily | Calculate based on UVI grab and average daily flow | Monthly Minimum |
| *[Delete those that do not apply]* | | | | | |
| Turbidity (00070) | NTU |  | Hourly (Class A) | Measure | Daily Average  Daily Maximum |
| Turbidity, time above limit (61736) | % |  | Daily (Class A) | Calculate | Daily Maximum |
| Total coliform (74056) | #/100 mL |  | Daily (Class A)  3/Week (Class B)  Weekly (Class C) | Grab (see note b.) | 7-Day Median  Maximum Single Sample |
| E. coli (51040) | #/100 mL |  | Weekly (Class D) | Grab | Monthly Geometric Mean  Maximum Single Sample |
| *[Only include if land applying]* | | | | | |
| Total Kjeldahl, Nitrogen (00625) | mg/L |  | Quarterly | Grab | Value |
| Nitrite + Nitrate (NO2+NO3) (00630) | mg/L |  | Quarterly | Grab | Value |
| Total Ammonia [as N] (00610) | mg/L |  | Quarterly | Grab | Value |
| Total Phosphorus (00665) | mg/L |  | Quarterly | Grab | Value |
| Nitrogen Loading Rate | lb/acre-year |  | Annually | Calculate | Value for each field |
| Note:   * 1. All data collected should be included in the Recycled Water Annual Report in addition to monthly and quarterly reporting as indicated.   2. [*only include for Class A, B or C water*] Calculations of the median total coliform levels in Classes A – C are based on the results of the last seven days that analyses have been completed. | | | | | |

1. 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 biosolids. Results must be reported as required in the biosolids management plan described in Schedule D.

Table B?: Biosolids Monitoring

[Note: the language in the following table has been written so that it requires no modification by the permit writer. It also captures the situation where a facility’s monitoring may change on a yearly basis, depending on the quantity of biosolids produced, and ensures that a facility isn’t required to monitor more or less frequently than required by rule or federal regulation.]

| **Item or Parameter** | **Minimum Frequency** | **Sample Type** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nutrient and conventional parameters (% dry weight unless otherwise specified):  Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)  Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO3-N)  Total Ammoniacal Nitrogen (NH3-N)  Total Phosphorus (P)  Potassium (K)  pH (S.U.)  Total Solids  Volatile Solids | As described in DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B?. | As described in DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan |
| Pollutants: As, Cd, Cu, Hg, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se, Zn, mg/kg dry weight | As described in DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B? | As described in DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan |
| Pathogen reduction | As described in DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B?. | As described in DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan |
| Vector attraction reduction | As described in DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan, but not less than the frequency in Table B?. | As described in 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 B?: 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 (4x/year) |
| 1,500 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) |

1. SCHEDULE C: COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

Note to permit writer: The following is only included if a compliance schedule is required in the permit (contact subject matter expert for more information) If no compliance schedule in the permit, maintain Schedule C header and include the following language “A compliance schedule is not part of this permit”.

1. Compliance Schedule to Meet Final Effluent Limits

The permittee must comply with the following schedule:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compliance Date: | Requirement: |
| By XX/XX/XXXX  Within X months of permit effective date | The permittee must [insert interim requirement as necessary] |
| By XX/XX/XXXX  Within X months of permit effective date | The permittee must [insert interim requirement as necessary] |
| By XX/XX/XXXX  Within X months of permit effective date | The permittee must [insert interim requirement as necessary] |
| By XX/XX/XXXX  Within X months of permit effective date | The permittee must [insert interim requirement as necessary] |
| By XX/XX/XXXX  Within X months of permit effective date | The permittee must achieve compliance with the final effluent limits for [enter parameter] in Schedule A of this permit. |

1. Responsibility to Meet Compliance Dates

No later than 14 days following each compliance date listed in the table above, the permittee must notify DEQ in writing of its compliance or noncompliance with the 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 requirement(s).

1. SCHEDULE D: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

.[Include only with the first permit renewal that includes wet weather mass limits based on Design Average Wet Weather Flow (DAWWF). (Do not include Condition 1 if the prior permit approved wet weather mass limits based on DAWWF-based mass limits.)]

1. Inflow Removal
   * + 1. By the date listed in Table B1, the permittee must submit to DEQ for approval an/an updated Inflow Removal Program. The program must consist of the following:
          1. Identification of all overflow points.
          2. Verification that sewer system overflows are not occurring up to a 24-hour, 5-year storm event or equivalent.
          3. Monitoring of all pump station overflow points.
          4. 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.
          5. 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.
       2. Within 60 days of receiving written DEQ comments, the permittee must submit a final approvable program and time schedule.
       3. A copy of the program must be kept at the wastewater treatment facility for review upon request by DEQ.
       4. An annual inflow and infiltration report must be submitted to DEQ as directed in Schedule B. The report must include the following:
          1. Details of activities performed in the previous year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.
          2. Details of activities planned for the following year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.
          3. A summary of sanitary sewer overflows that occurred during the previous year.
          4. Information that demonstrates compliance with DEQ-approved Inflow Removal Plan required by condition 1.a? above.

[Include the following for all municipal permits that do not have the permit condition regarding Inflow Removal above]

1. Inflow and Infiltration

The permittee must submit to DEQ an annual inflow and infiltration report on a DEQ-approved form as directed in Table B1. The report must include the following:

* + 1. An assessment of the facility’s I/I issues based on a comparison of summer and winter flows to the plant.
    2. Details of activities performed in the previous year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.
    3. Details of activities planned for the following year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.
    4. A summary of sanitary sewer overflows that occurred during the previous year. This should include the following: date of the SSO, location, estimated volume, cause, follow-up actions and if performed, the results of receiving stream monitoring.

Include the following condition if a mixing zone study or update is needed:

1. Mixing Zone Study

[Mixing Zone subject matter expert will provided language if a new/revised study is needed.]

Include the following condition in all municipal permits:

1. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

Include for all municipal permits:

The permittee must develop an Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan (“plan”), or ensure the facility’s existing plan is current and accurate, per [Schedule F](#ScheduleF), Section B, and Condition 8 within 6 months of permit effective date. The permittee must update the plan annually to ensure all information contained in the plan, including telephone and email contact information for applicable public agencies, is current and accurate. An updated copy of the plan must be kept on file at the facility for DEQ review. The latest plan revision date must be listed on the plan cover along with the reviewer’s initials or signature.

Include for all industrial permits:

The permittee must develop an Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan (“plan”), or ensure the facility’s existing plan is current and accurate, per [Schedule F](#ScheduleF), Section B, and Condition 7 within 6 months of permit effective date. The permittee must update the plan annually to ensure all information contained in the plan, including telephone and email contact information for applicable public agencies, is current and accurate. An updated copy of the plan must be kept on file at the facility for DEQ review. The latest plan revision date must be listed on the plan cover along with the reviewer’s initials or signature.

Insert language below for sources that have or will have an active recycled water program. Note: Do NOT include mention of third party contracts. DEQ does not have the authority to enforce these contracts.

1. Recycled Water Use Plan

Include for facilities without a Recycled water use plan. OR delete entire section “Recycled Water Use Plan” if permittee indicates that they do not intend to recycle water during the next permit cycle.

In order to distribute recycled water, the permittee must develop and maintain a DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-055-0025. The permittee must submit this plan or any significant modifications to DEQ for review and approval with sufficient time to clear DEQ review and a public notice period prior to distribution of recycled water. The permittee is prohibited from distributing recycled water prior to receipt of written approval of its Recycled Water Use Plan from DEQ. The permittee must keep the plan updated. All plan revisions require written authorization from DEQ and are effective upon permittee’s receipt of DEQ written approval. No significant modifications can be made to a plan for an administratively extended permit (after the permit expiration date). Conditions in the plan are enforceable requirements under this permit. DEQ will provide an opportunity for public review and comment on any significant plan modifications prior to approving or denying. Public review is not required for minor modifications, changes to utilization dates or changes in use within the recycled water class.

* + 1. Recycled Water Annual Report – If the permittee distributes recycled water under a recycled water use plan, the permittee must submit a recycled water annual report by the date specified in Table B1: Reporting Requirements and Due Dates. The permittee must use DEQ approved recycled water annual report form. This report must include the monitoring data and analytical laboratory reports for the previous year’s monitoring required under Schedule B.

Include for facilities with a recycled water use plan. Include the highlighted text below if the facility needs to update their RWUP.

The permittee must update and maintain a DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-055-0025. The permittee must submit this plan or any significant modifications to DEQ for review and approval with sufficient time to clear DEQ review and a public notice period prior to implementing changes to the recycled water program. The permittee must keep the plan updated. All plan revisions require written authorization from DEQ and are effective upon permittee’s receipt of DEQ written approval. No significant modifications can be made to a plan for an administratively extended permit (after the permit expiration date). Conditions in the plan are enforceable requirements under this permit. DEQ will provide an opportunity for public review and comment on any significant plan modifications prior to approving or denying. Public review is not required for minor modifications, changes to utilization dates or changes in use within the recycled water class.

* + 1. Recycled Water Annual Report – The permittee must submit a recycled water annual report by the date specified in Table B1: Reporting Requirements and Due Dates. The permittee must use DEQ approved recycled water annual report form. This report must include the monitoring data and analytical laboratory reports for the previous year’s monitoring required under Schedule B.

Include the following condition for all domestic facilities:

1. Exempt Wastewater Reuse at the Treatment System

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

* + 1. The recycled water is an oxidized and disinfected wastewater.
    2. 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.
    3. Spray and/or drift from the use does not migrate off the site.
    4. Public access to the site is restricted.

Include the following conditions pertaining to Wastewater Solids only if the facility does **not** have a biosolids program: (Wastewater solids are untreated sludge, or the solids that accumulate at wastewater treatment facilities that do not meet the specifications of biosolids. This does not include solids extracted from screening at the headworks.)

1. Wastewater Solids Annual Report

The permittee must submit a Wastewater Solids Annual Report by February 19 each year documenting removal of wastewater solids from the facility during the previous calendar year. The permittee must use DEQ-approved wastewater solids annual report form. This report must include the volume of material removed and the name of the permitted facility that received the solids.

Include the following conditions pertaining to Biosolids Management Plans if biosolids conditions have been included in [*Schedule A*](#ScheduleA):

1. Biosolids Management Plan

Include for facilities without a Biosolids Management plan.

Prior to distributing biosolids to the public, the permittee must develop and maintain a Biosolids Management Plan and Land Application Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-050-0031. The permittee must submit these plans and any significant modification of these plans to DEQ for review and approval with sufficient time to clear DEQ review and a public notice period prior to removing biosolids from the facility. The permittee must keep the plans updated. All plan revisions require written authorization from DEQ and are effective upon permittee’s receipt of DEQ written approval. No significant modifications can be made to a plan for an administratively extended permit (after the permit expiration date). Conditions in the plans are enforceable requirements under this permit.

Include for facilities with a Biosolids Management Plan. Include the highlighted text if the facility needs to update their BMP.

The permittee must update and maintain a Biosolids Management Plan and Land Application Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-050-0031. The permittee must submit these plans and any significant modification of these plans to DEQ for review and approval with sufficient time to clear DEQ review and a public notice period prior to implementing any significant changes to the biosolids program. The permittee must keep the plans updated. All plan revisions require written authorization from DEQ and are effective upon permittee’s receipt of DEQ written approval. No significant modifications can be made to a plan for an administratively extended permit (after the permit expiration date). Conditions in the plans are enforceable requirements under this permit.

Include the following conditions if biosolids conditions have been included in [*Schedule A*](#ScheduleA):

* + 1. **Annual Report**

The permittee must submit a Biosolids Annual Report by February 19 each year documenting biosolids management activities of the previous calendar year as described in OAR 340-050-0035(6). The permittee must use DEQ approved Biosolids Annual report form. This report must include the monitoring data and analytical laboratory reports for the previous year’s monitoring specified under Schedule B.

* + 1. **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 permit. The permittee is prohibited from land applying biosolids to a DEQ-approved site except in accordance with 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.

* + 1. **Public Participation**
       - 1. DEQ will provide an opportunity for public review and comment on any significant plan modifications prior to approving or denying. Public review is not required for minor modifications or changes to utilization dates.
         2. No DEQ-initiated public notice is required for continued use of sites identified in DEQ-approved biosolids management plan.
         3. For new sites that fail to meet the site selection criteria in the biosolids management 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 340-050-0030(2).
         4. For all other new sites, the permittee must provide for public participation following procedures in its DEQ-approved land application plan.

Include the following for sources that produce Class A biosolids only. Alternatively, this language may be included for all facilities with biosolids programs so as to allow them to upgrade to Class A biosolids without obtaining a permit modification.

* + 1. **Exceptional Quality Biosolids**

The permittee is exempt from the requirements in condition ?.b above, if:

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

Insert the following conditions for all facilities.

1. Wastewater Solids Transfers
   * + 1. *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 satisfy the requirements of the receiving facility. The permittee must report the name of the receiving facility and the quantity of material transferred in the wastewater solids or biosolids annual report identified in Schedule B.
       2. *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.
2. Hauled Waste Control Plan

[Remove this condition if the facility has a formal pretreatment program. Consult with the pretreatment coordinator if you are not sure. If there is not a pretreatment program one of the two paragraphs below must be in the permit.]

For domestic facilities that do not have a formal pretreatment program and either have a DEQ approved hauled waste plan or do not currently accept hauled waste:

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. A Hauled Waste Control Plan is not required in the event biological seed must be added to the process at the POTW to facilitate effective wastewater treatment.

For domestic facilities that do not have a formal pretreatment program and currently accept hauled waste but do not have a DEQ approved hauled waste plan:

The permittee may accept hauled wastes at discharge points designated by the POTW. The permittee must submit a written Hauled Waste Control Plan by the date listed in Table B1. Within 60 days of receiving DEQ comments, the permittee must submit hauled waste control plan revised to be consistent with DEQ’s comments. 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. 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. Plan modifications are effective upon receipt of written DEQ approval. A Hauled Waste Control Plan is not required in the event biological seed must be added to the process at the POTW to facilitate effective wastewater treatment.

Insert the follow if Hauled Waste Control Plan condition is included.

1. Hauled Waste Annual Report

If the permittee has a Hauled Waste Control Plan, or otherwise accepts hauled waste, the permittee must submit an annual report of hauled waste received by the POTW. This report, if required, must be submitted as described in Table B1. This report must include the date, time, type, and amount received each time the POTW accepts hauled waste. Hauled waste must be described in the permittee’s Hauled Waste Control Plan.

Insert the following if the permittee has a lagoon.

1. Lagoon Solids

By the date listed in Table B1, the permittee must submit to DEQ a sludge depth survey and report. The report must include the sludge depths throughout the lagoons and an evaluation of the impact of sludge on treatment efficiency and odors. If the evaluation finds that the sludge is impacting the treatment efficiency and causing odors, the permittee must submit a plan to reduce or remove the sludge. See Schedule D, conditions 7?, 8? and 9?, for sludge removal requirements.

Include the following language if the permittee is required to do WET testing. There is language for saltwater and freshwater. Each section ends with END OF SALTWATER LANGUAGE or END OF FRESHWATER LANGUAGE to make it easier to tell them apart.

1. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Saltwater
   * + 1. The permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity (WET) tests as specified here and in Schedule B of this permit.
       2. Acute Toxicity Testing - Organisms and Protocols
          1. The permittee must conduct 48-hour static renewal tests with *Holmesimysis costata* (mysid shrimp) and 96-hour static renewal tests with *Atherinops affinis* (Topsmelt). *Americamysis* (*Mysidopsis*) *bahia* may be substituted if *H. costata* is not available. *Menidia beryllina* may be substituted if *A. affinis* is not available.
          2. 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, or the most recent version of this publication if such edition is available. 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 written approval prior to use.
          3. Treatments to the final effluent samples (for example, dechlorination, ammonia removal), except those included as part of the methodology, may not be performed by the laboratory unless approved in writing by DEQ prior to analysis.
          4. WET acute testing must be conducted using a dilution series based upon the effluent percentage at the ZID (EPZID) in the following manner: 100% effluent; (EPZID+100)/2; EPZID; EPZID/2; and EPZID/4. Note: if the ZID dilution = 1, then use the following dilution series: 0%, 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100% effluent. The dilution series includes the 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 example, the EPZID is 40%, and the appropriate dilution series would be 100%, 70%, 40%, 20%, 10%, and a lab control (0% effluent).
          5. A WET test shows acute toxicity if there is a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and XX [insert percent effluent at edge of ZID if applicable, if no ZID, insert 100% effluent] percent effluent reported as the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) < [insert percent effluent at edge of ZID if applicable, or if no ZID, insert NOEC < 100% effluent.]
       3. Chronic Toxicity Testing - Organisms and Protocols
          1. The permittee must conduct tests with: *Holmesimysis costata* (mysid shrimp) for reproduction and survival test endpoint, *Atherinops affinis* (topsmelt) for growth and survival test endpoint, and *Macrocystis pyrifera* (giant kelp) for growth test endpoint. The specified species are preferred as these are West Coast species. However, *Americamysis* (*Mysidopsis*) *bahia*, *Menidia beryllina* (inland silverside), and *Champia parvula* (red macroalga) may be substituted if the corresponding West Coast species is not available. [There are additional options for saltwater species. Species should be selected based on receiving water environment and potential toxicants. For example, if the discharge is into an important shell fishing area, the invertebrate should be a bivalve (either mussels or oysters, consult with WET Test subject mater expert).]
          2. All test methods and procedures must be in accordance with Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition, EPA-821-R-02-014, October 2002 or Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition, EPA/600/R-95-136, August 1995 based on species selection in condition 12.c.i.? above. 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.
          3. Treatments to the final effluent samples (for example, dechlorination, ammonia removal), except those included as part of the methodology, may not be performed by the laboratory unless approved by DEQ in writing prior to analysis.
          4. WET chronic testing must be conducted using a dilution series based upon the effluent percentage at the RMZ (EPRMZ) in the following manner: 100% effluent; (EPRMZ+100)/2; EPRMZ; EPRMZ/2; and EPRMZ/4. Note: if there is no mixing zone, then use the following dilution series: 0%, 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100% effluent. The dilution series includes the effluent percentage (equal to 100/dilution) that is expected at the edge of the RMZ, as well as the effluent percentages above and below this value. For example, the EPRMZ is 10%, and the appropriate dilution series would be 100%, 55%, 10%, 5%, 2.5% effluent and lab control (0%).
          5. A WET test shows chronic 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 regulatory mixing zone, that is IC25 ≤ XX%. [Insert the % effluent at the edge of the RMZ here, if no RMZ remove the language about the mixing zone and insert 100%]
       4. Dual End-Point Tests
          1. 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 must be based on 48-hours for the *Holmesimysis costata* (mysid shrimp) or *Americamysis* *bahia* and 96-hours for the *Menidia beryllina* (inland silverside) or *Atherinops affinis* (topsmelt).
          2. All test methods and procedures must be in accordance with Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition, EPA-821-R-02-014, October 2002. Any deviation of the bioassay procedures outlined in this method must be submitted in writing to DEQ for review and written approval prior to use.
          3. 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. [If the permit does not specify a ZID or an RMZ, this dilution series is sufficient. If the permit does specify a ZID and an RMZ, the dilution series should include the effluent percentages (equal to 100/dilution) that correspond to those expected at the edge of the ZID and RMZ respectively. For example, if the expected dilution is 2.5 at the ZID and 20 at the RMZ, the effluent percentages at the ZID and RMZ are 40% and 5% respectively, and an appropriate dilution series would be 50%, 40%, 25%, 5%, 2.5% and 0% effluent.]
          4. Toxicity determinations for dual end-point tests must correspond to the acute and chronic tests described in conditions 13.b.v? and 13.c.v? above.
       5. Sampling Requirements

At the time of WET sampling, the permittee must collect and analyze effluent samples for XX, XX [Insert parameters from [Schedule B](#ScheduleB) that may be of concern in the effluent for toxicity. Note: this language is not meant to be an additional requirement. Instead, the purpose is to insure that sampling for parameters already required in [Schedule B](#_SCHEDULE_B_Minimum) that may contribute to the toxicity of the effluent, occurs at the same time that samples for WET tests are collected. The intent is to facilitate the use of this data in the interpretation of WET tests.]

* + - 1. Evaluation of Causes and Exceedances
         1. If any test exhibits toxicity as defined, the permittee must conduct another toxicity test using the same species and DEQ-approved methodology within two weeks unless an extension is granted in writing by DEQ.
         2. If two consecutive WET test results indicate acute or chronic toxicity, 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. [The IMD offers a variety of actions that can be undertaken to evaluate toxicity. The permit writer, WET coordinator, and facility should work together to define the action.]
      2. Quality Assurance / Reporting
         1. Quality assurance criteria, statistical analyses, and data reporting for the WET tests must be in accordance with the EPA documents stated in this condition.
         2. For each test, the permittee must provide a bioassay laboratory report prepared according to the EPA method documents referenced in this Schedule. The report must include all QA/QC documentation, statistical analysis for all conducted tests, 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.
         3. 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).
         4. The permittee will 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.
      3. Reopener

DEQ may reopen and modify this permit to include new limits, monitoring requirements, or conditions as determined by DEQ to be appropriate, and in accordance with procedures outlined in OAR Chapter 340, Division 45 if:

* + - * 1. WET testing data indicate acute and/or chronic toxicity.
        2. The facility undergoes any process changes.
        3. Discharge monitoring data indicate a change in the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.
      1. Circumstances not addressed in this section, or that require deviation from the requirements of this section, must be approved in writing by DEQ before changes are implemented.

END OF SALTWATER LANGUAGE FOR WET TESTING

1. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for Freshwater
   * + 1. The permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity (WET) tests as specified here and in Schedule B of this permit.
       2. Acute Toxicity Testing - Organisms and Protocols
          1. 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).
          2. 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*, or the most recent version of this publication if such edition is available. 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.
          3. Treatments to the final effluent samples (for example, dechlorination, ammonia removal), except those included as part of the methodology, may not be performed by the laboratory unless approved by DEQ in writing prior to analysis.
          4. WET acute testing must be conducted using a dilution series based upon the effluent percentage at the ZID (EPZID) in the following manner: 100%; (EPZID+100)/2%; EPZID%; EPZID/2%; and EPZID/4% and a control (0% effluent).

The dilution series includes the effluent percentage (equal to 100/dilution) that is expected at the edge of the ZID, as well as the effluent percentages above and below this value. For example, if the dilution at the ZID is 2.5, the EPZID is 40%, and the appropriate dilution series would be 100%, 70%, 40%, 20%, 10% effluent and lab control. Note: if the ZID dilution = 1, then use the following dilution series: 0%, 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100% effluent.

* + - * 1. An acute WET test shows toxicity if there is a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and XX% effluent [insert percent effluent at edge of ZID if applicable, if no ZID, insert 100% effluent] reported as the NOEC < XX% effluent. [Insert percent effluent at edge of ZID (if applicable), or if no ZID, insert NOEC < 100% effluent.]
      1. Chronic Toxicity Testing - Organisms and Protocols
         1. 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.
         2. 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*, or the most recent version of this publication if such edition is available. 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.
         3. Treatments to the final effluent samples (for example, dechlorination, ammonia removal), except those included as part of the methodology, may not be performed by the laboratory unless approved by DEQ in writing prior to analysis.
         4. WET chronic testing must be conducted using a dilution series based upon the effluent percentage at the RMZ (EPRMZ) in the following manner: 100% effluent; (EPRMZ+100)/2%; EPRMZ%; EPRMZ/2%; and EPRMZ/4% and a control (0% effluent).

The dilution series includes the effluent percentage (equal to 100/dilution) that is expected at the edge of the RMZ, as well as the effluent percentages above and below this value. For example, if the dilution at the edge of the RMZ is 10, the EPRMZ is 10%, and the appropriate dilution series would be 100%, 55%, 10%, 5%, 2.5% effluent and lab control. Note: if there is no mixing zone, then use the following dilution series: 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100% effluent and a control (0% effluent).

* + - * 1. A chronic WET test shows 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 ≤ XX%. [Insert the % effluent at the edge of the RMZ here, if no RMZ remove the language about the mixing zone and insert 100%.]
      1. Dual End-Point Tests
         1. 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).
         2. 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*, or the most recent version of this publication if such edition is available. 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.
         3. 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. [If the permit does not specify a ZID or an RMZ, this dilution series is sufficient. If the permit does specify a ZID and an RMZ, the dilution series should include the effluent percentages (equal to 100/dilution) that correspond to those expected at the edge of each. For example, if the expected dilution is 2.5 at the ZID and 20 at the RMZ, the effluent percentages at the ZID and RMZ are 40% and 5% respectively, and an appropriate dilution series would be: 100%, 70%, 40%, 5%, 2.5% and 0% effluent.]
         4. Toxicity determinations for dual end-point tests must correspond to the acute and chronic tests described in conditions ?.b.v and ?.c.v above.
      2. Sampling Requirements

At the time of WET sampling, the permittee must collect and analyze effluent samples for XX, XX [Insert parameters from [Schedule B](#ScheduleB) that may be of concern in the effluent for toxicity. Note: this language is not meant to be an additional requirement. Instead, the purpose is to insure that sampling for parameters already required in [Schedule B](#_SCHEDULE_B_Minimum) that may contribute to the toxicity of the effluent, occurs at the same time that samples for WET tests are collected. The intent is to facilitate the use of this data in the interpretation of WET tests.]

* + - 1. Evaluation of Causes and Exceedances
         1. If any test exhibits toxicity as described in conditions ?.b.v. and ?.c.v. above, the permittee must conduct another toxicity test using the same species and DEQ-approved methodology within two weeks unless an extension is granted by DEQ in writing.
         2. If two consecutive WET test results indicate acute or chronic toxicity as described in conditions ?.b.v. and ?.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.
      2. Quality Assurance and Reporting
         1. Quality assurance criteria, statistical analyses, and data reporting for the WET tests must be in accordance with the EPA documents stated in this condition.
         2. 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.
         3. 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).
         4. 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.
      3. 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:

* + - * 1. WET testing data indicate acute and/or chronic toxicity.
        2. The facility undergoes any process changes.
        3. Discharge monitoring data indicate a change in the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.
      1. Circumstances not addressed in this section, or that require deviation from the requirements of this section, must be approved in writing by DEQ before changes are implemented.

END OF FRESHWATER LANGUAGE FOR WET TESTING

Operator Certification language to be inserted in all DOMESTIC AND CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL permits:

1. Operator Certification
   * + 1. Definitions
          1. “Supervise” means to have full and active responsibility for the daily on site technical operation of a wastewater treatment system or wastewater collection system.
          2. “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.
          3. “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.
          4. “System” includes both the collection system and the treatment systems.
       2. 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 in DEQ Supervisory Wastewater Operator Status Report. DEQ may revise the permittee’s classification in writing at any time to reflect changes in the collection or treatment system. This reclassification is not considered a permit modification and may be made after the permit expiration date provided the permit has been administratively extended by DEQ. If a facility is re-classified, a certified letter will be mailed to the system owner from DEQ Operator Certification Program. Current system classifications are publicized on DEQ Supervisory Wastewater Operator Status Report found on [DEQ Wastewater Operator Certification Homepage](https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/wqpermits/Pages/Wastewater-Operator-Certification.aspx).

Include the following for wastewater systems with a Design Average Dry Weather Flow (DADWF) of 0.075 MGD or greater:

* + - 1. 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.

OR Include the following for wastewater systems with a Design Average Dry Weather Flow (DADWF) of less than 0.075 MGD:

* + - 1. The permittee must have its system supervised on a part-time or full-time basis by one or more operators who hold a valid certificate for the type of wastewater treatment or wastewater collection system the operator is supervising and at a grade equal to or greater than the wastewater system’s classification.

Include the following for all wastewater systems:

* + - 1. The permittee's wastewater system may be without the designated supervisor for up to 30 consecutive days if another person supervises the system, 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.
      2. 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.
      3. 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.
      4. The permittee must notify DEQ in writing of the name of the system supervisor by completing and submitting the Supervisory Wastewater System Operator Designation Form. The most recent version of this form may be found on [DEQ Wastewater Operator Certification homepage](https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/wqpermits/Pages/Wastewater-Operator-Certification.aspx) \*NOTE: This form is different from the Delegated Authority form. 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 the operator in charge. 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.
      5. When compliance with item (d) 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.

Include if needed (for industrial permits):

1. Spill/Emergency Response Plan

The permittee must have an up-to-date spill response plan for prevention and handling of spills and unplanned discharges. This plan must be available for review during a DEQ inspection. The spill response plan must include all of the following:

* + 1. A description of the reporting system that will be used to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
    2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) to prevent, contain, or treat spills.
    3. A description of the permittee’s training program to ensure that employees are properly trained at all times to respond to unplanned and emergency incidents.
    4. A description of the applicable reporting requirements. These must be consistent with the reporting requirements found in [Schedule F](#ScheduleF), condition D.5.

The next section must be included in all POTW permits that don’t already have a pretreatment program:

1. Industrial User Survey

If a facility has a pretreatement program (i.e., Schedule E is included in the permit), this condition is not required and should be deleted.

If a facility does not have a pretreatment program, a survey or report is required in the following cases:

1. If the permittee **does not** have a pretreatment program, and **no** industrial waste survey has been completed, a survey must be completed and the following language should be included:

**Industrial User Survey**

a. By the date listed in Table B1, the permittee must conduct an industrial user survey as described in 40CFR 403.8(f)(2)(i-iii) to determine the presence of any industrial users discharging wastewaters subject to pretreatment and submit a report on the findings to DEQ. The purpose of the survey is to identify whether there are any industrial users discharging to the POTW, and ensure regulatory oversight of these discharges to state waters.

b. Should DEQ determine that a pretreatment program is required, the permit must be reopened and modified in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(e)(1) to incorporate a compliance schedule for development of a pretreatment program. The compliance schedule must be developed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 403.12(k), and must not exceed twelve (12) months.

2. If a permittee does not have a pretreatment program, and an industrial waste survey has been completed, an update to the original industrial waste survey must be completed and following language should be included:

**Industrial User Survey Update**

1. By the date listed in Table B1, the permittee must submit to DEQ an update to the industrial user survey that was completed **[insert date that survey was most recently completed]**. The update must be completed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(i-iii) and provide DEQ with sufficient information to determine the need for development of a pretreatment program.
2. Should DEQ determine that a pretreatment program is required, the permit must be reopened and modified in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(e)(1) to incorporate a compliance schedule to require development of a pretreatment program. The compliance schedule must be developed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 403.12(k), and must not exceed twelve (12) months.
3. Outfall Inspection

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 must determine whether diffuser ports are intact, clear and fully functional. The inspection must verify the latitude and longitude of the diffuser. The permittee must submit a written report to DEQ regarding the results of the outfall inspection by the date in Table B1. The report must include a description of the outfall as originally constructed, the condition of the current outfall and identify any repairs needed to return the outfall to satisfactory condition.

1. Water Quality Trading [for basin]
   1. Water Quality Trading Plan

The permittee’s water quality trading plan is incorporated into this permit by reference as enforceable conditions of this permit provided the plan is approved by DEQ. Prior to approval, DEQ must provide an opportunity for public notice and comment on the trading plan for a minimum of 35 days as a Category III permitting action pursuant to OAR 340-045-0027. Once DEQ approves of the plan, the permittee is authorized to use water quality trading to comply with the Excess Thermal Load waste discharge limitations in Schedule A provided its trading activities comply with the requirements of this section, OAR 340-039, and its trading plan.

* 1. Water Quality Trading Plan Modifications

Any changes to the plan must be submitted to DEQ for review and approval according to OAR 340-039-0025(7). Prior to approval, DEQ must provide an opportunity for public notice and comment on the trading plan for a minimum of 35 days as a Category III permitting action pursuant to OAR 340-045-0027. DEQ cannot approve of any modifications to the plan if this permit is administratively extended beyond its expiration date.

* + - * 1. TMDLs are revised periodically. Development of new or revised TMDLs can change implementation requirements. Any new TMDL requirements must be incorporated into subsequent baseline determinations at project initiation per OAR 340-039-0030.
  1. Individual Trading Projects

All individual trading projects and modifications to these projects must be consistent with DEQ-approved plan; they are not subject to public notice and comment and may be modified if this permit is administratively extended beyond its expiration date.

* 1. Events Beyond the Permittee’s Reasonable Control
     + - 1. Damage to a project due to an event beyond the permittee’s reasonable control (for example, wildfire, flood, vandalism) is not in and of itself considered a violation of this permit.
         2. The permittee must report these events as required in Schedule F, Section D whenever applicable. Ther permittee must also report the following to DEQ within 90 days of the damage:

A description of the event, including an assessment of the damage.

A plan for addressing the damage. Natural restoration and/or active replanting of the site is allowed if continued maintenance is expected to provide a reasonable potential for the long term restoration of the shading function in an ecologically appropriate manner. Replacement with an alternate site or sites is also allowed.

Schedule for implementation of the permittee’s plan.

* + - * 1. Credits from projects that are damaged due to events beyond the reasonable control of the permittee remain valid provided the permittee demonstrates to DEQ that the sites will be restored or alternative solutions implemented within a reasonable timeframe.
  1. Recordkeeping

The permittee must keep the following records for each project site for as long as credits generated at the site is being used. These records must be made available to DEQ within 14 days of request.

* + - * 1. Project name and address.
        2. General description of the project, including land ownership information, a description with latitudes and longitudes delineating the project boundary and, if applicable, the georeferenced GIS shapefile of the project boundary.
        3. Site-specific design or, for riparian restoration, a planting plan if developed.
        4. Monitoring documentation including photos.
        5. Name and contact information of party or parties responsible for conducting the planting and monitoring.
  1. Annual Report
     + - 1. By February May 1 of each year, the permittee must submit an annual report to DEQ. The report must describe trading plan implementation and performance over the past year. The annual report must include information specific to each trading project implemented including:
         2. The location of each trading project and best management practices implemented in the preceding year.
         3. The trading project baseline.
         4. The trading ratios used.
         5. Trading project monitoring results.
         6. Verification of trading plan performance including the quantity of credits acquired from each trading project and the total quantity of credits generated under the trading plan to date.
         7. Funding source for each trading project.
         8. If applicable, adaptive management measures implemented under the trading plan.

1. SCHEDULE E: PRETREATMENT ACTIVITIES

[Please do not use this schedule in a permit for the first time without consulting DEQ Pretreatment Coordinator] If no pretreatement program is in the permit, maintain Schedule E header and include the following language “A pretreatment program is not part of this permit”.

1. Program Administration

[If new program, insert the following]

The permittee must develop and submit for DEQ approval all elements of a federally equivalent Industrial Pretreatment program by insert date. The submittal must include an industrial user survey, sewer use ordinance and any other related legal authorities required for implementation (e.g., inter-jurisdictional agreements, if applicable), a local limits technical evaluation, pretreatment procedures implementation manual and enforcement response plan. Prior to the full program submittal, the permittee must also submit a plan of study regarding the local limits technical evaluation, for review by DEQ. Upon DEQ approval, the permittee will immediately implement the approved program.

The permittee must conduct and enforce its Pretreatment Program, as approved by DEQ, and comply with the most current General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR 403). The permittee must secure and maintain sufficient resources and qualified personnel to carry out the program implementation procedures described in this permit as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).

1. Legal Authorities

The permittee must adopt all legal authority necessary to fully implement its approved pretreatment program and to comply with all applicable state and federal pretreatment regulations. The permittee must also establish, where necessary, contracts or agreements with contributing jurisdictions to ensure compliance with pretreatment requirements by industrial users within these jurisdictions. These contracts or agreements must identify the agency responsible for all implementation and enforcement activities to be performed in the contributing jurisdictions. Regardless of jurisdictional situation, the permittee is responsible for ensuring that all aspects of the pretreatment program are fully implemented and enforced.

1. Industrial User Survey

[If new program, insert the following]The permittee must conduct a baseline Industrial User Survey and submit results of the survey to DEQ by insert date. The permittee must update its inventory of industrial users at a frequency and diligence adequate to ensure proper identification of industrial users subject to the POTW pretreatment program, but no less than once per calendar year. The permittee must notify these industrial users of applicable pretreatment standards in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii). Survey update procedures must ensure that Industrial Users potentially subject to pretreatment are identified and issued a control mechanism, if required, on a timely basis but no later than 6 months after receipt of information indicating the IU is subject to pretreatment.

1. National Pretreatment Standards

[If new program, insert the following]The permittee must conduct a technical evaluation of the need to develop local limits and either develop local limits or demonstrate that local limits are not necessary by date. Prior to conducting the local limits evaluation, the permittee must submit a plan of study for the local limits evaluation for review by DEQ. The permittee must enforce categorical pretreatment standards promulgated pursuant to section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Clean Water Act, prohibited discharge standards as set forth in 40 CFR 403.5(a) and (b), or local limits developed by the permittee in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c), whichever are more stringent, or are applicable to any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.

1. Local Limits

The permittee, in consultation with DEQ, must perform a technical evaluation of the local limits and update these local limits if necessary. The permittee must submit those findings as a report to DEQ within 18 months after permit re-issuance unless DEQ authorizes or requires, in writing, an alternate time frame. Locally derived discharge limits must be defined as pretreatment standards under section 307(d) of the Act and must conform to 40 CFR 403.5(c) and 403.8(f)(4). Technically based local limits must be developed in accordance with the procedures established by DEQ and the EPA’s Local Limits Guidance.

1. Control Mechanisms

The permittee must issue an individual control mechanism to all Significant Industrial Users except where the permittee may, at its discretion, issue a general control mechanism as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii); or certification in lieu of a control mechanism for Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users (NSCIUs) as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2), and Non-Discharging Categorical Industrial Users (NDCIUs). All individual and general control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the requirements identified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B); and, may contain equivalent concentration and mass based effluent limits where appropriate under 40 CFR 403.6(c)(5) and (6). Unless a more stringent definition has been adopted by the permittee, the definition of Significant Industrial User must be as stated in 40 CFR 403.3(v).

1. Hauled Waste Control Plan

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.

1. Pretreatment Monitoring
   * + 1. **POTW’s Treatment Plant Monitoring**

POTW Monitoring requirements (Schedule B - Table B?): The permittee must monitor its influent, effluent, and biosolids for pollutants expected from non-domestic sources. Influent, effluent and sludge samples must be tested for the priority pollutant metals on quarterly basis throughout the term of this permit as specified in Schedule B of the permit.

The permittee must sample POTW influent and effluent on a day when industrial discharges are occurring at normal to maximum levels. All reported test data for metals must represent the total amount of the constituent present. The permittee must include a summary of monitoring results in the Annual Pretreatment Report. The monitoring data collected in this manner must be used for re-evaluation of the POTWs local limits when sufficient data becomes available.

* + - 1. **Industrial User Sampling and Inspection**

The permittee must randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users at a frequency commensurate with the character, consistency, and volume of the discharge and conduct surveillance activities in order to identify, independent of information supplied by Industrial Users, occasional and continuing noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards. The permittee must conduct a complete facility inspection; and, sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial User at least once a year at a minimum, unless otherwise specified below:

* + - * 1. Where the permittee has authorized the Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a categorical Pretreatment Standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(e)(2), the permittee must sample for the waived pollutant(s) at least once during the term of the Categorical Industrial User's control mechanism. In the event that the permittee subsequently determines that a waived pollutant is present or is expected to be present in the Industrial User's wastewater based on changes that occur in the User's operations, the permittee must immediately begin at least annual effluent monitoring of the User's Discharge and inspection.
        2. Where the permittee has determined that an Industrial User meets the criteria for classification as a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User, the permittee must evaluate, at least once per year, whether an Industrial User continues to meet the criteria in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2).
        3. In the case of Industrial Users subject to reduced reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12(e)(3), the permittee must randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct inspections at least once every two years. If the Industrial User no longer meets the conditions for reduced reporting in 40 CFR 403.12(e)(3), the permittee must immediately begin sampling and inspecting the Industrial User at least once a year.
      1. **Industrial User Self Monitoring and Other Reports**

The permittee must receive and analyze self-monitoring and other reports submitted by industrial users as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iv) and 403.12(b),(d),(e),(g) and (h). Significant Industrial User reports must include Best Management Practice (BMP) compliance information per 40 CFR 403.12(b), (e), (h), where appropriate.

* + - 1. **Industrial User Monitoring in Lieu of Self-Monitoring**

Where the permittee elects to conduct monitoring of an industrial user in lieu of requiring self-monitoring, the permittee must gather all information which would otherwise have been submitted by the user. The permittee must also perform the sampling and analyses in accordance with the protocols established for the user and must follow the requirements in 40 CFR 403.12(g)(2) if repeat sampling is required as the result of any sampling violation(s).

* + - 1. **Sample Collection and Analysis**

Sample collection and analysis, and the gathering of other compliance data, must be performed with sufficient care to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings or in judicial actions. Unless specified otherwise by the Director in writing, all sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 136 or 40 CFR 503 for biosolids analytes.

1. Slug Control Plans

The permittee must evaluate whether each Significant Industrial User needs a slug control plan or other action to control slug discharges. Industrial Users identified as significant after October 14, 2005, must be evaluated within 1 year of being designated a Significant Industrial User. A slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge that has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through or in any other way violate the permittee’s regulations, local limits, or conditions of this permit. Per 40 CFR 403:8(f)(2)(vi), the permittee is required to track and document any slug discharge by Significant Industrial Users and make it available to DEQ upon request. The permittee must require Significant Industrial Users to immediately notify the permittee of any changes at its facility affecting potential for a slug discharge. If the permittee determines that a slug control plan is needed, the requirements to control slug discharges must be incorporated into the Significant Industrial User’s control mechanism and the slug plan must contain, at a minimum, the following elements:

* + - 1. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
      2. Description of stored chemicals;
      3. Procedures for immediately notifying the permittee of slug discharges, including any discharge that would violate a prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b) with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days; and
      4. If necessary, procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

1. Enforcement

The permittee must identify all violations of the industrial user's permit or local ordinance. The permittee must investigate all such instances of industrial user noncompliance and take all necessary steps to return users to compliance. The permittee’s enforcement actions must follow its approved legal authorities (for example, ordinances) and Enforcement Response Plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(5). The permittee must periodically review administrative penalties to ensure that the penalties serve as an effective deterrent of noncompliance.

1. Public Notice of Significant Noncompliance

The permittee must publish annual notification in a newspaper(s) of general circulation or by other means that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the permittee of industrial users which, at any time during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this requirement, an industrial user is in significant noncompliance if it meets one or more of the criteria listed in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

1. Data and Information Management

The permittee must develop and maintain a data management system designed to track the status of the industrial user inventory, discharge characteristics, and compliance. In accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(o), the permittee must retain all records relating to pretreatment program activities for a minimum of 3 years and make such records available to DEQ and EPA upon request. The permittee must also provide public access to information considered effluent data under 40 CFR 2.

1. Annual Pretreatment Program Report

The permittee must submit a complete report to DEQ on or before March 31 that describes the pretreatment program activities during the previous calendar year pursuant to 40 CFR 403.12(i) . For guidance on the content and format of this report, contact DEQ’s pretreatment coordinator. Reports submitted to DEQ regarding pretreatment must be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other duly authorized employee if such employee is responsible for overall operation of the POTW.

1. Pretreatment Program Modifications

The permittee must submit in writing to DEQ a statement of the basis for any proposed modification of its approved program and a description of the proposed modification in accordance with 40 CFR 403.18. No substantial program modifications may be implemented by the delegated program prior to receiving written authorization from DEQ.

1. SCHEDULE F: NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS

For this Schedule to appear in the Table of Contents, do not delete the above.

Insert the appropriate version of the General conditions. These may be found on SharePoint: