Public Notice

DEQ Requests Comments on Proposed City of Enterprise's Water Quality Permit Renewal

Date posted: 11/06/26

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality invites the public to submit written comments on the conditions of the City of Enterprise's proposed water quality permit, known officially as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

How to provide public comment

Facility name: City of Enterprise Wastewater Treatment Facility

Permit type: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit: Minor Domestic

Comments due by: Dec. 15, 2026 at 5 p.m.

Submit written comments:

By mail: Patty Isaak, Oregon DEQ,
475 NE Bellevue Dr., Ste. 110, Bend OR 97701

By web: Your DEQ Online

By email: Water.PermitER@deq.oregon.gov

Summary

This permit was updated to include a more stringent summer season thermal load limit that complies with the Total Maximum Daily Load Waste Load Allocation for the Wallowa River. The summer season Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) mass-based loading limits became more stringent to accurately reflect the facility's average dry weather design flow. There are no other significant changes to this permit renewal.

About the facility

The City of Enterprise's Wastewater Treatment Plant is a secondary treatment activated sludge facility located at 102 E. North St. 102 E. North St. in Enterprise, OR. DEQ last issued this permit on April 17, 2020.

The facility discharges treated domestic wastewater from the city collection system through the facility to the Wallowa River.

The facility holds no other permits from DEQ.

What types of pollutants does the permit regulate?

The permit establishes effluent limitations for five-day biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, bacteria, pH, ammonia, and temperature.

Would the draft permit change the amount of pollution the facility is allowed to release?

Yes. Based on the temperature TMDL waste load allocation and corresponding Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA), the draft permit would assign a stricter thermal load limit during the month of August.

Pollutant	Change
Thermal load	Stricter limit of 17.5 million kcal/day (7-day rolling average) during the month of August
Ammonia	Stricter limit of 7.5 mg/L average monthly concentration (June 1 – October 31)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($BOD_{5)}$ loading (June 1 – October 31)	Stricter limit of 120 lb/day average monthly loading, 180 lb/day average weekly loading, and 240 lb/day daily maximum loading

How does DEQ determine permit requirements?

DEQ evaluates types and amounts of pollutants and the water quality of the surface water or groundwater where the pollutants are proposed to be discharged to determine permit requirements. This ensures the proposed discharges will meet applicable statutes, rules, regulations and effluent guidelines of Oregon and the Clean Water Act.

For this proposed permit action, DEQ reviewed the renewal application, all previous permits and fact sheets and associated administrative records, regional water quality data and research, discharge monitoring reports and attachments submitted by the permittee, all available mixing zone studies and memos, all available compliance and enforcement documents in the administrative record, records of communications with the permittee and other documents contained within the administrative record. DEQ relied solely on these documents and made no other discretionary decisions for the permit action.

How does DEQ monitor compliance with the permit requirements?

This permit will require the facility to monitor for pollutants discharged using approved monitoring practices and standards. DEQ reviews the facility's discharge monitoring reports to check for compliance with permit limits.

What happens next?

DEQ will hold a public hearing if DEQ receives a written request for a public hearing within 14 days of posting the public notice from at least 10 people.

DEQ will consider and respond to all comments received and may modify the proposed permit based on comments.

For more information

View information about this proposed permit renewal, including the application, permit evaluation report and underlying documents online or by contacting Patty Isaak, the permit coordinator at water.permiter@deq.oregon.gov or 541-613-1125 to make an appointment to review the documents in person.

Non-discrimination statement

DEQ does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age, sex, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status in the administration of its programs and activities.

For translation and other formats, visit DEQ's Civil Rights and Environmental Justice page.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Eastern Region – Bend Office
475 NE Bellevue Dr., Ste. 110
Bend, OR 97701
Telephone: 541-388-6146

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

ISSUED TO:

City of Enterprise
102 E. North St.
Enterprise, OR 97828

SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT:

Type of Waste	Outfall Number	Outfall Location
Treated Domestic Wastewater	001	45.426535, -117.311131
Recycled Water Reuse	002	Specified in Recycled Water Use Plan
Biosolids	N/A	Specified in Biosolids Management/Land Application Plan

FACILITY LOCATION:

905 Golf Course Road
Enterprise, OR 97828

County: Wallowa
EPA Permit Type: Minor
DEQ Permit Type: DOM Da

RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION:

Receiving stream/NHD name: Wallowa River
USGS 12-Digit HUC: 170601050109
OWRD Administrative Basin: Grande Ronde
NHD Reach Code & % along reach: 17060105002984, 0.53%
ODEQ LLID & RM: 1177853457255 RM 40.7
Integrated Report AU ID: OR_SR_1706010501_02_103346

Issued in response to Application No. 948040 received September 30, 2024. Submittal # 76996. This permit is issued based on the land use findings in the permit record.

	DRAFT	DRAFT
Mike Hiatt, Eastern Region Permitting Manager	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 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.

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SCHEDULE A: WASTE DISCHARGE LIMITS

1. Outfall 001 – Permit Limits

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

Table A1: Permit Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 (June 1 – October 31)	mg/L	20	30	-
	lb/day	120	180	240
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS (June 1 – October 31)	mg/L	20	30	-
	lb/day	120	180	240
	% removal	85	-	-
BOD_5 (November 1 – May 31)	mg/L	30	45	-
	lb/day	190	290	380
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS (November 1 – May 31)	mg/L	30	45	-
	lb/day	190	290	380
	% removal	85	-	-
Ammonia (June 1 – October 31)	mg/L	7.5	-	17
Ammonia (November 1 – May 31)	mg/L	8	-	17
pH	SU	Instantaneous limit between a daily minimum of 6.0 and a daily maximum of 9.0		
E. coli (See note a.)	#/100 mL	Must not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 126, no single sample may exceed 406		
Excess Thermal Load (Sept. 1 – July 31)	million kcal/day	28 as a 7-day rolling average		
Excess Thermal Load (Aug. 1 – Aug. 31)	million kcal/day	17.5 as a 7-day rolling average		

Notes:

a. 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.

2. Regulatory Mixing Zone

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

The mixing zone is defined as 25 percent of the Wallowa River flow and no more than 100 feet downstream from the outlet into the river. The zone of initial dilution is defined as 10 percent of the Wallowa River flow and no more than 10 feet downstream from the outlet into the river.

3. Use of Recycled Water

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

a. Treated and used according to the criteria listed in Table A2.

b. Managed in accordance with its DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan unless exempt as provided in Schedule D.

c. Used in a manner and applied at a rate that does not adversely affect groundwater quality.

d. Applied at a rate and in accordance with site management practices that ensure continued agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural production and does not reduce the productivity of the site.

e. Irrigated using sound irrigation practices to prevent:

i. Offsite surface runoff or subsurface drainage through drainage tile;

ii. Creation of odors, fly and mosquito breeding, or other nuisance conditions; and

iii. Overloading of land with nutrients, organics, or other pollutants.

Table A2: Recycled Water Limits

Class	Level of Treatment (after disinfection unless otherwise specified)	Beneficial Uses
C	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.

4. Biosolids

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

a. Biosolids Management Plan - The permittee must manage biosolids in accordance with its DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan and Land Application Plan (see Schedule D)

b. Agronomic Rates for Nutrient Loading - The permittee must apply biosolids at or below the agronomic rates approved by DEQ to minimize potential groundwater degradation. At the time of sale or distribution of the exceptional quality biosolids, the origin must be identified and biosolids analyses must be available to appliers or users of the biosolids.

c. Land Application Site Authorization - The permittee must obtain written site authorization from DEQ for each land application site prior to land application (see Schedule D) and follow the site-specific management conditions in the DEQ-issued site authorization letter. This requirement does not apply for exceptional quality biosolids, which may be land applied as any other fertilizer or soil amendment.

d. Pathogen and Vector Attraction Reduction - Prior to land 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. For exceptional quality biosolids, the biosolids must meet one of the Class A pathogen reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.32(a) and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b)(1) through (b)(8) prior to land application.

e. Pollutants - The permittee must not apply biosolids containing pollutants in excess of the ceiling concentrations shown in Table A3. The permittee may apply biosolids containing pollutants in excess of the pollutant concentrations. However, the total quantity of these pollutant(s) cannot exceed the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table A3. For biosolids to be managed as exceptional quality biosolids, the biosolids cannot exceed any of the ceiling concentration limits or the pollutant concentration limits in Table A3.

f. Approval to Apply Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rates - If the permittee's biosolids are subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates as described in section e. above, the permittee must obtain specific approval from DEQ to land apply these biosolids in accordance with their approved Biosolids Management and Land Application Site Authorization (see Schedule D).

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

Pollutant (See note a.)	**Ceiling concentrations (mg/kg)**	**Pollutant concentrations (mg/kg)**	**Cumulative pollutant loading rates (kg/ha)**
Note: a. Biosolids pollutant limits are described in 40 CFR 503.13, which uses the terms *ceiling concentrations*, *pollutant concentrations*, and *cumulative pollutant loading rates*.			

5. 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.

SCHEDULE B: MINIMUM MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting Requirements

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	Report Form (See note a.)	Submit To:
Tables B1, B2, and B3 Influent Monitoring, Effluent Monitoring, and Receiving Stream Monitoring	Monthly	By the 15th of the following month	DMR	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ
Table B4: Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements: Outfall 002	Monthly	By the 15th of the following month	DMR	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ
Inflow and Infiltration Annual Report (see Schedule D)	Annually	February 15	Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ
Dye Study (see Schedule D)	One time	Submit by XX/15/20XX [4 years from permit issuance]	DMR	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ
Recycled Water Annual Report (see Schedule D) (see note b.)	Annually	January 15	Report	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ Electronic copy to DEQ Water Reuse Program Coordinator
Biosolids Annual Report (See Schedule D)	Annually	February 19	Report	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ DEQ Biosolids Program Coordinator
Hauled Waste Annual Report (see Schedule D) (see note c.)	Annually	January 15	Electronic copy in a DEQ-approved format	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ
Industrial User Survey (see Schedule D)	Once per permit cycle	Submit by no later than 24 months after permit effective date	1 electronic copy in a DEQ approved format	Electronic reporting as directed by DEQ

Reporting Requirement	Frequency	Due Date	Report Form (See note a.)	Submit To:
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:
a. All reporting requirements are to be submitted in a DEQ approved format, unless otherwise specified in writing.
b. Only required if the permittee distributes recycled water under a recycled water use plan.
c. Only required if facility has a Hauled Waste Control Plan, or otherwise accepts hauled waste.

2. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols

a. Electronic Submissions

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

i. 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.

ii. The reporting period is the calendar month.

iii. The permittee must submit monitoring data and other information required by this permit for all compliance points by the 15th day of the month following the reporting period unless specified otherwise in this permit or as specified in writing by DEQ.

b. 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.

c. Detection and Quantitation Limits

i. Detection Level (DL) – The DL is defined as the minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be distinguished from method blank results with 99% confidence. The DL is derived using the procedure in 40 CFR 136 Appendix B and evaluated for reasonableness relative to method blank concentrations to ensure results reported above the DL are not a result of routine background contamination. The DL is also known as the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Limit of Detection (LOD).

ii. Quantitation Limits (QLs) – 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).

d. Sufficient Sensitivity of Quantitation Limits

i. 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:

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

(B) 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.

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

(D) The QL is at or below those defined in Oregon DEQ list of quantitation limits posted online at DEQ permitting website.

e. Quality Assurance and Quality Control

i. 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.

ii. If QA/QC requirements are not met for any analysis, the permittee must re-analyze the sample. If the sample cannot be re-analyzed, the permittee must re-sample and analyze at the earliest opportunity. If the permittee is unable to collect a sample that 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. With the exception of BOD_5/$CBOD_5$, 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. For BOD_5/$CBOD_5$, the permittee may not use the result that failed the QA/QC requirement in any calculation except as follows:

(A) When the glucose-glutamic acid, dilution water, and/or seed control check are not met, the values are reported with the "E" (estimate) data qualifier. The estimated values are not used in the calculations.

(B) When the minimum DO depletion or the minimum residual DO is not met, the values are reported with the "<" or ">" data qualifiers as appropriate. The data must be used in the calculations. It is not acceptable to report "non-detect" on the discharge monitoring report. The data qualifiers carry to the summary statistic. For example, when calculating the loading, the data qualifiers are added to the value.

iii. Flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices - The permittee must:

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

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

iv. 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.

f. Reporting Sample Results

i. The permittee must report the laboratory DL and QL as defined above for each analyte, with the following exceptions: pH, temperature, BOD_5, $CBOD_5$, 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.

ii. The permittee must report the same number of significant digits as the permit limit for a given parameter.

iii. (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.

iv. (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.

g. 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

i. Mass load limits all have two significant figures unless otherwise noted.

ii. 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).

3. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. The permittee must monitor influent at before the screening unit 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	Daily	Metered	1. Monthly Average 2. Daily Maximum
BOD_5 (00310)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	24-hour composite	Monthly Average
TSS (00530)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	24-hour composite	Monthly Average
pH (00400)	SU	Year-round	3/week	Grab	1. Monthly Maximum 2. Monthly Minimum

Notes:

a. In the event of equipment failure or loss, the permittee must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the permittee must perform grab measurements.

b. 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.

b. The permittee must monitor effluent immediately downstream of the UV system, just past the weir, except for temperature which must be collected at the access manhole, near the outfall, on the east side of Hwy. 82. The permittee must report the results in accordance with Table B1 and the table below:

Table B3: Effluent 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	Daily	Metered	1. Monthly Average 2. Daily Maximum
BOD_5 (00310)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	24-hour composite	1. Monthly Average 2. Maximum Weekly Average
BOD_5 (00310)	lb/day	Year-round	Monthly	Calculation	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average 3. Maximum Weekly Average
BOD_5 percent removal (81010) (See note c.)	%	Year-round	Monthly	Calculation based on monthly average BOD_5 concentration values	Monthly Average
TSS (00530)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	24-hour composite	1. Monthly Average 2. Maximum Weekly Average
TSS (00530)	lb/day	Year-round	Monthly	Calculation	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average 3. Maximum Weekly Average
TSS percent removal (81011) (See note c.)	%	Year-round	Monthly	Calculation based on monthly average TSS concentration values	Monthly Average

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action (See note a.)	Report Statistic (See note b.)
pH (00400)	SU	Year-round	3/week	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Daily Minimum
Temperature (00010)	ºC	Year-round	3/week	Grab (See note d.)	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average 3. Maximum 7-day Rolling Average of Daily Maximum
Excess Thermal Load (51405)	Million kcal/day	Year-round	3/week	Calculation (See note e.)	Maximum 7-day Rolling Average
E. coli (51040)	#/100 mL	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Geometric Mean
Total ammonia (as N) (00610)	mg/L	Year-round	1/week	24-hour composite	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (00410)	mg/L	Year-round	Quarterly	24-hour composite	Quarterly Maximum
UV intensity	mW/cm^2	Year-round	Daily	Continuous	Maintain records on-site
UV dose	mJ/cm^2	Year-round	Daily	Calculation OR from manufacturer's table	Maintain records on-site
UV transmittance	%	Year-round	Daily	Continuous	Maintain records on-site
Dissolved Oxygen (00300)	mg/L	Third year of permit cycle [XXXX]	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly Minimum
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (00625)	mg/L	Third year of permit cycle [XXXX]	Quarterly	24-hour composite	Quarterly Maximum
Nitrate (NO_3) Plus Nitrite (NO_2) Nitrogen (00630)	mg/L	Third year of permit cycle [XXXX]	Quarterly	24-hour composite	Quarterly Maximum
Oil and Grease (00556)	mg/L	Third year of permit cycle [XXXX]	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly Maximum
Total Phosphorus (00665)	mg/L	Third year of permit cycle [XXXX]	Quarterly	24-hour composite	Quarterly Maximum

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action (See note a.)	Report Statistic (See note b.)
Total Dissolved Solids (70295)	mg/L	Third year of permit cycle [XXXX]	Quarterly	24-hour composite	Quarterly Maximum

Notes:

a. In the event of equipment failure or loss, the permittee must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the permittee must perform grab measurements.

b. 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.

c. Percent Removal must be calculated on a monthly basis using the following formula:

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

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.

d. The permittee must perform temperature grab measurements daily between 12 PM and 5 PM.

e. 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. 7-day average periods must not include daily ETLs outside of a limited period or daily ETLs with different criteria.
The daily ETL is calculated as follows: $ETL = 3.785 * Q_E * \Delta T$
Where:

ETL = Excess Thermal Load (million kcal/day)
Q_E = Daily effluent flow (MGD)
ΔT = Daily maximum effluent temperature (°C) minus ambient criterion (13 °C (August 15-June 15);16 °C (June 16 – August 14)

c. The permittee must monitor the Wallowa River 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 (Wallowa River)

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type / Required Action	Report Statistic (See note a.)
pH (00400)	SU	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	Monthly Maximum
Temperature (00010)	ºC	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	Monthly Maximum
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (00410)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	Monthly Maximum
Total Ammonia (as N) (00610)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	Monthly Maximum

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type / Required Action	Report Statistic (See note a.)
Notes: a. 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.					

4. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements: Outfall 002

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

Table B5: Recycled Water Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action	Report (See note a.)
Total flow (50050)	MGD	April - October	Daily	Measure	Monthly Total
Quantity irrigated (51789)	in/ac	April - October	Daily	Calculate	Monthly Total
pH (00400)	SU	April - October	2/Week	Grab	Monthly Minimum Monthly Maximum
UV dosage (61938)	mJ/cm^2	April - October	Daily	Calculate based on UVI grab and average daily flow	Monthly Minimum
Total coliform (74056)	#/100 mL	April - October	Weekly (Class C)	Grab (see note b.)	7-Day Median Maximum Single Sample
Note: a. All data collected should be included in the Recycled Water Annual Report in addition to monthly and quarterly reporting as indicated. b. 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.					

5. 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 B6: Biosolids Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Nutrient and conventional parameters (% dry weight unless otherwise specified): Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO_3-N) Total Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH_3-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 B7.	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 B7	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 B7.	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 B7.	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 B7: 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)

SCHEDULE C: COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

A compliance schedule is not part of this permit.

SCHEDULE D: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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:

a. An assessment of the facility's I/I issues based on a comparison of summer and winter flows to the plant.

b. Details of activities performed in the previous year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.

c. Details of activities planned for the following year to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration.

d. 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.

2. Dye Study

By no later than the date specified in Schedule B1 permittee must submit a dye study for Outfall 001. The dye study must be conducted during low ambient flow periods (October through December) and show the path the effluent takes around the confluence with Trout Creek. The dye study must include measurements of effluent flow, Wallowa River flow, and Trout Creek flow on the day of the study as well as pictures and/or video or other imagery clearly showing the path of the effluent from the outfall past the confluence with Trout Creek, to 100 feet downstream.

3. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

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, 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.

4. Recycled Water Use Plan

The permittee must maintain a DEQ-approved Recycled Water Use Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-055-0025. The permittee must submit 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.

a. 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.

5. 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:

a. The recycled water is an oxidized and disinfected wastewater.

b. The recycled water is used at the wastewater treatment system site where it is generated or at an auxiliary wastewater or sludge treatment facility that is subject to the same NPDES or WPCF permit as the wastewater treatment system.

c. Spray and/or drift from the use does not migrate off the site.

d. Public access to the site is restricted.

6. Biosolids Management Plan

The permittee must maintain a Biosolids Management Plan and Land Application Plan meeting the requirements in OAR 340-050-0031. The permittee must submit 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.

a. **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.

b. **Site Authorization**

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

c. **Public Participation**

i. 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.

ii. No DEQ-initiated public notice is required for continued use of sites identified in DEQ-approved biosolids management plan.

iii. 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).

iv. For all other new sites, the permittee must provide for public participation following procedures in its DEQ-approved land application plan.

7. Wastewater Solids Transfers

a. *Within state.* The permittee may transfer wastewater solids including Class A and Class B biosolids, to another facility permitted to process or dispose of wastewater solids, including but not limited to: another wastewater treatment facility, landfill, or incinerator. The permittee must 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.

b. *Out of state.* If wastewater solids, including Class A and Class B biosolids, are transferred out of state for use or disposal, the permittee must obtain written authorization from DEQ, meet Oregon requirements for the use or disposal of wastewater solids, notify in writing the receiving state of the proposed use or disposal of wastewater solids, and satisfy the requirements of the receiving state.

8. Hauled Waste Control 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. 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.

9. 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.

10. Operator Certification

a. Definitions

i. "Supervise" means to have full and active responsibility for the daily on site technical operation of a wastewater treatment system or wastewater collection system.

ii. "Supervisor" or "designated operator", means the operator delegated authority by the permittee for establishing and executing the specific practice and procedures for operating the wastewater treatment system or wastewater collection system in accordance with the policies of the owner of the system and any permit requirements.

iii. "Shift Supervisor" means the operator delegated authority by the permittee for executing the specific practice and procedures for operating the wastewater treatment system or wastewater collection system when the system is operated on more than one daily shift.

iv. "System" includes both the collection system and the treatment systems.

b. The permittee must comply with OAR Chapter 340, Division 49, "Regulations Pertaining to Certification of Wastewater System Operator Personnel" and designate a supervisor whose certification corresponds with the classification of the collection and/or treatment system as specified 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.

c. The permittee must have its system supervised full-time by one or more operators who hold a valid certificate for the type of wastewater treatment or wastewater collection system, and at a grade equal to or greater than the wastewater system's classification.

d. 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.

e. If the wastewater system has more than one daily shift, the permittee must have another properly certified operator available to supervise operation of the system. Each shift supervisor must be certified at no more than one grade lower than the system classification.

f. The permittee is not required to have a supervisor on site at all times; however, the supervisor must be available to the permittee and operator at all times.

g. The permittee must notify DEQ in writing of the name of the system supervisor(s) by completing and submitting the Supervisory Wastewater System Operator Designation Form. The most recent version of this form may be found on Your DEQ Online. *NOTE: This form is different from the Delegated Authority/Duly Authorized Representative 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 supervisory operator. As of this writing, the notice of replacement or re-designation must be submitted through Your DEQ Online. There is no fee to submit this form. Please visit Department of Environmental Quality: Wastewater Operator Certification Program: Water Quality Permits: State of Oregon for guidance, or email yourdeqonline@deq.oregon.gov. The manner in which to notify DEQ may be updated in writing by DEQ during the term of this permit. 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.

11. Industrial User Survey

Industrial User Survey Update

a. By the date listed in Table B1, the permittee must submit to DEQ an update to the industrial user survey that was completed in April, 2022. 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.

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 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.

12. 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 all ports are intact, clear and fully functional. The inspection must verify the latitude and longitude of the outfall end pipe and/or diffuser ports. 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.

SCHEDULE E: PRETREATMENT ACTIVITIES

A pretreatment program is not part of this permit.

SCHEDULE F: NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS

DOMESTIC FACILITIES
October 1, 2015 Version

SECTION A. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A1. Duty to Comply with Permit

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

A2. Penalties for Water Pollution and Permit Condition Violations

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

ORS 468.140 allows DEQ to impose civil penalties up to $25,000 per day for violation of a term, condition, or requirement of a permit.

Under ORS 468.943, unlawful water pollution in the second degree, is a Class A misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of up to $25,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues is a separately punishable offense.

Under ORS 468.946, unlawful water pollution in the first degree is a Class B felony and is punishable by a fine of up to $250,000, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates permit condition, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation.

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who negligently violates any condition, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

Any person who knowingly violates section any permit condition, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both.

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both.

An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act.

Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000.

Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000.

A3. Duty to Mitigate

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

A4. Duty to Reapply

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

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

A5. Permit Actions

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

a. Violation of any term, condition, or requirement of this permit, a rule, or a statute.
b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all material facts.
c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
d. The permittee is identified as a Designated Management Agency or allocated a wasteload under a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
e. New information or regulations.
f. Modification of compliance schedules.
g. Requirements of permit reopener conditions
h. Correction of technical mistakes made in determining permit conditions.
i. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment.
j. Other causes as specified in 40 CFR §§ 122.62, 122.64, and 124.5.
k. For communities with combined sewer overflows (CSOs):
   (1) To comply with any state or federal law regulation for CSOs that is adopted or promulgated subsequent to the effective date of this permit.

(2) If new information that was not available at the time of permit issuance indicates that CSO controls imposed under this permit have failed to ensure attainment of water quality standards, including protection of designated uses.
(3) Resulting from implementation of the permittee's long-term control plan and/or permit conditions related to CSOs.

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

A6. Toxic Pollutants
The permittee must comply with any applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-041-0033 and section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants, and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

A7. Property Rights and Other Legal Requirements
The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, or authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of any other private rights, or any infringement of federal, tribal, state, or local laws or regulations.

A8. Permit References
Except for effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and OAR 340-041-0033 for toxic pollutants, and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, all rules and statutes referred to in this permit are those in effect on the date this permit is issued.

A9. Permit Fees
The permittee must pay the fees required by OAR.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

B1. Proper Operation and Maintenance
The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

B2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense
For industrial or commercial facilities, upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

B3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities
a. Definitions
(1) "Bypass" means intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be

exceeded, provided the diversion is to allow essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs b and c of this section.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited and DEQ may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:

i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

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

iii. The permittee submitted notices and requests as required under General Condition B3.c.

(2) DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and any alternatives to bypassing, if DEQ determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in General Condition B3.b.(1).

c. Notice and request for bypass.

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, a written notice must be submitted to DEQ at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in General Condition D5.

B4. Upset

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of General Condition B4.c are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the causes(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in General Condition D5, hereof (24-hour notice); and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under General Condition A3 hereof.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

B5. Treatment of Single Operational Upset

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

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

B6. Overflows from Wastewater Conveyance Systems and Associated Pump Stations

a. Definition. "Overflow" means any spill, release or diversion of sewage including:
   (1) An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
   (2) An overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately owned sewer or building lateral), even if that overflow does not reach waters of the United States.

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

B7. Public Notification of Effluent Violation or Overflow

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

B8. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

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

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

B9. Removed Substances

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

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

C1. Representative Sampling

Sampling and measurements taken as required herein must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit, and must be taken, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points must not be changed without notification to and the approval of DEQ. Samples must be collected in accordance with requirements in 40 CFR part 122.21 and 40 CFR part 403 Appendix E.

C2. Flow Measurements

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

C3. Monitoring Procedures

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

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

C4. Penalties for Tampering

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

C5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

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

C6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge (biosolids) use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503, or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report. Such increased frequency must also be indicated. For a pollutant parameter that may be sampled more than once per day (for example, total residual chlorine), only the average daily value must be recorded unless otherwise specified in this permit.

C7. Averaging of Measurements

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

C8. Retention of Records

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

C9. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

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

C10. Inspection and Entry

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

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

C11. Confidentiality of Information

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

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D1. Planned Changes

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

D2. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

D3. Transfers

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

D4. Compliance Schedule

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each

schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance must include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirements.

D5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

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

a. Overflows.
   (1) Oral Reporting within 24 hours.
      i. For overflows other than basement backups, the following information must be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311. For basement backups, this information should be reported directly to the DEQ regional office.
         (a) The location of the overflow;
         (b) The receiving water (if there is one);
         (c) An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
         (d) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (for example, manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe); and
         (e) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped.
      ii. The following information must be reported to the DEQ regional office within 24 hours, or during normal business hours, whichever is earlier:
         (a) The OERS incident number (if applicable); and
         (b) A brief description of the event.
   (2) Written reporting postmarked within 5 days.
      i. The following information must be provided in writing to the DEQ regional office within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow:
         (a) The OERS incident number (if applicable);
         (b) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
         (c) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
         (d) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps; and
         (e) For storm-related overflows, the rainfall intensity (inches/hour) and duration of the storm associated with the overflow.

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

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

iv. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and
v. Public notification steps taken, pursuant to General Condition B**7.**

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

D6. Other Noncompliance

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

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

D7. Duty to Provide Information

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

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

D8. Signatory Requirements

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

D9. Falsification of Information

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

D10. Changes to Indirect Dischargers

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

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

SECTION E. DEFINITIONS

E1. *BOD* or *BOD_5* means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.
E2. *CBOD* or *$CBOD_5$* means five-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.
E3. *TSS* means total suspended solids.
E4. *Bacteria* means but is not limited to fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria, and *Enterococcus* bacteria.
E5. *FC* means fecal coliform bacteria.
E6. *Total residual chlorine* means combined chlorine forms plus free residual chlorine
E7. *Technology based permit effluent limitations* means technology-based treatment requirements as defined in 40 CFR § 125.3, and concentration and mass load effluent limitations that are based on minimum design criteria specified in OAR 340-041.
E8. *mg/l* means milligrams per liter.
E9. *µg/l* means microgram per liter.
E10. *kg* means kilograms.
E11. *m^3/d* means cubic meters per day.
E12. *MGD* means million gallons per day.
E13. *Average monthly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
E14. *Average weekly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.
E15. *Daily discharge* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge must be calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge must be calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
E16. *24-hour composite sample* means a sample formed by collecting and mixing discrete samples taken periodically and based on time or flow.
E17. *Grab sample* means an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
E18. *Quarter* means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.
E19. *Month* means calendar month.
E20. *Week* means a calendar week of Sunday through Saturday.
E21. *POTW* means a publicly-owned treatment works.

State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Permit Fact Sheet
City of Enterprise

Permittee	City of Enterprise 102 E. North St. Enterprise, OR 97828
Existing Permit Information	File Number: 27514 Site RID: 21475 Permit Number: 101659 EPA Reference Number: OR0020567 Category: Domestic Class: Minor Expiration Date: March 31, 2025
Permittee Contact	Dave Wilkie Wastewater Operations Manager 102 E. North St. Enterprise, OR 97828 541-426-3093
Receiving Water Information	Receiving stream/NHD name: Wallowa River NHD Reach Code & % along reach: 17060105002984, 0.53% USGS 12-digit HUC: 170601050109 OWRD Administrative Basin: Grande Ronde ODEQ LLID & River Mile: 1177853457255, R.M. 40.7 Assessment Unit ID: OR_SR_1706010501_02_103346
Proposed Action	Permit Renewal Submittal ID: 76996 Date Application Received: September 30, 2024
Permit Writer	Stuart Blois 541-714-0035 Date Prepared: November 4, 2026

NPDES Permit Fact Sheet
City of Enterprise

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NPDES Permit Renewal Fact Sheet
City of Enterprise

1. Introduction

As required by Oregon Administrative Rule 340-045-0035, this fact sheet describes the basis and methodology used in developing the permit. The permit is divided into several sections:

Schedule A – Waste discharge limitations
Schedule B – Minimum monitoring and report requirements
Schedule C – Compliance conditions and schedules
Schedule D – Special conditions
Schedule E – Pretreatment conditions
Schedule F – General conditions

Below is a summary of the major changes to the permit:

- The Excess Thermal Load Limit (ETL) (August 1 – August 31) decreased from 22 to 17.5 as a 7-day rolling average due to more recent data in the analysis.
- The summer (June 1 – October 31) ammonia average monthly concentration limit decreased from 8 to 7.5 mg/L.
- The 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and total suspended solids (TSS) summer (June 1 – October 31) loading limits decreased reflect the average design flow of 0.7 million gallons per day instead of 0.6 million gallons per day.
- There is a new Schedule D condition to complete a dye study.

2. Facility Description

2.1 Wastewater Facility

The city's sewage treatment plant has average dry weather design flow of 0.7 MGD and uses an extended aeration activated sludge process, consisting of the following components:

- headworks,
- influent pumps,
- treatment (four aeration tanks, two clarifiers and aerobic digesters),
- ultraviolet disinfection system,
- sludge dewatering,
- sludge storage,
- blower system,
- impure water distribution, and
- appurtenant piping and buildings.

The original sewer system began operation in 1915 utilizing a large septic tank. In 1955, a trickling filter was constructed. In 1986, the City made improvements to the WWTF by constructing an effluent polishing and dechlorination lagoon. The next improvements in 2007 involved a major overhaul of the WWTF and replacement of the aged wastewater treatment system. The 2007 improvements included a new headworks, influent pumping stations, treatment facilities (four aeration tanks, two clarifiers, and aerobic digesters), an ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection system, sludge dewatering, sludge storage, blower system, impure water distribution, and appurtenant piping and buildings. Currently, the City's WWTF treats and beneficially uses wastewater for irrigation on the Alpine Meadows Golf Course along with discharging to the Wallowa River in accordance with NPDES Permit No. 101659. The City discharges treated effluent to the Wallowa River just above the confluence with Trout Creek when not storing treated effluent for irrigation. During the months of April through October, in accordance with its permit, the City conveys treated effluent to a 1.2-million gallon (MG) pond at the south end of the Alpine Meadows Golf Course that stores the treated effluent until the golf course uses it for irrigation of approximately 51 acres. However, the City is allowed to discharge to the Wallowa River year-round per its NPDES Permit.

Wastewater enters the facility through a Parshall flume to measure influent flow into the facility at the headworks. The headworks provides initial fine screening of rags, sticks, and large objects, using an inclined mechanical screen. Influent then flows to the aerated grit chambers for sand and grit removal. A grit slurry pump moves the grit to a grit dewatering unit. After the grit chamber, flow enters the wet well where three 850 gpm pumps alternately pump the influent to the treatment facility. A control box at the inlet to the treatment facility currently diverts influent to the treatment system but can divert flow to proposed facilities when the plant is expanded in the future.

From the control box, screened and de-gritted influent flows into the selector tank in a concrete common-wall structure containing the aeration basins, clarifiers, and aerobic sludge digesters. The fluid then combines with the return activated sludge in the selector tank. The system operates one of two trains, the east or west half, with each train having two aeration basins, operated in a parallel, or one train at a time for repairs. Incoming flow mixes with recycled activated sludge in the selector tank, using an aeration system running along the sidewall that lifts and turns the effluent over in the tank. From the selector tank, mixed liquor solids enter the first stage aeration basin. The mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) is continuously aerated in this basin, creating an aerobic environmental and nutrient-rich solution. Facility personnel monitor dissolved oxygen (DO) and MLSS at this basin, and a programmable logic controller automatically adjusts aeration, based on the DO level desired to optimize treatment. After first stage treatment, MLSS enters the second stage aeration basin at the opposite end of the first stage basin. The second stage basin aeration system runs along one wall and both aerates and mixes the MLSS within the basin. The programmable logic controller alternately turns on and off second stage aeration to create an anoxic state and provide conditions for denitrification. MLSS is drawn off near the liquid's surface through screened inlets. MLSS flows to the adjacent clarifier for solids separation. In the clarifier, the settleable solids settle to the clarifier's floor. An air lift pump system with suction hoods withdraws the recycled activated sludge from the bottom of the clarifiers and pumps it into troughs. The RAS gravity flows from the troughs to combine with the incoming wastewater in the selector tank.

Clarified effluent near the surface of the clarifiers discharges from the system. Launders mounted under the RAS troughs collect clarified effluent from just below the surface of the clarified liquid. The secondary effluent flows through a pipe to the UV disinfection building, which consists of two UV reactor channels. Each channel has eighteen low-pressure, high intensity lamps. Flow passes through UV reactor channels to disinfect the effluent. Medium pressure, high output UV lamps irradiate and inactivate residual bacteria. The treated wastewater discharges to the Wallowa River through Outfall 001, and to the Alpine Meadows Gold Course storage pond through an effluent pump station, which then is discharged from Outfall 002 during irrigation.

While most of the MLSS circulates back to the treatment process, some is removed from the first stage aeration and pumped to aerobic digesters. The aerobic digesters' purpose is to stabilize the waste activated sludge (WAS). Air lift pumps transfer the WAS from the aerator basins to the digester tanks where solids settle and supernatant (clear liquid) rises to the surface. The air lift pumps allow the digester tanks to fill and supernatant to overflow through wall blockouts into the second stage aeration basins, thereby providing thickening of the air within the tanks. Pumps move waste disgested sludge from the digesters to the sludge dewatering facility described below.

Air blowers, located in the blower building, supplies air to the digesters and aerators. Three 40 hp blowers on duty, and one 40 hp standby blower, are required to provide the needed air to maintain the processes, and accomplish sludge mixing contained in the basins. A blower/generator/electrical building house the blowers and contains the motor control centers, PLCs, and controls for the blowers.

Pumps move the stabilized sludge that settles to the bottom of the digester to the sludge dewatering building and into a flocculation tank. A polymer feed system injects polymer into the feed pipe to the flocculation tank to mix with the waste digested sludge, which coagulates to produce floc. The floc then flows to a screw press for dewatering. Auger equipment sends dewatered sludge into the sludge storage building. Facility personnel truck the dried sludge to a landfill or application site. Liquid from the press returns to the headworks and the treatment process.

An operations building houses the offices for the operations and maintenance staff, SCADA observation, and laboratory. The operations building SCADA system continuously monitors the treatment processes, from incoming raw wastewater to final treated wastewater discharge. Facility personnel test samples from the various processes and the final discharge on a regualr basis in the lab. Facility personnel then submit the test results to state authorities for review. Also, maintenace shops provide a maintenace garage for the collection systems and maintenance equipment, and are where equipmwent can be stored and maintained.



Figure 2-1: City of Enterprise WWTF, Site Map

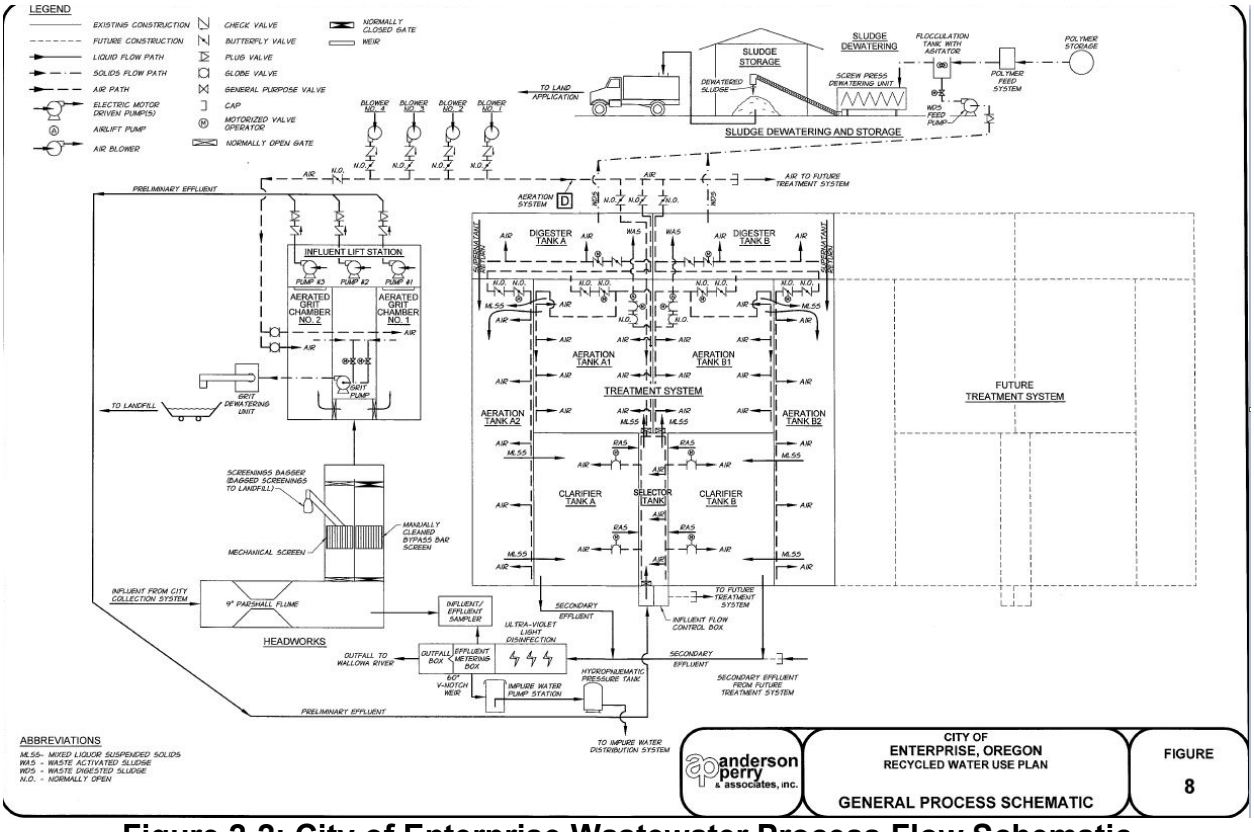

Figure 2-2: City of Enterprise Wastewater Process Flow Schematic

Table 2-1: List of Outfalls

Outfall Number	Type of Waste	Lat/Long
001	Treated Domestic Wastewater	45.426477, -117.311201
002	Recycled Water	Specified in Recycled Water Use Plan

2.2 Stormwater

Stormwater is not addressed in this permit. A 1200-Z Industrial Stormwater permit not required for facilities with a design flow of less than 1 MGD.

2.3 Industrial Pretreatment

The permittee does not have a DEQ-approved industrial pretreatment program. Based on current information, no industrial pretreatment program is needed. Schedule D of the proposed permit requires the permittee to perform an industrial user survey.

2.4 Wastewater Classification

OAR 340-049 requires all permitted municipal wastewater collection and treatment facilities receive a classification based on the size and complexity of the systems. DEQ evaluated the classifications for the treatment and collection system, which are publicly available at: https://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/opcert/Docs/OpcertReport.pdf.

3. Schedule A: Effluent Limit Development

Effluent limits serve as the primary mechanism in NPDES permits for controlling discharges of pollutants to receiving waters. Effluent limitations are based on both the available technology to control the pollutants and the water quality standards applicable to the receiving water. DEQ refers to these two types of permit limits as technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs), respectively. When a TBEL is not restrictive enough to protect the receiving water, DEQ must include a WQBEL in the permit.

3.1 Existing Effluent Limits

The table below shows the limits contained in the existing permit.

Table A1: Permit Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 (June 1 – October 31)	mg/L	20	30	

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
See note a.	lb/day	130	200	260
	% removal	85		
TSS (June 1 – October 31) See note a.	mg/L	20	30	
	lb/day	130	200	260
	% removal	85		
BOD_5 (November 1 – May 31) See note a.	mg/L	30	45	
	lb/day	190	290	380
	%	85		
TSS (November 1 – May 31) See note a.	mg/L	30	45	
	lb/day	190	290	380
	%	85		
Ammonia	mg/L	8		17
pH	SU	6.0 – 9.0		
E. coli See note b.	#/100 mL	Must not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 126, no single sample may exceed 406		
Excess Thermal Load (Sept. 1 – July 31, see note d)	Million kcal/day	28 as a 7-day rolling average		
Excess Thermal Load (August 1 – August 31, see note c)	Million kcal/day	22 as a 7-day rolling average		

Notes:

a. Due to preliminary treatment that occurs within the septic tanks, the influent BOD_5 and TSS concentrations are assumed to be 200 mg/L for calculation of the percent removal efficiency.

b. The permittee may take at least 5 consecutive re-samples at 4-hour intervals beginning within 28 hours after the original sample was taken and the geometric mean of the 5 re-samples is less than or equal to 126 *E. coli* organisms/100 mL to demonstrate compliance with the limit.

c. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with the excess thermal load limit using the process delineated in Note e, Table B3.

3.2 Technology-Based Effluent Limit Development

40 CFR 122.44(a)(1) requires publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to meet technology-based effluent limits for five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH (i.e., federal secondary treatment standards). Substitution of five-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand ($CBOD_5$) for BOD_5 is allowed. The numeric standards for these pollutants are contained in 40 CFR 133.102. In addition, DEQ has developed minimum design criteria for BOD_5 and TSS that apply to specific watershed basins in Oregon. These are listed in the basin-specific criteria sections under OAR 340-041-0101 to 0350. During the summer low flow months as defined by OAR, these design criteria are more stringent than the federal secondary treatment standards. The basin-specific criteria are implemented as design criteria for new or expanded wastewater treatment plants. The table below shows a comparison of the federal secondary treatment standards and the basin-specific design criteria for the Grande Ronde basin.

Table 3-11: Comparison of TBELs for Federal Secondary Treatment Standards and Oregon Basin-Specific Design Criteria

Parameter	Federal Secondary Treatment Standards		Grande Ronde Basin-Specific Design Criteria (OAR 340-041-0156)
	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Monthly Average
BOD_5 (mg/L)	30	45	20 mg/L during summer months (June 1 – October 31), 30 mg/L during winter (November 1 – May 31)
TSS (mg/L)	30	45	20 mg/L during summer months (June 1 – October 31), 30 mg/L during winter (November 1 – May 31)
pH (S.U.)	6.0 – 9.0. (instantaneous)		6.5 – 9.0
BOD_5 and TSS % Removal	85%	Not applicable	Not applicable

3.2.1 Mass Based Limits

The limits for BOD_5 and TSS shown in the table above are concentration-based limits. Mass-based limits are required in addition to the concentration-based limits per OAR 340-041-0061(9). For any new facility or any facility that has expanded its dry weather treatment capacity after June 30, 1992, OAR 340-041-0061(9)(b) requires that the mass load limits be calculated based on the proposed treatment facility capabilities and the highest and best practicable treatment to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The permittee's facility has been engineered to achieve BOD_5 and TSS monthly average concentrations of 20 mg/L during the dry weather season and 30 mg/L during the wet weather season. DEQ uses the maximum monthly design flow to calculate the mass load limits as shown below for the dry and wet weather seasons.

Monthly Avg Mass Load = Design Flow* x Monthly Concentration Limit x Unit Conversion factor

Weekly Average Mass Load = Design Flow* x Weekly Concentration Limit x 1.5 x Unit Conversion factor x Monthly Average Mass Load Limit

Daily Maximum Mass Load = 2 x Monthly Average Mass Load Limit

* Design flow is the design maximum monthly dry weather flow (DMMDWF) or design maximum monthly wet weather flow (DMMWWF)

The following table lists the effluent flows and concentration limits used for the calculations.

Table 3-22: Design Flows and Concentrations Limits

Season	Design Flow (mgd)	Monthly TSS Concentration Limit (mg/L)	Monthly BOD_5 Concentration Limit (mg/L)
Dry Weather	0.7	20	20
Wet Weather	0.790	30	30
Design flow comments: Average Annual Flow and Wet Weather Flow[1]			

Example: Dry Weather Mass Load Calculations:

Monthly Average: 0.7 mgd x 20 mg/L x 8.34 = 120 lbs/day (rounded to two significant figures)

Weekly Average: 0.7 mgd x 30 mg/L x 8.34 = 180 lbs/day (rounded to two significant figures)

Daily Maximum: 120 lbs/day monthly average x 2 = 240 lbs/day

Example: Wet Weather Mass Load Calculations:

Monthly Average: 0.790 mgd x 30 mg/L x 8.34 = 200 lbs/day (rounded to two significant figures)

Weekly Average: 0.790 mgd x 45 mg/L x 8.34 = 300 lbs/day (rounded to two significant figures)

Daily Maximum: 200 lbs/day monthly average x 2 = 400 lbs/day

The Dry Weather BOD_5 and TSS loading limits (lbs/day) decreased because the average dry weather design flow is 0.7 MGD which is less than the existing permit design flow of 0.75 MGD. The Wet Weather BOD_5 and TSS loading limits (lbs/day) would increase, however the City must submit an antidegradation review for DEQ approval first. Until an antidegradation review is approved, the existing limits are retained.

The proposed BOD_5 and TSS limits are listed in the following table.

Table 3-33: BOD_5 and TSS Technology Based Effluent Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
	mg/L	20	30	-

[1] Waste Water System Improvements (Anderson Perry, 2007)

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 (June 1 – October 31)	lbs/day	120	180	240
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS (June 1 – October 31)	mg/L	20	30	-
	lbs/day	120	180	240
	% removal	85	-	-
BOD_5 (November 1 – May 31)	mg/L	30	45	-
	lbs/day	190	290	380
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS (November 1 – May 31)	mg/L	30	45	-
	lbs/day	190	290	380
	% removal	85	-	-

3.3 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit Development

40 CFR 122.44(d) requires that permits include limitations more stringent than technology-based requirements where necessary to meet water quality standards. Water quality-based effluent limits may be in the form of a wasteload allocation required as part of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). They may also be required if a site-specific analysis indicates the discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality criterion. DEQ establishes effluent limits for pollutants that have a reasonable potential to exceed a criterion. The analyses are discussed below.

3.3.1 Designated Beneficial Uses

NPDES permits issued by DEQ must protect the following designated beneficial uses of the Wallowa River. These uses are listed in OAR-340-041-0151 for the Grande Ronde Basin.

- Public and private domestic water supply
- Industrial water supply
- Irrigation and livestock watering
- Fish and aquatic life (including salmonid rearing, migration and spawning)
- Wildlife and hunting
- Fishing
- Boating
- Water contact recreation
- Aesthetic quality
- Hydro power

3.3.2 303(d) Listed Parameters and Total Maximum Daily Loads

The following table lists the parameters that are on the 2024 303(d) list (Category 5) and also parameters with an approved TMDL (Category 4A) within the discharge's stream reach. If a parameter is listed under Category 5, the data in the assessment unit (or nearby assessment unit) indicates a designated use is not supported or a water quality standard is not attained and a TMDL is needed. If a parameter is listed under Category 4A, TMDLs that will result in attainment of water quality standards and support beneficial use have been approved by EPA.

Table 3-44: Category 5 and Category 4A Parameters

Water Quality Limited Parameters (Category 5)	
AU ID:	OR_SR_1706010501_02_103346
AU Name:	Wallowa River
AU Status:	Impaired
Year Listed:	1998
Year Last Assessed:	2010
Category 5 Parameters:	Sedimentation
Category 4A Parameters	
Fecal Coliform	

The sedimentation parameter is used to implement the statewide narrative criteria that the formation of appreciable bottom or sludge deposits or the formation of any organic or inorganic deposits deleterious to fish or other aquatic life or injurious to public health, recreation, or industry may not be allowed (OAR 340-041-0007(11)). NPDES permittees are not allowed to discharge pollutants that will settle to form objectionable deposits (OAR 340-041-0053(2)(a)(B)). Therefore it is assumed that the limits contained within the NPDES permit are protective of the narrative criterion.

3.3.3 TMDL Wasteload Allocations

DEQ issued a TMDL for the Lower Grande Ronde Basin. WLAs from this TMDL that are applicable to the permittees are listed in the following table.

Table 3-55: Applicable WLAs

Parameter	WLA	Time Period
Fecal Coliform	Expressed as the bacteria standard limit: 126 E. coli org./100 ml as a log mean based on a minimum of 5 samples in a 30-day period and no single sample exceeding 406 E. coli org./100 m	Year-Round
Excess Thermal Load	1.36×10^7 kcal/day	April 1 – October 31

The Excess Thermal Load Wasteload Allocation is discussed in further detail in section 3.3.7. The bacteria WLA is discussed further in section 3.3.8.

3.3.4 Pollutants of Concern

To ensure that a permit is protecting water quality, DEQ must identify pollutants of concern. These are pollutants that are expected to be present in the effluent at concentrations that could adversely impact applicable water quality standards. DEQ uses the following information to identify pollutants of concern:

- Effluent monitoring data.
- Knowledge about the permittee's processes.
- Previous effluent limits (see section 3.1).
- Applicable TMDLs or 303(d) list (see section 3.3.2).
- Applicable TBELs (see section 3.2).

The pollutants of concern identified by DEQ for this facility are listed in the following table

Table 3-66: Domestic Pollutants of Concern

Design Flow Rate	Pollutants
≥ 0.1 mgd and < 1.0 mgd	Bacteria, pH, Temperature, Total Residual Chlorine, Total Ammonia Nitrogen

The following sections outline the analyses conducted for the pollutants of concern to determine whether water quality-based effluent limits are necessary for the facility's effluent to be protective of applicable water quality standards.

3.3.5 Regulatory Mixing Zone

The proposed permit contains a mixing zone as allowed per OAR 340-041-0053. The regulatory mixing zone from the existing permit is described as:

> *The mixing zone is defined as 25 percent of the Wallowa River flow and no more than 100 feet downstream from the outlet into the river. The zone of initial dilution is defined as 10 percent of the Wallowa River flow and no more than 10 feet downstream from the outlet into the river.*

The proposed permit contains an updated regulatory mixing zone description which is described as follows. The description was updated to clarify language:

> *The Regulatory Mixing Zone (RMZ) is defined as 25 percent of the Wallowa River flow and no more than 100 feet downstream from the point of discharge. The Zone of Immediate Dilution (ZID) is defined as 10 percent of the Wallowa River flow and no more than 10 feet downstream from the point of discharge.*

Outfall 001 consists of a 15-inch open pipe located at 45.426536, -117.311131 (WGS84). The pipe discharge is horizontal to the streamflow. Given the mixing zone description, the RMZ extends across the confluence with Trout Creek. Trout Creek is designated for fish spawning use and cold core water habitat. However, Trout Creek is a larger tributary, and the Trout Creek flow is likely large enough that the effluent flow would be unlikely to block fish passage to the tributary. To ensure that the effluent is not blocking fish passage to Trout Creek the permit contains a Schedule D requirement for the permittee to perform a dye study during low flow periods to show the effluent flow path.

The dilution factors at the edge of the Regulatory Mixing Zone and Zone of Initial Dilution are shown in Table 3-7. These dilutions are based on a 2024 mixing zone memo by DEQ. The October 24, 2024 Mixing Zone Memo documenting this analysis is part of the administrative record. For this memo, dilutions were determined based on the ZID and RMZ percentage of streamflow. Due to the similarities between dry season and wet season ambient flow statistics and effluent flow statistics, only one set of year-round dilutions were calculated.

Table 3-7: Dilution Summary

Dilution Summary – Outfall 001 – Year-Round						
Water Quality Standard	**Stream Flow (cfs)**		**Effluent Flow (mgd)**		**Dilution Factor**	**Location**
	Statistic	**Flow**	**Statistic**	**Flow**		
Aquatic Life, Acute	1Q10	77.6	☐ ADWDF x PF ☒ Max Daily Avg ☐ Other	0.25	21	ZID (10 %)
Aquatic Life, Chronic	7Q10	91.0	☐ ADWDF ☒ Max Monthly Avg ☐ Other	0.28	54	RMZ (25 %)
Human Health, Non-Carcinogen	30Q5	97.2	☐ ADWDF ☒ Max Monthly Avg ☐ Other	0.28	58	RMZ (25 %)
ADWDF = Average dry weather design flow *PF = Peaking factor (1.5)*						
Comments: Streamflow statistics based on data from USGS gage 13302770. Since the gage is seven miles downstream the low flow statistics were modified using a basin drainage area ratio of 0.74. The Aquatic Life, 30-day Chronic criteria is used in the Ammonia RPA analysis. The statistics used to calculate dilutions follow the same guidance as for Human Health, non-carcinogen criteria in the Regulatory Mixing Zone IMD, Part 2.						

3.3.6 pH

The pH criteria for this basin are 6.5 – 9.0 per OAR 340-041-0156. The current limits in the permit are 6.0 – 9.0. DEQ determined there is not reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed the pH criteria at the edge of the mixing zone. The proposed pH limits are 6.0 – 9.0 and are TBELs. The following provides a summary of the data used for the analysis.

Table 3-88: pH Reasonable Potential Analysis

INPUT	Lower pH Criteria	Upper pH Criteria
1. Dilution at mixing zone boundary	54.0	54.0
2. Upstream characteristics		
a. Temperature (°C)	16.6	5.4
b. pH (S.U.)	7.55	8.61
c. Alkalinity (mg $CaCO_3$/L)	78.3	78.3
3. Effluent characteristics		
a. Temperature (°C)	20.2	7.0
b. pH (S.U.)	6.0	9.0
c. Alkalinity (mg $CaCO_3$/L)	157.0	157.0
4. Applicable pH criteria	6.5	9.0
pH at mixing zone boundary	**7.2**	**8.6**
Is there reasonable potential?	**No**	**No**
Proposed effluent limits	**6.0**	**9.0**
Effluent data source: ICIS: 2020 – 2024 Discharge Monitoring Reports		
Ambient data source: ICIS Receiving Stream Monitoring: 2020-2024		

3.3.7 Temperature

3.3.7.1 Temperature Criteria OAR 340-041-0028

The following table summarizes the temperature criteria that apply at the discharge location along with whether the receiving stream is water quality-limited for temperature and whether a TMDL wasteload allocation has been assigned. Using this information, DEQ performed several analyses to determine if effluent limits were needed to comply with the temperature criteria.

Table 3-99: Temperature Criteria Information

Applicable Temperature Criterion	Core Cold Water 16ºC (OAR 340-041-0028(4)(b)
Applicable dates: Year-Round	
Salmon/Steelhead Spawning 13 °C? OAR 340-041-0028(4)(a)	☒Yes ☐No
Applicable dates: August 15 – June 15	
WQ-limited?	☐Yes ☒No
TMDL wasteload allocation assigned?	☒Yes ☐No
Applicable dates: April 1 – October 31 (TMDL 2-32)	
Cold water summer protection criterion applies?	☒Yes ☐No
Cold water spawning protection applies?	☒Yes ☐No
Comments:	

The Salmon and Steelhead Spawning Use Designation map, found in OAR 340-041, Figure 151B, shows that the receiving stream in the vicinity of the facility's outfall supports spawning use, with a criterion of 13 °C, from August 15 through June 15. For the remainder of the year, June 16 through August 14, Figure 151A shows the core cold water habitat use is supported, with a criterion of 16 °C.

The Grande Ronde TMDL (September 2010) established a temperature waste load allocation for the Enterprise STP that addresses the entire year and both of the criteria noted above. This allocation is an excess thermal load of 1.36 megawatts (MW), with the period of April through October cited in the TMDL as the "critical period" (when the criteria have a potential to be exceeded). The allocation is based on the criteria cited above except for the month of August, where the allocation is based on the natural conditions criterion of 17 °C.

In 2012, the Northwest Environmental Advocates sued DEQ and EPA over the TMDL process regarding addressing temperatures in the state's rivers and streams. On June 12, 2019, the court ruled in favor of NWEA and vacated the natural conditions criteria on which the August waste load allocation. Since the natural conditions criteria section of Oregon's temperature standard has been vacated by court order, the portion of the TMDL applying during August is no longer valid. In this situation, it is DEQ policy to implement either the TMDL wasteload allocation or the limit derived by implementing the "pre-TMDL" section of the rule (OAR 340-041-0028(12)(b)(A)), whichever is more stringent. The "pre-TMDL" section of the rule states that a source may not increase a water body's temperature by more than 0.3°C above the applicable criterion after mixing with either 25% of the stream flow or the mixing zone, whichever is more restrictive. DEQ used a standardized reasonable potential spreadsheet (see Appendix A) to determine the maximum allowable excess thermal load limit that would restrict the temperature increase to 0.3°C. This limit is 17.5 million kcal/day (which is equivalent to 0.85 MW). DEQ will use the limit described above, derived through the RPA process, in the renewal permit.

Since the current limits apply year-round, the proposed permit will include ETL limits (based on the TMDL) year-round also (even though the TMDL determined that the facility does not have a reasonable potential to exceed the applicable allocation in the November – March period).

To be consistent with state-wide permitting and reporting standards, DEQ has converted the ETL limits in the proposed permit to the units of million kcal/day (where 1 MW is equal to 20.64 million kcal/day). The proposed permit includes ETL limits of 28 million kcal/day applicable from September 1 – July 31, and 17.5 million kcal/day applicable to the entire month of August. The ETL limit is the thermal load in excess of the applicable criteria. The applicable criteria are, as noted above, 13°C for the August 15 through June 15 period, and 16 °C for the June 16 through August 14 period. The proposed permit includes the appropriate equation for the permittee to use to determine compliance with these limits.

Table 3-1010: Temperature Criterion Effluent Limits

Effluent limit needed? ☒Yes ☐No
TMDL WLA Limit: 1.36 MW/day converted to 28 million kcal/day
Applicable time period: September 1 – July 31
Temperature Criterion Limit: 17.5 million kcal/day
Applicable time period: Aug 1-Aug 31

3.3.7.2 Thermal Plume OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)

In addition to compliance with the temperature criteria, OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d) contains thermal plume limitation provisions designed to prevent or minimize adverse effects to salmonids that may result from thermal plumes. The discharge was evaluated for compliance with these provisions as follows:

- OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(A): *Impairment of an active salmonid spawning area where spawning redds are located or likely to be located. This adverse effect is prevented or minimized by limiting potential fish exposure to temperatures of 13 ºC or more for salmon and steelhead, and 9 ºC or more for bull trout.*

  The Enterprise WWTF discharge: The Salmon and Steelhead Spawning Use Designation map, found in OAR 340-041, Figure 151B, shows that the receiving stream in the vicinity of the facility's outfall supports salmon and steelhead spawning use from August 15 through June 15. There is no known bull trout spawning use in this area. To determine if the facility's discharge has a reasonable potential to impair an active spawning redd, DEQ performed a thermal plume analysis using ambient (river) data from the facility's discharge monitoring reports. The period of record was from 2020-2024. This data shows that during this time frame, the river temperature upstream of the discharge often exceeds the spawning criterion of 13 °C. For a conservative approach, DEQ used the facility's maximum effluent temperature of 24.9 °C. The analysis was performed at the edge of the mixing zone. The RPA shows that at the edge of the mixing zone, the temperature increase is 0.2 °C, less than the 0.3 °C allowable increase. This

result shows that the facility's discharge does not have a reasonable potential to violate the water quality criterion (see Appendix B).

- OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(B): *Acute impairment or instantaneous lethality is prevented or minimized by limiting potential fish exposure to temperatures of 32 ºC or more to less than 2 seconds.*

  The Enterprise WWTF discharge: The maximum measured effluent temperature from the Enterprise WWTF since the permit was renewed in 2014 was 24.9 ºC, well below the temperature expected to cause acute impairment or instantaneous lethality. DEQ did not add a temperature limit or condition as a result of this RPA.

- OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(C): *Thermal shock caused by a sudden increase in water temperature is prevented or minimized by limiting potential fish exposure to temperatures of 25 ºC or more to less than 5% of the cross-section of 100% of the 7Q10 flow of the water body.*

  The Enterprise WWTF discharge: The maximum measured effluent temperature from the Enterprise WWTF was 24.9 ºC, lower than the 25 ºC temperature that may cause thermal shock. DEQ did not add a temperature limit or condition as a result of this RPA.

- OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(D): Unless ambient temperature is 21 ºC or greater, migration blockage is prevented or minimized by limiting potential fish exposure to temperatures of 21 ºC or more to less than 25% of the cross-section of 100% of the 7Q10 flow of the water body.

  DEQ conducted a thermal plume migration blockage RPA because the maximum effluent temperature of 24.9 ºC was greater than 21 ºC. The RPA showed no reasonable potential and so no temperature limits are proposed for this condition (Appendix B).

Effluent limits needed to comply with the thermal plume requirements are shown in the following table.

Table 3-1111: Thermal Plume Effluent Limit

Effluent limit needed? ☐Yes ☒No
Calculated limit: Limit
Applicable timeframe: Dates

3.3.8 Bacteria

OAR 340-041-0009(6)(b) requires discharges of bacteria into freshwaters meet a monthly geometric mean of 126 *E. coli* per 100 mL, with no single sample exceeding 406 *E. coli* per 100 mL. If a single sample exceeds 406 *E. coli* per 100 mL, then the permittee may take five consecutive re-samples. If the geometric mean of the five re-samples is less than or equal to 126,

a violation is not triggered. The re-sampling must be taken at four-hour intervals beginning within 28 hours after the original sample was taken. The following table includes the proposed permit limits and apply year round. This limit meets the WLA for the Grande Ronde TMDL for fecal coliform (see Section 3.3.3).

Table 3-1212: Proposed *E. coli* Limits

E. coli (#/100 ml)	Geometric Mean	Maximum
Existing Limit	126	406
Proposed Limit	126	406

3.3.9 Toxic Pollutants

DEQ typically performs the reasonable potential analysis for toxics according to EPA guidance provided in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (TSD) (Office of Water Enforcement and Permits, U.S. EPA, March 1991). The factors incorporated into this analysis include:

1. Effluent concentrations and variability
2. Water quality criteria for aquatic life and human health
3. Receiving water concentrations
4. Receiving water dilution (if applicable)

DEQ performs these analyses using spreadsheets that incorporate EPA's statistical methodology. The following sections describe the analyses for various toxic pollutants below.

3.3.9.1 Total Ammonia Nitrogen

DEQ's ammonia criteria vary with changes in pH and temperature. DEQ performed a reasonable potential analysis that accounts for changes in the effluent and receiving water pH and temperature to determine the appropriate ammonia criteria. The following table provides a summary of the data used for the ammonia analysis and the results of the analysis. The analysis showed that the existing limits of 8 mg/L average monthly concentration and 17 mg/L maximum daily concentration were adequately protective during the winter season. These limits are being retained to satisfy anti-backsliding concerns. The existing limits resulted in reasonable potential during the summer season. The RPA calculated a more restrictive summer season limit of 7.5 mg/L average monthly concentration and a less restrictive maximum daily concentration 22.6 mg/L. The existing daily maximum limit of 17 mg/L is being retained to satisfy anti-backsliding concerns. The permittee is expected to meet these limits because the permittee discharges through its recycled water outfall during the summer season which does not have ammonia limits.

Table 3-1313: Ammonia Analysis Information - Summer

	Acute	Chronic	
		4-day	30-day
Dilution	21	54	58
Ammonia Criteria	1.8	1.0	0.4
Effluent Data Used			
Ammonia (mg/L)	17.0	17.0	
pH (SU)	7.9	7.9	
Temperature (ºC)	20.6	20.6	
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO3)	132.8	132.8	
Receiving Stream Data Used			
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.3	0.3	
pH (SU)	8.5	8.5	
Temperature (ºC)	18.9	18.9	
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO3)	133.8	133.8	
Ammonia Limit Needed?	**Yes**		
Calculated Limits	**AML**	**MDL**	
Ammonia (mg/L)	7.5	22.6	
Effluent data source			
DMRs 2020-2024			
Ambient data source			
RW-Receiving Water-Wallowa River 001RW (ICIS 2020-2024)			

Table 3-1414: Ammonia Analysis Information - Winter

	Acute	Chronic	
		4-day	30-day
Dilution	21	54	58
Ammonia Criteria	1.8	1.2	0.5
Effluent Data Used			
Ammonia (mg/L)	17.0	17.0	
pH (SU)	7.9	7.9	
Temperature (ºC)	13.4	13.4	
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO3)	136.5	136.5	
Receiving Stream Data Used			
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.3	0.3	
pH (SU)	8.7	8.7	
Temperature (ºC)	11.2	11.2	
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO3)	140.2	140.2	
Ammonia Limit Needed?	**No**		
Calculated Limits	**AML**	**MDL**	
Ammonia (mg/L)	13.5	26.4	
Effluent data source			
DMRs 2020-2024			
Ambient data source			
RW-Receiving Water-Wallowa River 001RW (ICIS 2020-2024)			

3.3.9.2 Mercury – Human Health Criterion

DEQ determined that this facility is not a likely source of mercury. Therefore, no additional controls or monitoring will be required.

3.4 Antibacksliding

The proposed permit complies with the antibacksliding provisions of CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) and 40 CFR 122.44(l). The proposed limits are the same or more stringent than the existing permit so the antibacksliding provision is satisfied.

3.5 Antidegradation

DEQ must ensure the permit complies with Oregon's antidegradation policy found in OAR 340-041-0004. This policy is designed to protect water quality by limiting unnecessary degradation from new or increased sources of pollution.

DEQ has performed an antidegradation review for this discharge. The proposed permit contains the same or more stringent discharge loadings as the existing permit. Permit renewals with the same or more stringent discharge loadings as the previous permit are not considered to lower water quality from the existing condition. DEQ is not aware of any information that existing limits are not protecting the receiving stream's designated beneficial uses. DEQ is also not aware of any existing uses present within the water body that are not currently protected by standards developed to protect the designated uses. Therefore, DEQ has determined that the proposed discharge complies with DEQ's antidegradation policy. DEQ's antidegradation worksheet for this permit renewal is available upon request.

3.6 Whole Effluent Toxicity

DEQ does not require whole effluent toxicity testing (WET) for minor domestic facilities because concentrations of toxics are typically very low and WET testing is not warranted.

3.7 Groundwater

The treatment facility does not have any basins, ponds or lagoons that have the potential to leach into the groundwater. No groundwater monitoring or limits are required.

4. Schedule A: Other Limitations

4.1 Mixing Zone

Schedule A describes the regulatory mixing zone as discussed above in section 3.

4.2 Biosolids

The permit holder currently produces Class B biosolids for land application by distribution or sale, and anticipates continuing to do so. DEQ recently approved a new biosolids management plan in August 2025, after DEQ review and a public comment process. As part of this permit renewal process, DEQ reviewed the biosolids management plan again, and has determined that it is not necessary for the city to update the plan at this time.

Schedule A of the permit requires the facility to apply biosolids according to their biosolids management plan. In addition, Schedule A requires the following:

- Apply at or below agronomic rates
- The permittee must have written site authorization for each location from DEQ before land applying and abide by the restrictions for each site

- Prior to application, the permittee must ensure that biosolids meet one of the pathogen reduction standards under 40 CFR 503.32
- The permittee must not apply biosolids containing pollutants in excess of the ceiling concentrations for the nine metals shown in Schedule A of the permit

4.3 Recycled Water

The permit holder currently operates a recycled water program to produce Class C recycled water for irrigation uses and anticipates continuing to do so. A recycled water use plan was approved by DEQ as part of the previous permit renewal in 2021. As part of the current permit renewal, DEQ has reviewed the recycled water use plan again, and has determined that it is not necessary for the city to update the plan at this time.

Schedule A of the permit requires the permittee to apply recycled water according to their recycled water use plan. Schedule A also restricts the application of recycled water to prevent the following:

- Irrigating above agronomic rates,
- Adverse impact to groundwater,
- Offsite surface runoff or subsurface drainage through drainage tile,
- Creation of odors, fly and mosquito breeding, or other nuisance conditions

4.4 Chlorine Usage

Schedule A of the permit prohibits the permittee from using chlorine or chlorine compounds for effluent disinfection purposes.

5. Schedule B: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Schedule B of the permit describes the minimum monitoring and reporting necessary to demonstrate compliance with the proposed effluent limits. In addition, monitoring for other parameters is required to better characterize the effluent quality and the receiving stream. This data will be used during the next permit renewal. Detailed monitoring frequency and reporting requirements are in Schedule B of the proposed permit. The required monitoring, reporting and frequency for many of the parameters are based on DEQ's monitoring and reporting matrix guidelines, permit writer judgment, and to ensure the needed data is available for the next permit renewal.

A monitoring reduction analysis was conducted in accordance with EPA guidance "Interim Guidance for Performance-Based Reduction of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies" together with DEQ-specific evaluation criteria. The analysis first assessed the permittee's overall compliance history to determine eligibility for monitoring reductions. Parameter-specific

eligibility was then evaluated by reviewing the basis for each permit limit and determining whether the parameter met the applicable EPA and DEQ reduction criteria.

For each eligible parameter, the most recent two years of monitoring data were evaluated and compared to the applicable permit limitations. The facility's demonstrated treatment performance was used to determine the extent of any allowable monitoring reduction. Parameters evaluated included BOD_5, TSS and bacteria. Where permit limitations vary seasonally, a seasonal analysis was conducted to ensure eligibility criteria were met during the applicable compliance periods. Parameters that did not satisfy the eligibility criteria were not considered for monitoring reduction.

Based on this evaluation, reduced monitoring frequencies have been incorporated into the permit where appropriate. The resulting monitoring requirements are identified in the permit document. Supporting calculations and documentation are included in the permit file.

6. Schedule C: Compliance Schedule

The permittee is expected to meet all effluent limits once the permit becomes effective and therefore a compliance schedule is not needed.

7. Schedule D: Special Conditions

The proposed permit contains the following special conditions:

7.1 Inflow and Infiltration

A requirement to submit an updated inflow and infiltration report in order to reduce groundwater and stormwater from entering the collection system.

7.2 Dye Study

A requirement to submit a dye study showing the path the effluent takes around the confluence with Trout Creek.

7.3 Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

A requirement to develop and submit an emergency and spill response plan or ensure the existing one is current per General Condition B.8 in Schedule F.

7.4 Recycled Water Use Plan

A condition requiring the permit holder to develop and maintain a recycled water use plan that meet the requirements in OAR 340-055-0025. The plan must also include location-specific information describing where and how recycled water is managed to protect public health and the environment.

7.5 Exempt Wastewater Reuse at the Treatment System

A condition that exempts the permit holder from the recycled water requirements in OAR 340-055, when recycled water is used for landscape irrigation at the treatment facility or for in-plant processes, such as in plant maintenance activities.

7.6 Biosolids Management Plan

A requirement to manage all biosolids in accordance with a DEQ-approved biosolids management plan and land application plan. The biosolids management plan and the land application plan must meet the requirements in OAR 340-050-0031 and describe where and how the land application of biosolids is managed to protect public health and the environment.

7.7 Wastewater Solids Transfers

A condition that allows the facility to transfer treated or untreated wastewater solids to other in-state or out-of-state facilities that are permitted to accept the wastewater solids.

7.8 Hauled Waste Control Plan

A condition that allows the acceptance of hauled waste after a hauled waste plan is submitted and approved by DEQ. The hauled waste plan ensures waste is not accepted that could negatively impact the treatment capabilities of the facility.

7.9 Hauled Waste Annual Report

A condition requiring submittal of an annual hauled waste report that summarizes hauled waste accepted at the facility during the previous year.

7.10 Operator Certification

The permit holder is required to have a certified operator consistent with the classification of treatment plant and associated collection system covered by the permit per OAR 340-049-0005. This special condition describes the requirements relating to operator certification.

7.11 Industrial User Survey

This condition requires the permittee to conduct or update an industrial user survey. The purpose of the survey is to identify whether there are any categorical industrial users discharging to the POTW, and ensure regulatory oversight of these discharges.

7.12 Outfall Inspection

A condition that requires the permittee to inspect the outfall and submit a report regarding its condition.

8. Schedule F: NPDES General Conditions

Schedule F contains the following general conditions that apply to all NPDES permittees. These conditions are reviewed by EPA on a regular basis.

- Section A. Standard Conditions
- Section B. Operation and Maintenance of Pollution Controls
- Section C. Monitoring and Records
- Section D. Reporting Requirements
- Section E. Definitions

Appendix A: Pre-TMDL Human Use Allowance Temperature RPAs (13 and 16 degree criteria)

Human Use Allowance - Stream Exceeds Water Quality Criterion (OAR 340-041-0028(12)(b)(A))

For situations where the criterion is exceeded, but a TMDL has not yet been developed. Analysis is at Edge of Mixing Zone and 25% Stream Flow

Section 5.3 of the Temperature IMD

Facility Name: Enterprise **Date:** 6/8/2026

Applicable Criterion and **Spawning 13 ºC (August 15-June 15), and Core cold Water 16 ºC (Year-Round)**

Enter data into white cells below:			Data Metric/Source
Mixing Zone Dilution =	54		MZ Memo
7Q10 =	91	cfs	MZ Memo
Effluent Flow =	0.7	mgd	2007 WW Design Plans
Applicable Temperature Criterion	13	ºC	
Effluent Temperature	24.9	ºC	Maximum Daily Effluent Temperature
Allowable increase =	0.3	ºC	

Dilution at 25% Stream Flow = 22 dilution = (Qr*0.25)/Qe + 1

ΔT at edge of MZ=	**0.2**	**ºC**	**Reasonable Potential**
ΔT at 25% Stream Flow=	**0.5**	**ºC**	

Thermal Load Limit = 17.5 Million Kcals (7-day Rolling Avg.)

Equation used to calculate ΔT at edge of MZ

$$\Delta T_{mz} = \frac{T_e + (S-1)T_a}{S} - T_a$$

Equation used to calculate thermal load limit

$$TLL = 3.7854 Q_e S \Delta T_{all} C_p \rho$$

Where:

Qe = Effluent Flow in mgd
S = Dilution
ΔT_{all} = Allowable temperature increase at edge of MZ (°C)
Cp = Specific Heat of Water (1 cal/g °C)
ρ = Density of Water (1 g/cm^3)
3785.41 = Flow conversion from mgd to m^3/day

Pre-TMDL Thermal Load Limit		
17.4952743	**Million Kcals (7-day Rolling Avg.)**	

This box is provided for when there is a TMDL based on NTP and an explicit WLA is presented requiring a limit for the permitee. In such cases, a permit limit must be developed even when analysis shows no RP. The permit limit must be the most stringent of the WLA or the pre-TMDL thermal load limit.

Human Use Allowance - Stream Exceeds Water Quality Criterion (OAR 340-041-0028(12)(b)(A))

For situations where the criterion is exceeded, but a TMDL has not yet been developed. Analysis is at Edge of Mixing Zone and 25% Stream Flow

Section 5.3 of the Temperature IMD

Facility Name: Enterprise **Date:** 6/8/2026

Applicable Criterion and **Spawning 13 ºC (August 15-June 15), and Core cold Water 16 ºC (Year-Round)**

Enter data into white cells below:

			Data Metric/Source
Mixing Zone Dilution =	54		MZ Memo
7Q10 =	91	cfs	MZ Memo
Effluent Flow =	0.7	mgd	2007 WW Design Plans
Applicable Temperature Criterion	16	ºC	
Effluent Temperature	24.9	ºC	Maximum Daily Effluent Temperature
Allowable increase =	0.3	ºC	

Dilution at 25% Stream Flow = **22** dilution = (Qr*0.25)/Qe + 1

ΔT at edge of MZ=	**0.2**	**ºC**	**Reasonable Potential**
ΔT at 25% Stream Flow=	**0.4**	**ºC**	

Thermal Load Limit = 17.5 Million Kcals (7-day Rolling Avg.)

Pre-TMDL Thermal Load Limit

17.4952743 Million Kcals (7-day Rolling Avg.)

This box is provided for when there is a TMDL based on NTP and an explicit WLA is presented requiring a limit for the permitee. In such cases, a permit limit must be developed even when analysis shows no RP. The permit limit must be the most stringent of the WLA or the pre-TMDL thermal load limit.

Equation used to calculate ΔT at edge of MZ

$$\Delta T_{mz} = \frac{T_e + (S-1)T_a}{S} - T_a$$

Equation used to calculate thermal load limit

$$TLL = 3.7854 Q_e S \Delta T_{all} C_p \rho$$

Where:

Qe = Effluent Flow in mgd

S = Dilution

ΔT_{all} = Allowable temperature increase at edge of MZ (°C)

Cp = Specific Heat of Water (1 cal/g °C)

ρ = Density of Water (1 g/cm^3)

3785.41 = Flow conversion from mgd to m^3/day

Appendix B: Thermal Plume Migration Blockage RPAs

Temperature Thermal Plume Limitations within the Mixing Zone Rule (OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d))

Sections 5.6 and 6.5 of Temperature IMD

This rule only applies to receiving streams with salmonid uses. This spreadsheet assesses compliance with OAR 340-042-0053(2)(d) subparts A and B. Subparts C and D need to be assessed separately (see Thermal Plumes Instructions).

Facility Name: Enterprise STP **Date: 07/06/2026**

OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(A): Active Spawning Area Impairment 13.0 deg C at location of active spawning area			
Enter data into white cells below:			Data Metric/Source
Dilution at Spawning Area =	54		MZ Memo
Ambient Temperature =	13	°C	Max ambient temp = 20.2; RW ICIS 2020-2024
Max. 7dAM Effluent Temperature =	24.9	°C	Maximum Daily Effluent Temperature
Applicable Temperature Criterion =	13	°C	
ΔT at Spawning Area=	0.2	°C	No Reasonable Potentia
Temp. at Spawning Area=	13.2	°C	

OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(B): Acute Impairment or Instanteous Lethality 32.0 deg C at 2 second exposure time			
Enter data into white cells below:			Data Metric/Source
Plume Dilution at 2 Second Travel Time =			
Ambient Temperature =		°C	
Max Daily Effluent Temperature =		°C	
Applicable Temperature Criterion =	32	°C	
Temperature at 2 Sec:	#DIV/0!	°C	#DIV/0!
Daily Maximum Temperature Limit:	#DIV/0!	°C	

Notes:

Note: When ambient temperature is above the spawning criterion, a deminimis temperature increase is not expected to lead to impairment of a spawning area. DEQ's Temperature IMD states that temperature increases of 0.3 °C or less are considered to be deminimis.

Equation used to calculate ΔT at edge of MZ

$$\Delta T_{mz} = \frac{T_e + (S-1)T_a}{S} - T_a$$

Equation used to calculate thermal load limit

$$TLL = 3.7854 Q_e S \Delta T_{all} C_p \rho$$

Where:

- Q_e = Effluent Flow in mgd
- S = Dilution
- ΔT_{all} = Allowable temperature increase at edge of MZ (°C)
- Cp = Specific Heat of Water (1 cal/g °C)
- ρ = Density of Water (1 g/cm^3)
- 3785.41 = Flow conversion from mgd to m^3/day

Temperature Thermal Plume Limitations within the Mixing Zone Rule (OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d))

Sections 5.6 and 6.5 of Temperature IMD

This rule only applies to receiving streams with salmonid uses. For migration blockage, applies to upstream migration of anadromous salmonits (See associated notes in the "Thermal Plumes Instructions".) This spreadsheet assesses compliance with OAR 340-042-0053(2)(d) subparts C and D. Subparts A and B need to be assessed separately (see Thermal Plumes Instructions).

Facility Name: **Date:**

OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(C): Thermal Shock 25 deg C at 5% of the stream cross section			
Enter data into white cells below:			Data Metric/Source
7Q10 =		cfs	
Ambient Temperature=		°C	
Effluent Flow =		mgd	
Max Daily Effluent Temperature =		°C	
5% of 7Q10 =	0.0	cfs	
5% dilution =	#DIV/0!	dilution = (Qr*0.05)/Qe + 1	
Temperature at 5% cross section =	#DIV/0!	°C	
ΔT at 5% Stream Flow=	#DIV/0!	°C	#DIV/0!

OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(D): Migration Blockage 21 deg C at 25% of the stream cross section			
Enter data into white cells below:			Data Metric/Source
7Q10 =	91	cfs	MZ Memo
Ambient Temperature =	20.2	°C	Max ambient temp = 20.2; RW ICIS 2020-
Effluent Flow =	0.7	mgd	2007 WW Design Drawings
Max 7dAM Effluent Temperature =	24.9	°C	ICIS DMRs (2020-204)
25% of 7Q10 =	22.8	cfs	
25% dilution =	22	dilution = (Qr*0.25)/Qe + 1	
Temperature at 25% cross section =	20.4	°C	No Reasonable Potential
ΔT at 25% Stream Flow=	0.2	°C	

Notes: