



General Permit
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600
Portland, OR 97232
Telephone: 503-229-5696

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

REGISTERED TO:

This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System general permit provides coverage for once-through non-contact cooling water, recycled non-contact cooling water, defrost water, heat pump transfer water and cooling tower blowdown. Permit coverage is also provided for a discharge of cooling water and sump pump type wastewater from a hydroelectric facility.

Jennifer Wigal, Administrator
Water Quality

DRAFT

Issuance Date

DRAFT

Effective Date

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the registrant is authorized to: discharge wastewater to waters of the state only 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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COVERAGE AND ELIGIBILITY

1. Types of Discharges Authorized by this Permit

This general permit provides coverage for the following types of discharges:

- a. This permit is for a discharge of non-contact cooling water. A discharge may occur as once-through non-contact cooling water, recycled non-contact cooling water, defrost water, heat pump transfer water and cooling tower blowdown.
- b. This permit is for a discharge of various cooling water and sump pump type discharges from a hydroelectric facility.

2. Discharges Not Authorized by This Permit

Discharges and facility operations not authorized for general permit coverage are set below. Any facility not authorized under general permit coverage may seek permit coverage under an individual permit.

- a. Pursuant to OAR 340-041-0004(8), a discharge to waters designated currently or in the future as Outstanding Resource Waters is not eligible for permit coverage.
- b. This permit does not authorize a discharge to an ocean or bay.
- c. A discharge from a hydroelectric facility located in two or more states is not eligible for permit coverage.
- d. New discharges to waters as listed in Table 1 below are not eligible for permit coverage.

Table 1: TMDLs – Permit Coverage Not Available

TMDL Document	Date of EPA Approval	Basin, Subbasin, and/or Watershed
Willamette Basin TMDL, Chapter 5	DEQ, 2006	Lower Willamette Subbasin (Columbia Slough and Fairview Creek watersheds only)
Bear Creek Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load and Water Quality Management Plan	DEQ, 2007	Rogue: Bear Creek Watershed
Molalla-Pudding Subbasin TMDL and WQMP	DEQ, 2008	Willamette: Molalla-Pudding Subbasin
Middle Columbia-Hood (Miles Creeks) Subbasin TMDL and WQMP	DEQ, 2008	Columbia-Hood: Middle Columbia-Hood Subbasins (Miles Creeks)
Western Hood Subbasin Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load, Revision to the 2001 Western Hood Subbasin TMDL	DEQ, 2018	Columbia-Hood: Western Hood Subbasin

TMDL Document	Date of EPA Approval	Basin, Subbasin, and/or Watershed
Willow Creek Subbasin Temperature, pH, and Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality Management Plan	DEQ, 2007	Umatilla: Willow Creek
Walla Walla Subbasin Stream Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load and Water Quality Management Plan	DEQ, 2005	Umatilla: Walla Walla Subbasin
Little River Watershed TMDL	DEQ, 2001	Umpqua: Little River Watershed
Malheur River Basin TMDL and WQMP	DEQ, 2010	Malheur Basin
Columbia and Lower Snake Rivers Temperature TMDL	EPA, 2020	Columbia and Lower Snake Rivers

- e. A mainstem Willamette River small source bubble allocation is not available for a new discharge, except for a limited number per stream segment as listed in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Willamette Mainstem Small Source Bubble Allocations

Mainstem Segment	Total Number of 100-J Allowable Registrants (see note)
Lower Willamette (River Mile 0 – 50, Mouth Willamette River - Yamhill River)	13
Middle Willamette (River Mile 50 – 108, Yamhill River - Santiam River)	3
Upper Willamette (River Mile 108 – 186, Santiam River - Confluence of The Coast Fork/Middle Fork Willamette)	6
Note: For discharges no greater than 0.5 MGD.	

- f. Any facility that uses a cooling water intake structure is not eligible for permit coverage if one or more of the following circumstances apply:
- i. Any industrial facility that withdraws surface water for cooling without an inspection letter from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. This includes any industrial facility that uses surface water for cooling water that is obtained through contract or other arrangement with an independent supplier.
 - ii. Any hydroelectric facility that does not have a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license or Biological Opinion, or that needs take additional measures to satisfy cooling water intake structure Best Technology Available requirements for that facility.
 - iii. Any hydroelectric facility that has a FERC license or BO but does not meet one or more of the four factors under EPA’s July 2022 *Revised Framework for Considering Existing Hydroelectric Facility Technologies in Establishing Case-by-Case, Best Professional Judgment Clean Water Act § 316(b) NPDES Permit Conditions* as summarized below.

- (A) Volume of cooling water used relative to other power generation facilities and relative to total water use at the facility
 - (B) Cooling water withdrawn relative to waterbody flow
 - (C) Location of the intake structure
 - (D) Technologies at the facility
- g. Any facility subject to steam electric power generating facilities effluent limit guidelines included in 40 CFR Part 423 is not eligible for permit coverage.

3. Registration for permit coverage

An application for registration must include DEQ-approved forms, a completed Land Use Compatibility Statement form and applicable fees. The application must be submitted to DEQ as follows:

- a. No later than three years after the effective date of this permit, a registrant with administratively extended permit coverage under the 1996 100-J general permit must submit an application to continue permit coverage. The 1996 100-J permit coverage will continue until DEQ takes final action on the application for registration submitted after the effective date of this permit.
- b. No later than three years after the effective date of this permit for an existing operation that submitted an application for permit coverage between July 31, 2001 and Jan. 1, 2023.
- c. At least 180 days prior to discharge for a new discharger.
- d. DEQ will be transitioning its permit application process to an electronic system. When DEQ directs, the applicant must submit the general permit application and application related documents electronically on DEQ-approved web-based forms including pre-approved formats for attachments. The applicant must sign and certify all electronic submissions in accordance with the signature requirements in Schedule F, Section D8 of this permit.

4. Renewing Coverage Prior to Permit Expiration

An application for permit renewal must be submitted 180 days prior to permit expiration on DEQ-approved application forms to continue permit coverage. DEQ may accept the receipt of an application less than 180 day prior to permit expiration but no later than the permit expiration.

SCHEDULE A1: WASTE DISCHARGE LIMITS FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

1. Permit Limits

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

Table A1-1: Permit Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum
Effluent Flow (See note 1)	MGD	-----	0.5
Total Residual Chlorine (See notes 2 and 3)	mg/L	0.011	0.019
pH (See note 4)	SU	Instantaneous limit between a daily minimum of 6.0 and a daily maximum of 9.0	
Temperature (Spawning, See note 5)	°C	9.3 during periods where bull trout spawning is a designated use and 13.3 during periods where salmon and steelhead spawning is a designated use (as a 7-day rolling average)	
Temperature (Acute Impairment)	°C	-----	32
Thermal Load (See note 6)	MGD * °F	-----	25
Excess Thermal Load (See notes 6, 7, 8, and 9)	million kcal/day	Non-Lake Discharge: $Q_{ed} * S_{25} * 1.14$ Lake Discharge: $Q_{ed} * 1.14$ (as a 7-day rolling average)	
Notes:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total maximum daily design flow. 2. DEQ has established a Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L for Total Residual Chlorine. Any analysis done for Total Residual Chlorine must have a QL that is either equal to or less than 0.05 mg/L. In cases where the average monthly or maximum daily limit for Total Residual Chlorine is lower than the QL, DEQ will use the reported Quantitation Limit as the compliance evaluation level. 3. Total Residual Chlorine limits will not apply to a facility when its application indicates that chlorine is not added, potable (i.e., chlorinated) water is not used as a source of non-contact cooling water, or the source water for non-contact cooling water has a total residual chlorine concentration that is less than the QL. 4. When a discharge occurs to a Category 4A water for which a total maximum daily load is approved or established by EPA, effluent limits for pH shall be consistent with the wasteload allocation established in the TMDL. When a discharge occurs to a Category 5 impaired water on DEQ's 303(d) list, the instantaneous limit must meet the daily minimum and daily maximum pH for freshwater quality basin criterion in OAR 340-041-0101 through 340-041-0350. 5. Applicable to discharges to receiving streams segments where and when spawning criteria apply, unless documentation is submitted and approved by DEQ as contained in Schedule D1. 6. Q_{ed} is the maximum design effluent flow from a facility for all outfalls (MGD). Total maximum daily design flow is not to exceed 0.5 MGD. 7. The excess thermal load is the thermal load above the applicable biologically based numeric temperature criterion. For a lake discharge, the nearest biologically based numeric temperature criterion will apply. 			

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum
<p>8. If there is no fish use designation in the receiving water, then the thermal load and excess thermal load limits do not apply to that discharge. These types of discharges must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of temperature water quality standards in the next downstream waterbody with a fish use designation.</p> <p>9. S_{25} is the critical dilution provided by DEQ at the time of permit assignment and is limited to a maximum value of 22. The critical dilution provided for a lake discharge is limited to 1.</p>			

2. Additional Permit Limits

- a. In addition to the limits included above, a registrant must also comply with the applicable excess thermal load limit as contained in Appendix A.
- b. If available, an applicant seeking coverage for discharge to the mainstem Willamette River must obtain a small source bubble allocation.
- c. The registrant is prohibited from discharging a visible sheen.
- d. The discharge of biocides and water treatment chemicals that contain chromium, copper, zinc, chlorinated phenols or other priority pollutants is prohibited.

3. Regulatory Mixing Zone

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

- a. For discharges to streams, the regulatory mixing zone allows mixing with 25 percent of the receiving stream. The zone of immediate dilution allows mixing with 10 percent of the receiving stream.
- b. For discharges to lakes, there is no regulatory mixing zone or zone of initial dilution.

4. Land Application of Industrial Non-Contact Cooling Water

- a. This permit authorizes the registrant to reuse non-contact cooling water generated at their facility either on their property or a neighboring property, if all of the following conditions are met:
 - i. Both the person generating process water and the person reusing process water agree to reuse the process water in accordance with all conditions of this permit.
 - ii. A written agreement between the generator and user is in place, is current, and is being complied between the person generating process water and owner of the property where process water reuse occurs.
 - iii. The agreement between generator and user includes DEQ Inspection and Entry conditions that are applicable to all portions of the process water distribution system.
 - iv. The reuse non-contact cooling water must be:
 - (A) Managed in accordance with its DEQ-approved Land Application Plan.
 - (B) Used in a manner and applied at an appropriate agronomic rate that does not adversely affect groundwater quality.
 - (C) Applied at a rate and in accordance with site management practices that ensure continued agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural production and does not inhibit or reduce the productivity of the site.

- v. The process reuse system must be designed, installed, and operated to meet the following setbacks (in feet):

Table A1-2 Land Application Setbacks

Feature requiring setback	Process water storage or surge tank (feet)	Point of process water applied to land (feet)
Groundwater supplies and wells	50	100
Springs	50	100
Waters of the state, excluding springs	50	50
Stormwater management structures, collection systems, and catch basins	10	10
Underground injection control systems (UICs)	10	10
Property boundaries	5	2
Building structures	0	0

b. Non-Contact Cooling Water Irrigation Management

The registrant may land apply process water pursuant to the following limitations:

- i. Irrigation sites must be located on stable geologic formations not subject to flooding or excessive runoff to adjacent land at the time of irrigation.
- ii. Process water must not be applied to areas with slopes exceeding 45 percent.
- iii. Process water must not be applied to frozen or saturated soil.
- iv. Process water must be applied using sound irrigation practices such that:
 - (A) There is no runoff of process water, contaminant leaching, or subsurface drainage through drainage tile,
 - (B) Does not cause erosion,
 - (C) Does not hydraulically overload the soil profile, and
 - (D) Does not overload the soil with nutrients, organics or other pollutants.
- v. The soil and vegetation in the irrigation area must have capacity to accommodate the volume and rate of process water applied so that discharge to surface water or leaching to groundwater does not occur.
- vi. Process water irrigation must not create objectionable odors, fly or mosquito breeding, or other nuisance conditions.
- vii. Process water irrigation must not reduce or inhibit the field's productivity.

c. Process Water Strength

Process water may be land applied for irrigation or reused for other beneficial reuse purposes, provided the process water meets the benchmarks in Table A1-3 below and is managed in accordance with the facility's land application plan. If these benchmarks are exceeded, the facility must notify DEQ, identify the cause of the exceedance and develop a plan to prevent the exceedance from occurring again.

Table A1-3: Process Water Benchmarks

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average Benchmarks
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)		3
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	dS/m	2
pH	SU	6.0 – 8.5

SCHEDULE A2: WASTE DISCHARGE LIMITS FOR HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES

1. Permit Limits for Cooling Water Wastewater

During the term of this permit, the registrant must comply with the limits for cooling water wastewater in the following table:

Table A2-1: Permit Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum
pH (See note 1)	SU	Instantaneous limit between a daily minimum of 6.0 and a daily maximum of 9.0	
Total Residual Chlorine (See notes 2 and 3)	mg/L	0.011	0.019
Temperature	°C	-----	32
Temperature (See note 4)	°C	9.3 during periods where bull trout spawning is a designated use and 13.3 during periods where salmon and steelhead spawning is a designated use (as a 7-day rolling average)	
Excess Thermal Load – Hydropower Facilities (See notes 5 and 6)	million kcal/day	$Q_{cd} * S_{25} * 1.14$ (as a 7-day rolling average)	
Oil and Grease (See note 7)	mg/L	-----	10

Notes:

- When a discharge occurs to a Category 4A water for which a total maximum daily load is approved or established by EPA, effluent limits for pH shall be consistent with the wasteload allocation established in the TMDL. When a discharge occurs to a Category 5 impaired water on DEQ’s 303(d) list, instantaneous limit must meet the daily minimum and daily maximum pH for freshwater quality basin criterion in OAR 340-041-0101 through 340-041-0350.
- DEQ has established a Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L for Total Residual Chlorine. Any analysis done for Total Residual Chlorine must have a quantitation limit that is either equal to or less than 0.05 mg/L. In cases where the average monthly or maximum daily limit for Total Residual Chlorine is lower than the Quantitation Limit, DEQ will use the reported Quantitation Limit as the compliance evaluation level.
- Total Residual Chlorine limits will not apply to a facility when its application indicates that chlorine is not added or that potable (i.e., chlorinated) water is not used as a source of water or the source water has a total residual chlorine concentration that is less than the Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L
- Applicable to discharges to receiving streams segments where and when spawning criteria apply, unless documentation is submitted and approved by DEQ as contained in Schedule D2.

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum
5. Q_{ed} is the maximum design average effluent flow from facility for all cooling water outfalls (MGD). 6. S_{25} is the critical dilution provided by DEQ at the time of permit assignment and is limited to a maximum value of 22. 7. Oil and Grease limits will apply to any outfall identified on the application form as containing a sump pump type wastewater, including, but not limited to any combination of floor drainage wastewater unwatering wastewater, roof drains, air compressor condensation, cooling water, equipment valves and seal leakage wastewater.			

2. Permit Limits for Sump Pump Type Wastewater

During the term of this permit, the registrant must comply with the limits for sump pump type wastewater in the table below:

Table A2-2: Permit Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum
pH (See note 1)	SU	Instantaneous limit between a daily minimum of 6.0 and a daily maximum of 9.0	
Oil and Grease (See note 2)	mg/L	-----	10
Notes: 1. When a discharge occurs to a Category 4A water for which a total maximum daily load is approved or established by EPA, effluent limits for pH shall be consistent with the wasteload allocation established in the TMDL. When a discharge occurs to a Category 5 impaired water on DEQ's 303(d) list, instantaneous limit must meet the daily minimum and daily maximum pH for freshwater quality basin criterion in OAR 340-041-0101 through 340-041-0350. 2. Oil and Grease limits will apply to any outfall identified on the application form as containing a sump pump type wastewater, including but not limited to any combination of floor drainage wastewater unwatering wastewater, roof drains, air compressor condensation, cooling water, equipment valves and seal leakage wastewater.			

3. Additional Permit Limits

- a. A registrant must also comply with the applicable excess thermal load limit as contained in Appendix A.
- b. If available, an applicant seeking coverage for discharge to the mainstem Willamette River must obtain a small source bubble allocation.
- c. The registrant is prohibited from discharging a visible sheen.

4. Regulatory Mixing Zone

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

The regulatory mixing zone allows mixing with 25 percent of the receiving stream. The zone of immediate dilution allows mixing with 10 percent of the receiving stream.

SCHEDULE B: MINIMUM MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting Requirements

The registrant must sample effluent in a manner that is representative of the wastewater discharge and submit to DEQ monitoring results and reports as listed below.

2. Monitoring and Reporting Protocols

a. Paper Submissions

The registrant must submit to DEQ the results of monitoring as indicated in Schedule B on approved paper forms and include any attachments as specified below:

- i. The reporting period is the calendar month. A report is due each calendar month even when there is no discharge.
- ii. The registrant must submit monitoring data and other information required by this permit 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. Electronic Submissions

When DEQ directs, the registrant must submit to DEQ the results of monitoring indicated in Schedule B in an electronic format as specified below.

- i. The registrant 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. A report is due each calendar month even when there is no discharge.
- iii. The registrant 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.

c. Test Methods

The registrant must conduct monitoring according to test procedures in 40 CFR Part 136 or other approved procedures as per Schedule F.

d. Detection and Quantitation Limits

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

- e. 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 Part 136.
 - (D) The QL is at or below those defined in Oregon DEQ list of quantitation limits posted online at the DEQ Water Quality Permits website, <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/wqpermits/Pages/default.aspx>.
 - ii. Matrix effects are present that prevent the attainment of QLs and these matrix effects are demonstrated according to procedures described in EPA's "*Solutions to Analytical Chemistry Problems with Clean Water Act Methods*", March 2007. If using alternative methods and taking appropriate steps to eliminate matrix effects does not eliminate the matrix problems, DEQ may authorize in writing re-sampling or allow a higher QL to be reported.
- f. Quality Assurance and Quality Control
- i. Quality Assurance Plan – The registrant must develop and implement a written Quality Assurance and Quality Control 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 Plan must conform to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 136.7.
 - ii. If QA/QC requirements are not met for any analysis, the registrant must re-analyze the sample. If the sample cannot be re-analyzed, the registrant must re-sample and analyze at the earliest opportunity. If the registrant is unable to collect a sample that meets QA/QC requirements, then the registrant must include the result in the discharge monitoring report (DMR) along with a notation (data qualifier). In addition, the registrant must explain how the sample does not meet QA/QC requirements. The registrant may not use the result that failed the QA/QC requirements in any calculation required by the permit unless authorized in writing by DEQ.
 - iii. Flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices – The registrant 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

registrant demonstrates a longer period is sufficient and such longer period is approved by DEQ in writing.

- g. Reporting Sample Results
 - i. The registrant must report the QL when the result is ND. Reporting the QL does not apply to temperature and pH.
 - ii. The registrant 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 registrant 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 registrant 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 registrant 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.

3. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Industrial Facilities (Maximum Design Effluent Flow Rate less than 0.05 MGD)

- a. The registrant must conduct monitoring that is representative of its discharge after final treatment and prior to discharge or dilution.
- b. The registrant must monitor and report results in accordance with the Table B1 below:

Table B1: Effluent Monitoring Requirements for Industrial Facilities (Maximum Design Effluent Flow Rate less than 0.05 MGD)

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	Weekly (See note c)	Metered	1. Daily Maximum
pH (00400)	SU	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Daily Minimum
Chlorine, Total Residual (50060) (See note d)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average
Temperature (00010)	°C	Year-round	Monthly	Grab (See note e)	1. Daily Maximum
Thermal Load	MGD * °F	Year-round	Monthly	Calculation (See note f)	1. Daily Maximum
Excess Thermal Load (BBNC based) (51405)	Million kcal/day	Year-round	Monthly	Calculation (See note g)	1. Maximum 7-day Rolling Average

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action (See note a)	Report Statistic (See note b)
Excess Thermal Load (TMDL based) (51405)	Million kcal/day	Year-round	Monthly	Calculation (See note g, h)	1. Maximum 7-day Rolling Average
Oil and Grease (84066)	No/Yes	Year-round	Monthly	Visual	1. Value
Oil and Grease (00556)	mg/L	Year-round	Conditional (See note i)	Grab	1. Daily Maximum
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (00410)	mg/L	Year-round	Quarterly	Grab	1. Value

Notes:

- a. For any continuous monitoring: In the event of equipment failure or loss, the registrant must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the registrant must perform grab measurements. If the failure or loss is for continuous temperature monitoring equipment, the registrant must perform grab measurements daily between 2 PM and 4 PM until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
- 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. Flow may be monitored as a weekly total. Calculate daily flow in MGD by using the weekly total flow divided by the days of operation that week. The Daily Maximum flow is the largest calculated daily value. If a week spans two months, the calculated daily value is applied to both months.
- d. Total Residual Chlorine sampling is not required for facilities when its application indicates that chlorine is not added or that potable (i.e., chlorinated) water is not used as a source of water or the source water has a total residual chlorine concentration that is less than the Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L.
- e. Temperature reading must be taken on a day that flow is metered.
- f. Use daily flow (Q_e) in MGD and the temperature (T_e) in °C that corresponds to that day to calculate Thermal Load based on this equation: $[Q_e * (T_e * 1.8 + 32)]$.
- g. The excess thermal load (ETL) must be calculated using the daily effluent temperature and the corresponding daily effluent flow (See note c above) using the formula below. The 7-day rolling average is then calculated from the daily ETLs.

The daily ETL is calculated as follows: $ETL = 3.785 * Q_e * \Delta T$

Where:

ETL = Excess Thermal Load (million kcal/day)

Q_e = Daily Effluent flow (MGD)

$\Delta T = (T_e - T_c)$

T_e = Daily Effluent temperature (°C)

T_c = ambient temperature criterion based on biologically based numeric criteria (BBNC, °C) or applicable TMDL system potential temperature (°C) contained in a TMDL.

- h. The excess thermal load is only required for registrants with an applicable WLA in Appendix A.
- i. The registrant must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water at a minimum of once per month. If a visible sheen is observed, take corrective action to stop the sheen. Sample the effluent for oil and grease and report the results in the monthly monitoring report.

4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Industrial Facilities (Maximum Design Effluent Flow Rate equal to or greater than 0.05 MGD)

- a. The registrant must conduct monitoring that is representative of its discharge after final treatment and prior to discharge or dilution.
- b. The registrant must monitor and report results in accordance with the Table B2 below:

Table B2: Effluent Monitoring Requirements for Industrial Facilities (Maximum Design Effluent Flow Rate equal to or greater than 0.05 MGD)

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	Weekly (See note c)	Metered	1. Daily Maximum
pH (00400)	SU	Year-round	Weekly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Daily Minimum
Chlorine, Total Residual (50060) (See note d)	mg/L	Year-round	Weekly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average
Temperature (00010)	°C	Year-round	Weekly	Grab (See note e)	1. Daily Maximum
Thermal Load	MGD * °F	Year-round	Weekly	Calculate (See note f)	1. Daily Maximum
Excess Thermal Load (BBNC) (51405)	Million kcal/day	Year-round	Weekly	Calculation (See note g)	1. Maximum 7-day Rolling Average
Excess Thermal Load (TMDL based) (51405)	Million kcal/day	Year-round	Weekly	Calculation (See note g, h)	1. Maximum 7-day Rolling Average
Oil and Grease (84066)	No/Yes	Year-round	Weekly	Visual	1. Value
Oil and Grease (00556)	mg/L	Year-round	Conditional (See note i)	Grab	1. Daily Maximum
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (00410)	mg/L	Year-round	Quarterly	Grab	1. Value

Notes:

- a. For any continuous monitoring: In the event of equipment failure or loss, the registrant must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the registrant must perform grab measurements. If the failure or loss is for continuous temperature monitoring equipment, the registrant must perform grab measurements daily between 2 PM and 4 PM until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
- 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. Flow may be monitored as a weekly total. Calculate daily flow in MGD by using the weekly total flow divided by the days of operation that week. The Daily Maximum flow is the largest calculated daily value. If a week spans two months, the calculated daily value is applied to both months.
- d. Total Residual Chlorine sampling is not required for facilities when its application indicates that chlorine is not added or that potable (i.e., chlorinated) water is not used as a source of water or the

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action (See note a)	Report Statistic (See note b)
<p>source water has a total residual chlorine concentration that is less than the Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L.</p> <p>e. Temperature reading must be taken on a day that flow is metered.</p> <p>f. Use daily flow (Q_e) in MGD and the temperature (T_e) in °C that corresponds to that day to calculate Thermal Load based on this equation: $[Q_e * (T_e * 1.8 + 32)]$.</p> <p>g. The excess thermal load (ETL) discharged must be calculated using the daily effluent temperature and the corresponding daily effluent flow (See note c above) using the formula below. The 7-day rolling average is then calculated from the daily ETLs.</p> <p>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) $\Delta T = (T_e - T_c)$ $T_e =$ Daily Effluent temperature (°C) $T_c =$ ambient temperature criterion based on biologically based numeric criteria (BBNC, °C) or applicable TMDL system potential temperature (°C) contained in a TMDL.</p> <p>h. The excess thermal load is only required for registrants with an applicable WLA in Appendix A.</p> <p>i. The registrant must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water at a minimum of once per week. If a visible sheen is observed, take corrective action to stop the sheen. Sample the effluent for oil and grease and report the results in the next monthly monitoring report.</p>					

5. Reuse Water Monitoring Requirements for All Industrial Facilities:

The registrant must monitor its reuse water as listed below. The samples must be representative of the reuse water delivered for beneficial reuse at a location identified in the Land Application Plan. All monitoring identified in Table B3 below are only required when the facility is land applying.

Table B3: Land Applied Water Monitoring

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action	Report
Total Flow (MGD)	Daily	Measurement	Annual Report
pH	Twice Weekly	Grab	Annual Report
Turbidity	Twice Weekly	Measurement	Annual Report
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	Quarterly	Calculation	Annual Report
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Quarterly	Grab	Annual Report
Other parameters as identified in facility's Land Application Plan	As stated in Land Application Plan	As stated in Land Application Plan	Annual Report

6. Monitoring Requirements for a Hydroelectric Facility

- a. The registrant must conduct monitoring that is representative of its discharge after final treatment and prior to discharge or dilutions.

- b. The registrant must conduct monitoring and reporting of its cooling water discharge in accordance with Table B4 below.
- c. The registrant must conduct monitoring and reporting of its sump pump discharge in accordance with Table B5 below.

Table B4: Effluent Monitoring Requirements for cooling water outfalls at a Hydroelectric Facility

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	Weekly (See note c)	Metered	1. Daily Maximum
pH (00400)	SU	Year-round	Quarterly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Daily Minimum
Chlorine, Total Residual (See note d) (50060)	mg/L	Year-round	Quarterly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Monthly Average
Temperature (00010)	°C	Year-round	Weekly	Grab (See note e)	1. Daily Maximum
Excess Thermal Load (BBNC) (51405)	Million kcal/day	Year-round	Weekly	Calculation (See note f)	1. Maximum 7-day Rolling Average
Excess Thermal Load (TMDL based) (51405)	Million kcal/day	Year-round	Weekly	Calculation (See note f, g)	1. Maximum 7-day Rolling Average
Oil and Grease (84066)	No/Yes	Year-round	Weekly	Visual	1. Value
Oil and Grease (00556)	mg/L	Year-round	Conditional (See note h)	Grab	1. Daily Maximum

Notes:

- a. For any continuous monitoring, in the event of equipment failure or loss, the registrant must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the registrant must perform grab measurements. If the failure or loss is for continuous temperature monitoring equipment, the registrant must perform grab measurements daily between 2 PM and 4 PM until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
- 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. Flow may be monitored as a weekly total. Calculate daily flow in MGD by using the weekly total flow divided by the days of operation that week. The Daily Maximum flow is the largest calculated daily value. If a week spans two months, the calculated daily value is applied to both months.
- d. Total Residual Chlorine sampling is not required for facilities when its application indicates that chlorine is not added or that potable (i.e., chlorinated) water is not used as a source of water or the source water has a total residual chlorine concentration that is less than the Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L.
- e. Temperature reading must be taken on a day that flow is metered.
- f. The excess thermal load (ETL) discharged must be calculated using the daily effluent temperature and the corresponding daily effluent flow (See note c above) using the formula below. The 7-day rolling average is then calculated from the daily ETLs.

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action (See note a)	Report Statistic (See note b)
<p>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) $\Delta T = (T_e - T_c)$ $T_e =$ Daily Effluent temperature ($^{\circ}C$) $T_c =$ ambient temperature criterion based on biologically based numeric criteria (BBNC, $^{\circ}C$) or applicable TMDL system potential temperature ($^{\circ}C$) contained in a TMDL.</p> <p>g. The excess thermal load is only required for registrants with an applicable WLA in Appendix A. h. The registrant must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water at a minimum of once per week. If a visible sheen is observed, take corrective action to stop the sheen. Sample the effluent for oil and grease and report the results in the next monthly monitoring report.</p>					

Table B5: Effluent Monitoring Requirements for Sump Pump Type Wastewater at a Hydroelectric Facility

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	Weekly (See note c)	Metered/Calculation	1. Daily Maximum
pH (00400)	SU	Year-round	Weekly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum 2. Daily Minimum
Chlorine, Total Residual (50060)	mg/L	Year-round	Quarterly	Grab (See note d)	1. Value
Temperature	$^{\circ}C$	Year-round	Quarterly	Grab (See note e)	1. Value
Oil and Grease (00556)	mg/L	Year-round	Monthly	Grab	1. Daily Maximum
Oil and Grease (84066)	No/Yes	Year-round	Weekly	Visual	1. Value
Oil and Grease (00556)	mg/L	Year-round	Conditional (See note f)	Grab	1. Daily Maximum
<p>Notes:</p> <p>a. For any continuous monitoring in the event of equipment failure or loss, the registrant must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the registrant must perform grab measurements. If the failure or loss is for continuous temperature monitoring equipment, the registrant must perform grab measurements daily between 2 PM and 4 PM until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c. Flow may be monitored as a weekly total. Calculate daily flow in MGD by using the weekly total flow divided by the days of operation that week. The Daily Maximum flow is the largest calculated daily value. If a week spans two months, the calculated daily value is applied to both months.</p> <p>d. Total Residual Chlorine sampling is not required for facilities when its application indicates that chlorine is not added or that potable (i.e., chlorinated) water is not used as a source of water or the</p>					

Item or Parameter	Units	Time Period	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type/ Required Action (See note a)	Report Statistic (See note b)
<p>source water has a total residual chlorine concentration that is less than the Quantitation Limit of 0.05 mg/L.</p> <p>e. Temperature reading must be taken on a day that flow is metered.</p> <p>f. The registrant must observe the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water at a minimum of once per week. If a visible sheen is observed, take corrective action to stop the sheen. Sample the effluent for oil and grease and report the results in the next monthly monitoring report.</p>					

7. Additional Monitoring and Reporting

DEQ may require an applicant or registrant to conduct additional monitoring to ensure that the discharge meets permit limits or does not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

8. Spill/Emergency Response Plan

A registrant must have an up-to date spill plan for the prevention and handling of spills and unplanned discharges.

- a. This plan must be available for review during a DEQ inspection.
- b. The spill response plan must include all of the following:
 - i. A description of the reporting system that will be used to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
 - ii. A description of preventative measures and facilities (including an overall facility drawing showing drainage patterns) to prevent, contain, or treat spills.
 - iii. A description of the registrants training program to ensure that employees are properly trained at all times to respond to unplanned and emergency incidents.
 - iv. A description of applicable reporting requirements that are consistent with the reporting requirements contained in Condition 9 below and in Schedule F, condition D.5.
- c. A spill plan that meets the obligations in a Section 401 hydropower water quality certification (OAR 340-0048) or Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan in 40 CFR Part 112 may be used to satisfy the required elements of this plan.

9. Spill Reporting and Recordkeeping

The registrant must notify Oregon Emergency Response System by calling 1-800-452-0311 within 24 hours of becoming aware of the following circumstances.

- a. The amount of oil or hazardous material spilled or released, or threatening to spill or release, exceeds the reportable quantity established in ORS 466.605 or listed in OAR 340-142-0050, or will exceed a reportable quantity in any 24-hour period. The reportable quantities in OAR 340-142-0050 include, but are not limited to, any quantity of oil that would produce a visible film, sheen, oily slick, oily solids or coat aquatic life, habitat or property with oil.
- b. If any of the above occurs, the registrant must document within 5 days and retain the following information in response to a spill:
 - i. Information provided to Oregon Emergency Response System.

- ii. Summary of corrective action taken or planned to be taken including the date corrective action was started and the date completed or expected to be completed.
- iii. Any measures taken to prevent the recurrence of a spill or leak or other unpermitted discharge.
- iv. Results of any water quality sampling data.

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SCHEDULE C: COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

There is no compliance schedule in this permit.

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SCHEDULE D1: SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

1. Outfall Inspection

The registrant must inspect the outfall including the submerged portion of the outfall line to document its integrity and to determine whether it is functioning as designed. The inspection must verify the latitude and longitude of outfall at its point of discharge.

2. Spawning Bed Documentation

An applicant must provide documentation that certifies no active salmonid spawning area, where spawning redds are located or likely to be located, is within a distance downstream from any outfall as described Table D1 below. Alternatively, an applicant may provide documentation that no active spawning area, where spawning redds are located or likely to be located, is within the regulatory mixing zone. The assessment of spawning area must be from a qualified fisheries biologist. The mixing zone documentation must be from a registered professional engineer (for critical plume dilution).

Table D1: Spawning Distance for Industrial Facilities

7Q10 Receiving stream flow (cfs)	Downstream Distance (from outfall) (ft)
1-5	5
6-20	30
21-100	50
101-500	100
500+	500

3. Cooling Water Intake Structure

- a. A registrant must obtain an inspection letter from ODFW for its cooling water intake structure, to ensure fish screening technology is in place, or is not necessary.
- b. A registrant shall install, maintain and operate its fish screening consistent with ODFW standards.

4. Land Application of Industrial Water

In order to distribute water for reuse, the registrant must develop and maintain a DEQ-approved land application plan.

- a. The registrant must submit this plan and any significant modifications to DEQ for review and approval with sufficient time for DEQ review prior to distribution for land application.
- b. The registrant is prohibited from land application prior to receipt of written approval of its land application plan from DEQ.
- c. The registrant must keep the plan updated. All plan revisions require written authorization from DEQ and are effective upon registrant's receipt of DEQ written approval. No significant modifications can be made to a plan after the permit expiration date.
- d. Land Application Annual Report – The registrant must submit a land application annual report. The registrant must use the DEQ-approved land application annual report form. This report

must include the monitoring data and analytical laboratory reports for the previous year’s monitoring required under Schedule B.

SCHEDULE D2: SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES

1. Spawning Bed Documentation

An applicant must provide documentation that certifies no active salmonid spawning area, where spawning redds are located or likely to be located, is within a distance downstream from any outfall as described in Table D2 below. Alternatively an applicant must provide documentation that no active spawning area, where spawning redds are located or likely to be located, is within the regulatory mixing zone. The assessment of spawning area must be from a qualified fisheries biologist. The mixing zone documentation must be from a registered professional engineer (for critical plume dilution).

Table D2: Spawning Distance for Hydroelectric Facilities

7Q10 Receiving stream flow (cfs)	Downstream Distance (from outfall) (ft)
1-5	5
6-20	30
21-100	50
101-500	100
500+	500

2. Cooling Water Intake Structure

- a. An applicant must provide a FERC license or Biological Opinion, as well as any biological opinion issued in conjunction with the FERC license, to demonstrate CWIS Best Technology Available requirements have been satisfied.
- b. Documentation in D2.a. above must address one or more of the four factors under EPA’s July 2022 *Revised Framework for Considering Existing Hydroelectric Facility Technologies in Establishing Case-by-Case, Best Professional Judgment Clean Water Act § 316(b) NPDES Permit Conditions* listed below.
 - i. Volume of cooling water used relative to other power generation facilities and relative to total water use at the facility
 - ii. Cooling water withdrawn relative to waterbody flow
 - iii. Location of the intake structure
 - iv. Technologies at the facility
- c. An applicant must provide additional cooling water intake structure information to satisfy the BTA requirement, if requested by DEQ.
- d. Any applicant that needs take additional measures to satisfy CWIS BTA requirements will be denied coverage under this permit.

3. Oil and Grease Best Management Practices Plan and Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants

- a. The registrant must properly operate and maintain all systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used to achieve compliance with oil and grease and visible sheen limits.
- b. The registrant must develop and implement a plan that establishes practices and procedures to prevent, minimize or eliminate the discharge of oil and grease.
 - i. The plan must be consistent with the objectives listed in the general guidance contained in the publication entitled "Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices" (EPA -833-93-004, 1993) and any subsequent revisions to this guidance document.
 - ii. The plan must include a schematic of all equipment that have oil to water interfaces.
 - iii. The plan must include a section on Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants in use and planned for use at the facility. Lubricants should be consistent with definitions in EPA's 2011 report, *Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants*.
 - iv. The plan must be updated whenever there is a change in EALs, design, construction, or maintenance, which has a significant potential for the discharge of pollutants.
 - v. The plan must be signed and retained onsite.
 - vi. The plan must be available if requested by DEQ.

4. Debris from Trash Racks

The registrant must properly dispose of material removed from the trash rack.

SCHEDULE E: PRETREATMENT

There is no pretreatment schedule in this permit.

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SCHEDULE F: NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS

This is a placeholder for Schedule F, which will be added to the public notice draft of the permit.

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