

Expiration Date: 6/30/2017
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Page 1 of 21 Pages

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

Department of Environmental Quality
Western Region – Salem Office
750 Front Street NE, Suite 120, Salem, OR 97301-1039
Telephone: (503) 378-8240

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

ISSUED TO:

City of Veneta
P.O. Box 458
Veneta, OR 97487

SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT:

Type of Waste	Outfall Number	Outfall Location
Treated Wastewater	001	R.M. 33
Recycled Water Reuse	002	Land irrigation

FACILITY TYPE AND LOCATION:

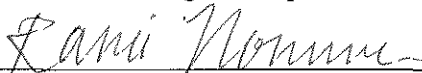
Activated Sludge
Veneta Sewage Treatment Plant
24679 Sertic Road
Treatment System Class: Level II
Collection System Class: Level II

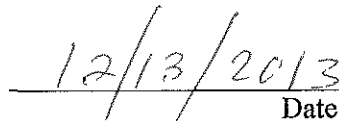
RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION:

Basin: Willamette
Sub-Basin: Upper Willamette
Receiving Stream: Long Tom River
LLID: 1232400443847 – 35.5 – D
County: Lane

EPA REFERENCE NO: OR-002053-2

Issued in response to Application No. 967991 received December 29th, 2010. This permit is issued based on the land use findings in the permit record.


Ranei Nomura, Water Quality Manager,
Western Region


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 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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SCEHDULE A: WASTE DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS NOT TO BE EXCEEDED

1. Outfall 001 – Treated Effluent

June 1st – September 30th: No discharge to waters of the State (unless approved in writing by the Department).

a. BOD₅ and TSS

November 1st – April 30th

Parameter	Average Effluent Concentrations		Monthly Average lb/day	Weekly Average lb/day	Daily Maximum lbs
	Monthly	Weekly			
BOD ₅	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	130	200	260
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	130	200	260

Winter mass load limits based upon design average wet weather flow to the facility equalling 0.524 MDG.

October 1st – October 31st and May 1st – May 31st

Parameter	Average Effluent Concentrations		Monthly Average lb/day	Weekly Average lb/day	Daily Maximum lbs
	Monthly	Weekly			
BOD ₅	10 mg/L	15 mg/L	44	66	88
TSS	10 mg/L	15 mg/L	44	66	88

Discharge only allowed when stream flow in the Long Tom River is at a minimum of 50 cubic feet per second (CFS), the treated effluent storage pond is near its capacity, and the approved land application sites are saturated which would preclude irrigation of treated wastewater. Mass load limits and concentration limits based upon the design average wet weather flow to the facility of 0.524 MGD and the Willamette Basin standard of 10 mg/L BOD and TSS. (See Note A.1).

b. Other Parameters

Parameter	Limitations
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	Must not exceed 126 organisms per 100 ml monthly geometric mean. No single sample may exceed 406 organisms per 100 ml. (See Note A.2)
pH	Must be within the range of 6.0 – 9.0
BOD ₅ and TSS Removal Efficiency	Must not be less than 85% monthly average.

c. Regulatory Mixing Zone

The allowable mixing zone is that portion of the Long Tom River contained within a band extending out no more than 1/4 of the width of the stream from the east bank and extending from a point

fifteen feet upstream of the outfall to a point 150 feet downstream from the outfall. The Zone of Immediate Dilution (ZID) is defined as that portion of the allowable mixing zone that is contained within a band one and one-half (1.5) feet upstream, two feet toward midstream and fifteen feet downstream of the point of discharge.

2. Outfall 002 – Recycled Wastewater

a. Treatment classification

No discharge to state waters is permitted. Recycled water must be treated to the appropriate level and re-used for the following beneficial purposes:

Level of Treatment	Level of Treatment (after disinfection, unless otherwise specified)	Beneficial Uses
C	Oxidised and disinfected. Total coliform may not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A median of 23 total coliform organisms per 100 mL, based on results of the last 7 days that analyses have been completed. • 240 total coliform organisms per 100 mL in any two consecutive samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class D and 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, non-structural firefighting using aircraft, street sweeping, or sanitary sewer flushing.
D	Oxidised and disinfected. <i>E. coli</i> may not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 30-day log mean of 126 organisms per 100 mL. • 406 organisms per 100 mL in any single sample. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-disinfected uses. • Irrigation of firewood, ornamental nursery stock, Christmas trees, sod, or pasture for animals.

b. Recycled water requirements

- (i) All recycled water use distributed on land for dissipation by evapotranspiration and controlled seepage must follow sound irrigation practises so as to prevent:
 - (A) Prolonged ponding of treated recycled water on the ground surface;
 - (B) Surface run-off or subsurface drainage through drainage tile;
 - (C) The creation of odours, fly and mosquito breeding or other nuisance conditions;
 - (D) The overloading of land with nutrients, organics, or other pollutant parameters;
 - (E) Impairment of existing or potential beneficial uses of groundwater.
- (ii) All use of recycled water must conform to the Recycled Water Use Plan approved by the Department

3. Groundwater

No activities may be conducted that could cause an adverse impact on existing or potential beneficial uses of groundwater. All wastewater and process related residuals must be managed and disposed in a manner that will prevent a violation of the Groundwater Quality Protection Rules (OAR 340-040).

4. Chlorine Usage

No chlorine or chlorine compounds shall be used for disinfection purposes and no chlorine residual shall be allowed in the effluent due to chlorine used for maintenance purposes

Schedule A Notes:

- A.1 Long Tom stream flow shall be measured daily and reported on monthly discharge monitoring reports for each day of discharge. Long Tom River flow shall be taken at the USGS stream gauge No. 14166500 on the Long Tom River near Noti, Oregon, at R.M. 37.4.
- A.2 If a single sample exceeds 406 organisms per 100 ml then five consecutive re-samples may be taken at four-hour intervals beginning within 28 hours after the original sample was taken. If the log mean of the five re-samples is less than or equal to 126 organisms per 100 ml, a violation will not be triggered.
- A.3 This permit may be re-opened upon approval of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for this sub-basin to modify current limits or include new or revised limits or other conditions or requirements.

SCHEDULE B: MINIMUM MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

REPORTING SUMMARY			
Item	Frequency	Due date	Section(s)
Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	By 15 th of following month	1.a, 1.b, 1.c, 1.d
Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) reduction report	Yearly	February 1 st of following year	4.a
Biosolids report	Yearly	February 19 th of following year	1.e, 4.b
Recycled water report	Yearly	January 15 th of following year	4.c

1. Minimum Monitoring Requirements**a. Influent**

Influent samples are to be collected at the headworks after the rotating drum screen.

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample
BOD ₅	1 per week	Composite
TSS	1 per week	Composite
pH	2 per week	Grab

b. Outfall 001 – Treated Effluent

The effluent samples are to be collected at the end of the UV disinfection channel.

The following monitoring is required when discharging through Outfall 001:

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample
Total Effluent Flow (MGD)	Daily	Measurement
Flow Meter Calibration	Annual	Verification
BOD ₅	1 per week	Composite
TSS	1 per week	Composite
Pounds Discharged (BOD ₅ and TSS)	1 per week	Calculation
pH	2 per week	Grab
Temperature	2 per week	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> bacteria	1 per week	Grab
UV Radiation Intensity	Daily	Reading (See Note B.1)
Ammonia	2 per month	Grab (See Note B.3)
Average Percent Removed (BOD ₅ and TSS)	Monthly	Calculation

c. Long Tom River

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample
River flow (Upstream of Outfall 001)	Daily, in May and October when discharging through Outfall 001	Measurement (See Note B.2)

d. Outfall 002 – Recycled Water

The following monitoring is required when discharging through Outfall 002:

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample
Total Flow (MGD)	Daily	Measurement
Quantity Irrigated (inches/acre)	Daily	Measurement
Flow Meter Calibration	Annually	Verification
pH	2 per week	Grab
Total Coliform	1 per week	Grab
UV Radiation Intensity	Daily	Reading (See Note B.1)
Nutrients (TKN, NO ₂ +NO ₃ -N, NH ₃ , Total Phosphorus)	Every 90 days (See Note B.4)	Grab

e. Biosolids Management

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample
Sludge Depth in Cell #1	Annually	Representative Measurement
Sludge Depth in Cell #2	Annually	Representative Measurement
Nutrient and conventional parameters (% dry weight unless otherwise specified): Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), nitrate-nitrogen (NO ₃ -N), ammonium nitrogen (NH ₄ -N), total phosphorus (P), potassium (K), pH (S.U.), total solids, volatile solids	Once per year	Representative composite of biosolids to be land applied each year
Pollutants: As; Cd; Cu; Hg; Mo; Pb; Ni; Se; Zn; mg/kg dry weight	Once per year	Representative Composite

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample
Pathogen reduction	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan for Class B biosolids	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan
Vector attraction reduction	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan	As described in the DEQ-approved Biosolids Management Plan
Record of biosolids land application: date; quantity; location.	Each event	Record the date, quantity, and location of biosolids land applied on site location map or equivalent electronic system, such as GIS.
Septage received: source; quantity, gallons	Each event	Record the source and quantity of septage received.

2. Monitoring Quality Assurance/Quality Control

a. Sample Collection

The permittee must collect samples using proper sampling techniques (sample container type, preservation, and holding time) required by 40 CFR Part 136.

b. Test Methods

The permittee must ensure its laboratory uses test methods required by 40 CFR Part 136 and for all required analysis meets the quantitation limits specified in this schedule, unless otherwise approved by the Department in writing.

c. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

For instructions on proper sampling techniques, test methods and the use of laboratories with QA/QC procedures, see Schedule F, Sections B.1 and C.

d. Re-analysis, Re-sampling and Reporting of Data if QA/QC Requirements Not Met

If QA/QC requirements are not met for any analysis, the permittee must have the sample re-analysed. If the sample cannot be re-analysed, the permittee must re-sample at the earliest available opportunity. Permittee must include the results of samples not meeting QA/QC in the report but must not use the data in the calculations required by the permit.

3. Reporting Requirements

a. Significant Figures

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

b. Quantitation Limits (QL)

The QL must be reported along with any result reported as “non-detect” or “ND”. The QL is the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) or Limit of Quantitation (LOQ). It is the lowest level at which the entire analytical system can give a recognisable signal and acceptable calibration for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed.

c. Calculating Mass Loads

The permittee must calculate mass loads as follows:

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

d. Other Reporting Procedures

The permittee must meet the following conditions:

- (i) The permittee must report the results of monitoring required under Conditions 1.a, 1.b, 1.c and 1.d on Department-approved Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms. The reporting period is the calendar month. DMRs must be submitted to the appropriate Department office by the 15th day of the following month.
- (ii) DMRs must identify the name, certificate classification and grade level of each principal operator designated by the permittee as responsible for supervising the wastewater collection and treatment systems during the reporting period. DMRs must also identify each system classification as found on page one of this permit.
- (iii) DMRs must also include a record of the quantity and method of use of all sludge removed from the treatment facility and a record of any equipment breakdowns and bypassing.

4. Annual Reports

- a. The permittee must have in place a programme to identify and reduce inflow and infiltration into the sewage collection system. An annual report must be submitted to the Department by February 1st of each year which details sewer collection maintenance activities that reduce inflow and infiltration. The report must state those activities that have been done in the previous year and those activities planned for the following year.
- b. For any year in which biosolids are land applied, a report must be submitted to the Department by February 19th of the following year that describes solids handling activities for the previous year and includes, but is not limited to, the required information outlined in OAR 340-050-0035(6)(a)-(e).
- c. By no later than January 15th of each year, a report must be submitted to the Department describing the effectiveness of the recycled water system. The report must demonstrate compliance with the approved recycled water use plan, Division 55 rules, and the limitations and conditions of this permit applicable to recycled water.

5. Mixing Zone Study

- a. The permittee must prepare and submit an updated Mixing Zone Study. The study is due with the next permit renewal application.

Schedule B Notes:

- B.1 The intensity of UV radiation passing through the water column will affect the system's ability to kill organisms. To track the reduction in intensity, the UV disinfection system must include a UV intensity meter with a sensor located in the water column at a specified distance from the UV bulbs. This meter will measure the intensity of UV radiation in mWatts-seconds/cm². The daily UV radiation intensity must be determined by reading the meter each day. If more than one meter is used, the daily recording will be an average of all meter readings each day.
- B.2 Long Tom River flow must be taken at the USGS stream gauge No. 14166500 on the Long Tom River near Noti, Oregon, at R.M. 37.4.
- B.3 Ammonia monitoring is required for the first two seasons of discharge through Outfall 001. After that time, ammonia monitoring may be discontinued for Outfall 001 unless otherwise notified in writing by the Department. For any month where there is less than two weeks of discharge through Outfall 001, only one ammonia sample is required.
- B.4 The first nutrient sample of the irrigation season must be taken during the first five days of discharge through Outfall 002. Each succeeding nutrient sample must be taken no more than 90 days apart.

SCHEDULE D: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Wastewater System Operator Certification

The permittee must comply with Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR), Chapter 340, Division 49, *Regulations Pertaining To Certification of Wastewater System Operator Personnel* and accordingly:

- a. The permittee must have its wastewater system supervised by one or more operators who are certified in a classification and grade level (equal to or greater) that corresponds with the classification (collection and /or treatment) of the system to be supervised as specified on *Page One* of this permit. The permittee may contract for part-time supervision in accordance with OAR 340-049-0015(3) and 340-049-0070.

Note: A "supervisor" is defined as the person exercising authority for establishing and executing the specific practise and procedures of operating the system in accordance with the policies of the permittee and requirements of the waste discharge permit. "Supervise" means responsible for the technical operation of a system, which may affect its performance or the quality of the effluent produced. Supervisors are not required to be on-site at all times.

- b. The permittee's wastewater system may not be without supervision (as required by Condition D.1.a above) for more than thirty (30) days unless otherwise authorised by the Department of Environmental Quality in writing. During this period, and at any time that the supervisor is not available to respond on-site (i.e. vacation, sick leave or off-call), the permittee must make available another person who is certified in the proper classification and at Grade Level I or higher.
- c. If the wastewater system has more than one daily shift, the permittee must have the shift supervisor, if any, certified at no less than one grade lower than the system classification.
- d. The permittee is responsible for ensuring the wastewater system has a properly certified supervisor available at all times to respond on-site at the request of the permittee and to any other operator.
- e. The permittee must notify the Department of Environmental Quality in writing within thirty (30) days of replacement or re-designation of certified operators responsible for supervising wastewater system operation. The notice must be filed with the Water Quality Division, Operator Certification Program, 2020 SW 4th, Suite 400, Portland, OR 97201. This requirement is in addition to the reporting requirements contained under *Schedule B* of this permit.
- f. Upon written request, the Department may grant the permittee reasonable time, not to exceed 120 days, to obtain the services of a qualified person to supervise the wastewater system. The written request must include justification for the time needed, a schedule for recruiting and hiring, the date the system supervisor availability ceased and the name of the alternate system supervisor(s) as required by 5.b. above.

2. Biosolids and Sewage Sludge Management

- a. All biosolids must be managed in accordance with the DEQ approved biosolids management plan, and the site authorisation letters issued by the DEQ. Any changes in solids management activities that significantly differ from operations specified under the approved plan require the prior written approval of the DEQ.
- b. All new biosolids application sites shall meet the site selection criteria set forth in OAR 340-50-0070. Property owners adjacent to any newly approved application sites shall be notified, in writing or by any method approved by DEQ, of the proposed activity prior to the start of application. For proposed new application sites that are deemed by the DEQ to be sensitive with respect to resi-

dential housing, runoff potential or threat to groundwater, an opportunity for public comment will be provided in accordance with OAR 340-50-0030.

- c. This permit may be modified to incorporate any applicable standard for biosolids use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act, if the standard for biosolids use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for bio-solids use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practise not *limited in this permit*.

3. Recycled Water Management

- a. All recycled water used at the treatment plant site (or satellite facility operating under the same permit) for landscape irrigation or in-plant processes is exempt from the Division 55 rules if:
 - i. The recycled water is an oxidised and disinfected wastewater;
 - ii. The recycled water is used at the site where it is generated or at an auxiliary wastewater or sludge treatment facility that is subject to the same NPDES or WPCF permit as the wastewater treatment system. Contiguous property to the parcel of land upon which the treatment system is located is considered the wastewater treatment system site if under the same ownership;
 - iii. Spray or drift or both from the use does not occur off the site;
 - iv. Public access to the site is restricted.

4. Breakdown Notification

The permittee must notify a DEQ-Western Region Office in accordance with the response times noted in the General Conditions of this permit, of any malfunction so that corrective action can be coordinated between the permittee and the Department.

SCHEDULE F: NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS – DOMESTIC FACILITIES

SECTION A. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A1. Duty to Comply with Permit

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

A2. Penalties for Water Pollution and Permit Condition Violations

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

ORS 468.140 allows DEQ to impose civil penalties up to \$10,000 per day for violation of a term, condition, or requirement of a permit. The federal Clean Water Act provides for civil penalties not to exceed \$32,500 and administrative penalties not to exceed \$11,000 per day for each violation of any condition or limitation of this permit.

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

Under ORS 468.946, a person who knowingly discharges, places, or causes to be placed any waste into the waters of the state or in a location where the waste is likely to escape into the waters of the state is subject to a Class B felony punishable by a fine not to exceed \$250,000 and up to 10 years in prison per ORS chapter 161. The federal Clean Water Act provides for criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 3 years, or both for knowing violations of the permit. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for knowing violation, a person is subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

A3. Duty to Mitigate

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

A4. Duty to Reapply

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

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

A5. Permit Actions

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

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

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

A6. Toxic Pollutants

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

A7. Property Rights and Other Legal Requirements

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

A8. Permit References

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

A9. Permit Fees

The permittee must pay the fees required by OAR.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

B1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

B2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

B3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

- (1) "Bypass" means intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, provided the diversion is to allow essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs b and c of this section.
- (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Prohibition of bypass.

- (1) Bypass is prohibited and DEQ may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:
 - i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notices and requests as required under General Condition B3.c.
- (2) DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and any alternatives to bypassing, if DEQ determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in General Condition B3.b.(1).

c. Notice and request for bypass.

- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, a written notice must be submitted to DEQ at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
- (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in General Condition D5.

B4. Upset

- a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of General Condition B4.c are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the causes(s) of the upset;

- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in General Condition D5, hereof (24-hour notice); and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under General Condition A3 hereof.
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

B5. Treatment of Single Operational Upset

For purposes of this permit, a single operational upset that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter will be treated as a single violation. A single operational upset is an exceptional incident that causes simultaneous, unintentional, unknowing (not the result of a knowing act or omission), temporary noncompliance with more than one federal Clean Water Act effluent discharge pollutant parameter. A single operational upset does not include federal Clean Water Act violations involving discharge without a NPDES permit or noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities. Each day of a single operational upset is a violation.

B6. Overflows from Wastewater Conveyance Systems and Associated Pump Stations

- a. Definition. "Overflow" means any spill, release or diversion of sewage including:
 - (1) An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
 - (2) An overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately owned sewer or building lateral), even if that overflow does not reach waters of the United States.
- b. Reporting required. All overflows must be reported orally to DEQ within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow. Reporting procedures are described in more detail in General Condition D5.

B7. Public Notification of Effluent Violation or Overflow

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

B8. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

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

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

B9. Removed Substances

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

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

C1. Representative Sampling

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

C2. Flow Measurements

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

C3. Monitoring Procedures

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

C4. Penalties of Tampering

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

C5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

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

C6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

C7. Averaging of Measurements

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

C8. Retention of Records

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

the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of DEQ at any time.

C9. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

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

C10. Inspection and Entry

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

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

C11. Confidentiality of Information

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

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D1. Planned Changes

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

D2. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

D3. Transfers

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

D4. Compliance Schedule

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

D5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

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

a. Overflows.**(1) Oral Reporting within 24 hours.**

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

(a) The location of the overflow;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) A brief description of the event.

(2) Written reporting within 5 days.

- i. The following information must be provided in writing to the DEQ regional office within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow:

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

(b) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;

(c) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;

(d) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps; and

(e) For storm-related overflows, the rainfall intensity (inches/hour) and duration of the storm associated with the overflow.

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

b. Other instances of noncompliance.**(1) The following instances of noncompliance must be reported:**

i. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;

ii. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;

iii. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by DEQ in this permit; and

iv. Any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment.

(2) During normal business hours, the DEQ regional office must be called. Outside of normal business hours, DEQ must be contacted at 1-800-452-0311 (Oregon Emergency Response System).**(3) A written submission must be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain:**

i. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

iii. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;

- iv. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and
 - v. Public notification steps taken, pursuant to General Condition B7.
- (4) DEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

D6. Other Noncompliance

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

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

D7. Duty to Provide Information

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

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

D8. Signatory Requirements

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

D9. Falsification of Information

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

D10. Changes to Indirect Dischargers

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

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

SECTION E. DEFINITIONS

- E1. *BOD* or *BOD₅* means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.
- E2. *CBOD* or *CBOD₅* means five-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

- E3. *TSS* means total suspended solids.
- E4. *Bacteria* means but is not limited to fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria, and *Enterococcus* bacteria.
- E5. *FC* means fecal coliform bacteria.
- E6. *Total residual chlorine* means combined chlorine forms plus free residual chlorine
- E7. *Technology based permit effluent limitations* means technology-based treatment requirements as defined in 40 CFR § 125.3, and concentration and mass load effluent limitations that are based on minimum design criteria specified in OAR 340-041.
- E8. *mg/l* means milligrams per liter.
- E9. *µg/l* means microgram per liter.
- E10. *kg* means kilograms.
- E11. *m³/d* means cubic meters per day.
- E12. *MGD* means million gallons per day.
- E13. *Average monthly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
- E14. *Average weekly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.
- E15. *Daily discharge* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge must be calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge must be calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
- E16. *24-hour composite sample* means a sample formed by collecting and mixing discrete samples taken periodically and based on time or flow. The sample must be collected and stored in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.
- E17. *Grab sample* means an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
- E18. *Quarter* means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.
- E19. *Month* means calendar month.
- E20. *Week* means a calendar week of Sunday through Saturday.
- E21. *POTW* means a publicly-owned treatment works.

