



State of Oregon  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality

# National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Fact Sheet Clatsop County Fisheries

**Final: January 8, 2025**

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Permittee</b>                   | Clatsop County Fisheries<br>Clatsop County Fisheries<br>Youngs Bay Estuary Adjacent to S City Limits<br>Astoria, OR 97103   |
| <b>Existing Permit Information</b> | File Number: 104386<br>Permit Number: 101767<br>EPA Reference Number: OR0040631<br>Category: Industrial<br>Class: Minor<br>Expiration Date: 11/30/2023  |
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| <b>Receiving Water Information</b> | Receiving stream/NHD name: Youngs River<br>NHD Reach Code & % along reach: 17080006000036 & 1.94%<br>USGS 12-digit HUC: 170800060205<br>OWRD Administrative Basin: North Coast<br>ODEQ LLID & River Mile: 1238373461686 RM 0.25<br>Assessment Unit ID: OR_SR_1708000602_05_100322 |
| <b>Proposed Action</b>             | Permit Renewal<br>Application Number: 948378<br>Date Application Received: 01/17/2023   |
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# NPDES Permit Fact Sheet Clatsop County Fisheries

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# NPDES Permit Renewal Fact Sheet

## Clatsop County Fisheries

### 1. Introduction

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

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

A summary of the major changes to the permit are listed below:

- Schedule B – removed monitoring requirements for temperature, pH, and total dissolved solids
- Schedule D – moved conditions 1-3 to Schedule B

### 2. Facility Description

#### 2.1 Wastewater Facility

Since 1989 Clatsop County Fisheries has operated a net-pen salmon rearing program in Youngs Bay. There are currently 70 net-pens being used in Youngs Bay at three sites. There are 38 pens located at the Yacht Club site, 16 pens at the Bornstein's site, and 16 pens at the Tide Point site (see figure 1). The net-pen arrays consist of two and four-pen units secured together and chained to steel piles. The net-pen frames are constructed of 12-inch diameter high-density polyethylene plastic pipes filled with polystyrene foam. Each frame was constructed with 2" x 12" wooden decking for access. The dimension for each pen is 20' x 20' x 8'. The volume of each rearing pen is 3,200 cubic feet.

Coho salmon and spring Chinook salmon are reared and released in Youngs Bay annually. The release goals for each species are 825,000 Coho, held from October to April, 1,050,000 spring Chinook, held from November to March and 300,000 spring Chinook acclimated in March/April. Clatsop County Fisheries have no plans to rear and release fall Chinook over the next permit cycle.

The permittee provided a summary of the harvestable weight of the salmon produced at the facility. Table 1 summarizes that information.

**Table 2-1: Species and Harvestable Weights of Salmon reared at Clatsop County Fisheries**

| Cold Water Species    | Maximum Weight/Year (lbs) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Coho Salmon           | 27,500                    |
| Spring Chinook Salmon | 54,241                    |
| Total                 | 81,741                    |

The Clatsop County Fisheries net pens are in use between October and May of each year. These nets are inspected by Clatsop County Fisheries staff when they are in use. After the fish are released into Youngs Bay, the nets are removed from the bay and pressure washed. If the nets are washed on the drying dock, they are washed only with water from Youngs Bay. The nets are pressure washed with city water if they are stored on the parking lot next to the facility on shore.



**Figure 2-1: Facility Location**

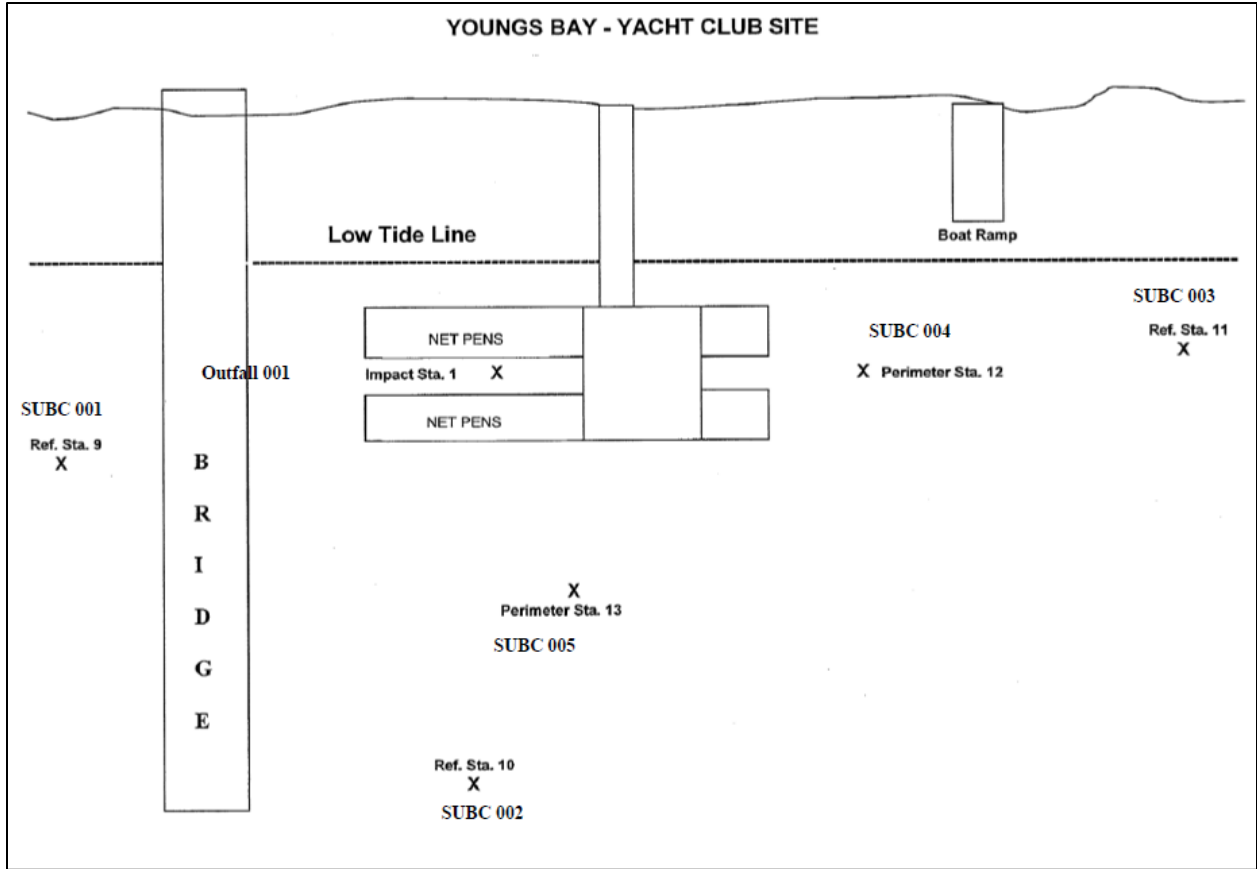
Three outfalls and 10 monitoring locations were assigned in the last permit to this facility. The outfalls and monitoring locations are summarized below and will be retained in this permit. Each of the net pen outfall locations are monitoring upstream and downstream for compliance with this permit.

**Table 2-2: List of Outfalls**

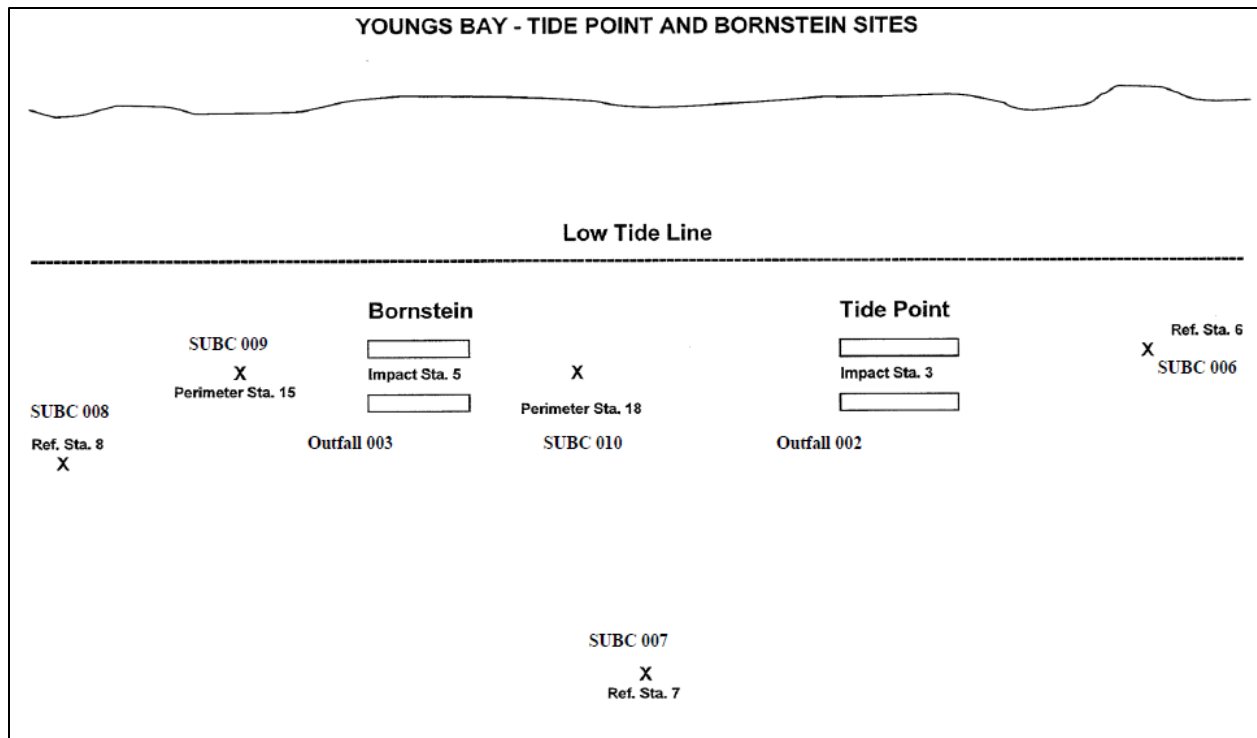
| <b>Outfall Number</b> | <b>Site Name</b> | <b>Lat/Long</b>        |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 001                   | Yacht Club Site  | 46.169837, -123.836779 |
| 002                   | Bornstein Site   | 46.170706, -123.82291  |
| 003                   | Tidepoint Site   | 46.171163, -123.825140 |

**Table 2-3: Monitoring Locations**

| <b>Monitoring Location Name</b> | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Approximate Latitude</b> | <b>Approximate Longitude</b> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| SUBC 001                        | Reference Station 9  | 46.169557                   | -123.838654                  |
| SUBC 002                        | Reference Station 10 | 46.169072                   | -123.837503                  |
| SUBC 003                        | Reference Station 11 | 46.170127                   | -123.834964                  |
| Outfall 001                     | Impact Station 1     | 46.169837                   | -123.836779                  |
| SUBC 004                        | Perimeter Station 12 | 46.169992                   | -123.835958                  |
| SUBC 005                        | Perimeter Station 13 | 46.169439                   | -123.837013                  |
| SUBC 006                        | Reference Station 6  | 46.170388                   | -123.821825                  |
| SUBC 007                        | Reference Station 7  | 46.170469                   | -123.824150                  |
| SUBC 008                        | Reference Station 8  | 46.171084                   | -123.826146                  |
| Outfall 002                     | Impact Station 3     | 46.170706                   | -123.82291                   |
| Outfall 003                     | Impact Station 5     | 46.171163                   | -123.825140                  |
| SUBC 009                        | Perimeter Station 15 | 46.171269                   | -123.825813                  |
| SUBC 010                        | Perimeter Station 18 | 46.170893                   | -123.824007                  |



**Figure 2-2: Yacht Club Site Monitoring Locations**



**Figure 2-3: Tide Point and Bornstein Sites – Monitoring Locations**

## 2.2 Stormwater

The instream facility will not be exposed to any stormwater.

## 2.3 Wastewater Classification

Not applicable. Dilution is the only treatment employed by this facility.

## 2.4 Industrial Rating

DEQ uses EPA’s non-municipal rating system to classify a permittee as a major or a minor facility. EPA developed a rating worksheet that considers factors such as type of facility, relative flow rate, potential to impact human health and other water quality factors. DEQ completed the rating worksheet and determined the permittee is a minor facility. The rating sheet is part of the administrative record.

## 3. Schedule A: Effluent Limit Development

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

## 3.1 Existing Effluent Limits

The existing permit limits for the Clatsop County Fisheries are as follows:

### Outfalls 001-003 – Permit Limits Year-round

The permittee must:

- 1) Employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to achieve production goals and sustain targeted rates of aquatic animal growth. These strategies must minimize the accumulation of uneaten food beneath the pens through the use of active feed monitoring and management practices. These practices may include one or more of the following: Use of monitoring of benthic community quality beneath the pens; capture of waste feed and feces; or other good husbandry practices approved by the permitting authority.
- 2) Collect, return to shore, and properly dispose of all feed bags, packaging materials, waste rope and netting.
- 3) Minimize any discharge associated with the transport or harvesting of aquatic animals including blood, viscera, aquatic animal carcasses, or transport water containing blood.
- 4) Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities properly on a regular basis to prevent discharge to waters of the U.S.
- 5) Ensure proper storage of drugs, pesticides and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills that may result in the discharge of drugs, pesticides or feed to waters of the U.S.
- 6) Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled material.
- 7) Inspect the net pens on a routine basis in order to identify and promptly repair any damage.
- 8) Conduct regular maintenance of the net pens in order to ensure that it is properly functioning.
- 9) In order to calculate representative feed conversion ratios, maintain records for the aquatic animal net pens documenting the feed amounts and estimates of the numbers and weight of aquatic animals.
- 10) Keep records of the net changes, inspections and repairs.
- 11) In order to ensure the proper clean-up and disposal of spilled material adequately train all relevant facility personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill.
- 12) Train staff on the proper operation and cleaning of net pens including training in feeding procedures and proper use of equipment.

## 3.2 Technology-Based Effluent Limit Development

EPA is required to develop technology-based effluent limits for categories of industrial facilities. These limits are called effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs). EPA established these based on available treatment technologies for facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. ELGs are applied in NPDES permits as TBELs. If there are no applicable ELGs developed by EPA, best professional judgment technology based effluent limits (BPJ TBELs) may be applied (40 CFR § 125.3(c)(2)).

As described in Section 2.1, Clatsop County Fisheries is classified as a Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP) facility, which is addressed in EPA's ELGs listed under 40 CFR § 451. Under the Applicability section at 40 CFR § 451.20, this rule applies to permitted facilities that produce at least 100,000 pounds of aquatic animals annually in net pen or submerged cage systems. Clatsop County Fisheries is a net pen facility with a production capacity of more than 100,000 pounds annually. Therefore, conditions under 40 CFR § 451.21 directly apply to this facility.

The ELGs for this this subcategory are best practicable control technology. The permittee must meet the requirements of Best Practical Control Technology (BPT), found in 40 CFR, Part 451.21, and reproduced below:

- a) ***Feed management.*** Employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to achieve production goals and sustain targeted rates of aquatic animal growth. These strategies must minimize the accumulation of uneaten food beneath the pens through the use of active feed monitoring and management practices. These practices may include one or more of the following: Use of real-time feed monitoring, including devices such as video cameras, digital scanning sonar, and upweller systems; monitoring of sediment quality beneath the pens; monitoring of benthic community quality beneath the pens; capture of waste feed and feces; or other good husbandry practices approved by the permitting authority.
- b) ***Waste collection and disposal.*** Collect, return to shore, and properly dispose of all feed bags, packaging materials, waste rope and netting.
- c) ***Transport or harvest discharge.*** Minimize any discharge associated with the transport or harvesting of aquatic animals including blood, viscera, aquatic animal carcasses, or transport water containing blood.
- d) ***Carcass removal.*** Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities properly on a regular basis to prevent discharge to waters of the U.S.
- e) ***Materials storage***
  - 1) Ensure proper storage of drugs, pesticides and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills that may result in the discharge of drugs, pesticides or feed to waters of the U.S.
  - 2) Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning, and disposing of any spilled material.

- f) **Maintenance**
  - 1) Inspect the production system on a routine basis in order to identify and promptly repair any damage.
  - 2) Conduct regular maintenance of the production system in order to ensure that it is properly functioning.
- g) **Recordkeeping**
  - 1) In order to calculate representative feed conversion ratios, maintain records for aquatic animal net pens documenting the feed amounts and estimates of the numbers and weight of aquatic animals.
  - 2) Keep records of the net changes, inspections and repairs.
- h) **Training.** The permittee must:
  - 1) In order to ensure the proper clean-up and disposal of spilled material adequately train all relevant facility personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill.
  - 2) Train staff on the proper operation and cleaning of production systems including training in feeding procedures and proper use of equipment.

The BPT effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) in 40 CFR, Part 451.21 are narrative technology based effluent limits (TBELs) and are included in Schedule A of the proposed permit.

Additionally, the general reporting requirements under 40 CFR § 451.3 apply to facilities in both Subparts A and B. The reporting requirements under 40 CFR § 451.3 are reproduced below:

- a) **Drugs.** Except as noted below, a permittee subject to this part must notify the permitting authority of the use in a concentrated aquatic animal production facility subject to this part of any investigational new animal drug (INAD) or any extralabel drug use where such a use may lead to a discharge of the drug to waters of the U.S. Reporting is not required for an INAD or extralabel drug use that has been previously approved by FDA for a different species or disease if the INAD or extralabel use is at or below the approved dosage and involves similar conditions of use.
  - 1) The permittee must provide a written report to the permitting authority of an INAD's impending use within 7 days of agreeing or signing up to participate in an INAD study. The written report must identify the INAD to be used, method of use, the dosage, and the disease or condition the INAD is intended to treat.
  - 2) For INADs and extralabel drug uses, the permittee must provide an oral report to the permitting authority as soon as possible, preferably in advance of use, but no later than 7 days after initiating use of that drug. The oral report must identify the drugs used, method of application, and the reason for using that drug.

- 3) For INADs and extralabel drug uses, the permittee must provide a written report to the permitting authority within 30 days after initiating use of that drug. The written report must identify the drug used and include: the reason for treatment, date(s) and time(s) of the addition (including duration), method of application; and the amount added.
- b) Failure in, or damage to, the structure of an aquatic animal containment system resulting in an unanticipated material discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. In accordance with the following procedures, any permittee subject to this part must notify the permitting authority when there is a reportable failure.
    - 1) The permitting authority may specify in the permit what constitutes reportable damage and/or a material discharge of pollutants, based on a consideration of production system type, sensitivity of the receiving waters and other relevant factors.
    - 2) The permittee must provide an oral report within 24 hours of discovery of any reportable failure or damage that results in a material discharge of pollutants, describing the cause of the failure or damage in the containment system and identifying materials that have been released to the environment as a result of this failure.
    - 3) The permittee must provide a written report within 7 days of discovery of the failure or damage documenting the cause, the estimated time elapsed until the failure or damage was repaired, an estimate of the material released as a result of the failure or damage, and steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.
  - c) In the event a spill of drugs, pesticides or feed occurs that results in a discharge to waters of the U.S., the permittee must provide an oral report of the spill to the permitting authority within 24 hours of its occurrence and a written report within 7 days. The report shall include the identity and quantity of the material spilled.
  - d) ***Best management practices (BMP) plan.*** The permittee subject to this part must:
    - 1) Develop and maintain a plan on site describing how the permittee will achieve the requirements of [§ 451.11\(a\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) or [§ 451.21\(a\)](#) through [\(h\)](#), as applicable.
    - 2) Make the plan available to the permitting authority upon request.
    - 3) The permittee subject to this part must certify in writing to the permitting authority that a BMP plan has been developed.

The general reporting requirements under 40 CFR § 451.3 are included in Schedule B of the proposed permit. However, item (d) best management practices (BMP) plan is included in Schedule D of the proposed permit.

The proposed limits are the same or more stringent than the current limits and will be included in the proposed permit.

### 3.3 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit Development

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

The current version of the permit requires the collection and analysis of sediment, macroinvertebrates, and Total Organic Carbon to assess compliance with the TBELs. None of these parameters have an associated numeric water quality criterion. Therefore, no reasonable potential analysis can be completed. Given that the net pens are located in the mouth of the Youngs River in an area of active tidal influence with a large amount of dilution, the technology-based permit limits in the proposed permit ensure that the effluent from the net pens will not cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards.

#### 3.3.1 Designated Beneficial Uses

NPDES permits issued by DEQ must protect the following designated beneficial uses of Youngs River. These uses are listed in OAR-340-041-0230 for the North Coast Basin.

- Industrial water supply
- Fish and aquatic life
- Wildlife and hunting
- Fishing
- Boating
- Water contact recreation
- Aesthetic quality
- Commercial navigation and transportation

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

The following table lists the parameters that are on the 2022 303(d) list (Category 5) within the discharge's stream reach. If a parameter is listed under Category 5, the data in the assessment unit (or nearby assessment unit) indicates a designated use is not supported or a water quality standard is not attained and a TMDL is needed. The table also lists any parameters with an approved TMDL for the discharge's stream reach. If a parameter is listed under Category 4A, TMDLs that will result in attainment of water quality standards and beneficial use support have been approved.

**Table 3-1: 303(d) and TMDL Parameters**

| <b>Water Quality Limited Parameters (Category 5)</b> |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| AU ID:   | OR_SR_1708000602_05_100322 |
| AU Name:   | Youngs River               |
| AU Status:   | Impaired                   |
| Year Listed  | 2004                       |

| Water Quality Limited Parameters (Category 5) |  |
|---|--|
| Year Last Assessed                            | 2022   |
| Category 5 Parameters                         | Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen, Alkalinity |
| Category 4A Parameters                        |  |
| NA  |  |

The category 5 pollutants, fecal coliform, dissolved oxygen, and alkalinity are not pollutants of concern because they are not expected to be present in the effluent from this facility.

DEQ issued a North Coast Subbasins Total Maximum Daily Load in June 2003 that provided waste load allocations (WLAs) for bacteria and temperature for point sources in the basin. Temperature and bacteria are not listed as Category 4 parameters for the Youngs River assessment unit where the net pen sites are located. Additionally, for this source, temperature and bacteria are not pollutants of concern. See Sections 3.3.6 and 3.3.7. for further discussion.

### 3.3.3 Pollutants of Concern

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

- Effluent monitoring data.
- Knowledge about the permittee’s processes.
- Knowledge about the receiving stream water quality.
- Pollutants identified by applicable federal effluent limitation guidelines.

DEQ did not identify any pollutants of concern.

### 3.3.4 Regulatory Mixing Zone

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

*The allowable Regulatory Mixing Zone (RMZ) shall not extend beyond a 50-foot radius from the outside boundary of the floating net pens. There is no Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID) assigned.*

The facility is a net-pen salmon rearing program located within Youngs River. At last permit renewal the facility operated 72 individual net-pens at 3 different sites (Yacht Club - Outfall 001, Bornstein – Outfall 002, and Tide Point - Outfall 003) which are considered 3 different “outfalls”. The approximate center of each net pen is located at the following coordinates: Outfall 001 (‘Yacht Club’) – West most net pen group - 46.169762, -123.837244; Outfall 002 (‘Bornstein’) – Middle net pen group - 46.171105, -123.824862; Outfall 003 (‘Tide Point’) – East most net pen group - 46.170616, -123.822677 (Coordinates are in WGS84). Given the location of the net pens in the mouth of the Youngs River in an area of active tidal influence the dilution is expected to be large.



**Figure 3-1: Yacht Club – Outfall 001**

Outline of net pens shown in yellow, RMZ shown in blue.



**Figure 3-2: Bornstein – Outfall 002 and Tide Point – Outfall 003**

Outline of net pens shown in yellow, RMZ shown in blue.

### **3.3.5 pH**

The pH criterion for estuarine and fresh waters in this basin is 6.5 - 8.5 per OAR 340-041-0235. Rearing fish in net pens at this quantity is not likely to affect the pH of the receiving water given the active tidal influence and large amount of dilution in Youngs Bay, and previous monitoring performed by the permittee indicated that pH was within the basin criteria. DEQ has not identified pH as a pollutant of concern for this facility, and therefore no additional controls or monitoring beyond the technology-based effluent limits will be required in the proposed permit.

### **3.3.6 Temperature**

DEQ determined that temperature is not a pollutant of concern for this facility. Rearing fish in net pens at this quantity is not likely to affect the temperature of the receiving water given the active tidal influence and large amount of dilution in Youngs Bay. Therefore, no additional controls or monitoring will be required in this proposed permit.

### **3.3.7 Bacteria**

Though OAR 340-041-0009(6)(b) specifies criteria for discharges of bacteria (*E. coli*) into freshwaters, these criteria only apply to organisms commonly associated with fecal sources. *E. coli* is commonly found in the intestines and fecal matter of warm-blooded animals and is generally not found in the intestines and fecal matter of living fish. Therefore, no bacteria limits are included in the permit.

### **3.3.8 Total Dissolved Solids**

DEQ determined that total dissolved solids (TDS) is not a pollutant of concern for this facility because the facility is not expected to be a significant source of TDS when meeting the requirements of the BPT. See section 3.2.

### **3.3.9 Toxic Pollutants**

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

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

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

#### **3.3.9.1 Mercury – Human Health Criterion**

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

### **3.4 Antibacksliding**

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

### **3.5 Antidegradation**

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

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

### **3.6 Whole Effluent Toxicity**

DEQ determined that whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing is not warranted due to the low levels of toxics present in the final effluent.

### **3.7 Groundwater**

The facility is floating in an active tidal zone and should not cause or contribute any pollution to groundwater.

## **4. Schedule A: Other Limitations**

### **4.1 Mixing Zone**

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

## **5. Schedule B: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

Schedule B of the permit describes the minimum monitoring and reporting necessary to demonstrate compliance with the proposed effluent limits. Detailed monitoring frequency and reporting requirements are in Schedule B of the proposed permit. The required monitoring, reporting and frequency for many of the parameters are based on permit writer best professional judgment. The proposed permit retains the monitoring requirements for collection of sediment,

macroinvertebrate community diversity and abundance, and total organic carbon to assess compliance with the TBELs.

## **6. Schedule C: Compliance Schedule**

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

## **7. Schedule D: Special Conditions**

### **7.1 Best Management Practices (BMP) plan**

A requirement to develop a best management practices plan describing how the permittee will achieve the requirements of item 1 in Schedule A.

### **7.2 Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan**

A requirement to develop and submit an emergency and spill response plan or ensure the existing one is current per General Condition B.7 in Schedule F.

### **7.3 Macroinvertebrate Inventory and Sediment Composition Report**

A requirement to develop and submit a macroinvertebrate inventory and sediment composition report every two years.

## **8. Schedule F: NPDES General Conditions**

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

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