



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Fact Sheet City of Waldport

Final: April 3, 2025

Permittee	City of Waldport Waldport WWTP 390 NE Lint Slough Road Waldport, OR 97394
Existing Permit Information	File Number: 107816 Permit Number: 101149 EPA Reference Number: OR0034053 Category: Domestic Class: Minor Expiration Date: February 28, 2025
Permittee Contact	James Ledbetter WWTP Operator 541-563-2325 PO Box 1120 Waldport, OR 97394
Receiving Water Information	Receiving stream/NHD name: Lint Creek NHD Reach Code & % along reach: 17100205000516,12.69% USGS 12-digit HUC: 171002050405 OWRD Administrative Basin: Mid-Coast Basin ODEQ LLID & River Mile: 1240482444352; RM 0.6 Assessment Unit ID: OR_EB_1710020504_01_100292
Proposed Action	Permit Renewal Application Number: 948075 Date Application Received: July 17, 2024
Permit Writer	Matthew Schult 971-806-4857 Date Prepared: February 24, 2025

NPDES Permit Fact Sheet City of Waldport

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NPDES Permit Renewal Fact Sheet

City of Waldport

1. Introduction

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

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

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

- Schedule B
 - New requirement to monitor water quality in the receiving waters, Lint Slough.
- Schedule D
 - Removed recycled water reuse language.
 - Added a requirement to conduct a mixing zone study and submit the results to DEQ.
 - New DEQ NPDES program requirement to conduct a lagoon leak test and submit results to DEQ once per permit cycle.
 - New requirement to conduct a sludge depth survey and submit results to DEQ.
 - Wastewater Solids report included as a measure only if Biosolids Management Plan is unable to update land application site and solids need to be removed.

2. Facility Description

2.1 Wastewater Facility

The Waldport treatment plant was constructed in 1994. It treats and discharges municipal wastewater to Lint Slough at river mile 0.6, just upstream of Alsea Bay. The treatment facility consists of a Jet-Tech[®] sequencing batch reactor (SBR) extended aeration activated sludge system with a Trojan[®] UV-3000 disinfection system. Waldport does not currently receive, or process hauled waste or septage. There are no industrial discharges to the City of Waldport Facility which would require regulation under a local pretreatment permit.

Waldport's collection system is comprised of nine sewage lift stations; each station is equipped with a backup generator. Collected wastewater is pumped from the 'Grade School' pump station through a 10-inch force main into the treatment plant headworks. The headworks consist of two six-foot static sidehill screens with two vortex grit removers. This process removes 95% of particles sized 100 microns and larger. Peak capacity at the headworks is 1,500 gallons per minute (2.2 million gallons per day). The influent composite sampler is located just after the grit removal system. Influent samples are collected on a time basis, rather than a flow basis.

From the headworks, wastewater is cycled through one of two alternating SBR basins on six-hour cycles, alternating every three hours. Effluent from the SBR is decanted to an equalization basin prior to being conveyed to the Trojan UV-3000 disinfection system. Before entering the UV disinfection system, the effluent passes a magnetic flow meter that measures effluent flow. The UV system consists of two banks of lights in series with a maximum capacity of 1,400 gpm (2.0 mgd). Effluent samples are collected just after disinfection and are collected on a time basis, as opposed to a flow basis. The facility has conveyance systems in place for any overflow waters (e.g., from the grit removal stage and the settling lagoon) to be pumped back up to the headworks for treatment.

Waste activated sludge (WAS) is sent to two aerobic digesters (48,000 gallons each). After digestion, sludge is held in a lined facultative sludge lagoon (3.2 million gallons) for settling. Solids were last removed from the lagoon in 2019. Waldport utilizes the lagoon (via gravity and aerobic digestion) to process wastewater solids into Class B biosolids for land application. Biosolids are loaded into tanker trucks in a contained area where spills are directed back into the plant and headworks. The land application site covered by the 2018 BMP expired during the 2020 permit cycle. Waldport is required to submit a new BMP for DEQ approval prior to continuing any distribution of biosolids for land application. Waldport produces approximately twenty dry metric tons of biosolids annually.

The Waldport WWTP discharges treated wastewater to Lint Slough at river mile 0.6 where the Alsea Highway (Highway 34) crosses Lint Slough. Lint Slough is tidally influenced and flows into the Alsea Bay. The outfall pipe is a single port outfall that is often exposed at lower tides.



Figure 2-1: Site map of Waldport WWTP

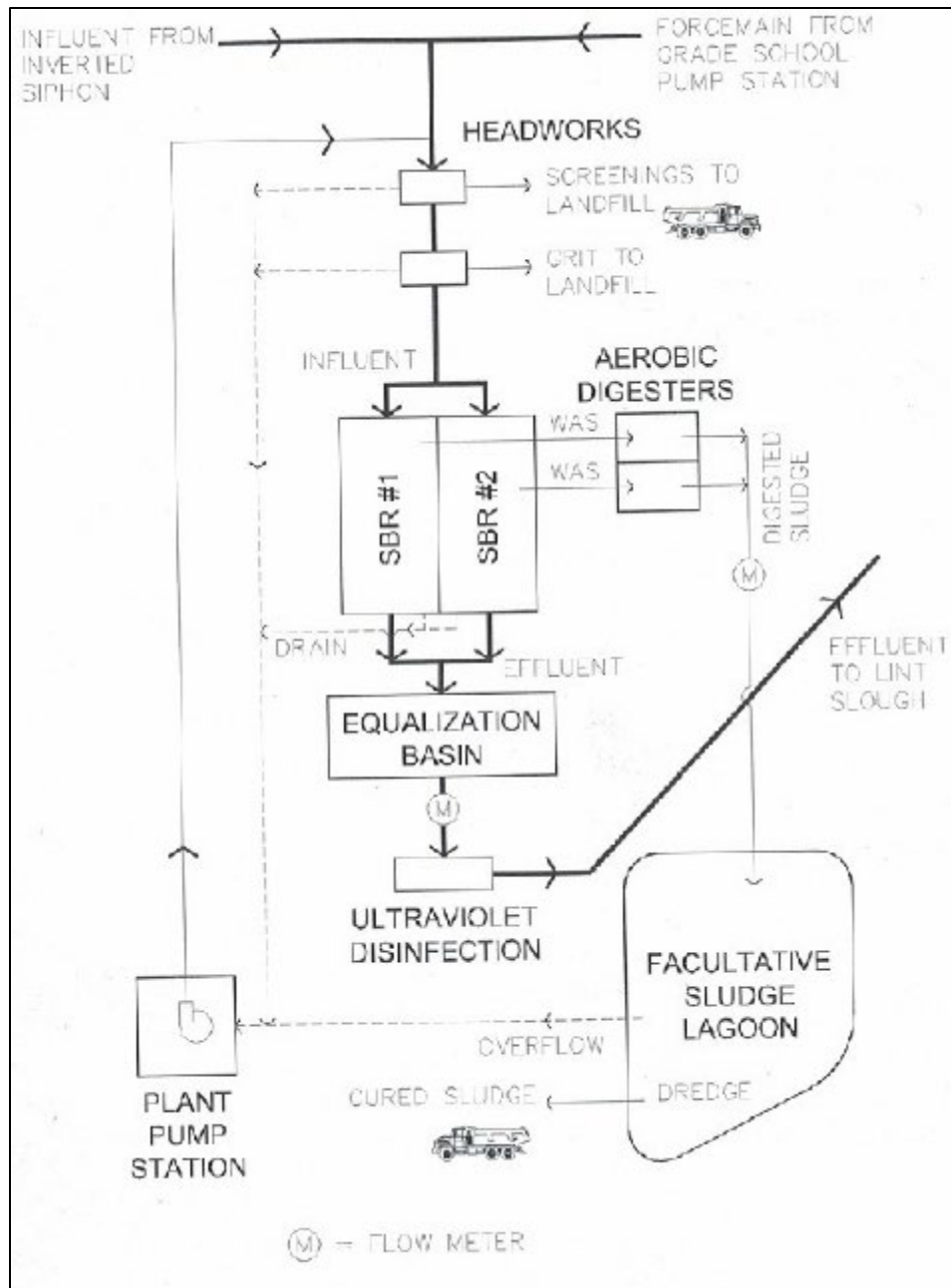


Figure 2-2: Line drawing of Waldport wastewater treatment facility

Table 2-1: List of Outfalls

Outfall Number	Type of Waste	Lat/Long
Outfall 001	Treated wastewater	44.430439, -124.058097

2.2 Stormwater

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

2.3 Industrial Pretreatment

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

2.4 Wastewater Classification

OAR 340-049 requires all permitted municipal wastewater collection and treatment facilities receive a classification based on the size and complexity of the systems. DEQ evaluated the classifications for the treatment and collection system, which are publicly available at:

<https://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/opcert/Docs/OpcertReport.pdf>.

3. Schedule A: Effluent Limit Development

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

3.1 Existing Effluent Limits

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

Table 3-1: Existing Effluent Limits

May 1 – October 31				
Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
CBOD ₅	mg/L	15	25	-
	lb/day	30	45	60
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS	mg/L	20	30	-
	lb/day	30	45	60
	% removal	85	-	-
<i>When average monthly influent flow >0.36 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	39	-	-

TSS	lb/day	39	-	-
<i>When average weekly influent flow >0.45 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	75	-
TSS	lb/day	-	75	-
<i>When total daily influent flow >0.48 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	-	100
TSS	lb/day	-	-	100
November 1 – April 30				
Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
CBOD ₅	mg/L	25	40	-
	lb/day	36	54	72
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS	mg/L	30	45	-
	lb/day	36	54	72
	% removal	85	-	-
<i>When average monthly influent flow >0.36 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	70	-	-
TSS	lb/day	70	-	-
<i>When average weekly influent flow >0.43 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	100	-
TSS	lb/day	-	100	-
<i>When total daily influent flow >0.43 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	-	150
TSS	lb/day	-	-	150
Year-Round				
pH	Instantaneous limit between a daily minimum of 6.0 and a daily maximum of 9.0.			
Interim Fecal Coliform Bacteria (See note a.)	Must not exceed 126 organisms per 100 mL monthly geometric mean. No single sample shall exceed 406 organisms per 100 mL.			
Final Fecal Coliform Bacteria (See note a.)	Must not exceed a monthly median of 14, and no more than 10% of the samples may exceed 43.			
Enterococcus Bacteria	Must not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 35, and no more than 10% of the samples may exceed 130.			

Note:

- a. The interim Fecal Coliform Bacteria limit is effective upon permit issuance. The final Fecal Coliform Bacteria limit is effective after completion of the compliance schedule in Schedule C.

3.2 Technology-Based Effluent Limit Development

40 CFR 122.44(a)(1) requires publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to meet technology-based effluent limits for five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH (i.e., federal secondary treatment standards). Substitution of five-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD₅) for BOD₅ is allowed. The numeric standards for these pollutants are contained in 40 CFR 133.102. In addition, DEQ has developed minimum design criteria for BOD₅ and TSS that apply to specific watershed basins in Oregon. These are listed in the basin-specific criteria sections under OAR 340-041-0101 to 0350. During the summer low flow months as defined by OAR, these design criteria are more stringent than the federal secondary treatment standards. The basin-specific criteria are implemented as design criteria for new or expanded wastewater treatment plants. The table below shows a comparison of the federal secondary treatment standards and the basin-specific design criteria for the Mid-Coast basin.

Table 3-2: Comparison of TBELs for Federal Secondary Treatment Standards and Oregon Basin-Specific Design Criteria

Parameter	Federal Secondary Treatment Standards		Mid-Coast Basin-Specific Design Criteria (OAR 340-041-0225)
	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Monthly Average
CBOD ₅ (mg/L) (See note a.)	25	40	15 mg/L CBOD ₅ (20 mg/L BOD ₅) during defined summer months and 20 mg/L TSS (approximately May 1 to October 31).
TSS (mg/L)	30	45	Equivalent to federal secondary treatment during defined winter months (approximately November 1 to April 30).
pH (S.U.)	6.0 – 9.0. (instantaneous)		Not applicable
CBOD ₅ and TSS % Removal	85%	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note:

- a. Federal regulations allow the replacement of BOD₅ limits with CBOD₅ limits. For wastewaters with significant nitrogen content, basing permit limitations on CBOD₅ instead of BOD₅ eliminates the impact of nitrification on discharge limitations and compliance determinations.

The limits for CBOD₅ and TSS shown in the table above are concentration-based limits. Mass-based limits are required in addition to the concentration-based limits per OAR 340-041-0061(9). For any new facility or any facility that has expanded its dry weather treatment capacity after June 30, 1992, OAR 340-041-0061(9)(b) requires that the mass load limits be calculated based on the proposed treatment facility capabilities and the highest and best practicable treatment to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The permittee's facility has been engineered to achieve CBOD₅ and TSS monthly average concentrations of 10 mg/L during the dry weather season and 12 mg/L during the wet weather season. DEQ uses the maximum monthly design flow to calculate the mass load limits as shown below for the dry and wet weather seasons.

$$\text{Monthly Avg Mass Load} = \text{Design Flow}^* \times \text{Monthly Concentration Limit} \times \text{Unit Conversion factor}$$

$$\text{Weekly Average Mass Load} = 1.5 \times \text{Monthly Average Mass Load Limit}$$

$$\text{Daily Maximum Mass Load} = 2 \times \text{Monthly Average Mass Load Limit}$$

* Design flow is the design average monthly dry weather flow (DAMDWF).

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

Table 3-3: Design Flows and Concentrations Limits

Season	Design Flow (mgd)	Monthly TSS Concentration Limit (mg/L)	Monthly CBOD ₅ Concentration Limit (mg/L)
Dry Weather	0.36	10	10
Wet Weather	0.36	12	12
Design flow comments: Based on design average dry weather flow (DADWF)			

CBOD₅ Mass Load Calculations for summer period (May 1 – October 31):

$$\text{Monthly Average: } 0.36 \text{ mgd} \times 10 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 = 30 \text{ lb/day (Two significant figures)}$$

$$\text{Weekly Average: } 30 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 1.5 = 45 \text{ lb/day}$$

$$\text{Daily Maximum: } 30 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 2 = 60 \text{ lb/day}$$

TSS Mass Load Calculations for summer period (May 1 – October 31):

$$\text{Monthly Average: } 0.36 \text{ mgd} \times 10 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 = 30 \text{ lb/day (Two significant figures)}$$

$$\text{Weekly Average: } 30 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 1.5 = 45 \text{ lb/day}$$

$$\text{Daily Maximum: } 30 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 2 = 60 \text{ lb/day}$$

CBOD₅ Mass Load Calculations for winter period (November 1 – April 30):

Monthly Average: $0.36 \text{ mgd} \times 12 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 = 36 \text{ lb/day}$ (Two significant figures)

Weekly Average: $36 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 1.5 = 54 \text{ lb/day}$

Daily Maximum: $36 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 2 = 72 \text{ lb/day}$

TSS Mass Load Calculations for winter period (November 1 – April 30):

Monthly Average: $0.36 \text{ mgd} \times 12 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 = 36 \text{ lb/day}$ (Two significant figures)

Weekly Average: $36 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 1.5 = 54 \text{ lb/day}$

Daily Maximum: $36 \text{ lb/day monthly average} \times 2 = 72 \text{ lb/day}$

The proposed CBOD₅ and TSS limits are listed in the following table. The concentration based limits are based on the basin design criteria. The facility's secondary treatment processes have not changed since the issuance of the 2020 permit. Therefore, DEQ is retaining the existing limits in the proposed permit.

Table 3-4: CBOD₅ and TSS Technology Based Effluent Limits

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
May 1 – October 31				
CBOD ₅	mg/L	15	25	-
	lb/day	30	45	60
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS	mg/L	20	30	-
	lb/day	30	45	60
	% removal	85	-	-
<i>When average monthly Influent Flow is greater than 0.36 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	39	-	-
TSS	lb/day	39	-	-
<i>When average weekly Influent Flow is greater than 0.45 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	75	-
TSS	lb/day	-	75	-
<i>When total daily Influent Flow is greater than 0.48 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	-	100
TSS	lb/day	-	-	100
November 1 – April 30				
CBOD ₅	mg/L	25	40	-
	lb/day	36	54	72

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum
	% removal	85	-	-
TSS	mg/L	30	45	-
	lb/day	36	54	72
	% removal	85	-	-
<i>When average monthly Influent Flow is greater than 0.36 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	70	-	-
TSS	lb/day	70	-	-
<i>When average weekly Influent Flow is greater than 0.43 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	100	-
TSS	lb/day	-	100	-
<i>When total daily Influent Flow is greater than 0.43 MGD</i>				
CBOD ₅	lb/day	-	-	150
TSS	lb/day	-	-	150

This permit presents two separate sets of limits for mass loading, based on 1) what the facility can achieve, and 2) trigger flows entering the facility (“trigger limits”). The first set of limits follows OAR 340-041-0061(9)(b), as discussed above. The seasonal influent flow-based “trigger limits” were developed for the new facility in the 1993 permit to factor in the facility design life and projected seasonal peak flows. These trigger limits were erroneously removed in the 2003 permit after DEQ determined that Waldport treatment levels were performing well below the higher mass load limit triggered when effluent flows were above 0.36 MGD. Removal of these trigger limits was a mistake because DEQ failed to consider the design life of the facility. DEQ reinstated these trigger limits in the 2019 permit renewal after satisfying anti-backsliding and antidegradation reviews. The second set of “trigger limits” was derived during the 1993 permit issuance according to the methods detailed below.

For summer (May through October):

- (i) When the average monthly flow through the permittee's wastewater treatment plant exceeds 0.36 MGD, the monthly average mass load limitation for CBOD₅ and TSS shall not exceed 39 lb/day. [The mass load limitation is based upon 10 mg/L and projected maximum dry weather monthly flow of 0.47 MGD. Trigger flow was determined from 10 mg/L and the permitted monthly average mass load limitation of 30 lb/day, i.e., $0.36 \text{ MGD} = 30 \text{ lb/day} / (8.34 \times 10 \text{ mg/L})$.]
- (ii) When the average weekly flow through the permittee's wastewater treatment plant exceeds 0.45 MGD, the weekly average mass load limitation for CBOD₅ and TSS shall not exceed 75 lb/day. [The mass load limitation is based upon the mass load limitation in the permit prior to 1993. A mass load limitation based upon 12 mg/L and projected peak weekly total flow of 0.83 MGD would be 83 lb/day. Trigger flow was determined from 12 mg/L and the permitted weekly average mass limit of 45 lb/day, i.e., $0.45 \text{ MGD} = 45 \text{ lb/day} / (8.34 \times 12 \text{ mg/L})$.]

- (iii) When the total daily flow through the permittee's wastewater treatment plant exceeds 0.48 MGD, the daily maximum mass load limitation for CBOD₅ and TSS shall not exceed 100 lb/day. [The mass load limitation is based upon the mass load limitation in the permit prior to 1993. A mass load limit based upon 15 mg/L and projected peak daily total flow of 1.20 MGD would be 150 lb/day. Trigger flow was determined from 15 mg/L and the permitted daily maximum mass limit of 60 lb/day, i.e., $0.48 \text{ MGD} = 60 \text{ lb/day} / (8.34 \times 15 \text{ mg/L})$.]

For winter (November through April):

- (i) When the average monthly flow through the permittee's wastewater treatment plant exceeds 0.36 MGD, the monthly average mass load limitation for CBOD₅ and TSS shall not exceed 70 lb/day. [Mass load limitation based upon 12 mg/L and projected maximum wet weather monthly flow of 0.70 MGD. Trigger flow was determined from 12 mg/L and the permitted monthly average mass limit of 36 lb/day, i.e., $0.36 \text{ MGD} = 36 \text{ lb/day} / (8.34 \times 12 \text{ mg/L})$.]
- (ii) When the average weekly flow through the permittee's wastewater treatment plant exceeds 0.43 MGD, the weekly average mass load limitation for CBOD₅ and TSS shall not exceed 100 lb/day. [The mass load limitation is based upon 15 mg/L and projected peak weekly flow of 0.83 MGD. Trigger flow was determined from 15 mg/L and the permitted weekly average mass limit of 54 lb/day, i.e., $0.43 \text{ MGD} = 54 \text{ lb/day} / (8.34 \times 15 \text{ mg/L})$.]
- (iii) When the total daily flow through the permittee's wastewater treatment plant exceeds 0.43 MGD, the daily maximum mass load limitation for CBOD₅ and TSS shall not exceed 150 lb/day. [The mass load limitation is based upon the mass load limitation in the permit prior to 1993. A mass load limit based upon 20 mg/L and projected peak daily flow of 1.20 MGD would be 200 lb/day. Trigger flow was determined from 20 mg/L and the permitted daily maximum mass limit of 72 lb/day, i.e., $0.43 \text{ MGD} = 72 \text{ lb/day} / (8.34 \times 20 \text{ mg/L})$.]

3.3 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit Development

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

3.3.1 Designated Beneficial Uses

NPDES permits issued by DEQ must protect the following designated beneficial uses of Lint Slough and adjoining Alsea Bay. These uses are listed in OAR-340-041-0220 for the Mid-Coast basin.

- Industrial water supply

- Fish and aquatic life (including salmonid rearing, migration and spawning)
- 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

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

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

Water Quality Limited Parameters (Category 5)	
AU ID:	OR_EB_1710020504_01_100292
AU Name:	Alsea River
AU Status:	Impaired
Year Listed	2012
Year Last Assessed	2018
Category 5 Parameters	Fecal coliform, Arsenic, Inorganic – Human Health Toxics
Category 4A Parameters	
NA	

Regarding the Category 5 parameters, EPA has considered minor POTWs to not be significant contributors for pollutants listed in Table C of Application Form 2A, and therefore this facility is not a likely contributor to the inorganic arsenic impairment. See section 3.3.8 for discussion on impairment from fecal coliform bacteria.

3.3.3 TMDL Wasteload Allocations

There currently is no TMDL issued for the Mid-Coast Basin, nor for the Alsea River basin.

3.3.4 Pollutants of Concern

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

Based on EPA’s NPDES permit application requirements, toxic pollutants of concern for the domestic facility are listed in the following table.

Table 3-6: Domestic Toxic Pollutants of Concern

Flow Rate	Pollutants
≥ 0.1 mgd and < 1.0 mgd	Total Ammonia Nitrogen

DEQ identified the following pollutants of concern for this facility listed in the following table.

Table 3-7: Pollutants of Concern

Pollutant	How was pollutant identified?
pH	Effluent Monitoring
Temperature	Effluent Monitoring
Fecal Coliform	Effluent Monitoring
Enterococcus	Effluent Monitoring
Total Ammonia Nitrogen	Application Requirement

The sections below discuss the analyses that were conducted for the pollutants of concern to determine if water quality based effluent limits are needed to meet water quality standards.

3.3.5 Regulatory Mixing Zone

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

The allowable mixing zone is that portion of Lint Slough within a radius extending out no more than 50 feet from the point of discharge. The Zone of Immediate Dilution (ZID) is defined as that portion of the allowable mixing zone that is within a 5-foot radius from the point of discharge.

The proposed permit contains the same regulatory mixing zone boundary described as follows:

The allowable Regulatory Mixing Zone (RMZ) is that portion of Lint Slough within a radius extending out no more than 50 feet from the point of discharge. The Zone of Immediate Dilution (ZID) is a 5-foot radius from the point of discharge.

The outfall is located at 44.430439, -124.058097 (WGS84). The outfall is a single pipe that resides below MLLW. There is no diffuser. The pipe is 16 inches in diameter.

The dilution factors at the edge of the Regulatory Mixing Zone and Zone of Initial Dilution are shown in Table 3-9. These dilutions are based on a 2009 mixing zone study reviewed by DEQ in 2016 and again in 2024. The mixing zone memo documenting this review and analysis is in an October 9, 2024, Mixing Zone Memo which is part of the administrative record. For this memo, the conditions in the 2009 mixing zone study were compared to current day and found to be appropriate to be retained in the proposed permit.

Table 3-8: Dilution summary from 2024 Mixing Zone Memo

Dilution Summary – Outfall 001 – Year-Round						
Water Quality Standard	Ambient condition		Effluent Flow (mgd)		Dilution Factor	Location
	Statistic	Velocity (ft/s)	Statistic	Flow		
Aquatic Life, Acute	10 th percentile velocity	0.27	<input type="checkbox"/> ADWDF x PF <input type="checkbox"/> Max Daily Avg <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: ADWDF	1.1	3	ZID (5 ft)
Aquatic Life, Chronic	50 th percentile velocity	1.14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADWDF <input type="checkbox"/> Max Monthly Avg <input type="checkbox"/> Other	1.1	43	RMZ (50 ft)
Human Health, Non-Carcinogen	50 th percentile velocity	1.14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADWDF <input type="checkbox"/> Max Monthly Avg <input type="checkbox"/> Other	1.1	43	RMZ (50 ft)

ADWDF = Average dry weather design flow
PF = Peaking factor (1.5)

3.3.6 pH

The pH criterion for estuarine and fresh waters for this basin is 6.5 – 8.5 per OAR 340-041-0225(1)(b). DEQ determined there is no reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed the pH criterion at the edge of the mixing zone. The proposed pH limits are 6.0 – 9.0, retained from the existing permit, both limits are TBELs. The following provides a summary of the data used for the analysis.

Table 3-9: pH Reasonable Potential Analysis

INPUT	Lower pH Criteria	Upper pH Criteria
1. Dilution at mixing zone boundary	43	43
2. Upstream characteristics		
a. Temperature (deg C)	20.3	12.1
b. pH	7.3	8.0
c. Salinity	28.2	28.2
d. Alkalinity (mg CaCO ₃ /L)	80	80
3. Effluent characteristics		
a. Temperature (°C)	22.0	11.3
b. pH (S.U.)	6.0	9.0
c. Alkalinity (mg CaCO ₃ /L)	100	100
4. Applicable pH criteria	6.5	8.5
pH at mixing zone boundary	7.1	8.0
Is there reasonable potential?	No	No
Proposed effluent limits	6.0	9.0
Effluent data source: Facility-submitted DMR data for effluent monitoring at Outfall 001 (May-2019 to September-2024). Salinity data submitted by permittee in 2022, average of 0 PSU used in analysis.		
Ambient data source: DEQ stations 13687, 29327, 29328, 37397 and NCA-OR-10191 in Alsea Bay from years 2012, 2013 and 2015. Average salinity of 28.4 PSU from these stations was used for analysis.		

3.3.7 Temperature

3.3.7.1 Temperature Criteria OAR 340-041-0028

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

Table 3-10: Temperature Criteria Information

Applicable Temperature Criterion	Rearing/Migration 18°C (OAR 340-041-0028(4)(c))
Applicable dates: Year-round	
Salmon/Steelhead Spawning 13 °C? OAR 340-041-0028(4)(a)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Applicable dates: NA	
WQ-limited?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
TMDL wasteload allocation assigned?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Applicable dates: NA	
TMDL based on natural conditions criterion?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cold water summer protection criterion applies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cold water spawning protection applies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Comments:	

Water temperatures affect the life cycles of aquatic species and are a critical factor in maintaining and restoring healthy salmonid populations. The purpose of the temperature criteria listed in OAR 340-041-0028 is to protect designated, temperature-sensitive beneficial uses (including salmonid life cycle stages) from adverse warming caused by human activities. The Department utilizes Fish Use Designation maps and Salmon and Steelhead Spawning Use Designations maps to identify applicable temperature criteria for each river basin.

The Mid-Coast basin Fish Use Designation map found in OAR-340-041-0220 (Figure 220A) shows the designated fish use for the receiving stream, Lint Creek (also known as Lint Slough), is for salmon and trout rearing and migration. From OAR-340-041-0028(4)(c), the temperature criterion for waters supporting salmon and trout rearing and migration is 18 °C as a seven-day average maximum temperature. Ambient water temperatures in the vicinity of the outfall exceed this criterion at times. The effluent temperature value used in this analysis is 23.9 °C and represents the maximum daily value (for period April 2019 to Sept. 2024), as a conservative measure. The analysis results demonstrate there is no potential for the facility’s discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the temperature standard (see Appendix A, Figure A-1). This is discussed further in section 3.3.7.2 Thermal Plumes, below.

Under OAR 340-041-0028(7), ocean and bay waters may not be warmed by more than 0.3 °C(0.5°F) above the natural condition unless a greater increase would not reasonably be expected to adversely affect fish or other aquatic life. Absent a discharge or human modification that would reasonably be expected to increase temperature, DEQ will presume that the ambient temperature of the ocean or bay is the same as its natural thermal condition. While the receiving waterbody the permittee discharges into has a temperature standard with a criterion of 18 °C, immediately downstream from the discharge the applicable standard changes to the standard applicable to the ocean and bays. An additional analysis was performed to ensure the discharge is

not causing or contributing to an exceedance of that standard. Ambient temperature monitoring showed a maximum daily estuary temperature of Alsea Bay to be 22.8 °C on July 25, 2013 (outside the mouth of Lint Creek). Effluent temperature monitoring between April 2019 and September 2024 showed a maximum effluent temperature of 23.9 °C in June of 2021. A lack of extensive ambient temperature data led to the decision to apply the maximum temperature value for a conservative analysis. The regulatory mixing zone dilution value of 43 (see section 3.3.5) was used for this analysis as a conservative measure, prior to the effluent plume mixing with Alsea Bay. The results show a thermal increase within the regulatory mixing zone of 0.03 °C, demonstrating no reasonable potential for the discharge to warm bay waters by more than 0.3 °C (see Appendix A, Figure A-2).

Based on these analyses, no temperature limit associated with the applicable temperature criteria is included in the proposed permit.

Table 3-11: Temperature Criterion Effluent Limits

Effluent limit needed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
TMDL WLA Limit: None
Applicable time period: Dates <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Temperature Criterion Limit: None
Applicable time period: Dates <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
Comments:

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

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

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

Waldport WWTP discharge: According to the 2023 fish distribution maps from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Lint Creek or Alsea Bay estuary near the outfall is not designated as salmonid spawning habitat. Therefore, no temperature or thermal limits are being proposed based on impairment of an active salmonid spawning area.

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

Waldport WWTP discharge: Acute impairment requirements are met because all of the city's effluent temperature data during the existing permit cycle have been below 32 °C. The highest observed temperature in recent years was 23.9 °C (June 2021). Therefore, no temperature or thermal limits are being proposed based on acute impairment or instantaneous lethality.

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

Waldport WWTP discharge: Acute impairment requirements are met because all of the city's effluent temperature data during the existing permit cycle have been below 25 °C. The highest observed temperature in recent years was 23.9 °C (June 2021). Therefore, no temperature or thermal limits are being proposed based on acute impairment or instantaneous lethality.

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

Waldport WWTP discharge: The migration blockage portion of the rule is based primarily on the USEPA guidance document, EPA Region 10 Guidance for Pacific Northwest State and Tribal Temperature Water Quality Standards (April 2003). Section V.3 of the document gives guidance on protecting salmonids from thermal plume impacts and provides this discussion on migration blockage:

Adult migration blockage conditions can occur at 21 °C. Therefore, EPA suggests that the cross-sectional area of a river at or above 21 °C be limited to less than 25% or, if upstream temperature exceeds 21 °C, the thermal plume be limited such that 75% of the cross-sectional area of the river has less than a de minimis (e.g., 0.25 °C) temperature increase.

The maximum recorded receiving water temperature upstream of the discharge location is 22.6 °C (as a daily maximum). An analysis related to migration blockage, included in Appendix A, Figure A-3, indicates that when the receiving water temperature is 21 °C and the effluent temperature is at the maximum recorded value of 23.9 °C (the daily maximum for dates April 2019 to September 2024), the effluent plume when it reaches 25% of the receiving stream's cross-sectional area will be 21.2 °C. This 0.2 °C above the upstream temperature is considered a *de minimis* increase which prevents or minimizes migration blockage. For this analysis, a conservative estimated stream flow of 85 cubic feet per second (cfs) was applied, representing the lowest 7-day average flow across a

ten-year period from 2013 to 2023, from a flow gauge on the Alsea River, upstream of Alsea Bay.¹

Table 3-12: Thermal Plume Effluent Limit

Effluent limit needed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Calculated limit: None
Applicable timeframe: NA
Comments:

3.3.8 Bacteria

OAR 340-041-0009(6)(a) requires discharges of bacteria into coastal waters meet a monthly geometric mean of 35 enterococcus organisms per 100 mL, with no more than 10 percent of samples exceeding 130 enterococcus organisms per 100 mL. The following table includes the proposed permit limits and apply year-round.

Table 3-13: Proposed Enterococcus Limits

Enterococcus (#/100 ml)	Geometric Mean	No more than 10% exceed
Existing Limit	35	130
Proposed Limit	35	130

The proposed permit also contains limits based on the fecal coliform standard in OAR 340-041-0009(1)(c) for the protection of shellfishing. The proposed limits are a monthly median concentration of 14 organisms per 100 milliliters, with no more than ten percent of the samples exceeding 43 organisms per 100 ml and apply year-round. Table 3-14 below includes the proposed permit limits and apply year-round.

The existing 2020 permit limits for fecal coliform are interim limits that DEQ issued, per conditions established in the compliance schedule found in Schedule C. The completion date for the compliance schedule was established to be within 60 months of the 2020 permit effective date (i.e., May 2025), whereupon the fecal coliform limits, as expressed in OAR 340-041-0009(1)(c) are to be implemented as final effluent limits. The permittee encountered timeline complications for their disinfection system upgrade required to meet their final fecal coliform limits. In July 2024, Waldport requested a permit modification to extend the compliance schedule deadline to May 2026. DEQ granted the deadline extension as part of the current 2025 permit renewal process and the adjusted compliance schedule (which includes interim fecal coliform limits) is included in this proposed permit (see Section 6). The interim fecal coliform limits are retained, and the final fecal coliform limits will take effect per the compliance schedule deadline.

¹ United States Geological Survey (USGS) river gauge 14306500, Alsea River near Tidewater, OR, located at river mile 20.6.

Table 3-14: Proposed Fecal Coliform Limits

Fecal Coliform (#/100 ml)	Median	No more than 10% exceed
Existing Limit (Interim)	(See note a.)	
Existing Limit (Final)	14	43
Proposed Limit	14	43
Note: a. The interim limits read as “ <i>Must not exceed 126 organisms per 100 mL monthly geometric mean. No single sample shall exceed 406 organisms per 100 mL</i> ”.		

3.3.9 Toxic Pollutants

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

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

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

3.3.9.1 Total Ammonia Nitrogen

DEQ’s ammonia criteria vary with changes in pH and temperature. DEQ performed a reasonable potential analysis that accounts for changes in the effluent and receiving water pH and temperature to determine the appropriate ammonia criteria. DEQ reviewed monthly monitoring data from the permittee and ambient data for DEQ monitoring stations in Alsea Bay. The analysis results demonstrate there is no reasonable potential for the discharge of treated wastewater from Waldport WWTP to exceed ammonia quality criteria for Alsea Bay. No ammonia limits are proposed in this permit renewal.

The following table provides a summary of the data used for the ammonia analysis and the results of the analysis.

Table 3-15: Ammonia Analysis Information – Year-Round

	Acute	Chronic	
		4-day	30-day
Dilution	3	43	43
Ammonia Criteria	5.2	0.9	--
Effluent Data Used			
Ammonia (mg/L)	5.0	5.0	
pH (SU)	8.0	8.0	
Temperature (°C)	22.1	22.1	
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	60.0	60.0	
Receiving Stream Data Used			
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.3	0.3	
pH (SU)	8.0	8.0	
Temperature (°C)	20.3	20.3	
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	80.0	80.0	
Ammonia Limit Needed?	No		
Calculated Limits	AML	MDL	
Ammonia (mg/L)	NA	NA	
Effluent data source			
Facility submitted DMR data for effluent monitoring at Outfall 001 (May-2019 to September-2024). Salinity data submitted by permittee in 2022, average of 0 psu used in analysis.			
Ambient data source			
Facility-submitted monitoring data (Aug-2023 to Sept-2024) and DEQ stations 13687, 29327, 29328, 37397 and NCA-OR-10191 in Alsea Bay from 2012, 2013 and 2015. Average salinity of 28.4 psu from these stations was used for analysis.			

3.4 Antibacksliding

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

3.5 Antidegradation

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

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

3.6 Whole Effluent Toxicity

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

3.7 Groundwater

The treatment facility features a wastewater solids settling lagoon, measuring approximately one acre in surface area and ten feet deep. This lagoon is lined to minimize risk to the underlying groundwater. With this permit renewal, DEQ has included a new permit requirement for the permittee to conduct a lagoon leak test once per permit cycle and report the results to DEQ. No groundwater monitoring or limits are required.

4. Schedule A: Other Limitations

4.1 Mixing Zone

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

4.2 Biosolids

The permit holder currently produces Class B biosolids for land application by distribution or sale and anticipates continuing to do so. The permittee's biosolids management plan requires updates for an approved land application site(s). The permittee must submit an updated biosolids management plan for DEQ approval prior to resuming their biosolids and land application program. Once approved, these plans will be available for public review and comment along with the permit. Once approved after public comment, conditions in the biosolids management plan and land application plan become permit conditions.

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

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

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

4.3 Chlorine Usage

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

5. Schedule B: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Schedule B of the permit describes the minimum monitoring and reporting necessary to demonstrate compliance with the proposed effluent limits. In addition, monitoring for other parameters is required to better characterize the effluent quality and the receiving stream. This data will be used during the next permit renewal. Detailed monitoring frequency and reporting requirements are in Schedule B of the proposed permit. The required monitoring, reporting and frequency for many of the parameters are based on DEQ's monitoring and reporting matrix guidelines, permit writer judgment, and to ensure the needed data is available for the next permit renewal. As part of this permit renewal, DEQ submitted a letter to the permittee in 2023 requesting supplemental monitoring data for Lint Slough, the receiving waterbody. Because there are no DEQ ambient monitoring stations in the assessment unit to characterize site specific ambient conditions, regular monitoring of Lint Slough is now included as a permit requirement.

The permittee requested a reduction in CBOD, TSS, and bacteria (both fecal coliform and enterococcus) monitoring frequencies to be less than the 2/week frequency specified in DEQ's monitoring matrix. Using EPA's 1996 Interim Guidance for Performance-Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies, it was determined that the monitoring frequency could be reduced to 2/month for CBOD, TSS, and 1/month for enterococcus. Fecal coliform was not eligible for monitoring reductions because the facility is on an existing compliance schedule related to fecal coliform due to an inability to meet the proposed limit at the time of permit issuance. According to the 1996 EPA memo, monitoring reductions should not be granted in cases where there are limit exceedances.

6. Schedule C: Compliance Schedule

The proposed permit contains more stringent water-quality based effluent limits for fecal coliform, retained from the 2020 permit. The limits were developed because of the proximity of Waldport's discharge to Alsea Bay, which is listed as impaired for fecal coliform bacteria on DEQ's 303(d) list. Based on facility design and discharge monitoring report data it was determined that Waldport's facility as designed was unable to achieve these new bacteria limits upon permit issuance in 2020. A compliance schedule was developed to grant time for Waldport to secure funding and make facility upgrades in order to meet the new limits. This compliance schedule laid out a series of milestones which, upon completion, required the permittee to meet

the permit's water quality-based effluent limits (see 40 CFR 122.47 and OAR 340-041-0061(12)). Interim permit limits were included as part of the 2020 compliance schedule. Waldport encountered logistical complications in meeting the final deadline and requested an extension of their compliance schedule, as discussed in section 3.3.8 above. DEQ has reviewed this request, has determined that the compliance schedule extension is warranted, and that the compliance schedule still requires the permittee to meet the final effluent limit as soon as possible. That compliance schedule and the interim limits have been granted an extension in this permit renewal, as covered in permit Schedule C. The final milestone for project completion has been extended to May 1, 2026.

Schedule A of the permit includes an interim fecal coliform limit of 126 col/100 mL monthly geometric mean and 406 col/100 mL daily maximum. This is the previous permit limit that the facility can meet with existing operational parameters and controls. Schedule A of the permit also includes the final effluent limits for fecal coliform of 14 col/100 mL monthly geometric mean no more than 10% of samples exceeding 43 col/100 mL.

7. Schedule D: Special Conditions

The proposed permit contains the following special conditions:

7.1 Inflow and Infiltration

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

7.2 Mixing Zone Study

A requirement to submit an updated mixing zone study.

7.3 Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

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

7.4 Exempt Wastewater Reuse at the Treatment System

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

7.5 Wastewater Solids Annual Report

This condition requires the permittee to submit a Wastewater Solids Annual Report each year documenting removal of wastewater solids from the facility during the previous calendar year.

7.6 Biosolids Management Plan

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

7.7 Wastewater Solids Transfers

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

7.8 Hauled Waste Control Plan

A condition that allows the acceptance of hauled waste according to a DEQ-approved hauled waste plan. The hauled waste plan ensures waste is not accepted that could negatively impact the treatment capabilities of the facility.

7.9 Hauled Waste Annual Report

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

7.10 Lagoon Solids

A condition requiring the permittee to submit a sludge depth survey report to ensure lagoon solids are maintained within design standards and accumulations do not negatively affect treatment capabilities.

7.11 Lagoon Leak Test

A condition that requires the permittee to conduct a lagoon leak test in accordance with DEQ guidance (<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterRulemakingDocs/div52-estleak.pdf>). If the lagoon is found to be leaking more than ¼ inch per day, then the permittee is required to conduct a preliminary groundwater assessment in accordance with DEQ guidance (<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/Documents/wq-GroundwaterAssessmentGuide.pdf>).

7.12 Operator Certification

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

7.13 Industrial User Survey

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

7.14 Outfall Inspection

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

8. Schedule F: NPDES General Conditions

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

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

Appendix A: Temperature Reasonable Potential Analyses

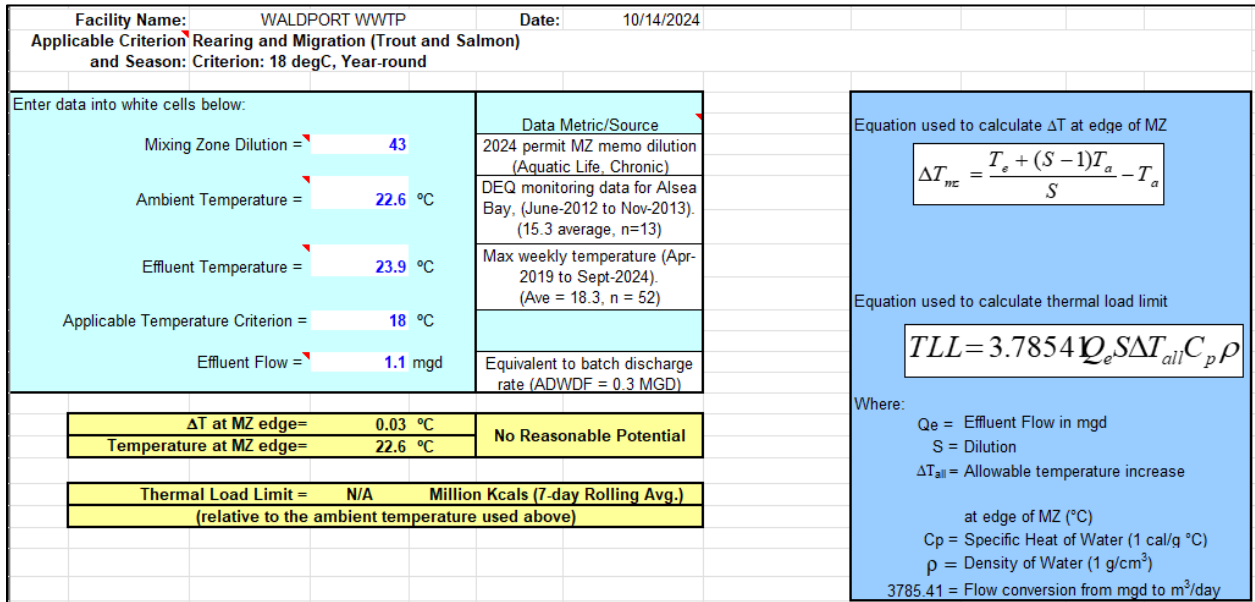


Figure A-1: Temperature numerical criteria RPA for salmonid Rearing and Migration

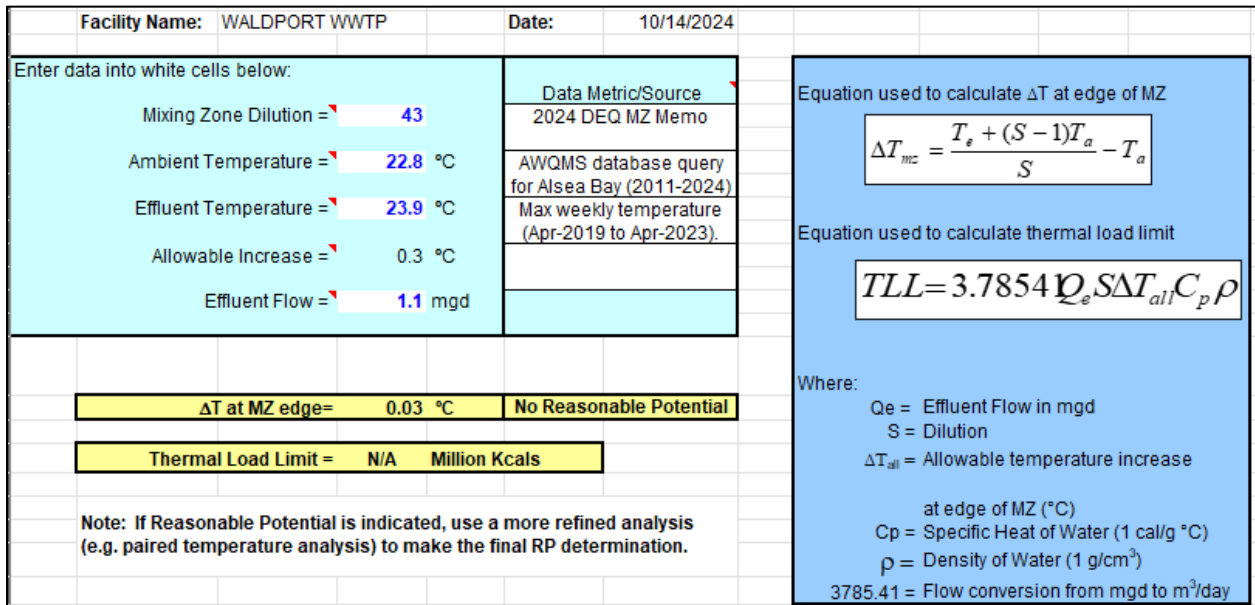


Figure A-2: Temperature RPA for the ocean and bays receiving waters.

Facility Name: WALDPOR T WWTP		Date: 10/14/2024	
OAR 340-041-0053(2)(d)(D): Migration Blockage			
21 deg C at 25% of the stream cross section			
Enter data into white cells below:		Data Metric/Source	
7Q10 =	85 cfs	USGS Gauge for Alsea River at Tidewater; (Minimum 7Q10 for Sept., 2012-2023)	
Ambient Temperature =	21 °C	Default; Ambient temperature max is 22.6 degC, exceeds 21degC.	
Effluent Flow =	1.1 mgd	Equivalent to batch discharge rate (ADWDF = 0.3 MGD)	
Max 7dAM Effluent Temperature =	23.9 °C	Max weekly temperature (Apr-2019 to Sept-2024).	
25% of 7Q10 =	21.3 cfs		
25% dilution =	13	dilution = (Qr*0.25)/Qe + 1	
Temperature at 25% cross section =	21.2 °C		
ΔT at 25% Stream Flow=	0.2 °C	No Reasonable Potential	

Figure A-3: Temperature RPA for migration blockage.