

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.; the "CWA"), and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended, (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§26-53),

**Town of Montague  
1 Avenue A  
Montague, Massachusetts 01376**

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**Montague Water Pollution Control Facility  
34 Greenfield Road  
Montague, Massachusetts 01351**

and

**2 combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges**

to the receiving water named **Connecticut River**

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit will become effective on November 1, 2008.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, October 31, 2013.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on November 2, 2000.

This permit consists of Part I including effluent limitations and monitoring requirements, Part II including General Conditions and Definitions, and Attachment A (Toxicity Testing), Attachment B (Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits), Attachment C (Industrial Pretreatment Annual Report), and Attachment D, Report Summary.

Signed this 22<sup>ND</sup> day of September, 2008

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

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Director  
Office of Ecosystem Protection  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Boston, MA

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Director  
Division of Watershed Management  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Boston, MA

**Part 1. A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent from outfall serial number **001**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristics	Units	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>2</sup>
Flow <sup>1</sup>	mgd mgd	1.83 Report	***** *****	***** Report	continuous	recorder
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>3</sup>	mg/l lbs/day	30 458	45 687	Report Report	2/week 2/week	24-hour composite <sup>4</sup> 24-hour composite
Total Suspended Solids <sup>3</sup>	mg/l lbs/day	30 458	45 687	Report Report	2/week 2/week	24-hour composite 24-hour composite
pH <sup>5</sup>	su	6.0 – 8.3			1/day	grab
E. Coli <sup>5,6</sup> (April 1 – October 31)	cfu/100ml	126	*****	409	2/week	grab
Fecal Coliform <sup>6</sup> (April 1 – October 31)	cfu/100ml	200	*****	400	2/week	grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>6,7,8,9</sup> (April 1 – October 31)	mg/l	*****	*****	1.0	continuous	recorder
Total Nitrogen <sup>10</sup>	mg/l lbs/day	Report Report	***** *****	***** *****	1/month 1/month	24-hour composite 24-hour composite
Total Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite
Nitrite + Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite
Whole Effluent Toxicity <sup>11,12,13</sup>	%	*****	*****	LC <sub>50</sub> ≥ 50 <sup>12</sup>	2/year	24-hour composite <sup>4</sup>

## Footnotes:

1. The average monthly flow limit is an annual average limit which shall be reported as a rolling average. The first value will be calculated using the monthly average flow for the first full month ending after the effective date of the permit and the eleven previous monthly average flows. Each subsequent month's DMR will report the annual average flow that is calculated from that month and the previous 11 months. In addition, report the average monthly flow and maximum daily flow for each month.
2. All sampling shall be representative of the influent and of the effluent that is discharged through outfall 001 to the Connecticut River. A routine sampling program shall be developed in which samples are taken at the same location, same time, and same days of every month. Any deviations from the routine sampling program shall be documented in correspondence appended to the applicable discharge monitoring report that is submitted to EPA. All samples shall be tested using the analytical methods found in 40 CFR §136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §136. All samples shall be 24-hour composites unless specified as a grab sample in 40 CFR §136.
3. Sampling required for influent and effluent.
4. 24-hour composite samples will consist of at least twenty four (24) grab samples taken during a consecutive 24-hour period (e.g. 7:00 am Monday to 7:00 am Tuesday) and combined proportional to flow.
5. Required for State Certification.
6. The average monthly limits for fecal coliform and *E.coli* are expressed as geometric means. Fecal coliform sampling and *E. coli* sampling shall be done concurrently. The fecal coliform limits and monitoring requirements shall end one year after the effective date of this permit. The *E. coli* limits shall go into effect one year after the effective date of this permit; the monitoring requirements go into effect upon the effective date of the permit. A total residual chlorine sample shall be taken at the same time as *E. coli* and fecal coliform samples. Grab samples for bacteria and total residual chlorine shall also be taken once in the first hour and then every three hours during a bypass.
7. The minimum level (ML) for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) is defined as 20 ug/l using EPA approved methods found in the most currently approved version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Method 4500 CL-E and G. One of these methods must be used to determine TRC. The ML is not the minimum level of detection, but rather the lowest point on the curve used to calibrate the test equipment for the pollutant of concern. If EPA approves a more sensitive method of analysis for TRC,

the permit may be reopened to require the use of the new method with a corresponding lower ML. When reporting sample data at or below the ML, see the latest EPA Region NPDES Permit Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs) for guidance.

8. The permittee shall report the average monthly and daily maximum discharge of TRC using data collected by the continuous TRC analyzer. The permittee shall collect and analyze, using an EPA approved method, a minimum of one grab sample per day for calibration purposes. The results of the grab samples and a comparison to the continuous analyzer reading, including the time of the grab samples, shall be included with the DMRs. Four continuous recording graphs (1/week) showing the full range of TRC results for each day shall be submitted with the monthly DMRs. Additionally, on an attachment to the DMRs, the permittee shall report for each day of the month, the daily average, daily instantaneous maximum, and the duration of time that the discharge concentration exceeded the maximum daily permit limit.
9. Chlorination systems shall include an alarm system for indicating system interruptions or malfunctions. Any interruption or malfunction of the chlorine dosing system that may have resulted in levels of chlorine that were inadequate for achieving effective disinfection or that may have resulted in excessive levels of chlorine in the final effluent shall be reported with the monthly DMRs. The report shall include the date and time of the interruption or malfunction, the nature of the problem, and the estimated amount of time that the reduced or excessive levels of chlorine occurred.
10. See Part I.H, Special Conditions, for requirements to evaluate and implement optimization of nitrogen removal.
11. The permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests 2 times per year. The permittee shall test the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, only. The tests must be performed in accordance with the Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol (**Attachment A**) and the schedule in the table below.

Test Dates Second Week in	Submit Results by:	Test Species
June September	July 31 October 31	Daphnid ( <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> )

After submitting two years of WET test results, all of which demonstrate compliance with the WET permit limits, the permittee may request a reduction in the WET testing requirements. The permittee is required to continue testing at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from the EPA that the WET testing requirement has been changed.

12. If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall either follow procedures outlined in **Attachment A (Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol) Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain an individual approval for use of an alternate dilution water, or the permittee shall follow the Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance which may be used to obtain automatic approval of an alternate dilution water, including the appropriate species for use with that water. This guidance is found in Attachment G of NPDES Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs) which is sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and may also be found on the EPA,

Region I web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region1/enforcementandassistance/dmr2007.pdf>.

If this guidance is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining individual approval as outlined in **Attachment A**. Any modification or revocation to this guidance will be transmitted to the permittees as part of the annual DMR instruction package. However,

at any time, the permittee may choose to contact EPA-New England directly using the approach outlined in **Attachment A**.

13. The  $LC_{50}$  is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore, a 50% limit means that a sample of 50% effluent shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.

#### Part 1. A.

##### 2. Additional limitations

- a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.
- b. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.
- c. The effluent shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam, or floating solids at any time.
- d. If the average annual flow in any calendar year exceeds 80 percent of the facility's design flow, the permittee shall submit a report to MassDEP by March 31 of the following calendar year describing its plans for further flow increases and describing how it will maintain compliance with the flow limit and all other effluent limitations and conditions.
- e. The permittee's treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both BOD and TSS during dry weather. Dry weather is defined as any calendar day on which there is less than 0.1 inch of rain and no snow melt. The percent removal shall be calculated as a monthly average using the influent and effluent BOD and TSS values collected during dry weather days.

- f. Sample results using EPA approved methods for any parameter above its required frequency must also be reported.
- g. The permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control.
- h. The permittee shall submit with its monthly reports the date, time, and duration of all bypasses.

**PART 1. A. 3.**

1. The WWTF must provide notice to the Director as soon as possible of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger in a primary industry category discharging process water; and
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
- c. For purposes of this paragraph, notice shall include information on:
  - (i) the quantity and quality 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.

2. Prohibitions Concerning Interference and Pass Through:

Pollutants introduced into the POTW by a non-domestic source (user) shall not pass through the POTW or interfere with the operation or performance of the treatment works.

3. Toxics Control

- a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.
- b. Any toxic components of the effluent shall not result in any demonstrable harm to aquatic life or violate any state or federal water quality standard which has been or may be promulgated. Upon promulgation of any such standard, this permit may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards.

4. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants

a. EPA or the MassDEP may use the results of the toxicity tests and chemical analyses conducted pursuant to this permit, as well as national water quality criteria developed pursuant to Section 304(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), state water quality criteria, and any other appropriate information or data, to develop numerical effluent limitations for any pollutants, including but not limited to those pollutants listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122.

**Part 1. B. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs)**

1. During wet weather, the permittee is authorized to discharge combined storm water and wastewater from the CSO outfalls listed below:

<u>Outfall</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Description</u>
01	42° 34' 45" N	72° 34' 24" W	Greenfield Road near WPCF
02	42° 36' 16" N	72° 33' 38" W	Adjacent to Power Canal

2. The effluent discharged from these CSOs is subject to the following limitations:

a. The discharges shall receive treatment at a level providing Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control and abate conventional pollutants and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) to control and abate non-conventional and toxic pollutants. The EPA has made a Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) determination that BPT, BCT, and BAT for combined sewer overflows (CSOs) include the implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) specified below.

- (1) Proper operation and regular maintenance programs for the sewer system and the combined sewer overflows.
- (2) Maximum use of the collection system for storage.
- (3) Review and modification of the pretreatment program to assure CSO impacts are minimized.
- (4) Maximization of flow to the POTW for treatment.
- (5) Prohibition of dry weather overflows from CSOs.
- (6) Control of solid and floatable materials in CSOs.
- (7) Pollution prevention programs that focus on contaminant reduction activities.

(8) Public notification to ensure that the public receives adequate notification of CSO occurrences and impacts.

(9) Monitoring to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls.

b. Within **6 months of the effective date of this permit**, the permittee shall submit to EPA updated documentation on its implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls.

c. The discharges shall not cause **or contribute to** violations of Federal or State Water Quality Standards.

3. If additional information becomes available, this permit may be reopened for the purpose of adding technology based requirements.

4. The permittee may consolidate CSO reports which are on similar reporting schedules.

5. The permittee shall implement the following paragraphs a. through j. by the effective date of this permit:

a. Each CSO structure/regulator shall be routinely inspected to insure that they are in good working condition and adjusted to minimize combined sewer discharges. Such inspections shall occur monthly unless EPA approves a site specific inspection program which has been determined by EPA to provide an equal level of protectiveness (NMC Nos. 1, 2, and 4).

b. The following inspection results shall be recorded: the date and time of the inspection, the general condition of the facility, and whether the facility is operating satisfactorily. If maintenance is necessary, the permittee shall record: the description of the necessary maintenance, the date necessary maintenance was performed, and whether the observed problem was corrected. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections for at least six years.

c. Annually, no later than March 1, the permittee shall submit a certification to the State and EPA which states that the previous calendar year's monthly inspections were conducted, results recorded, and records maintained.

d. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and EPA have the right to inspect any CSO related structure or outfall without prior notification to the permittee.

e. Discharges of septage, holding tank wastes, or other materials which may cause a visible oil sheen or contain floatable material to the combined sewer system are prohibited during wet weather when CSO discharges may be active. (NMC Nos. 3, 6, and 7).

f. Dry weather overflows (DWOs) are prohibited (NMC No. 5). All dry weather sanitary and/or industrial discharges from CSOs must be reported to EPA and the State within twenty-four hours in accordance with the reporting requirements for plant bypass (Paragraph D.1.e of Part II of this permit).

g. The permittee shall quantify and record all discharges from the combined sewer outfalls (NMC #9). Quantification may be through direct measurement or estimation. When estimating, the permittee shall make reasonable efforts (i.e. gaging, measurements) to verify the validity of the estimation technique. The following information must be recorded for each combined sewer outfall for each discharge event:

- (1) Estimated duration (hours) of discharge;
- (2) Estimated volume (gallons) of discharge;
- (3) National Weather Service precipitation data from the nearest gage where precipitation is available at daily (twenty-four hour) intervals and the nearest gage where precipitation is available at one hour intervals.

h. Cumulative precipitation per discharge event shall be calculated.

i. The permittee shall maintain all records of discharges for at least six years after the effective date of this permit, as it is collected, on an ongoing basis.

j. Within 12 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall install and maintain identification signs for all combined sewer outfalls as appropriate. The signs must be located at or near the combined sewer outfalls and easily readable by the public from the land and water. These signs shall be a minimum of twelve by eighteen (12 X 18) inches in size, with white lettering against a green background, and shall contain the following information:

TOWN OF MONTAGUE  
WET WEATHER-Sewer Discharge  
OUTFALL (discharge serial number)

The permittee, to the extent feasible, will add a universal symbol to its warning signs reflecting a CSO discharge, or will place additional signs in languages other than English based on notification from the EPA and the State or on the permittee's own good faith determinations that the primary language of a substantial percentage of the residents in the vicinity of a given outfall structure is not English.

#### **PART 1. C. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES**

The permit only authorizes discharges in accordance with the terms and conditions of this

permit and only from the outfalls listed in PART 1 A.1. and 1.B.1. of this permit. Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from any portion of the collection system owned and operated by the permittee are not authorized by this permit and shall be reported in accordance with Section D.1.e. (1) of the General Requirements of this permit (Twenty-four hour reporting).

Notification of SSOs to MassDEP shall be made on its SSO Reporting Form (which includes DEP Regional Office telephone numbers). The reporting form and instruction for its completion may be found on-line at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/approvals/surffms.htm#sso>.

#### **PART 1. D. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SEWER SYSTEM**

Operation and maintenance of the sewer system shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part II and the following terms and conditions. The permittee shall meet the following conditions for the collection system which it owns and operates.

1. Maintenance Staff

Provide an adequate staff to carry out the operation, maintenance, repair, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. Preventative Maintenance Program

Maintain an ongoing preventative maintenance program to prevent overflows and bypasses caused by malfunctions or failures of the sewer system infrastructure. The

program shall include an inspection program designed to identify all potential and actual unauthorized discharges.

3. Infiltration/Inflow Control

The permittee shall develop and implement a plan to control infiltration and inflow (I/I) in the separate sanitary sewer portion of its sewerage system. The plan shall be submitted to EPA and MassDEP **within six months of the effective date of this permit** (see page 1 of this permit for the effective date) and shall describe the permittee's program for preventing infiltration/inflow related effluent limit violations, and all unauthorized discharges of wastewater, including overflows and by-passes due to excessive infiltration/inflow. The plan shall include:

i) An ongoing program to identify and remove sources of infiltration and inflow. The program shall include the necessary funding level and the source(s) of funding.

ii) An inflow identification and control program that focuses on the disconnection

and redirection of illegal sump pumps and roof down spouts. Priority should be given to removal of public and private inflow sources that are upstream from, and potentially contribute to, known areas of sewer system backups and/or overflows.

iii) Identification and prioritization of areas that will provide increased aquifer recharge as the result of reduction/elimination of infiltration and inflow to the system.

iv) An educational public outreach program for all aspects of I/I control, particularly private inflow.

By **March 1** the permittee shall submit an annual summary report of all actions taken to minimize I/I during the previous calendar year. The summary report shall, at a minimum, include:

i) A map and a description of inspection and maintenance activities conducted and corrective actions taken during the previous year.

ii) Expenditures for any infiltration/inflow related maintenance activities and corrective actions taken during the previous year.

iii) A map with areas identified for I/I-related investigation/action in the coming year.

iv) A calculation of the annual average I/I, the maximum month I/I for the reporting year.

v) A report of any infiltration/inflow related corrective actions taken as a result of unauthorized discharges reported pursuant to 314 CMR 3.19(20) and reported pursuant to PART 1. C. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES of this permit.

#### **PART 1. E. ALTERNATIVE POWER SOURCE**

In order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall continue to provide an alternative power source with which to sufficiently operate its treatment works (as defined at 40 CFR §122.2).

#### **PART 1. F. PRETREATMENT**

##### **1. Limitations for Industrial Users:**

The permittee shall develop and enforce specific effluent limits (local limits) for

Industrial User(s), and all other users, as appropriate, which together with appropriate

changes in the POTW's facilities or operation, are necessary to ensure continued compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit or sludge use or disposal practices. Specific local limits shall not be developed and enforced without individual notice to persons or groups who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond. Within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall prepare and submit a written technical evaluation to the EPA analyzing the need to revise local limits. As part of this evaluation, the permittee shall assess how the POTW performs with respect to influent and effluent pollutants, water quality concerns, sludge quality, sludge processing concerns/inhibition, biomonitoring results, activated sludge inhibition, worker health and safety, and collection system concerns. In preparing this evaluation, the permittee shall complete and submit the attached form (**Attachment B**) with the technical evaluation to assist in determining whether existing local limits need to be revised. Justifications and conclusions should be based on actual plant data, if available, and should be included in the report. Upon completion of its review, EPA will notify the POTW if the evaluation reveals that the local limits should be revised. Should the local limits need to be revised, the permittee shall complete the revisions within 120 days of notification by EPA and submit the revisions to EPA for approval. If local limits are to be updated, revisions should be performed in accordance with EPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (July, 2004).

2. Industrial Pretreatment Program

a. The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program, and the General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 CFR 403. At a minimum, the permittee must perform the following duties to properly implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP):

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be sampled and inspected at the frequency established in the approved IPP but in no case less than once per year and maintain adequate records.
2. Issue or renew all necessary industrial user control mechanisms within 90 days of their expiration date or within 180 days after the industry has been determined to be a significant industrial user.
3. Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement.

4. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.
  - b. The permittee shall provide the EPA and the MassDEP with an annual report describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve month period ending 60 days prior to the due date in accordance with 403.12(i). The annual report shall be consistent with the format described in **Attachment C** of this permit and shall be submitted no later than March 1 of each year.
  - c. The permittee must obtain approval from EPA prior to making any significant changes to the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR 403.18(c).
  - d. The permittee must assure that applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are met by all categorical industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 405 et. seq.
  - e. The permittee must modify its pretreatment program to conform to all changes in the Federal Regulations that pertain to the implementation and enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program. The permittee must provide EPA, in writing, within 120 days of this permit's effective date proposed changes, if applicable, to the permittee's pretreatment program deemed necessary to assure conformity with current Federal Regulations. The permittee will implement these proposed changes pending EPA Region I's approval under 40 CFR 403.18. This submission is separate and distinct from any local limits analysis submission described above.
  - f. Within 60 days of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit an updated Sewer Use Ordinance to EPA for review and approval.

#### **PART 1. G. SLUDGE CONDITIONS**

1. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices and with the CWA Section 405(d) technical standards.
2. The permittee shall comply with the more stringent of either the state or federal (40 CFR Part 503), requirements.
3. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR Part 503 apply to facilities which perform one or more of the following use or disposal practices:
  - a. Land application - the use of sewage sludge to condition or fertilize the soil
  - b. Surface disposal - the placement of sewage sludge in a sludge-only landfill

c. Sewage sludge incineration in a sludge-only incinerator

4. The 40 CFR part 503 conditions do not apply to facilities which place sludge within a municipal solid waste landfill. These conditions also do not apply to facilities which do not dispose of sewage sludge during the life of the permit but rather treat the sludge (e.g. lagoons- reed beds), or are otherwise excluded under 40 CFR 503.6.
5. The permittee shall use and comply with the attached compliance guidance document to determine appropriate conditions. Appropriate conditions contain the following elements:
  - a. General requirements
  - b. Pollutant limitations
  - c. Operational Standards (pathogen reduction requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements)
  - d. Management practices
  - e. Record keeping
  - f. Monitoring
  - g. Reporting

Depending upon the quality of material produced by a facility, all conditions may not apply to the facility.

6. The permittee shall monitor the pollutant concentrations, pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction at the following frequency. This frequency is based upon the volume of sewage sludge generated at the facility in dry metric tons per year:

<u>Dry metric tons/year</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
less than 290	1/year
290 to less than 1500	1/quarter
1500 to less than 15000	6/year
15000 +	1/month

7. The permittee shall sample the sewage sludge using the procedures detailed in 40 CFR 503.8.
8. The permittee shall submit an annual report containing the information specified in the guidance by **February 19**. Reports shall be submitted to the address contained in the reporting section of the permit. Sludge monitoring is not required by the permittee when the permittee is not responsible for the ultimate sludge disposal. The permittee must be assured that any third party contractor is in compliance with appropriate regulatory requirements. In such case, the permittee is required only to submit an annual report by

February 19 containing the following information:

- Name and address of contractor responsible for sludge disposal
- Quantity of sludge in dry metric tons removed from the facility by the sludge contractor.

#### **PART 1. H. SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

Within **one year of the effective date of the permit**, the permittee shall complete an evaluation of alternative methods of operating the existing wastewater treatment facility to optimize the removal of nitrogen, and submit a report to EPA and MassDEP documenting this evaluation and presenting a description of recommended operational changes. The methods to be evaluated include, but are not limited to, operational changes designed to enhance nitrification (seasonal and year round), incorporation of anoxic zones, septage receiving policies and procedures, and side stream management. The permittee shall implement the recommended operational changes in order to maintain the existing mass discharge loading of total nitrogen. The annual average total nitrogen load from this facility (2004 – 2005) is estimated to be 172 lbs/day.

The permittee shall also submit an annual report to EPA and MassDEP, **by March 1 each year**, that summarizes activities related to optimizing nitrogen removal efficiencies, documents the annual nitrogen discharge load from the facility, and tracks trends relative to the previous year.

#### **PART 1. I. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

##### 1. Reporting

a. Monitoring results obtained during each calendar month shall be summarized and reported on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked **no later than the 15th day of the following month**.

b. Signed and dated originals of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the Director at the following addresses:

Environmental Protection Agency  
Water Technical Unit (SEW)  
P.O. Box 8127  
Boston, MA 02114

c. Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Forms and all other reports, excluding toxicity test reports, required by this permit shall be submitted to the State at:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Resource Protection  
Western Regional Office  
436 Dwight Street

Springfield, MA 01103

- d. Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Reports and toxicity test reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Watershed Management  
Surface Water Discharge Permit Program  
627 Main Street, 2nd Floor  
Worcester, MA 01608

- e. Signed and dated pretreatment reports required in Section 1.F. PRETREATMENT of this permit shall be submitted to EPA at:

EPA New England  
Attn: Justin Pimpare  
One Congress Street  
Suite 1100 – CMU  
Boston, MA 02113

#### **PART 1. J. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS**

1. This discharge permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) under Federal and State law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MassDEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap. 21, §43.
2. Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of this permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of State law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under Federal law as an NPDES permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of Federal law, this permit shall remain in full force and effect under State law as a permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.