

**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),

**City of Westfield**

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**Westfield Water Pollution Control Plant  
149 Neck Road  
Westfield, Massachusetts 01085**

to the receiving waters named

**Westfield River**

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

The Town of Southwick is a co-permittee for PART I.B. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES, PART I.C. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SEWER SYSTEM, and PART I. D. ALTERNATIVE POWER SOURCE which include conditions regarding the operation and maintenance of the collection system owned and operated by the Town. The responsible Town authority is:

**Town of Southwick  
454 College Highway  
Southwick, MA 01077**

If no comments are received during public notice, this permit shall become effective upon the date of signature. If comments are received during public notice, this permit will become effective no sooner than 30 days after signature.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five (5) years from the last day of the month preceding the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on November 14, 2001.

This permit consists of Part I including effluent limitations and monitoring requirements, Part II including General Conditions and Definitions, and Attachments A (Toxicity Test Procedure), B (Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits), C (Industrial Pretreatment Annual Report), D (NPDES PERMIT SLUDGE COMPLIANCE GUIDANCE) and E (Report Summary).

Signed this      day of

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Director  
Office of Ecosystem Protection  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Boston, MA

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

**Part I. 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	6.1 Report	***** *****	***** Report	Continuous Continuous	Recorder Recorder
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>3</sup> (November 1 – May 31)	mg/l lbs/day	30 1530	45 2290	Report Report	2/week	24-hour composite <sup>4</sup> 24-hour composite
(June 1 –October 31)	mg/l lbs/day	20 1000	30 1500	Report Report	2/week	24-hour composite 24-hour composite
Total Suspended Solids <sup>3</sup> (November 1 – May 31)	mg/l lbs/day	30 1530	45 2290	Report Report	2/week	24-hour composite 24-hour composite
(June 1 –October 31)	mg/l lbs/day	20 1000	30 1500	Report Report	2/week	24-hour composite 24-hour composite
pH <sup>5</sup>	su	6.5 – 8.3			1/day	Grab
Fecal Coliform <sup>5,6</sup>	cfu/100ml	200	*****	400	3/week	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	cfu/100ml	126	*****	409	3/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>7,8</sup>	ug/l	55	*****	95	continuous	Recorder
Total Nitrogen <sup>3,9</sup>	mg/l lbs/day	Report Report	***** *****	Report Report	1/week 1/week	24-hour composite 24-hour composite

## Part I A. 1. (Continued)

Effluent Characteristics	Units	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>2</sup>
Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen <sup>3</sup>	mg/l	Report	*****	Report	1/week	24-hour composite
Ammonia Nitrogen as N <sup>3</sup> (November 1 – May 31) (June 1 – October 31)	mg/l mg/l	Report 3	***** 5	***** Report	1/week 1/week	24-hour composite
Nitrite-Nitrate Nitrogen <sup>3</sup>	mg/l	Report	*****	Report	1/week	24-hour composite
Cadmium <sup>10</sup>	ug/l	0.6	*****	3.1	1/month	24-hour composite
Copper, Total <sup>11</sup> (December- March) (April - November)	ug/l ug/l	18.6 18.6	***** *****	22.5 22.5	1/month 1/week	24-hour composite 24-hour composite
Nickel, Total	ug/l	94	*****	Report	1/month	24-hour composite
Aluminum, Total <sup>12</sup>	ug/l	435	*****	Report	1/week	24-hour composite
Total Phosphorus (April 1-October 31) November 1 – March 31)	mg/l mg/l	0.46 1.0	***** *****	Report Report	1/week 1/month	24-hour composite 24-hour composite
Dissolved Orthophosphorus November 1 – March 31	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite
Whole Effluent Toxicity <sup>13,14,15</sup>	%	*****	*****	LC <sub>50</sub> ≥ 100 C-NOEC ≥ 20	4/year	24-hour composite

## 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 actual 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 Westfield 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 monthly average limit is expressed as a geometric mean. The grab samples for fecal coliform and *E. coli* shall be taken at the same time. The average monthly limits for fecal coliform and *E. coli* are expressed as geometric means. The fecal coliform limits shall expire one year after the effective date of this permit. The *E. coli* limits shall become effective one year after the effective date of this permit. For the first year, the *E. coli* limits shall be report only.
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, refer to the latest EPA Region NPDES Permit Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs).

The permittee shall collect and analyze at least one TRC grab sample per day. For every day that more than one sample is analyzed, the monthly DMR shall include an attachment documenting the individual grab sample results for that day, the date and time of each sample, the analytical method, and a summary of any operational modifications implemented in response to the sample results. This requirement applies to all samples taken, including screening level and process control samples. All test results utilizing an EPA approved analytical method shall be used in the calculation and reporting of the monthly average and maximum daily data submitted on the DMR (see Part II. Section D.1.d.(2)).

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. See Part I.G. SPECIAL CONDITIONS for requirements to evaluate and implement optimization of nitrogen removal.
10. The permittee shall use EPA approved method number 213.2 found in UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Manual of Methods of Analysis of Water and Wastes. The permittee must achieve a quantification level equal to or less than the effluent limits, where feasible. Values below the quantification level may be reported as zero.
11. The minimum level (ML) for copper is defined as 3 ug/l. This value is the minimum level for copper using the Furnace Atomic Absorption analytical method (EPA Method 220.2). This method or other EPA-approved method with an equivalent or lower ML shall be used for effluent limitations less than 3 ug/l. Compliance/non-compliance will be determined based on the ML. Sampling results of 3 ug/l or less shall be reported as zero on the Discharge Monitoring Report.
12. The sample for aluminum shall be taken at the same time as a sample for phosphorus
13. The permittee shall conduct chronic (and modified acute) toxicity tests 4 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 following table.

Test Dates	Submit Results by:	Test Species
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Second week in:		
February	March 31	Daphnid ( <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> )
May	June 30	
August	September 30	
November	December 31	

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.

14. 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**.
15. The LC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate. C-NOEC (chronic-no observed effect concentration) is defined as the highest concentration of toxicant or effluent to which organisms are exposed in a life cycle or partial life cycle test which causes no adverse effect on growth, survival, or reproduction at a specific time of observation as determined from hypothesis testing where the test results exhibit a linear dose-response relationship. However, where the test results do not exhibit a linear dose-response relationship, the permittee must report the lowest concentration where there is no observable effect. The "20% or greater" limit is defined as a sample which is composed of 20% (or greater) effluent, the remainder being dilution water.

#### Part I. A. (continued)

##### 2. Additional requirements

- 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.
- e. The treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both total suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand. The percent removal shall be based on monthly average values.
- 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. 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.
- i. The permittee shall operate the treatment plant to maximize the removal of BOD, TSS, and NH<sub>3</sub> during the period of November through May. This shall include maintaining nitrification to the extent feasible.

3. 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.

4. Prohibitions Concerning Interference and Pass Through:

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

## 5. 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.

## 6. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants

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.

**B. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES**

The permit only authorizes discharges in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and only from the outfall listed in PART 1 A.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 or co-permittee are not authorized by this permit and shall be reported to **EPA and MassDEP** 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>.

**C. 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 and co-permittee shall meet the following conditions for those portions of 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 and co-permittee shall each develop and implement a plan to control infiltration and inflow (I/I) to its own sewerage system. The plans 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 and co-permittee's programs 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 31** the permittee and co-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.

#### D. 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).

#### E. 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 Treatment Plant'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 of 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 December 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. On October 14, 2005 EPA published in the Federal Register final changes to the General Pretreatment Regulations. The final "Pretreatment Streamlining Rule" is designed to reduce the burden to industrial users and provide regulatory flexibility in technical and administrative requirements of industrial users and POTW's. Within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit to EPA all required modifications of the Streamlining Rule in order to be consistent with the provisions of the

newly promulgated Rule. To the extent that the POTW legal authority is not consistent with the required changes, they must be revised and submitted to EPA for review.

g. 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.

## F. 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:
  - General requirements
  - Pollutant limitations
  - Operational Standards (pathogen reduction requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements)
  - Management practices
  - Record keeping
  - Monitoring
  - 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.

## G. 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 643 lbs/day.

The permittee shall also submit an annual report to EPA and MassDEP, **by February 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.

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

## I. 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.