

**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),

**Gardner Department of Public Works
City Hall
95 Pleasant Street
Gardner, MA 01440**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

**Gardner Wastewater Treatment Facility
52 Plant Road
East Templeton, MA 01438**

to receiving waters named

**Otter River
(Millers River Watershed - MA35)**

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

This permit shall become effective sixty days from the date of signature.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, September 30, 2007.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on September 17, 1998 and effective on October 17, 1998.

This permit consists of 15 pages in Part I, including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements; Attachments A, B, C and D; and 35 pages in Part II, including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this 6th day of July, 2004

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

Linda M. Murphy
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.1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated sanitary wastewater effluent from outfall number 001 to the Otter River. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>EFFLUENT LIMITS</u>					<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u> ³	
<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKLY</u>	<u>MAXIMUM DAILY</u>	<u>MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY</u>	<u>SAMPLE TYPE</u>
FLOW	*****	*****	5.0 MGD ²	*****	REPORT MGD	CONTINUOUS	RECORDER
BOD ₅ ⁵ (April 1 - October 31)	364 lbs/Day	364 lbs/Day	8.7 mg/l	8.7 mg/l	Report mg/l ¹	2/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
BOD ₅ ⁵ (November 1 - March 31)	1093 lbs/Day	1640 lbs/Day	26.2 mg/l	39.3 mg/l	Report mg/l ¹	2/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
TSS ⁵ (April 1 - October 31)	729 lbs/Day	729 lbs/Day	17.4 mg/l	17.4 mg/l	Report mg/l ¹	2/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
TSS ⁵ (November 1 - March 31)	1093 lbs/Day	1640 lbs/Day	26.2 mg/l	39.3 mg/l	Report mg/l ¹	2/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
pH RANGE ¹	6.0 - 8.3 S.U. SEE PERMIT PAGE 7 OF 15, PARAGRAPH I.A.1.b.					1/DAY	GRAB
TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL ^{1,7} (April 1 - October 31)	*****	*****	15 ug/l	*****	26 ug/l	1/DAY	GRAB
FECAL COLIFORM ^{1,6} (April 1 - October 31)	*****	*****	200 cfu/ 100ml	*****	400 cfu/100 ml	1/WEEK	GRAB
DISSOLVED OXYGEN ¹ (April 1 - October 31)	NOT LESS THAN 6.0 mg/l					1/DAY	GRAB
AMMONIA-NITROGEN (June 1 - October 31) (November 1 - May 31)	Report lbs/day Report lbs/day	Report lbs/day Report lbs/day	1.0 mg/l 4.4 mg/l	1.0 mg/l 4.4 mg/l	*****	2/WEEK 2/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY SEE FOOTNOTES 9, 10, 11 and 12	Acute, LC ₅₀ ≥ 100% Chronic, C-NOEC ≥ 72%					4/YEAR	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴

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TOTAL PHOSPHORUS ¹³ (April 1 - October 31)	8.3 lbs/day	*****	0.2 mg/l	*****	REPORT, mg/l	1/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN	*****	*****	REPORT mg/l	*****	REPORT mg/l	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
NITRITE & NITRATE NITROGEN	*****	*****	REPORT mg/l	*****	REPORT mg/l	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
TOTAL COPPER ^{8, 15}	0.14 lbs/day	*****	3.3 ug/l ¹⁵	*****	4.3 ug/l ¹⁵	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
TOTAL ALUMINUM	*****	*****	REPORT	*****	REPORT ug/l	4/YEAR	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
TOTAL LEAD	*****	*****	REPORT	*****	REPORT ug/l	4/YEAR	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴
TOTAL MERCURY ¹⁴	*****	*****	REPORT	*****	REPORT ug/l	4/YEAR	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴

Footnotes:

1. Required for State Certification.
2. For flow, report maximum and minimum daily rates and total flow for each operating date. This 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.
3. All required effluent samples, including dissolved oxygen, shall be collected at the outlet of the chlorination/dechlorination contact tank and just before the effluent enters the final discharge pipe to the river. Dissolved oxygen sample data shall be collected in-situ by electronic probe sensor. Any change in sampling location must be reviewed and approved in writing by EPA and MADEP. All samples shall be tested using analytical methods found in 40 CFR 136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 136. All samples shall be 24-hour composites unless specified as a grab sample in 40 CFR 136.
4. A 24-hour composite will consist of at least twenty-four (24) grab samples taken during one working day (e.g., 0700 Monday to 0700 Tuesday).
5. Sampling required for influent and effluent.
6. Fecal coliform monitoring will be conducted during the period April 1st through October 31st only, to reflect the seasonal chlorination period. This is also a State certification requirement. Fecal coliform discharges shall not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 200 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 ml, nor shall they exceed 400 cfu per 100 ml as a daily maximum. This monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with the TRC sampling described below.
7. The minimum level (ML) for total residual chlorine is defined as 20 ug/l. This value is the minimum level for chlorine 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, or USEPA Manual of Methods of Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 330.5. One of these methods must be used to determine total residual chlorine. For effluent limitations less than 20 ug/l, compliance/non-compliance will be determined based on the ML. Sample results of 20 ug/l or less shall be reported as zero on the discharge monitoring report.
8. 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). For effluent limitations of less than 3 ug/l, compliance/non-compliance will be determined based on the ML from this method, or another approved method that has an equivalent or lower ML, one of which must be used. Sample results of 3 ug/l or less shall

be reported as zero on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

9. The permittee shall conduct chronic (and modified acute) toxicity tests four times per year. The chronic test may be used to calculate the acute LC₅₀ at the 48 hour exposure interval. The permittee shall test the daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia, and fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas. Toxicity test samples shall be collected during the second week of the months of January, April, July and October. The test results shall be submitted by the last day of the month following the completion of the test. The **results are due February 28th, May 31st, August 31st and November 30th**, respectively. The tests must be performed in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment A**, Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, of this permit.

Test Dates: Second Week in	Submit Results By:	Test Species:	Acute Limit LC ₅₀	Chronic Limit C-NOEC
January April July October	February 28 th May 31 st August 31 st November 30 th	<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia</u> (Daphnid) and <u>Pimephales promelas</u> (Fathead minnow) See Attachment A	≥ 100%	≥ 72 %

After submitting four consecutive sets 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.

10. The LC₅₀ 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 (no dilution) shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.
11. 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 "72% or greater" limit is defined as a sample which is composed of 72% (or greater) effluent, the remainder being dilution water. This is a maximum daily limit derived as a percentage of the inverse of the dilution factor of 1.38. Derivation of the dilution factor is provided in the fact sheet.
12. If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall follow procedures outlined in **Attachment A Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain permission to use an alternate dilution water. In

lieu of individual approvals for alternate dilution water required in **Attachment A**, EPA-New England has developed a Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance document (called “Guidance Document”) which may be used to obtain automatic approval of an alternate dilution water, including the appropriate species for use with that water. If this Guidance document is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in **Attachment A**. The “Guidance Document” has been sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and Revised Updated Instructions for Completing EPA’s Pre-Printed NPDES Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form 3320-1 and is not intended as a direct attachment to this permit. Any modification or revocation to this “Guidance Document” 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. This new limit for total phosphorus of 0.2 mg/l average monthly is significantly less than the existing permit limit of 0.9 mg/l. During the first three years of the permit, the permittee is required to continue to meet the previous permit limits for TP [0.9 mg/l average monthly and 1.3 mg/l maximum daily] in the effluent. The revised TP limit in this permit becomes effective at the start of the fourth year from the effective date of the permit to provide sufficient time to implement any needed changes to the facility. If a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study of nutrients entering the Otter River or other relevant information establishing a water quality based limit becomes available, the permit may be modified using appropriate permit modification procedures. Consistent with the General Requirements of this permit, the permittee shall properly operate and maintain the phosphorus removal facilities at the treatment plant to obtain the lowest effluent phosphorus concentration possible. Also see requirements in **Part C, Phosphorus Loading Evaluation and Reduction Program** of this permit.
14. The method detection limit for mercury (MDL; 40 CFR 136, Appendix B) has been determined to be 0.2 ug/l when no interferences are present. EPA Method 1631, Revision E: Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry, August 2002 or other EPA approved method must be used.
15. The permittee is currently required per US EPA Region 1 Administrative Order (AO) #02-21 to meet an interim effluent copper concentration of 66 ug/l. Until completion of the AO requirements, and EPA approval, this interim effluent copper concentration of 66 ug/l is the required effluent limit for total copper.

PART I.A.1 (continued)

- a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.
- b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 S.U., nor greater than 8.3 S.U. at anytime, unless these values are exceeded as a result of an approved treatment process. The pH limits 6.0 to 8.3 s.u. have been retained from the previous permit. The limits reflect the requirements found in 40 CFR 133.102(c) and will

result in instream attainment of the state water quality standards of 6.5 to 8.3 S.U. for Class B waters [314CMR 4.05(3)(b)].

- c. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving water.
- d. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.
- e. The permittee's 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. When the effluent discharges for a period of 90 consecutive days exceeds 80 percent of design flow, the permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the treatment facility will be reached, and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans.
- g. The permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control.
- h. The results of sampling for any parameter above its required frequency must also be reported.

2. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger in a primary industry category discharging process water; and/or
- 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 the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall be include information on:
 - (1) The quantity and quality of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - (2) Any anticipated impact of the change in the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

3. Prohibitions Concerning Interference and Pass Through:

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

4. Toxics Control:

- a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combinations 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.

5. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants:

EPA or DEP may use the results of 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. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

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 180 days of the effective date of this permit**, the permittee shall prepare and submit a written technical evaluation to the EPA analyzing whether or not there is a need to revise the 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. Should the evaluation reveal the need to revise local limits, the permittee shall complete the revisions within 120 days of notification by EPA and submit the revisions to EPA for approval. The Permittee shall carry out the local limits revisions in accordance with EPA Guidance Manual for the Development and Implementation of Local Discharge Limitations Under the Pretreatment Program (December, 1987).

2. Industrial Pretreatment Program

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):

- a. 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement.
 - d. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.
3. The permittee shall provide the EPA and MA DEP 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 40 CFR 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**.
 4. 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).
 5. 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.
 6. The permittee must modify its pretreatment program, **if applicable**, 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 **180 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. At a minimum, the permittee must address in its written submission the following areas: (1) proposed changes to the enforcement response plan and (2) recent revisions to the sewer use ordinances. 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 in Part I.B.1.

C. PHOSPHORUS REDUCTION PROGRAM

The permittee shall undertake the following steps for the duration of this permit to optimize the reduction in phosphorus loading from this facility to the Otter River. The permittee is required to conduct the following:

1. Prepare an engineering report detailing the modifications necessary to the existing facility to reduce effluent phosphorus concentrations to a seasonal average target of 0.2 mg/l. This report shall be submitted to EPA and the MA DEP for review within nine months of the effective date of the permit.
2. Complete all necessary modifications and attain compliance with the current total phosphorus effluent limitations within 3 years of the effective date of the permit.

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:

1 Maintenance Staff

The permittee shall provide adequate staff to carry out the operations, maintenance, repair and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. Preventative Maintenance Program

The permittee shall 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 Plan

The permittee shall develop and implement a plan to control infiltration and inflow (I/I) to the separate sewer system. The plan shall be submitted to EPA and MA DEP **within twelve 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- Identification and prioritization of areas that will provide increased aquifer recharge as the result of reduction/elimination of infiltration and inflow to the system.
- An educational public outreach program for all aspects of I/I control, particularly private inflow.
- The permittee shall require, through appropriate agreements, that all member communities develop and implement infiltration and inflow control plans sufficient to ensure that high flows do not cause or contribute to a violation of the permittee's effluent limitations, or cause overflows from the permittee's collection system.

Reporting Requirements:

A summary report of all actions taken to minimize I/I during the previous calendar year shall be submitted to EPA and the MA DEP **annually, by the anniversary date of the effective date of this permit**. The summary report shall, at a minimum, include:

- A map and a description of inspection and maintenance activities conducted and corrective actions taken during the previous year.
- Expenditures for any infiltration/inflow related maintenance activities and corrective actions taken during the previous year.

- A map with areas identified for I/I-related investigation/action in the coming year.
- A calculation of the annual average I/I, the maximum month I/I for the reporting year.
- 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 the Unauthorized Discharges section of this permit.

4. Alternate 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. 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 the more stringent of either state or federal regulations.
3. The technical standards (Part 503 regulations) 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; or
 - c. Placement of sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill.
4. These conditions do not apply to facilities which transport sewage sludge to another facility for use or disposal or which do not use or dispose of sewage sludge (e.g., lagoons - reed beds); or material described in 40 CFR 503.6 (Exclusions).
5. The permittee shall use and comply with the attached guidance document (see Attachment D) to determine appropriate conditions. Appropriate conditions contain the following elements:
 - a. General requirements
 - b. Pollutant limitations
 - c. Operational standards (pathogen reduction requirement 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>Sludge Volume (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 15,000	6/year
15,000+	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. Reports are due annually by **February 19th**. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses 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. 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

F. MONITORING AND REPORTING

- 1. Reporting

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Forms(s) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the effective date of the permit.

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

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

The State agency is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Central Regional Office
Bureau of Resource Protection
627 Main Street
Worcester, MA 01608

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report forms, toxicity test reports, and all other reports required herein, shall also be submitted to the State at the following address:

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

Reports required in Part I.B, Industrial Pretreatment Program, should also be submitted to:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Prevention
Industrial Wastewater Section
One Winter Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

G. 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 (MA DEP) 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 MA DEP 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.