

**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”),

City of Manchester, New Hampshire

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**Manchester Wastewater Treatment Facility
300 Winston Street
Manchester, NH 03103 and 15 Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Outfalls**

to receiving waters named

**Merrimack River (NHRIV700060803-14-02 and NHIMP700060802-04)
Piscataquog River (NHRIV700060607-22)
Baker Brook (NHRIV700060803-08)
Rays Brook (NHRIV700060802-15)
Unnamed Brook (NHRIV700060803-17)**

Merrimack River watershed – All Class B

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein. This 2024 Revised Draft Permit includes the same conditions set forth in the original 2024 Draft Permit (public noticed on April 10, 2024) except as revised with new language in **red bold font** below.

The Towns of Goffstown, Bedford and Londonderry, New Hampshire are Co-permittees for: Part I.B, Unauthorized Discharges; Part I.C, Operation and Maintenance of the Treatment and Control Facilities (which include conditions regarding the operation and maintenance of the collection systems owned and operated by the Towns); and Part I.D, Alternate Power Source. The permit number assigned to the Towns for purposes of reporting (using NetDMR through EPA’s Central Data Exchange, as specified in Part I.I below) in accordance with the requirements in Parts I.B, I.C, and I.D of this permit are as follows: Bedford: **NHC010447**; Goffstown: **NHC020447**; and Londonderry: **NHC030447**.

Operation and maintenance of the sewer system shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part II and the terms and conditions of Parts I.B, I.C, and I.D of this permit. The Permittee and Co-permittees are severally liable under Parts I.B, I.C, and I.D for their own activities and required reporting under Part I.I with respect to the portions of the collection system that they own or operate. They are not liable for violations of Parts I.B, I.C, and I.D committed by others relative to the portions of the collection system owned and operated by others. Nor are they responsible for any reporting under Part I.I that is required of other Permittees under Parts I.B, I.C, and I.D.

The responsible departments for the Co-permittees are:

Town of Goffstown Goffstown Sewer Commission 16 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	Town of Bedford 24 North Amherst Road Bedford, NH 03110	Town of Londonderry 268 B Mammoth Road Londonderry, NH 03053
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This permit shall become effective on the first day of the calendar month immediately following 60 days after signature.¹

This permit expires at midnight, five years from the last day of the month preceding the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on February 11, 2015.

This permit consists of **Part I** including the cover page(s), **Attachment A** (Freshwater Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, February 2011), **Attachment B** (Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, March 2013), **Attachment C** (Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits), **Attachment D** (Industrial Pretreatment Program Annual Report); **Attachment E** (PFAS Analyte List); **Attachment F** (Combined Sewer Overflow Outfalls); **Attachment G (List for Pollutant Scans)** and **Part II** (NPDES Part II Standard Conditions, April 2018).

Signed this day of

Ken Moraff, Director
 Water Division
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Region 1
 Boston, MA

¹ Pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 124.15(b)(3), if no comments requesting a change to the Draft Permit are received, the permit will become effective upon the date of signature. Procedures for appealing EPA’s Final Permit decision may be found at 40 CFR § 124.19.

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent through Outfall Serial Number 001 to the Merrimack River. The discharge shall be limited and monitored as specified below; the receiving water and the influent shall be monitored as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Requirements ^{1,2,3}	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁴
Rolling Average Effluent Flow ⁵	34 MGD ⁵	---	---	Continuous	Recorder
Effluent Flow ⁵	Report MGD	---	Report MGD	Continuous	Recorder
CBOD ₅	25 mg/L 7,090 lb/day	40 mg/L 11,350 lb/day	45 mg/L 12,770 lb/day	2/Week	Composite
CBOD ₅ Removal ⁶	≥ 85 %	---	---	1/Month	Calculation
TSS	30 mg/L 8,510 lb/day	45 mg/L 12,770 lb/day	50 mg/L 14,190 lb/day	2/Week	Composite
TSS Removal ⁶	≥ 85 %	---	---	1/Month	Calculation
pH Range ⁷	6.5 - 8.0 S.U.			1/Day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine ^{8,9}	130 µg/L	---	220 µg/L	3/Day	Grab
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ^{8,9}	126/100 mL	---	406/100 mL	3/Week	Grab
Total Phosphorus ¹⁰ (April 1 – October 31)	236 lb/day	---	Report lb/day	2/Month	Composite
Total Phosphorus ¹⁰	Report mg/L	---	Report mg/L	2/Month	Composite
Total Aluminum ¹¹	118 µg/L	---	Report µg/L	2/Month	Composite
Total Copper	24 µg/L	---	Report µg/L	2/Month	Composite
Total Ammonia Nitrogen (May 1 – October 31) ¹¹	10.4 mg/L	---	Report mg/L	2/Week	Composite

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Requirements ^{1,2,3}	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁴
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen ¹² (April 1 – October 31) (November 1 – March 31)	Report mg/L Report mg/L	---	Report mg/L Report mg/L	1/Week 1/Month	Composite Composite
Nitrate + Nitrite ¹² (April 1 – October 31) (November 1 – March 31)	Report mg/L Report mg/L	--- ---	Report mg/L Report mg/L	1/Week 1/ Month	Composite Composite
Total Nitrogen ¹²	Report mg/L Report lb/day	---	Report mg/L	1/Month	Calculation
PFAS Analytes ¹³	---	---	Report ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Adsorbable Organic Fluorine ¹⁴	---	---	Report ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Pollutant Scan¹⁵	---	---	Report µg/L	1/Year	Composite
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing^{16,17}					
LC ₅₀	---	---	≥ 100 %	1/Quarter	Composite
C-NOEC	---	---	≥ 8.5 %	1/Quarter	Composite
Hardness	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Total Aluminum	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Total Cadmium	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Total Copper	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Total Nickel	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Total Lead	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Total Zinc	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite
Total Organic Carbon	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Composite

Ambient Characteristic ¹⁸	Reporting Requirements			Monitoring Requirements ^{1,2,3}	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁴
Hardness	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Aluminum	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Cadmium	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Organic Carbon	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Dissolved Organic Carbon ¹⁹	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
pH ²⁰	---	---	Report S.U.	1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature ²⁰	---	---	Report °C	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus ²¹ (April 1 - October 31)	---	---	Report mg/L	1/Month	Grab
Pollutant Scan¹⁵	---	---	Report µg/L	1/Year	Grab
Aesthetics²² (DMR Attachment)	---	---	Report	1/Month	Observation
Benthic Survey²³ (DMR Attachment)	---	---	Report	Once	Grab

Influent Characteristic	Reporting Requirements			Monitoring Requirements ^{1,2,3}	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁴
CBOD ₅	Report mg/L	---	---	2/Month	Composite
TSS	Report mg/L	---	---	2/Month	Composite
PFAS Analytes ¹³	---	---	Report ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Adsorbable Organic Fluorine ¹⁴	---	---	Report ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab

Sludge Characteristic	Reporting Requirements			Monitoring Requirements ^{1,2,3}	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁴
PFAS Analytes ¹³	---	---	Report ng/g	1/Quarter	Grab ²⁴

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

2. During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge storm water and wastewaters into the Merrimack River from Combined Sewer Outfalls serial numbers 011, 018, 031, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 050, 052, 053, 054, and 055, and into the Piscataquog River from Outfalls serial numbers 039 and 051. These discharges are authorized only during wet weather. Such discharges shall be monitored by the Permittee as specified below. Samples specified below shall be taken at a location that provides a representative analysis of the effluent. Additionally, monitoring results based on Parts I.H.5 below shall be reported in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for Outfalls 011, 018, 031, 039, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, and 055.

Effluent Characteristic ²⁵	Discharge Limitation	Monitoring Requirement	
	Wet Weather Event Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁴
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1,000/100 mL	1/Year	Grab
Pollutant Scan²⁶	Report µg/L	1/Year	Grab

Footnotes:

1. All samples shall be collected in a manner to yield representative data. A routine sampling program shall be developed in which samples are taken at the same location, same time and same days of the week each month. Occasional deviations from the routine sampling program are allowed, but the reason for the deviation shall be documented as an electronic attachment to the applicable discharge monitoring report. The Permittee shall report the results to the Environmental Protection Agency Region 1 (EPA) and NHDES (“the State”) of any additional testing above that required herein, if testing is in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.
2. In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the Permittee shall monitor according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O, for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters (except WET). A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when: 1) The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 2) The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The term “minimum level” refers either to the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in the following ways: they may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a laboratory, by a factor.
3. When a parameter is not detected above the ML, the Permittee must report the data qualifier signifying less than the ML for that parameter (e.g., < 50 µg/L, if the ML for a parameter is 50 µg/L). For reporting an average based on a mix of values detected and not detected, assign a value of “0” to all non-detects for that reporting period and report the average of all the results.
4. A “grab” sample is an individual sample collected in a period of less than 15 minutes.

A “composite” sample is a composite of at least twenty-four (24) grab samples taken during one consecutive 24-hour period, either collected at equal intervals and combined proportional to flow or continuously collected proportional to flow.
5. The limit is a rolling annual average, reported in million gallons per day (MGD), which will be calculated as the arithmetic mean of the monthly average flow for the reporting month and the monthly average flows of the previous eleven months. Also report monthly average and maximum daily flow in MGD.

Bypasses shall not occur below influent flows of 34 MGD. When bypass occurs, the blended effluent shall be subject to the end-of-pipe effluent limitations in Part I.A.1.a above and all bypasses shall be reported by the Permittee to EPA and NHDES pursuant to Part I.I.6 below.

A bypass of secondary treatment is subject to the requirements of Part II.B.4. and Part II.D.1.e. of this permit. The following information shall be reported as an electronic attachment to each March DMR summarizing each day there was a bypass of secondary treatment for the previous calendar year: date and time of initiation of bypass flow, influent flow at time of initiation (MGD), date and time of termination of bypass flow, influent flow at time of termination (MGD), duration of bypass (hrs), and total volume of bypass flow (MG).

6. The minimum monthly average of 85 percent removal of both CBOD₅ and TSS applies only during dry weather. Dry weather is defined as any calendar day on which there is less than 0.1 inches of rainfall and no snow melt. The percent removal shall be calculated using the average monthly influent and effluent concentrations for samples collected during dry weather days. The Permittee shall attach to its discharge monitoring reports the daily precipitation from the nearest National Weather Service gage, or a gage accepted by the permitting authority.
7. The pH shall be within the specified range at all times. The minimum and maximum pH sample measurement values for the month shall be reported in standard units (S.U.). See Part I.G.1 below for a provision to modify the pH range.
8. The Permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control. Monitoring for total residual chlorine (TRC) is only required for discharges which have been previously chlorinated or which contain residual chlorine. If chlorine is not utilized during a particular monitoring period, TRC monitoring is not necessary and the Permittee may enter "NODI" code 9 (i.e., conditional monitoring) in the relevant discharge monitoring report.

Chlorination and dechlorination 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 interruptions or malfunctions of the dechlorination system 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 levels of chlorine or dechlorination chemicals occurred.

9. The monthly average limit for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is expressed as a geometric mean. *E. coli* monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with TRC monitoring, if TRC monitoring is required.
10. Monthly average effluent loading shall be calculated as the average of the daily discharge concentrations times the average daily flow for the month, as shown below.

$$\text{Total Phosphorus (lb/day)} = [(\text{average monthly Total Phosphorus (mg/L)} * \text{total monthly effluent flow (Millions of Gallons (MG))} / \# \text{ of days in the month}] * 8.34$$

11. See Part I.G.2 for the compliance schedules applicable to the total aluminum and ammonia limits.
12. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen and nitrate + nitrite samples shall be collected concurrently. The results of these analyses shall be used to calculate both the concentration and mass loadings of total nitrogen, as follows.

$$\text{Total Nitrogen (mg/L)} = \text{Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)} + \text{Nitrate} + \text{Nitrite (mg/L)}$$

$$\text{Total Nitrogen (lb/day)} = [(\text{average monthly Total Nitrogen (mg/L)} * \text{total monthly effluent flow (Millions of Gallons (MG))} / \# \text{ of days in the month}] * 8.34$$

13. Report in nanograms per liter (ng/L) for effluent and influent samples; report nanograms per gram (ng/g) for sludge samples. Until there is an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for PFAS, monitoring shall be conducted using Method 1633. Report in NetDMR the results of all PFAS analytes required to be tested in Method 1633, as shown in Attachment E. This reporting requirement for the listed PFAS parameters takes effect the first full calendar quarter following six months after the effective date of the permit.
14. Report in nanograms per liter (ng/L) for effluent and influent samples. Until there is an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for Adsorbable Organic Fluorine, monitoring shall be conducted using Method 1621. This reporting requirement takes effect the first full calendar quarter following six months after the effective date of the permit.
15. **During the third calendar quarter of each year, the Permittee shall concurrently monitor both the effluent and the receiving water (immediately upstream/upgradient of the discharge) for all the pollutants listed in Attachment G. All effluent and ambient results shall be reported in NetDMR for the quarterly DMR report due by October 15 of each year.**

16. The Permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests (LC50) and chronic toxicity tests (C-NOEC) in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in Attachment A and B of this permit. LC50 and C-NOEC are defined in Part II.E. of this permit. The Permittee shall test the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, and the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*. Toxicity test samples shall be collected during the same weeks each time of calendar quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st. The complete report for each toxicity test shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMR submittal which includes the results for that toxicity test.

If the results indicate a violation of any toxicity limit or if the Permittee identifies or is provided notice of a sudden and significant death of large numbers of fish and/or shellfish in the vicinity of the discharge, the Permittee shall follow the procedures described in Part I.G.4 below.

17. For Part I.A.1., Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing, the Permittee shall conduct the analyses specified in **Attachment A and B**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS for the effluent sample. If toxicity test(s) using the receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the Permittee shall follow procedures outlined in **Attachment A and B**, Section IV., DILUTION WATER. Minimum levels and test methods are specified in **Attachment A and B**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

18. For Part I.A.1., Ambient Characteristic, the Permittee shall conduct the analyses specified in **Attachment A and B**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS for the receiving water sample collected as part of the WET testing requirements. Such samples shall be taken from the receiving water at a point immediately upstream of the permitted discharge's zone of influence at a reasonably accessible location, as specified in **Attachment A and B**. Minimum levels and test methods are specified in **Attachment A and B**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

19. Monitoring and reporting for dissolved organic carbon (DOC) are not requirements of the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests but are additional requirements. The Permittee may analyze the WET samples for DOC or may collect separate samples for DOC concurrently with WET sampling.

20. A pH and temperature measurement shall be taken of each receiving water sample at the time of collection and the results reported on the appropriate DMR. These pH and temperature measurements are independent from any pH and temperature measurements required by the WET testing protocols.

21. See Part I.G.3 for special conditions regarding ambient phosphorus monitoring.

22. **Once per month, the Permittee shall conduct a visual inspection of the receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall and report any changes in the receiving water that may be caused by the discharge as follows:**
- a) any observable change in odor,
 - b) any visible change in color,
 - c) any visible change in turbidity,
 - d) the presence or absence of any visible floating materials, scum or foam,
 - e) the presence or absence of any visible settleable solids,
 - f) the presence or absence of any visible film or sheen on the surface of the water.

The Permittee shall also report any complaints it receives from the public regarding the taste and/or odor of the receiving water and document what remedial actions, if any, it took to address such complaints.

The results do not need to be submitted each month. Rather, an annual summary of all 12 monthly results shall be submitted as an electronic attachment to the December DMR by each January 15th for the previous calendar year.

If an oily sheen is observed on the surface of the water in the vicinity of the outfall during the monthly visual inspection, the Permittee shall follow the procedures described in Part I.G.4 below.

23. **During the third calendar quarter (*i.e.*, July through September) that begins at least 12 months after the effective date of the permit, a benthic survey shall be conducted once per permit term to assess impacts from the discharge on aquatic life in the benthic environment. See Part I.G.5 for more details.**
24. Sludge sampling shall be as representative as possible based on guidance found at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-11/documents/potw-sludge-sampling-guidance-document.pdf>.
25. The Permittee shall sample CSO Outfalls 011, 018, 031, 039, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, and 055 at least once per calendar year. All attempts must be made to begin sampling during the first half hour after the outfall starts discharging. If this is not possible, a sample shall be collected as soon as possible after the discharge commences. The “event maximum” values for *Escherichia coli* shall be reported on the appropriate DMR for the year sampled for each CSO outfall.
26. **The Permittee shall take an effluent grab sample only from CSO outfalls 031, 044, 046, and 047 taken at least once per calendar year and shall measure for all the pollutants listed in Attachment G. All attempts must be made to begin sampling during the first**

half hour after the outfall starts discharging. If this is not possible, a sample shall be collected as soon as possible after the discharge commences.

Part I.A., continued.

~~3. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving water.~~

~~4. The discharge shall be free from substances in kind or quantity that settle to form harmful benthic deposits; float as foam, debris, scum or other visible substances; produce odor, color, taste or turbidity that is not naturally occurring and would render the surface water unsuitable for its designated uses; result in the dominance of nuisance species; or interfere with recreational activities.~~

~~5. Tainting substances shall not be present in the discharge in concentrations that individually or in combination are detectable by taste and odor tests performed on the edible portions of aquatic organisms.~~

~~6. The discharge shall not result in toxic substances or chemical constituents in concentrations or combinations in the receiving water that injure or are inimical to plants, animals, humans or aquatic life; or persist in the environment or accumulate in aquatic organisms to levels that result in harmful concentrations in edible portions of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, or wildlife that might consume aquatic life.~~

~~7. The discharge shall not result in benthic deposits that have a detrimental impact on the benthic community. The discharge shall not result in oil and grease, color, slicks, odors, or surface floating solids that would impair any existing or designated uses in the receiving water.~~

~~8. The discharge shall not result in an exceedance of the naturally occurring turbidity in the receiving water by more than 10 NTUs.~~

3. 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 works.

B. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

1. This permit authorizes discharges only from the outfall listed in Part I.A.1, and CSO Outfalls listed in Attachment F, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Any pollutant loading greater than the proposed discharge (the “proposed discharge” is based on the chemical-specific data and the facility’s design flow as described in the permit application, or any other information provided to EPA during the permitting process) is not authorized by this permit. See notification requirements in Part II.D.1.a.

Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), are not authorized by this permit. The Permittee must provide verbal notification to EPA within 24 hours of becoming aware of any unauthorized discharge and a report within 5 days, in accordance with Part II.D.1.e (24-hour reporting). See Part I.I below for reporting requirements.

2. The Permittee must provide notification to the public within 24 hours of becoming aware of any unauthorized discharge, except SSOs that do not impact a surface water or the public, on a publicly available website, and it shall remain on the website for a minimum of 12 months. Such notification shall include the location (including latitude and longitude) and description of the discharge; estimated volume; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue.

C. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL FACILITIES

1. Adaptation Planning

- a. *Adaptation Plan.* Within the timeframes described below, the Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall develop an Adaptation Plan for the Wastewater Treatment System (WWTS)² and/or sewer system³ that they own and operate. Additional information on the procedures and resources to aid permittees in development of the Adaptation Plan is provided on EPA's Region 1 NPDES website at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/npdes-water-permit-program-new-england>. The Adaptation Plan shall contain sufficient detail for EPA to evaluate the analyses.

Component 1: Identification of Vulnerable Critical Assets. Within 24 months of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall develop and sign, consistent with the signatory requirements in Part II.D.2 of this Permit, an identification of critical assets⁴ and related operations⁵ within the WWTS and/or sewer system which they own and operate, as applicable, that are most vulnerable due to major storm and flood events⁶ under baseline conditions⁷ and

² "Wastewater Treatment System" or "WWTS" means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It does not include sewers, pipes and other conveyances to the wastewater treatment facility.

³ "Sewer System" refers to the sewers, pump stations, manholes and other infrastructure use to convey sewage to the wastewater treatment facility from homes or other sources.

⁴ A "critical asset" is an asset necessary to ensure the safe and continued operation of the WWTS or the sewer system and ensure the forward flow and treatment of wastewater in accordance with the limits set forth in this permit.

⁵ "Asset related operations" are elements of an asset that enable that asset to function. For example, pumps and power supply enable the operation of a pump station.

⁶ "Major storm and flood events" refer to instances resulting from major storms such as hurricanes, extreme/heavy precipitation events, and pluvial, fluvial, and flash flood events such as high-water events, storm surge, and high-tide flooding, including flooding caused by sea level change. "Extreme/heavy precipitation" refers to instances during which the amount of rain or snow experienced in a location substantially exceeds what is normal according to location and season.

⁷ "Baseline conditions" refers to the 100-year flood based on historical records.

under future conditions.⁸ This information shall be provided to EPA upon request. For these critical assets and related operations, the Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall assess the ability of each to function properly in the event of impacts⁹ from major storm and flood events in terms of effluent flow (e.g., bypass, upset or failure), sewer flow (e.g., overflow, inflow and infiltration), and discharges of pollutants (e.g., effluent limit exceedance).

*Component 2: Adaptative Measures Assessment.*¹⁰ Within 36 months of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee and Co-Permittee(s) shall develop and sign, consistent with the signatory requirements in Part II.D.2 of this Permit, an assessment of adaptive measures,¹¹ and/or, if appropriate, the combinations of adaptative measures that minimize the impact of future conditions on the critical assets and related operations of the WWTS and/or sewer system(s). This information shall be provided to EPA upon request. The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall identify the critical assets and related operations at the highest risk of not functioning properly under such conditions and, for those, select the most effective adaptation measures that will ensure proper operation of the highest risk critical assets and the system as a whole.

Component 3: Implementation and Maintenance Schedule. Within 48 months of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee and Co-Permittee(s) shall submit to EPA a proposed schedule for implementation and maintenance of adaptive measures. The Implementation and Maintenance Schedule shall summarize the

⁸ “Future conditions” refers to projected flood elevations using one of two approaches: a) Climate Informed Science Approach (CISA): The elevation and flood hazard area that result from using the best-available, actionable hydrologic and hydraulic data and methods that integrate current and future changes in flooding based on climate science. These shall include both short term (10-25 years forward-looking) and long term (25-70 years forward-looking) relative to the baseline conditions and must include projections of flooding due to major storm and flood events using federal, state and local data, where available; b) Freeboard Value and 500-year floodplain Approach: The flood elevations that result from adding an additional 2 feet to the 100-year flood elevation for non-critical actions and by adding an additional 3 feet to the 100-year flood elevation for critical actions compared to the flood elevations that result from 500-year flood (the 0.2% -annual-chance flood) and selecting the higher of the two flood elevations.

⁹ “Impacts” refers to a strong effect on an asset and/or asset-related operation that may include destruction, damage or ineffective operation of the asset and/or asset operation. Impacts may be economic, environmental, or public health related.

¹⁰ The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) may complete this component using EPA’s Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT) Risk Assessment Application for Water Utilities, found on EPA’s website Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU) (<https://www.epa.gov/crwu>), or methodology that provides comparable analysis.

¹¹ “Adaptive Measures” refers to physical infrastructure or actions and strategies that a utility can use to protect their assets and mitigate the impacts of threats. They may include but are not limited to: building or modifying infrastructure, utilization of models (including but not limited to: flood, sea-level rise and storm surge, sewer/collection system, system performance), monitoring and inspecting (including but not limited to: flood control, infrastructure, treatment) and repair/retrofit.

general types of significant risks¹² identified in Component 1, including the methodology and data used to derive future conditions¹³ used in the analysis and describe the adaptive measures taken (or planned) to minimize those risks from the impact of major storm and flood events for each of the critical assets and related operations of the WWTS and the sewer system and how those adaptive measures will be maintained, including the rationale for either implementing or not implementing each adaptive measure that was assessed and an evaluation of how each adaptive measure taken (or planned) will be funded.

- b. *Credit for Prior Assessment(s) Completed by Permittee and/or Co-permittee(s).* If the Permittee and/or Co-permittee(s) has/have undertaken assessment(s) that were completed within 5 years of the effective date of this permit, or is [are] currently undertaking an assessment that address some or all of the Adaptation Plan components, such prior assessment(s) undertaken by the Permittee and/or Co-permittee(s) may be used (as long as the reporting time frames (set forth in Part I.C.1.a) and the signatory requirements (set forth in Part II.D.2 of this permit) are met) in satisfaction of some or all of these components, as long as the Permittee and/or Co-permittee(s) explains how its prior assessments specifically meet the requirements set forth in this permit and how the Permittee and/or Co-permittee(s) will address any permit requirements that have not been addressed in its prior or ongoing assessment(s).
- c. *Adaptation Plan Progress Report.* The Permittee and Co-Permittee(s) shall submit an Adaptation Plan Progress Report on the Adaptation Plan for the prior calendar year that documents progress made toward completing the Adaptation Plan and, following its completion, any progress made toward implementation of adaptive measures, and any changes to the WWTF or other assets that may impact the current risk assessment. The first Adaptation Progress Report is due the first March 31 following completion of the Identification of Critical Vulnerable Assets (*Component 1*) and shall be included with the annual report required in Part I.C.3 below each year thereafter. The Adaptation Plan shall be revised if on- or off-site structures are added, removed, or otherwise significantly changed in any way that will impact the vulnerability of the WWTS or sewer system.

¹² In light of security concerns posed by the public release of information regarding vulnerabilities to wastewater infrastructure, the Permittee shall provide information only at a level of generality that indicates the overall nature of the vulnerability but omitting specific information regarding such vulnerability that could pose a security risk.

¹³ See footnote 8.

2. Sewer System

Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the sewer system shall be in compliance with 40 CFR § 122.41 (d) and (e) and the terms and conditions of the Part II Standard Conditions, B. Operation and Maintenance of Pollution Controls which is attached to this Permit. The Permittee and Co-permittee shall complete the following activities for the collection system which it owns:

a. Maintenance Staff

The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall 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. Provisions to meet this requirement shall be described in the Sewer System O&M Plan required pursuant to Part I.C.2.e. below.

b. Preventive Maintenance Program

The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall maintain an ongoing preventive 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. Plans and programs to meet this requirement shall be described in the Sewer System O&M Plan required pursuant to Part I.C.2.e. below.

c. Infiltration/Inflow

The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall control infiltration and inflow (I/I) into the sewer system as necessary to prevent high flow related unauthorized discharges from their collection systems and high flow related violations of the wastewater treatment plant's effluent limitations. Plans and programs to control I/I shall be described in the Sewer System O&M Plan required pursuant to Part I.C.2.e. below.

d. Sewer System Mapping

The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall maintain a map of the sewer collection system it owns. The map shall be on a street basemap of the community, with sufficient detail and at a scale to allow easy interpretation. The sewer system information shown on the map shall be based on current conditions and shall be kept up-to-date and available for review by federal, state, or local agencies. If any items listed below, such as the location of all outfalls, are not fully documented, the Permittee and Co-permittee(s) must clearly identify each component of the dataset

that is incomplete, as well as the date of the last update of the mapping product. Such map(s) shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- (1) All sanitary sewer lines and related manholes;
- (2) All combined sewer lines, related manholes, and catch basins;
- (3) All combined sewer regulators and any known or suspected connections between the sanitary sewer and storm drain systems (e.g. combination manholes);
- (4) All outfalls, including the treatment plant outfall(s), CSOs, and any known or suspected SSOs, including stormwater outfalls that are connected to combination manholes;
- (5) All pump stations and force mains;
- (6) The wastewater treatment facility(ies);
- (7) All surface waters (labeled);
- (8) Other major appurtenances such as inverted siphons and air release valves;
- (9) A numbering system which uniquely identifies manholes, catch basins, overflow points, regulators and outfalls;
- (10) Interconnections with collection systems owned by other entities;
- (11) The scale and a north arrow; and
- (12) The pipe diameter, date of installation, type of material, distance between manholes, and the direction of flow.

e. Sewer System Operation and Maintenance Plan

The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall continue to implement a *Sewer System Operation and Maintenance Plan* for the portion of the system it owns. The Plan shall be available for review by federal, state and local agencies as requested.

- (1) A description of the collection system management goals, staffing, information management, and legal authorities;
- (2) A description of the collection system and the overall condition of the collection system including a list of all pump stations and a description of recent studies

and construction activities; and

- (3) A preventive maintenance and monitoring program for the collection system;
- (4) Description of sufficient staffing necessary to properly operate and maintain the sanitary sewer collection system and how the operation and maintenance program is staffed;
- (5) Description of funding, the source(s) of funding and provisions for funding sufficient for implementing the plan;
- (6) Identification of known and suspected overflows and back-ups, including manholes. A description of the cause of the identified overflows and back-ups, corrective actions taken, and a plan for addressing the overflows and back-ups consistent with the requirements of this permit;
- (7) A description of the Permittee's programs for preventing I/I related effluent violations and all unauthorized discharges of wastewater, including overflows and by-passes and the ongoing program to identify and remove sources of I/I. The program shall include an inflow identification and control program that focuses on the disconnection and redirection of illegal sump pumps and roof down spouts;
- (8) An educational public outreach program for all aspects of I/I control, particularly private inflow; and
- (9) An Overflow Emergency Response Plan to protect public health from overflows and unanticipated bypasses or upsets that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit.

3. Annual Reporting Requirement

The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall submit a summary report of activities related to the implementation of its O&M Plans during the previous calendar year. The report shall be submitted to EPA and the State annually by March 31. The summary report shall, at a minimum, include:

- a. A description of the staffing levels maintained during the year;
- b. A map and a description of inspection and maintenance activities conducted and corrective actions taken during the previous year;
- c. Expenditures for any collection system maintenance activities and corrective actions taken during the previous year;

- d. A map with areas identified for investigation/action in the coming year;
- e. A summary of unauthorized discharges during the past year and their causes and a report of any corrective actions taken as a result of the unauthorized discharges reported pursuant to the Unauthorized Discharges section of this permit;
- f. If the monthly average flow exceeded 80 percent of the facility's 34 MGD design flow (27.2 MGD) for three consecutive months in the previous calendar year, or there have been capacity related overflows, the report shall include:
 - (1) Plans for further potential flow increases describing how the Permittee will maintain compliance with the flow limit and all other effluent limitations and conditions; and
 - (2) A calculation of the maximum daily, weekly, and monthly infiltration and the maximum daily, weekly, and monthly inflow for the reporting year.
- g. The Adaptation Plan Progress Report described in Part I.C.1.c above (beginning the first March 31 following 24 months from the effective date of the permit).

D. ALTERNATE POWER SOURCE

In order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall provide an alternative power source(s) sufficient to operate the portion of the publicly owned treatment works it owns and operates, as defined in Part II.E.1 of this permit.

E. INDUSTRIAL USERS AND PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

1. Legal Authority

The Permittee has been delegated primary responsibility for enforcing against discharges prohibited by 40 CFR 403.5 and applying and enforcing any national Pretreatment Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Section 307 (b) and (c) of The Clean Water Act (Act), as amended by The Water Quality Act (WQA), of 1987.

The Permittee shall operate an industrial pretreatment program in accordance with the General Pretreatment Regulations found in 40 CFR Part 403 and the approved pretreatment program submitted by the Permittee. The pretreatment program was approved on February 27, 1985 and has subsequently incorporated substantial modifications as approved by EPA. The approved pretreatment program, and any approved modifications thereto, is hereby incorporated by reference and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the following procedures, as required by 40 CFR Part 403.

The Permittee must have or develop a legally enforceable municipal code or rules and regulations to authorize or enable the POTW to apply and enforce the requirements of Sections 307(b) and (c) and 402(b)(8) and (9) of the Act and comply with the requirements of § 403.8(f)(1). At a minimum, this legal authority shall enable the POTW to:

- a. Deny or condition new or increased contributions of pollutants, or changes in the nature of pollutants, to the POTW by Industrial Users where such contributions do not meet applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements or where such contributions would cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit;
- b. Require compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements by Industrial Users;
- c. Control through Permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each Industrial User to ensure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. In the case of Industrial Users this control shall be achieved through permits or equivalent control mechanism identified as significant under § 403.3(v), as required by § 403.8(f)(1)(iii);
- d. Require (a) the development of a compliance schedule by each Industrial User for the installation of technology required to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements and (b) the submission of all notices and self-monitoring reports from Industrial Users as are necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, including but not limited to the reports required in § 403.12;
- e. Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine, independent of information supplied by Industrial Users, compliance or noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements by Industrial Users. 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 with adequate maintenance of records, Representatives of the POTW shall be authorized to enter any premises of any Industrial User in which a Discharge source or treatment system is located or in which records are required to be kept under § 403.12(o) to assure compliance with Pretreatment Standards. Such authority shall be at least as extensive as the authority provided under section 308 of the Act;
- f. Obtain remedies for noncompliance by any Industrial User with any Pretreatment Standard and Requirement. All POTW's shall be able to seek injunctive relief for noncompliance by Industrial Users with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. All POTWs shall also have authority to seek or

assess civil or criminal penalties in at least the amount of \$1,000 a day for each violation by Industrial Users of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements in accordance with § 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(A); and

- g. Comply with the confidentiality requirements set forth in § 403.14.

2. Implementation Requirements

The Permittee shall operate a pretreatment program in accordance with the General Pretreatment Regulations found in 40 CFR Part 403 and with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions of the approved Pretreatment program submitted by the Permittee. The approved Pretreatment program, and any approved modifications thereto, is hereby incorporated by reference and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the following procedures, as required by 40 CFR Part 403:

- a. In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(j)(1), Identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants contributed from Industrial Users discharging into the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of CWA and 40 CFR Part 403.
- b. The Permittee must notify these identified Industrial Users of applicable Pretreatment Standards and any applicable requirements in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(iii). Pursuant to 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(6), prepare and maintain a list of significant industrial users and identify the criteria in 40 CFR § 403.3(v)(1) applicable to each industrial user.
- c. The Permittee must carry out inspection procedures and randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct surveillance activities in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(v), 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.
- d. The Permittee shall receive and analyze self-monitoring reports and other notices submitted by Industrial Users in accordance with the self-monitoring requirements in 40 CFR § 403.12; This must include timely and appropriate reviews of industrial user reports and notifications to identify all violations of the user's permit, the local ordinance, and federal pretreatment standards and requirements.
- e. The Permittee shall evaluate whether each SIU needs a plan to control Slug

Discharges in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(vi). SIUs must be evaluated within 1 year of being designated an SIU. If required, the Permittee shall require the SIU to prepare or update, and implement a slug prevention plan that contains at least the minimum required elements in 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(vi)(A-D) and incorporate the slug control requirements into the SIU's control mechanism;

- f. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(vii), the Permittee shall investigate instances of non-compliance with Pretreatment Standards and requirements indicated in required reports and notices or indicated by analysis, inspection, and surveillance activities.
- g. The Permittee shall publish, at least annually, in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW, a list of all non-domestic users which, at any time in the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance as defined in 40 CFR § 403.8 (f)(2)(viii).
- h. The Permittee shall provide sufficient resources and qualified personnel to implement its Pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(3);
- i. The Permittee shall enforce all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements and obtain remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user. The Permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain an enforcement response plan in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(5); and
- j. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 403.8(g), the Permittee that chooses to receive electronic documents must satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 – (Electronic reporting).

3. Local Limit Development

- a. The Permittee shall develop, continually maintain, and enforce, as necessary, local limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions in 40 CFR § 403.5(c)(1) which prohibit the introduction of any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference and the introduction of specific pollutants to the waste treatment system from any source of non-domestic discharge.
- b. 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 90 days of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall prepare and submit a written technical evaluation to 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 (see Attachment C – Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits) 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's Local Limit Development Guidance (July 2004).

4. Notification Requirements

- a. The Permittee must notify EPA of any new introductions or any substantial change in pollutants from any Industrial User within sixty (60) days following the introduction or change, as required in 40 CFR 122.42(b)(1-3). Such notice must identify:
 - (1) Any new introduction of pollutants from an Industrial User which would be subject to Sections 301, 306, and 307 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; or
 - (2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being discharged by any Industrial User;
 - (3) For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The identity of the Industrial User;
 - ii. The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge and the average and maximum flow of the discharge; and
 - iii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from or biosolids produced at such POTW.
- b. The Permittee must notify EPA as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:
 - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the

criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.29 (b);

- (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
 - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices.
- c. The Permittee must notify EPA if the POTW modifies or intends to modify its Pretreatment Program.
 - d. The Permittee must notify EPA of any instance of pass through or interference, known or suspected to be related to a discharge from an Industrial User. The notification shall be attached to the DMR submitted EPA and shall describe the incident, including the date, time, length, cause, and the steps taken by the Permittee and Industrial User to address the incident.

5. Annual Report Requirements

The Permittee shall provide EPA with a hard copy annual report that briefly describes the POTW's program activities, including activities of all participating agencies, if more than one jurisdiction is involved in the local program. The report required by this section shall be submitted no later than one year after approval of the POTW's Pretreatment Program, and at least annually thereafter. The report must include, at a minimum, the applicable required data in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 127, a summary of changes to the POTW's pretreatment program that have not been previously reported to EPA, and any other relevant information requested by EPA. Beginning on December 21, 2025, all annual reports submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the POTW Pretreatment Program to EPA or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b). Electronic submittals shall be in compliance with this section and 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3), 40 CFR § 122.22(e), and 40 CFR Part 127 (Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting). Prior to this date, and independent of 40 CFR Part 127, EPA may also require POTW Pretreatment Programs to electronically submit annual reports under this section if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law.

The Permittee shall provide EPA with an annual report describing the Permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve (12) 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 D (Industrial Pretreatment Program Annual Report) of this permit and shall be submitted by **August 1** of each year.

6. Beginning the first full calendar year after the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall commence annual sampling of the following types of industrial discharges into the POTW:

- Commercial Car Washes
- Platers/Metal Finishers
- Paper and Packaging Manufacturers
- Tanneries and Leather/Fabric/Carpet Treaters
- Manufacturers of Parts with Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or teflon type coatings (e.g., bearings)
- Landfill Leachate
- Centralized Waste Treaters
- Known or Suspected PFAS Contaminated Sites
- Fire Fighting Training Facilities
- Airports
- Any Other Known or Expected Sources of PFAS

Sampling shall be conducted using Method 1633 for the PFAS analytes listed in Attachment E. The industrial discharges sampled, and the sampling results shall be summarized and included in the annual report (see Part I.E.5).

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, including EPA regulations promulgated at 40 CFR § 503, which prescribe “Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge” pursuant to § 405(d) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1345(d).
2. If both state and federal requirements apply to the Permittee’s sludge use and/or disposal practices, the Permittee shall comply with the more stringent of the applicable requirements.
3. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR Part 503 apply to the following sludge 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 requirements of 40 CFR Part 503 do not apply to facilities which dispose of sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill. 40 CFR § 503.4. These requirements also do not apply to facilities which do not use or 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 40 CFR Part 503 requirements include 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

Which of the 40 CFR Part 503 requirements apply to the Permittee will depend upon the use or disposal practice followed and upon the quality of material produced by a facility. The EPA Region 1 guidance document, “EPA Region 1 - NPDES Permit Sludge Compliance Guidance” (November 4, 1999), may be used by the Permittee to assist it in determining the applicable requirements.

6. The sludge shall be monitored for pollutant concentrations (all Part 503 methods) and pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction (land application and surface disposal) at the following frequency. This frequency is based upon the volume of sewage sludge generated at the facility in dry metric tons per year, as follows:

less than 290	1/ year
290 to less than 1,500	1 /quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	6 /year
15,000 +	1 /month

Sampling of the sewage sludge shall use the procedures detailed in 40 CFR § 503.8.

7. Under 40 CFR § 503.9(r), the Permittee is a “person who prepares sewage sludge” because it “is ... the person who generates sewage sludge during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works” If the Permittee contracts with another “person who prepares sewage sludge” under 40 CFR § 503.9(r) – i.e., with “a person who derives a material from sewage sludge” – for use or disposal of the sludge, then compliance with Part 503 requirements is the responsibility of the contractor engaged for that purpose. If the Permittee does not engage a “person who prepares sewage sludge,” as defined in 40 CFR

§ 503.9(r), for use or disposal, then the Permittee remains responsible to ensure that the applicable requirements in Part 503 are met. 40 CFR § 503.7. If the ultimate use or disposal method is land application, the Permittee is responsible for providing the person receiving the sludge with notice and necessary information to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 503 Subpart B.

8. The Permittee shall submit an annual report containing the information specified in the 40 CFR Part 503 requirements (§ 503.18 (land application), § 503.28 (surface disposal), or § 503.48 (incineration)) by February 19 (see also “EPA Region 1 - NPDES Permit Sludge Compliance Guidance”). Reports shall be submitted electronically using EPA’s Electronic Reporting tool (“NeT”) (see “Reporting Requirements” section below).

9. Compliance with the requirements of this permit or 40 CFR Part 503 shall not eliminate or modify the need to comply with applicable requirements under RSA 485-A and Env-Wq 800, New Hampshire Sludge Management Rules.

10. Incinerator Conditions and Limitations

- a. Firing of sewage sludge shall not violate the requirements of the National Emission Standard for beryllium in 40 CFR Part 61, subpart C - 10 grams per 24-hour period.
- b. Firing of sewage sludge shall not violate the requirements in the National Emission Standard for mercury in 40 CFR Part 61, subpart E - 3200 grams per 24-hour period.
- c. The daily concentration of the metals in the sewage sludge fed to the incinerator shall not exceed the limits specified below (dry weight basis):

	<u>Maximum Daily</u>
Arsenic	8,573 mg/kg
Cadmium	43,416 mg/kg
Chromium	1,423,398 mg/kg
Lead	262,781 mg/kg
Nickel	213,643 mg/kg

- d. The exit gas from the sewage sludge incinerator stack shall be monitored continuously for carbon monoxide.
- e. The monthly average concentration of carbon monoxide in the exit gas from the sewage sludge incinerator, corrected for zero percent moisture and to seven percent oxygen, shall not exceed - **100 ppm on a volumetric basis.**

- f. The CO concentration shall be corrected to zero percent moisture using the correction factor below:

$$\text{Correction factor} = \frac{1}{(1-X)}$$

Where: X = decimal fraction of the percent moisture in the sewage sludge incinerator exit gas in hundredths.

- g. The measured CO concentration shall be corrected to seven percent oxygen using the correction factor below:

$$\text{Correction factor} = \frac{14}{(21-Y)}$$

Where: Y = percent oxygen concentration in the sewage sludge incinerator stack exit gas (dry volume/dry volume).

- h. The measured CO value shall be multiplied by the correction factors in items c and d. The corrected CO value shall be used to determine compliance with paragraph b.

11. Incinerator Management Practices

- a. An instrument that continuously measures and records the carbon monoxide concentration in the sewage sludge incinerator stack exit gas shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained for each incinerator in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.
- b. An instrument that continuously measures and records the oxygen concentration in the sewage sludge incinerator stack exit gas shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained for each incinerator in accordance with the manufacture's written instructions.
- c. An instrument that continuously measures and records information used to determine the moisture content in the sewage sludge incinerator stack exit gas shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained for each incinerator in accordance with the manufacture's written instructions.
- d. An instrument that continuously measures and records combustion temperatures shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained for each incinerator in accordance with the manufacture's written instructions.
- e. Upon completion of the testing to demonstrate compliance with the performance specifications, but not later than 90 days from the effective date of

this permit, the operator of the incinerators shall submit to EPA - Region 1 a certification stating that the continuous emissions monitoring system meets the performance specifications detailed in the above referenced guidance.

- f. Operation of the incinerator shall not cause the operating combustion temperature for the incinerator to exceed the performance test combustion temperature by more than 20 percent.
- g. Any air pollution control devices shall be appropriate for the type of incinerator and operating parameters for the air pollution control device shall be adequate to indicate proper performance of the air pollution control device. For incinerators subject to the requirements of 40 CFR subpart O, operation of the air pollution control device shall not violate the air pollution control device requirements of that part.
- h. Sewage sludge shall not be fired in an incinerator if it is likely to adversely affect a threatened or endangered species listed under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act or its designated critical habitat.
- i. The permittee shall notify the EPA and NHDES if any continuous emission monitoring equipment is shut down or broken down for more than 72 hours while the incinerator continues to operate.
- j. Notification shall include the following:
 - (1) The reason for the shut down or break down;
 - (2) Steps taken to restore the system;
 - (3) Expected length of the down time; and
 - (4) The expected length of the incinerator operation during the down time of the monitoring system.
- k. Break downs or shut downs of less than 72 hours shall be recorded in the operations log along with an explanation of the event.
- l. Copies of all manufacturer's instructions shall be kept on file and be available during inspections.

12. Incinerator Monitoring Frequency

- a. The frequency of monitoring beryllium shall be as required in 40 CFR Part 61, subpart C.

- b. The frequency of monitoring mercury shall be as required in 40 CFR Part 61, subpart E.
- c. The pollutants in paragraph 2c shall be monitored at the following frequency - **bimonthly (6 times per year)**.
- d. After the sewage sludge has been monitored for the pollutants in paragraph 2c for two years at the frequency specified above, the permittee may request a reduction in the monitoring frequency.
- e. The operating parameters for the air pollution control devices shall be monitored at the following frequency - **1/day**.
- f. The CO concentration in the exit gas, the oxygen concentration in the exit gas, information from the instrument used to determine moisture content, and combustion temperatures shall be **continuously** monitored.

13. Incinerator Sampling and Analysis

- a. The sewage shall be sampled at a location which is prior to entering the incinerator and provides a representative sample of the sewage sludge being incinerated.
- b. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed using “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods”, EPA publication SW-846, Second Edition (1982) with Updates I (April 1984) and II (April 1985) and Third Edition (November 1986) with Revision I (December 1987).
- c. If emission testing is done for demonstration of NESHAPS, testing shall be in accordance with Method 101A in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, “Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions from Sewage Sludge Incinerators”.
- d. Sewage sludge samples for mercury shall be sampled and analyzed using Method 105 in 40 CFR Part 61, Appendix B, “Determination of Mercury in Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewage Sludge”.

14. Incinerator Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee is required to keep records for the following:

- a. Report the maximum concentration of each pollutant listed in paragraph 2(c) above;

- b. Report the average monthly CO concentration in the exit gas from the incinerator stack;
- c. Information that demonstrates compliance with the National Emission Standard for beryllium;
- d. Information that demonstrates compliance with the National Emission Standard for mercury. If sludge sampling is used, include calculation for compliance demonstration;
- e. The operating combustion temperature for the sewage sludge incinerator;
- f. Report the average monthly operating values for the air pollution control devices operating parameters;
- g. The oxygen concentration and the information used to measure moisture content in the exit gas from the sewage sludge incinerator. Report the oxygen concentration and percent moisture results which were used to determine the CO values reported in paragraph 8b;
- h. Record the average daily and average monthly sewage sludge feed rate to the incinerator;
- i. The stack height of the incinerator;
- j. The dispersion factor for the site where the incinerator is located;
- k. The control efficiency for arsenic, lead, chromium, cadmium and nickel;
- l. A calibration and maintenance log for the instruments used to measure the CO concentration and the oxygen concentration in the exit gas; the information need to determine moisture content in the exit gas, and the combustion temperatures.

G. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Provision to Modify pH Range

The pH range may be modified if the Permittee satisfies conditions set forth in Part I.J.5 below. Upon notification of an approval by NHDES, EPA will review and, if acceptable, will submit written notice to the Permittee of the permit change. The modified pH range will not be in effect until the Permittee receives written notice from EPA.

2. Compliance Schedules

- a. The Total Aluminum monthly average limit of 118 µg/L will become effective 12 months from the effective date of the permit to allow time for the Permittee to optimize treatment and/or source reduction in order to come into consistent compliance with the effluent limits. During these initial 12 months, the Permittee shall monitor (2/month) and report monthly average and daily maximum Total Aluminum on each monthly DMR.
- b. Beginning the first May after the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall evaluate and implement optimization measures to reduce the concentration of ammonia nitrogen in the discharge to achieve compliance with the ammonia limit (from May 1 through October 31). The monthly average ammonia limit shall go into effect the first May following 24 months after the effective date of the permit.

3. Ambient Phosphorus Monitoring

Beginning in April of the first odd numbered year that occurs at least six months after permit issuance, and during odd numbered years thereafter, the Permittee shall collect monthly samples from April through October at a location in the receiving water upstream of the facility and analyze the samples for total phosphorus. Sampling shall be conducted on any calendar day that is preceded by at least 72 hours with less than or equal to 0.1 inches of cumulative rainfall. A sampling plan shall be submitted to EPA and the State (in accordance with Part I.I.2 and Part I.I.7, respectively) at least three months prior to the first planned sampling date. For the years that monitoring is not required, the Permittee shall report NODI code "9" (conditional monitoring not required).

4. Toxicity Violation Procedures

a. Accelerated WET Testing

The Permittee shall conduct at least two accelerated re-tests at 14-day intervals which must be started within 14 days and 28 days of receiving the following results:

- **any WET test results in violation of any WET limit and the test acceptability criteria were met (only re-test for the species that failed); or**
- **the Permittee identifies or is provided notice of a sudden and significant death of large numbers of fish and/or shellfish in the vicinity of the discharge (test for all species identified in permit); or**
- **an oily sheen is observed on the surface of the water in the vicinity of the outfall during the monthly visual inspection described in Part I.A.1 (test for all species identified in permit).**

If the receiving water was used as the dilution water and is suspected to be toxic (e.g., based on results from the initial test), the Permittee shall conduct the accelerated WET tests using laboratory water as the dilution water with a similar pH and hardness as the receiving water. If the WET tests using laboratory water do not violate any WET limits, the Permittee shall return to a normal monitoring frequency but should request to continue to use laboratory water as the dilution water based on these results. If either accelerated WET test violates any WET limits (and the test acceptability criteria were met), the discharge is considered to have persistent toxicity and the Permittee must immediately initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TIE/TRE) in accordance with subpart b below to resolve any toxic impacts on the receiving water.

b. TIE/TRE

- (1) If the WET re-test described above results in a violation of the WET limits, the Permittee must immediately initiate a TIE/TRE designed to identify and reduce toxicity in the discharge. Notice of TIE/TRE study implementation is to be submitted to EPA (via email: R1NPDESReporting@epa.gov) and the State within 10 days of receiving notification of WET re-test failure.
- (2) A TIE/TRE schedule and action plan must be submitted to EPA and the State as an electronic attachment to the DMR within 60 days of receipt of WET re-test failure.

The TIE/TRE schedule (from the initiation date to the termination date) should be as short as possible, and no longer than 24 months as follows: The “TIE/TRE initiation date” is the date of the receipt of results for the toxicity test that confirms persistent toxicity and the “TIE/TRE termination date” is the date corrective actions to resolve toxicity are identified and a schedule for completing these corrective actions is proposed.

The objective of the action plan is to identify the source(s) of toxicity by analyzing toxicity testing samples for any toxicant identified as being a potential source of toxicity and ascertaining whether the same level of toxicity occurs when any suspected toxicant level varies. This information might lead to finding one or more toxicants or confirming or eliminating suspected toxicants and possibly their source(s).

- (3) Quarterly “TIE/TRE Progress Reports” should be submitted to EPA and the State as an electronic attachment to the DMR at the end of each quarter after the TIE/TRE initiation date. The progress report should list all activities and findings related to resolving toxicity, including all WET and

chemical test data. The data summaries of the TIE/TRE also should be provided in a tabulated format with explanations of the procedures used and the recorded findings from the study.

- (4) A “Final TIE/TRE Report” should be submitted to EPA and the State within 45 days of the TIE/TRE termination date (as an electronic attachment to the DMR) and should summarize the TIE/TRE activities and findings, propose the corrective action(s) to be taken, and propose a schedule to complete any identified corrective action(s).
- (5) After submission of the “Final TIE/TRE Report,” the Permittee shall continue to submit quarterly “Toxicity Reduction Progress Reports” (as an electronic attachment to the DMR) documenting progress on the corrective actions being taken to reduce toxicity in accordance with the proposed schedule.
- (6) Upon completion of all corrective actions identified in the “Final TIE/TRE Report,” the Permittee shall submit a “Toxicity Reduction Completion Report” (as an electronic attachment to the DMR) summarizing the corrective actions taken based on the TIE/TRE and shall include all information necessary to demonstrate that the discharge is no longer toxic and consistently complies with all WET limits.

5. Benthic Survey

During the third calendar quarter (*i.e.*, July through September) that begins at least 12 months after the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall conduct a benthic survey once per permit term to assess impacts from the discharge on aquatic life in the benthic environment.

Benthic grab samples shall be taken at three locations sited along each of two transects (one immediately upstream/upgradient of the discharge at a location considered to be unimpacted by the discharge, and one downstream/downgradient of the discharge immediately outside of the estimated zone of initial dilution). Along each transect, duplicate samples shall be taken in the thalweg along with sites near each shoreline, for a total of six samples along each transect and 12 samples total. Organisms shall be sorted and identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Counts shall be standardized to densities per square meter of bottom. To characterize the bottom, grain size samples shall be collected at each grab site.

Taxonomy must be performed by a professional freshwater macroinvertebrate taxonomist who, at a minimum, holds and maintains for the duration of the contract a certification from the Society of Freshwater Science for eastern genera in group 1

(Crustacea and Arthropods other than EPT and Chironomidae), group 2 (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera nymphs and larvae only) and group 3 (Chironomidae larvae only).

A report summarizing the results and comparing the upstream and downstream benthic populations shall be submitted by the following January 15 as an electronic attachment to the DMR.

H. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

1. During wet weather (including snowmelt), the Permittee is authorized to discharge storm water/wastewater from the following CSO outfalls: 011, 018, 031, 039, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054 and 055 (See Attachment F of this Permit).
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 overflow (“CSO”) control includes the implementation of Nine Minimum Controls (“NMC”) specified below. These Nine Minimum Controls and the Nine Minimum Controls Minimum Implementation Levels which are detailed further in Part I.H.3. are requirements of this permit.
 - (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. ~~The discharges shall not cause or contribute to violations of federal or state Water Quality Standards.~~

The discharge shall not cause a change in color or odor or result in visible floating materials, grease, oil, scum, or foam in the receiving waters in the vicinity of the outfall.

- c. **The discharge shall be free from oil, grease, or petrochemicals that produce a visible film on the surface of the water in the vicinity of the outfall or coat the banks of the water course in the vicinity of the outfall.**

3. Nine Minimum Controls Minimum Implementation Levels

- a. The Permittee must implement the nine minimum controls in accordance with the documentation provided to EPA and NHDES or as subsequently modified to enhance the effectiveness of the controls. This implementation must include the controls identified in Part I.H.3.b-g of this permit plus other controls the Permittee can reasonably undertake as set forth in the documentation.
- b. Each CSO structure/regulator, pumping station and/or tidegate shall be routinely inspected, at a minimum of once per month, to ensure that they are in good working condition and adjusted to minimize combined sewer discharges (NMC # 1, 2 and 4). The following inspection results shall be recorded: the date and time of 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 the necessary maintenance was performed, and whether the observed problem was corrected. The Permittee shall maintain all records of inspections for at least three years.
- c. **Annually, by March 31st**, the Permittee shall submit a certification to NHDES and EPA which states that the previous calendar year's monthly inspections were conducted, results recorded, and records maintained. NHDES and EPA have the right to inspect any CSO related structure or outfall at any time without prior notification to the Permittee. Discharges to the combined system of septage, holding tank wastes, or other material which may cause a visible oil sheen or containing floatable material are prohibited during wet weather when CSO discharges may be active (NMC # 3, 6, and 7).
- d. Dry weather overflows ("DWOs") are prohibited (NMC # 5). All dry weather sanitary and/or industrial discharges from CSOs must be reported to EPA and NHDES orally within 24 hours of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances and a written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances using NeT-Sewer Overflow as described in Part I.I.6 below. See also Paragraph D.1.e. of Part II of this permit.

- e. The Permittee shall quantify and record all discharges from combined sewer outfalls (NMC # 9). Quantification shall be through direct measurement. The following information must be recorded for each combined sewer outfall for each discharge event, as set forth in Part I.H.5.:
- Duration (hours) of discharge;
 - Volume (gallons) of discharge;
 - National Weather Service precipitation data from the nearest gage where precipitation data is available. Cumulative precipitation per discharge event shall be calculated.

The Permittee shall retain records of CSO discharges for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application.

- f. The Permittee shall install and maintain identification signs for all combined sewer outfall structures (NMC # 8). The signs must be located at or near the combined sewer outfall structures and easily readable by the public from the land and water. These signs shall be a minimum of 12 x 18 inches in size, with white lettering against a green background, and shall contain the following information:

CITY OF MANCHESTER
WET WEATHER SEWAGE DISCHARGE
OUTFALL (discharge serial number)

The Permittee shall place signs in English and include a universal wet weather sewage discharge symbol.

Where there are easements over property not owned by the Permittee that must be obtained to meet this requirement, the Permittee shall identify the appropriate landowners and obtain the necessary easements, to the extent practicable.

- g. Public Notification Plan
- (1) Within 180 days of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall submit to EPA and NHDES a Public Notification Plan describing the measures that will be taken to meet NMC#8 in Part I.H.2 of this permit (NMC #8). The public notification plan shall include the means for disseminating information to the public, including communicating the initial and supplemental notifications required in Part I.H.3.g.(2) and (3) of this permit, as well as procedures for communicating with public health departments, including downstream communities, whose waters may be affected by discharges from the Permittee's CSOs.

(2) Initial notification of a probable CSO activation shall be provided to the public as soon as practicable, but no later than, two (2) hours after becoming aware by monitoring, modeling or other means that a probable CSO discharge has occurred. In addition to posting this notification to a website, this information may also be communicated using other electronic means. The initial notification shall include the following information:

- Date and time of probable CSO discharge
- CSO number and location

(3) Supplemental notification shall be provided to the public as soon as practicable, but no later than, twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of the termination of any CSO discharge(s). In addition to posting this notification to a website, this information may also be communicated using other electronic means. The supplemental notification shall include the following information:

- CSO number and location
- Confirmation of CSO discharge
- Date, start time and stop time of the CSO discharge

(4) Annual notification - **Annually, by March 31st**, the Permittee shall post the annual report for the previous calendar year (described in Part I.H.4 below) on a publicly available website, and it shall remain on the website for a minimum of 24 months.

(5) The Public Notification Plan shall be implemented no later than 12 months following the effective date of the Permit.

4. Nine Minimum Controls Reporting Requirement

Annually, by March 31st, the Permittee shall submit a report summarizing activities during the previous calendar year relating to compliance with the nine minimum controls. The annual report shall include information on the locations of CSOs, a summary of CSO outfall monitoring data required by Part I.H.5 of this permit, and the status and progress of CSO abatement work.

5. Combined Sewer Overflow Outfall Monitoring

For each combined sewer overflow outfall listed in Part I.H.1 of this permit, the Permittee must monitor the following which shall be reported in each monthly DMR for each outfall:

Parameters	Reporting Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	
	Total Monthly	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Total Flow	Report MG/Month	Daily, when discharging	Continuous
Total Flow Duration (Duration of flow through CSO)	Report Hours	Daily, when discharging	Continuous
Number of CSO Discharge Events	Report Monthly Count	Daily, when discharging	Occurrences
Rainfall	Total precipitation (inches)	Daily, when discharging	Calculation

- a. For Total Flow, measure the total flow discharged from each CSO outfall during the month. For Total Flow Duration, report the total duration (hours) of discharges for each CSO outfall during the month. For Number of CSO Discharge Events, a single discharge event spanning more than one calendar day shall be reported as one discharge event.
- b. For those months when a CSO discharge does not occur, the Permittee must indicate “no discharge” for the outfall for which data was not collected.
- c. This information shall be submitted with each monthly DMR and submitted with the annual report required by Part I.H.4. of this permit.
- d. National Weather Service precipitation data from the nearest gage where precipitation data is available. Cumulative precipitation per discharge event shall be calculated.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the Permittee shall submit reports, requests, and information and provide notices in the manner described in this section.

1. Submittal of DMRs Using NetDMR

The Permittee shall continue to submit its monthly monitoring data in discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) to EPA and the State electronically using NetDMR no later than the 15th day of the month. When the Permittee submits DMRs using NetDMR, it is not required to submit hard copies of DMRs to EPA or the State. NetDMR is accessible through EPA’s Central Data Exchange at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>.

2. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall electronically submit all reports to EPA as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. This includes the NHDES Monthly Operating Reports (MORs). See Part I.I.7. for more information on State reporting. Because the due dates for reports described in this permit

may not coincide with the due date for submitting DMRs (which is no later than the 15th day of the month), a report submitted electronically as a NetDMR attachment shall be considered timely if it is electronically submitted to EPA using NetDMR with the next DMR due following the report due date specified in this permit.

3. Submittal of Industrial User and Pretreatment Related Reports

- a. Prior to 21 December 2025, all reports and information required of the Permittee in the Industrial Users and Pretreatment Program section of this permit shall be submitted to the Pretreatment Coordinator in EPA Region 1 Water Division (WD). Starting on 21 December 2025, these submittals must be done electronically as NetDMR attachments and/or using EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool ("NeT"), or another approved EPA system, which will be accessible through EPA's Central Data Exchange at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>. These requests, reports and notices include:

- (1) Annual Pretreatment Reports,
- (2) Pretreatment Reports Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits Form,
- (3) Revisions to Industrial Discharge Limits,
- (4) Report describing Pretreatment Program activities, and
- (5) Proposed changes to a Pretreatment Program

- b. This information shall be submitted to EPA WD as a hard copy at the following address:

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Water Division
Regional Pretreatment Coordinator
5 Post Office Square - Suite 100 (06-03)
Boston, MA 02109-3912**

4. Submittal of Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Reports

By February 19 of each year, the Permittee must electronically report their annual Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Report for the previous calendar year using EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool ("NeTBIO"), which is accessible through EPA's Central Data Exchange at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>.

5. Submittal of Requests and Reports to EPA Water Division (WD)

- a. The following requests, reports, and information described in this permit shall be submitted to the NPDES Applications Coordinator in EPA Water Division (WD):
 - (1) Transfer of permit notice;
 - (2) Request for changes in sampling location;
 - (3) Request for reduction in testing frequency;
 - (4) Report on unacceptable dilution water / request for alternative dilution water for WET testing.
- b. These reports, information, and requests shall be submitted to EPA WD electronically at R1NPDESReporting@epa.gov.

6. Submittal of Sewer Overflow and Bypass Reports and Notifications

The Permittee and Co-permittee(s) shall submit required reports and notifications under Part II.B.4.c, for bypasses, and Part II.D.1.e, for sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) electronically using EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool ("NeT"), which will be accessible through EPA's Central Data Exchange at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>.

7. State Reporting

Unless otherwise specified in this permit or by the State, duplicate signed copies of all reports, information, requests or notifications described in this permit, including the reports, information, requests or notifications described in Parts I.I.3 through I.I.6 shall also be submitted to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Water Division (NHDES-WD) electronically to the Permittee's assigned NPDES inspector at NHDES-WD or as a hardcopy to the following addresses:

**New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
Water Division
Wastewater Engineering Bureau
29 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95
Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095**

8. Verbal Reports and Verbal Notifications

- a. Any verbal reports or verbal notifications, if required in Parts I and/or II of this permit, shall be made to both EPA and to the State. This includes verbal reports and notifications which require reporting within 24 hours (e.g., Part II.B.4.c.(2), Part II.B.5.c.(3), and Part II.D.1.e).

b. Verbal reports and verbal notifications shall be made to:

EPA ECAD at 617-918-1510
and
NHDES Assigned NPDES Inspector at 603-271-2985

J. STATE 401 CERTIFICATION CONDITIONS

This Permit is in the process of receiving state water quality certification issued by the State under § 401(a) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 124.53. EPA will incorporate any and all conditions in the State's 401 water quality certification into the Final Permit.

~~1. The Permittee shall not at any time, either alone or in conjunction with any person or persons, cause directly or indirectly the discharge of waste into the said receiving water unless it has been treated in such a manner as will not lower the legislated water quality classification of, or interfere with the uses assigned to, said water by the New Hampshire Legislature (RSA 485-A:12).~~

~~2. This NPDES discharge permit is issued by EPA under federal law. Upon final issuance by EPA, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Water Division (NHDES-WD) may adopt this permit, including all terms and conditions, as a state permit pursuant to RSA 485-A:13.~~

~~3. EPA shall have the right to enforce the terms and conditions of this permit pursuant to federal law and NHDES-WD shall have the right to enforce the permit pursuant to state law, if the permit is adopted. 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 the permit as issued by the other agency.~~

~~4. Pursuant to New Hampshire Statute RSA 485-A:13, I(c), any person responsible for a bypass or upset at a wastewater facility shall give immediate notice of a bypass or upset to all public or privately owned water systems drawing water from the same receiving water and located within 20 miles downstream of the point of discharge regardless of whether or not it is on the same receiving water or on another surface water to which the receiving water is tributary. Wastewater facility is defined at RSA 485-A:2XIX as the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, convey, and treat domestic and industrial wastes, and dispose of the effluent and sludge. The Permittee shall maintain a list of persons, and their telephone numbers, who are to be notified immediately by telephone. In addition, written notification, which shall be postmarked within 3 days of the bypass or upset, shall be sent to such persons.~~

~~5. The pH range of 6.5 to 8.0 Standard Units (S.U.) must be achieved in the final effluent unless the Permittee can demonstrate to NHDES-WD: 1) that the range should be widened due to naturally occurring conditions in the receiving water; or 2) that the naturally occurring receiving water pH is not significantly altered by the Permittee's~~

~~discharge. The scope of any demonstration project must receive prior approval from NHDES-WD. In no case, shall the above procedure result in pH limits outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 S.U., which is the federal effluent limitation guideline regulation for pH for secondary treatment and is found in 40 CFR § 133.102(c).~~

~~6. Pursuant to New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Env Wq 703.07(a):~~

~~Any person proposing to construct or modify any of the following shall submit an application for a sewer connection permit to the department:~~

- ~~a. Any extension of a collector or interceptor, whether public or private, regardless of flow;~~
- ~~b. Any wastewater connection or other discharge in excess of 5,000 gpd;~~
- ~~c. Any wastewater connection or other discharge to a WWTP operating in excess of 80 percent design flow capacity or design loading capacity based on actual average flow or loading for 3 consecutive months;~~
- ~~d. Any industrial wastewater connection or change in existing discharge of industrial wastewater, regardless of quality or quantity;~~
- ~~e. Any sewage pumping station greater than 50 gpm or serving more than one building; or~~
- ~~f. Any proposed sewer that serves more than one building or that requires a manhole at the connection.~~

~~7. Pursuant to Env Wq 305.21, at a frequency no less than every five years, the Permittee shall submit to NHDES:~~

- ~~a. A copy of its current sewer use ordinance if it has been revised without department approval subsequent to any previous submittal to the department or a certification that no changes have been made.~~
- ~~b. A current list of all significant indirect dischargers to the POTW. At a minimum, the list shall include for each significant indirect discharger, its name and address, the name and daytime telephone number of a contact person, products manufactured, industrial processes used, existing pretreatment processes, and discharge permit status.~~
- ~~c. A list of all permitted indirect dischargers; and~~
- ~~d. A certification that the municipality is strictly enforcing its sewer use ordinance and~~

~~all discharge permits it has issued.~~

~~8. When the effluent discharged for a period of three (3) consecutive months exceeds 80 percent of the 34 MGD design flow (27.2 MGD) or design loading capacity, the Permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of flows and 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. Before the design flow will be reached, or whenever treatment necessary to achieve permit limits cannot be assured, the Permittee may be required to submit plans for facility improvements.~~

USEPA REGION 1 FRESHWATER ACUTE TOXICITY TEST PROCEDURE AND PROTOCOL

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall conduct acceptable acute toxicity tests in accordance with the appropriate test protocols described below:

- **Daphnid (Ceriodaphnia dubia) definitive 48 hour test.**
- **Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas) definitive 48 hour test.**

Acute toxicity test data shall be reported as outlined in Section VIII.

II. METHODS

The permittee shall use 40 CFR Part 136 methods. Methods and guidance may be found at:

<https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/whole-effluent-toxicity-methods>

The permittee shall also meet the sampling, analysis and reporting requirements included in this protocol. This protocol defines more specific requirements while still being consistent with the Part 136 methods. If, due to modifications of Part 136, there are conflicting requirements between the Part 136 method and this protocol, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of the Part 136 method.

III. SAMPLE COLLECTION

A discharge sample shall be collected. Aliquots shall be split from the sample, containerized and preserved (as per 40 CFR Part 136) for chemical and physical analyses required. The remaining sample shall be measured for total residual chlorine and dechlorinated (if detected) in the laboratory using sodium thiosulfate for subsequent toxicity testing. (Note that EPA approved test methods require that samples collected for metals analyses be preserved immediately after collection.) Grab samples must be used for pH, temperature, and total residual chlorine (as per 40 CFR Part 122.21).

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater describes dechlorination of samples (APHA, 1992). Dechlorination can be achieved using a ratio of 6.7 mg/L anhydrous sodium thiosulfate to reduce 1.0 mg/L chlorine. If dechlorination is necessary, a thiosulfate control (maximum amount of thiosulfate in lab control or receiving water) must also be run in the WET test.

All samples held overnight shall be refrigerated at 1- 6°C.

IV. DILUTION WATER

A grab sample of dilution water used for acute toxicity testing shall be collected from the receiving water at a point immediately upstream of the permitted discharge's zone of influence at a reasonably accessible location. Avoid collection near areas of obvious road or agricultural runoff, storm sewers or other point source discharges and areas where stagnant conditions exist. In the case where an alternate dilution water has been agreed upon an additional receiving water control (0% effluent) must also be tested.

If the receiving water diluent is found to be, or suspected to be toxic or unreliable, an alternate standard dilution water of known quality with a hardness, pH, conductivity, alkalinity, organic carbon, and total suspended solids similar to that of the receiving water may be substituted **AFTER RECEIVING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE PERMIT ISSUING AGENCY(S)**.

Written requests for use of ADW with supporting documentation must be sent electronically to the NPDES Applications Coordinator in EPA Water Division (WD) at the following email address:

R1NPDESReporting@epa.gov

Note: USEPA Region 1 retains the right to modify any part of the alternate dilution water policy stated in this protocol at any time. Any changes to this policy will be documented in the annual DMR posting.

See the EPA Region 1 website at <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-1-new-england> (click on NPDES, EPA Permit Attachments, Self-Implementing Alternate Dilution Water Guidance) for important details on alternate dilution water substitution requests.

EPA NEW ENGLAND EFFLUENT TOXICITY TEST CONDITIONS FOR THE DAPHNID, CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA 48 HOUR ACUTE TESTS¹

1.	Test type	Static, non-renewal
2.	Temperature (°C)	20 ± 1°C or 25 ± 1°C
3.	Light quality	Ambient laboratory illumination
4.	Photoperiod	16 hour light, 8 hour dark
5.	Test chamber size	Minimum 30 ml
6.	Test solution volume	Minimum 15 ml
7.	Age of test organisms	1-24 hours (neonates)
8.	No. of daphnids per test chamber	5
9.	No. of replicate test chambers per treatment	4
10.	Total no. daphnids per test concentration	20
11.	Feeding regime	As per manual, lightly feed YCT and <u>Selenastrum</u> to newly released organisms while holding prior to initiating test
12.	Aeration	None
13.	Dilution water ²	Receiving water, other surface water, synthetic water adjusted to the hardness and alkalinity of the receiving water (prepared using either Millipore Milli-Q ^R or equivalent deionized water and reagent grade chemicals according to EPA acute toxicity test manual) or deionized water combined with mineral water to appropriate hardness.
14.	Dilution series	≥ 0.5, must bracket the permitted RWC
15.	Number of dilutions	5 plus receiving water and laboratory water control and thiosulfate control, as necessary. An additional dilution at the permitted effluent concentration (% effluent) is required if it is not included in the dilution series.

February 28, 2011
(updated links/addresses 2023)

16. Effect measured	Mortality-no movement of body or appendages on gentle prodding
17. Test acceptability	90% or greater survival of test organisms in dilution water control solution
18. Sampling requirements	For on-site tests, samples must be used within 24 hours of the time that they are removed from the sampling device. For off-site tests, samples must first be used within 36 hours of collection.
19. Sample volume required	Minimum 1 liter

Footnotes:

1. Adapted from EPA-821-R-02-012.
2. Standard prepared dilution water must have hardness requirements to generally reflect the characteristics of the receiving water.

**EPA NEW ENGLAND TEST CONDITIONS FOR THE FATHEAD MINNOW
(PIMEPHALES PROMELAS) 48 HOUR ACUTE TEST¹**

1. Test Type	Static, non-renewal
2. Temperature (°C)	20 + 1 ° C or 25 + 1°C
3. Light quality	Ambient laboratory illumination
4. Photoperiod	16 hr light, 8 hr dark
5. Size of test vessels	250 mL minimum
6. Volume of test solution	Minimum 200 mL/replicate
7. Age of fish	1-14 days old and age within 24 hrs of each other
8. No. of fish per chamber	10
9. No. of replicate test vessels per treatment	4
10. Total no. organisms per concentration	40
11. Feeding regime	As per manual, lightly feed test age larvae using concentrated brine shrimp nauplii while holding prior to initiating test
12. Aeration	None, unless dissolved oxygen (D.O.) concentration falls below 4.0 mg/L, at which time gentle single bubble aeration should be started at a rate of less than 100 bubbles/min. (Routine D.O. check is recommended.)
13. dilution water ²	Receiving water, other surface water, synthetic water adjusted to the hardness and alkalinity of the receiving water (prepared using either Millipore Milli-Q ^R or equivalent deionized and reagent grade chemicals according to EPA acute toxicity test manual) or deionized water combined with mineral water to appropriate hardness.
14. Dilution series	> 0.5, must bracket the permitted RWC

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 15. Number of dilutions | 5 plus receiving water and laboratory water control and thiosulfate control, as necessary. An additional dilution at the permitted effluent concentration (% effluent) is required if it is not included in the dilution series. |
| 16. Effect measured | Mortality-no movement on gentle prodding |
| 17. Test acceptability | 90% or greater survival of test organisms in dilution water control solution |
| 18. Sampling requirements | For on-site tests, samples must be used within 24 hours of the time that they are removed from the sampling device. For off-site tests, samples are used within 36 hours of collection. |
| 19. Sample volume required | Minimum 2 liters |

Footnotes:

1. Adapted from EPA-821-R-02-012
2. Standard dilution water must have hardness requirements to generally reflect characteristics of the receiving water.

VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

At the beginning of a static acute toxicity test, pH, conductivity, total residual chlorine, oxygen, hardness, alkalinity and temperature must be measured in the highest effluent concentration and the dilution water. Dissolved oxygen, pH and temperature are also measured at 24 and 48 hour intervals in all dilutions. The following chemical analyses shall be performed on the 100 percent effluent sample and the upstream water sample for each sampling event.

<u>Parameter</u>	Effluent	Receiving Water	ML (mg/l)
Hardness ¹	x	x	0.5
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{2, 3}	x		0.02
Alkalinity	x	x	2.0
pH	x	x	--
Specific Conductance	x	x	--
Total Solids	x		--
Total Dissolved Solids	x		--
Ammonia	x	x	0.1
Total Organic Carbon	x	x	0.5
Total Metals			
Cd	x	x	0.0005
Pb	x	x	0.0005
Cu	x	x	0.003
Zn	x	x	0.005
Ni	x	x	0.005
Al	x	x	0.02
Other as permit requires			

Notes:

- Hardness may be determined by:
 - APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater , 21st Edition
 - Method 2340B (hardness by calculation)
 - Method 2340C (titration)
- Total Residual Chlorine may be performed using any of the following methods provided the required minimum limit (ML) is met.
 - APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater , 21st Edition
 - Method 4500-CL E Low Level Amperometric Titration
 - Method 4500-CL G DPD Colorimetric Method
- Required to be performed on the sample used for WET testing prior to its use for toxicity testing.

VII. TOXICITY TEST DATA ANALYSIS

LC50 Median Lethal Concentration (Determined at 48 Hours)

Methods of Estimation:

- Probit Method
- Spearman-Kärber
- Trimmed Spearman-Kärber
- Graphical

See the flow chart in Figure 6 on p. 73 of EPA-821-R-02-012 for appropriate method to use on a given data set.

No Observed Acute Effect Level (NOAEL)

See the flow chart in Figure 13 on p. 87 of EPA-821-R-02-012.

VIII. TOXICITY TEST REPORTING

A report of the results will include the following:

- Description of sample collection procedures, site description
- Names of individuals collecting and transporting samples, times and dates of sample collection and analysis on chain-of-custody
- General description of tests: age of test organisms, origin, dates and results of standard toxicant tests; light and temperature regime; other information on test conditions if different than procedures recommended. Reference toxicant test data should be included.
- All chemical/physical data generated. (Include minimum detection levels and minimum quantification levels.)
- Raw data and bench sheets.
- Provide a description of dechlorination procedures (as applicable).
- Any other observations or test conditions affecting test outcome.

FRESHWATER CHRONIC TOXICITY TEST PROCEDURE AND PROTOCOL USEPA Region 1

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall be responsible for the conduct of acceptable chronic toxicity tests using three fresh samples collected during each test period. The following tests shall be performed as prescribed in Part 1 of the NPDES discharge permit in accordance with the appropriate test protocols described below. (Note: the permittee and testing laboratory should review the applicable permit to determine whether testing of one or both species is required).

- **Daphnid (Ceriodaphnia dubia) Survival and Reproduction Test.**
- **Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas) Larval Growth and Survival Test.**

Chronic toxicity data shall be reported as outlined in Section VIII.

II. METHODS

Methods to follow are those recommended by EPA in: Short Term Methods For Estimating The Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, October 2002. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Water, Washington, D.C., EPA 821-R-02-013. The methods are available on-line at <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/whole-effluent-toxicity-methods>. Exceptions and clarification are stated herein.

III. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND USE

A total of three fresh samples of effluent and receiving water are required for initiation and subsequent renewals of a freshwater, chronic, toxicity test. The receiving water control sample must be collected immediately upstream of the permitted discharge's zone of influence. Fresh samples are recommended for use on test days 1, 3, and 5. However, provided a total of three samples are used for testing over the test period, an alternate sampling schedule is acceptable. The acceptable holding times until initial use of a sample are 24 and 36 hours for on-site and off-site testing, respectively. A written waiver is required from the regulating authority for any hold time extension. All test samples collected may be used for 24, 48 and 72 hour renewals after initial use. All samples held for use beyond the day of sampling shall be refrigerated and maintained at a temperature range of 0-6° C.

All samples submitted for chemical and physical analyses will be analyzed according to Section VI of this protocol.

Sampling guidance dictates that, where appropriate, aliquots for the analysis required in this protocol shall be split from the samples, containerized and immediately preserved, or analyzed as per 40 CFR Part 136. EPA approved test methods require that samples collected for metals analyses be preserved immediately after collection. Testing for the presence of total residual chlorine (TRC) must be analyzed immediately or as soon as possible, for all effluent samples, prior to WET testing. TRC analysis may be performed on-site or by the toxicity testing laboratory and the samples must be dechlorinated, as necessary, using sodium thiosulfate prior to sample use for toxicity testing.

If any of the renewal samples are of sufficient potency to cause lethality to 50 percent or more of the test organisms in any of the test treatments for either species or, if the test fails to meet its permit limits, then chemical analysis for total metals (originally required for the initial sample only in Section VI) will be required on the renewal sample(s) as well.

IV. DILUTION WATER

Samples of receiving water must be collected from a location in the receiving water body immediately upstream of the permitted discharge's zone of influence at a reasonably accessible location. Avoid collection near areas of obvious road or agricultural runoff, storm sewers or other point source discharges and areas where stagnant conditions exist. EPA strongly urges that screening for toxicity be performed prior to the set up of a full, definitive toxicity test any time there is a question about the test dilution water's ability to achieve test acceptability criteria (TAC) as indicated in Section V of this protocol. The test dilution water control response will be used in the statistical analysis of the toxicity test data. All other control(s) required to be run in the test will be reported as specified in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Instructions, Attachment F, page 2, Test Results & Permit Limits.

The test dilution water must be used to determine whether the test met the applicable TAC. When receiving water is used for test dilution, an additional control made up of standard laboratory water (0% effluent) is required. This control will be used to verify the health of the test organisms and evaluate to what extent, if any, the receiving water itself is responsible for any toxic response observed.

If dechlorination of a sample by the toxicity testing laboratory is necessary a "sodium thiosulfate" control, representing the concentration of sodium thiosulfate used to adequately dechlorinate the sample prior to toxicity testing, must be included in the test.

If the use of an alternate dilution water (ADW) is authorized, in addition to the ADW test control, the testing laboratory must, for the purpose of monitoring the receiving water, also run a receiving water control.

If the receiving water diluent is found to be, or suspected to be toxic or unreliable an ADW of known quality with hardness similar to that of the receiving water may be substituted. Substitution is species specific meaning that the decision to use ADW is made for each species and is based on the toxic response of that particular species. Substitution to an ADW is authorized in two cases. The first is the case where repeating a test due to toxicity in the site dilution water requires an **immediate decision** for ADW use be made by the permittee and toxicity testing laboratory. The second is in the case where two of the most recent documented incidents of unacceptable site dilution water toxicity requires ADW use in future WET testing.

For the second case, written notification from the permittee requesting ADW use **and** written authorization from the permit issuing agency(s) is required **prior to** switching to a long-term use of ADW for the duration of the permit.

Written requests for use of ADW with supporting documentation must be sent electronically to the NPDES Applications Coordinator in EPA Water Division (WD) at the following email address:

R1NPDESReporting@epa.gov

Note: USEPA Region 1 retains the right to modify any part of the alternate dilution water policy stated in this protocol at any time. Any changes to this policy will be documented in the annual DMR posting.

See the most current annual DMR instructions which can be found on the EPA Region 1 website at <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-1-new-england> (click on NPDES, EPA Permit Attachments, Self-Implementing Alternate Dilution Water Guidance) for further important details on alternate dilution water substitution requests.

V. TEST CONDITIONS AND TEST ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

Method specific test conditions and TAC are to be followed and adhered to as specified in the method guidance document, EPA 821-R-02-013. If a test does not meet TAC the test must be repeated with fresh samples within 30 days of the initial test completion date.

V.1. Use of Reference Toxicity Testing

Reference toxicity test results and applicable control charts must be included in the toxicity testing report.

If reference toxicity test results fall outside the control limits established by the laboratory for a specific test endpoint, a reason or reasons for this excursion must be evaluated, correction made and reference toxicity tests rerun as necessary.

If a test endpoint value exceeds the control limits at a frequency of more than one out of twenty then causes for the reference toxicity test failure must be examined and if problems are identified corrective action taken. The reference toxicity test must be repeated during the same month in which the exceedance occurred.

If two consecutive reference toxicity tests fall outside control limits, the possible cause(s) for the exceedance must be examined, corrective actions taken and a repeat of the reference toxicity test must take place immediately. Actions taken to resolve the problem must be reported.

V.1.a. Use of Concurrent Reference Toxicity Testing

In the case where concurrent reference toxicity testing is required due to a low frequency of testing with a particular method, if the reference toxicity test results fall slightly outside of laboratory established control limits, but the primary test met the TAC, the results of the primary test will be considered acceptable. However, if the results of the concurrent test fall well outside the established **upper** control limits i.e. ≥ 3 standard deviations for IC25 values and \geq two concentration intervals for NOECs, and even though the primary test meets TAC, the primary test will be considered unacceptable and must be repeated.

V.2. For the *C. dubia* test, the determination of TAC and formal statistical analyses must be performed using only the first three broods produced.

V.3. Test treatments must include 5 effluent concentrations and a dilution water control. An additional test treatment, at the permitted effluent concentration (% effluent), is required if it is not included in the dilution series.

VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

As part of each toxicity test's daily renewal procedure, pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature must be measured at the beginning and end of each 24-hour period in each test treatment and the control(s).

The additional analysis that must be performed under this protocol is as specified and noted in the table below.

<u>Parameter</u>	Effluent	Receiving Water	ML (mg/l)
Hardness ^{1, 4}	x	x	0.5
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{2, 3, 4}	x		0.02
Alkalinity ⁴	x	x	2.0
pH ⁴	x	x	--
Specific Conductance ⁴	x	x	--
Total Solids ⁶	x		--
Total Dissolved Solids ⁶	x		--
Ammonia ⁴	x	x	0.1
Total Organic Carbon ⁶	x	x	0.5
Total Metals ⁵			
Cd	x	x	0.0005
Pb	x	x	0.0005
Cu	x	x	0.003
Zn	x	x	0.005
Ni	x	x	0.005
Al	x	x	0.02

Other as permit requires

Notes:

1. Hardness may be determined by:

- APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater , 21st Edition
 - Method 2340B (hardness by calculation)
 - Method 2340C (titration)
2. Total Residual Chlorine may be performed using any of the following methods provided the required minimum limit (ML) is met.
 - APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater , 21st Edition
 - Method 4500-CL E Low Level Amperometric Titration
 - Method 4500-CL G DPD Colorimetric Method
 - USEPA 1983. Manual of Methods Analysis of Water and Wastes
 - Method 330.5
 3. Required to be performed on the sample used for WET testing prior to its use for toxicity testing
 4. Analysis is to be performed on samples and/or receiving water, as designated in the table above, from all three sampling events.
 5. Analysis is to be performed on the initial sample(s) only unless the situation arises as stated in Section III, paragraph 4
 6. Analysis to be performed on initial samples only

VII. TOXICITY TEST DATA ANALYSIS AND REVIEW

A. Test Review

1. Concentration / Response Relationship

A concentration/response relationship evaluation is required for test endpoint determinations from both Hypothesis Testing and Point Estimate techniques. The test report is to include documentation of this evaluation in support of the endpoint values reported. The dose-response review must be performed as required in Section 10.2.6 of EPA-821-R-02-013. Guidance for this review can be found at www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/whole-effluent-toxicity-methods

In most cases, the review will result in one of the following three conclusions: (1) Results are reliable and reportable; (2) Results are anomalous and require explanation; or (3) Results are inconclusive and a retest with fresh samples is required.

2. Test Variability (Test Sensitivity)

This review step is separate from the determination of whether a test meets or does not meet TAC. Within test variability is to be examined for the purpose of evaluating test sensitivity. This evaluation is to be performed for the sub-lethal hypothesis testing endpoints reproduction and growth as required by the permit. The test report is to include documentation of this evaluation to support that the endpoint values reported resulted from a toxicity test of adequate sensitivity. This evaluation must be performed as required in Section 10.2.8 of EPA-821-R-02-013.

To determine the adequacy of test sensitivity, USEPA requires the calculation of test percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) values. In cases where NOEC determinations are made based on a non-parametric technique, calculation of a test PMSD value, for the sole purpose of assessing test sensitivity, shall be calculated using a comparable parametric statistical analysis technique. The calculated test PMSD is then compared to the upper and lower PMSD bounds shown for freshwater tests in Section 10.2.8.3, p. 52, Table 6 of EPA-821-R-02-013. The comparison will yield one of the following determinations.

- The test PMSD exceeds the PMSD upper bound test variability criterion in Table 6, the test results are considered highly variable and the test may not be sensitive enough to determine the presence of toxicity at the permit limit concentration (PLC). If the test results indicate that the discharge is not toxic at the PLC, then the test is considered insufficiently sensitive and must be repeated within 30 days of the initial test completion using fresh samples. If the test results indicate that the discharge is toxic at the PLC, the test is considered acceptable and does not have to be repeated.
- The test PMSD falls below the PMSD lower bound test variability criterion in Table 6, the test is determined to be very sensitive. In order to determine which treatment(s) are statistically significant and which are not, for the purpose of reporting a NOEC, the relative percent difference (RPD) between the control and each treatment must be calculated and compared to the lower PMSD boundary. See *Understanding and Accounting for Method Variability in Whole Effluent Toxicity Applications Under the NPDES Program*, EPA 833-R-1-003, June 2002, Section 6.4.2. This document can be located under Guidance Documents at the following USEPA website location: <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-1-new-england> (click on NPDES, EPA Permit Attachments).

If the RPD for a treatment falls below the PMSD lower bound, the difference is considered statistically insignificant. If the RPD for a treatment is greater than the PMSD lower bound, then the treatment is considered statistically significant.

- The test PMSD falls within the PMSD upper and lower bounds in Table 6, the sub-lethal test endpoint values shall be reported as is.

B. Statistical Analysis

1. General - Recommended Statistical Analysis Method

Refer to general data analysis flowchart, EPA 821-R-02-013, page 43

For discussion on Hypothesis Testing, refer to EPA 821-R-02-013, Section 9.6

For discussion on Point Estimation Techniques, refer to EPA 821-R-02-013, Section 9.7

2. *Pimephales promelas*

Refer to survival hypothesis testing analysis flowchart, EPA 821-R-02-013, page

79 Refer to survival point estimate techniques flowchart, EPA 821-R-02-013, page

80 Refer to growth data statistical analysis flowchart, EPA 821-R-02-013, page 92

3. *Ceriodaphnia dubia*

Refer to survival data testing flowchart, EPA 821-R-02-013, page 168

Refer to reproduction data testing flowchart, EPA 821-R-02-013, page 173

VIII. TOXICITY TEST REPORTING

A report of results must include the following:

- Test summary sheets (2007 DMR Attachment F) which includes:
 - Facility name
 - NPDES permit number
 - Outfall number
 - Sample type
 - Sampling method
 - Effluent TRC concentration
 - Dilution water used
 - Receiving water name and sampling location
 - Test type and species
 - Test start date
 - Effluent concentrations tested (%) and permit limit concentration
 - Applicable reference toxicity test date and whether acceptable or not
 - Age, age range and source of test organisms used for testing
 - Results of TAC review for all applicable controls
 - Test sensitivity evaluation results (test PMSD for growth and reproduction)
 - Permit limit and toxicity test results
 - Summary of test sensitivity and concentration response evaluation

In addition to the summary sheets the report must include:

- A brief description of sample collection procedures
- Chain of custody documentation including names of individuals collecting samples, times and dates of sample collection, sample locations, requested analysis and lab receipt with time and date received, lab receipt personnel and condition of samples upon receipt at the lab(s)
- Reference toxicity test control charts
- All sample chemical/physical data generated, including minimum limits (MLs) and analytical methods used
- All toxicity test raw data including daily ambient test conditions, toxicity test chemistry, sample dechlorination details as necessary, bench sheets and statistical analysis
- A discussion of any deviations from test conditions
- Any further discussion of reported test results, statistical analysis and concentration-response relationship and test sensitivity review per species per endpoint

ATTACHMENT C

EPA - New England

Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits

Under 40 CFR §122.21(j)(4), all Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) with approved Industrial Pretreatment Programs (IPPs) shall provide the following information to the Director: a written evaluation of the need to revise local industrial discharge limits under 40 CFR §403.5(c)(1).

Below is a form designed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA - New England) to assist POTWs with approved IPPs in evaluating whether their existing Technically Based Local Limits (TBLLs) need to be recalculated. The form allows the permittee and EPA to evaluate and compare pertinent information used in previous TBLLs calculations against present conditions at the POTW.

Please read direction below before filling out form.

ITEM I.

- * In Column (1), list what your POTW's influent flow rate was when your existing TBLLs were calculated. In Column (2), list your POTW's present influent flow rate. Your current flow rate should be calculated using the POTW's average daily flow rate from the previous 12 months.
- * In Column (1) list what your POTW's SIU flow rate was when your existing TBLLs were calculated. In Column (2), list your POTW's present SIU flow rate.
- * In Column (1), list what dilution ratio and/or 7Q10 value was used in your old/expired NPDES permit. In Column (2), list what dilution ration and/or 7Q10 value is presently being used in your new/reissued NPDES permit.

The 7Q10 value is the lowest seven day average flow rate, in the river, over a ten year period. The 7Q10 value and/or dilution ratio used by EPA in your new NPDES permit can be found in your NPDES permit "Fact Sheet."

- * In Column (1), list the safety factor, if any, that was used when your existing TBLLs were calculated.
- * In Column (1), note how your bio-solids were managed when your existing TBLLs were calculated. In Column (2), note how your POTW is presently disposing of its biosolids and how your POTW will be disposing of its biosolids in the future.

ITEM II.

- * List what your existing TBLLs are - as they appear in your current Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO).

ITEM III.

- * Identify how your existing TBLLs are allocated out to your industrial community. Some pollutants may be allocated differently than others, if so please explain.

ITEM IV.

- * Since your existing TBLLs were calculated, identify the following in detail:
 - (1) if your POTW has experienced any upsets, inhibition, interference or pass-through as a result of an industrial discharge.
 - (2) if your POTW is presently violating any of its current NPDES permit limitations - include toxicity.

ITEM V.

- * Using current sampling data, list in Column (1) the average and maximum amount of pollutants (in pounds per day) received in the POTW's influent. Current sampling data is defined as data obtained over the last 24 month period.

All influent data collected and analyzed must be in accordance with 40 CFR §136. Sampling data collected should be analyzed using the lowest possible detection method(s), e.g. graphite furnace.

- * Based on your existing TBLLs, as presented in Item II., list in Column (2), for each pollutant the Maximum Allowable Headwork Loading (MAHL) values derived from an applicable environmental criteria or standard, e.g. water quality, sludge, NPDES, inhibition, etc. For more information, please see EPA's Local Limit Guidance Document (July 2004).

Item VI.

- * Using current sampling data, list in Column (1) the average and maximum amount of pollutants (in micrograms per liter) present your POTW's effluent. Current sampling data is defined as data obtained during the last 24 month period.

(Item VI. continued)

All effluent data collected and analyzed must be in accordance with 40 CFR §136. Sampling data collected should be analyzed using the lowest possible detection method(s), e.g. graphite furnace.

- * List in Column (2A) what the Water Quality Standards (WQS) were (in micrograms per liter) when your TBLLs were calculated, please note what hardness value was used at that time. Hardness should be expressed in milligram per liter of Calcium Carbonate.

List in Column (2B) the current WQSs or "Chronic Gold Book" values for each pollutant multiplied by the dilution ratio used in your new/reissued NPDES permit. For example, with a dilution ratio of 25:1 at a hardness of 25 mg/l - Calcium Carbonate (copper's chronic WQS equals 6.54 ug/l) the chronic NPDES permit limit for copper would equal 156.25 ug/l.

ITEM VII.

- * In Column (1), list all pollutants (in micrograms per liter) limited in your new/reissued NPDES permit. In Column (2), list all pollutants limited in your old/expired NPDES permit.

ITEM VIII.

- * Using current sampling data, list in Column (1) the average and maximum amount of pollutants in your POTW's biosolids. Current data is defined as data obtained during the last 24 month period. Results are to be expressed as total dry weight.

All biosolids data collected and analyzed must be in accordance with 40 CFR §136.

In Column (2A), list current State and/or Federal sludge standards that your facility's biosolids must comply with. Also note how your POTW currently manages the disposal of its biosolids. If your POTW is planning on managing its biosolids differently, list in Column (2B) what your new biosolids criteria will be and method of disposal.

In general, please be sure the units reported are correct and all pertinent information is included in your evaluation. If you have any questions, please contact your pretreatment representative at EPA - New England.

ITEM II.

EXISTING TBLs			
POLLUTANT	NUMERICAL LIMIT (mg/l) or (lb/day)	POLLUTANT	NUMERICAL LIMIT (mg/l) or (lb/day)

ITEM III.

Note how your existing TBLs, listed in Item II., are allocated to your Significant Industrial Users (SIUs), i.e. uniform concentration, contributory flow, mass proportioning, other. Please specify by circling.

ITEM IV.

Has your POTW experienced any upsets, inhibition, interference or pass-through from industrial sources since your existing TBLs were calculated?
If yes, explain.

Has your POTW violated any of its NPDES permit limits and/or toxicity test requirements?

If _____ yes, _____ explain.

ITEM V.

Using current POTW influent sampling data fill in Column (1). In Column (2), list your Maximum Allowable Headwork Loading (MAHL) values used to derive your TBLLs listed in Item II. In addition, please note the Environmental Criteria for which each MAHL value was established, i.e. water quality, sludge, NPDES etc.

Pollutant	Column (1) Influent Data Analyses		Column (2) MAHL Values (lb/day)	Criteria
	Maximum (lb/day)	Average (lb/day)		
Arsenic				
Cadmium				
Chromium				
Copper				
Cyanide				
Lead				
Mercury				
Nickel				
Silver				
Zinc				
Other (List)				

ITEM VI.

Using current POTW effluent sampling data, fill in Column (1). In Column (2A) list what the Water Quality Standards (Gold Book Criteria) were at the time your existing TBLLs were developed. List in Column (2B) current Gold Book values multiplied by the dilution ratio used in your new/reissued NPDES permit.

Pollutant	Column (1)		Columns (2A) (2B)	
	Effluent Data Analyses Maximum (ug/l)	Average (ug/l)	Water Quality Criteria (Gold Book) From TBLLs Today (ug/l)	(ug/l)
Arsenic				
*Cadmium				
*Chromium				
*Copper				
Cyanide				
*Lead				
Mercury				
*Nickel				
Silver				
*Zinc				
Other (List)				

*Hardness Dependent (mg/l - CaCO₃)

ITEM VIII.

Using current POTW biosolids data, fill in Column (1). In Column (2A), list the biosolids criteria that was used at the time your existing TBLLs were calculated. If your POTW is planing on managing its biosolids differently, list in Column (2B) what your new biosolids criteria would be and method of disposal.

Pollutant	Column (1)	Biosolids	Columns	
	Data Analyses		(2A)	(2B)
	Average		Biosolids Criteria	From TBLLs
	(mg/kg)		New	
			(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Arsenic				
Cadmium				
Chromium				
Copper				
Cyanide				
Lead				
Mercury				
Nickel				
Silver				
Zinc				
Molybdenum				
Selenium				
Other (List)				

ATTACHMENT D

NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The information described below shall be included in the pretreatment program annual reports:

1. An updated list of all industrial users by category, as set forth in 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(2)(i), indicating compliance or noncompliance with the following:
 - baseline monitoring reporting requirements for newly promulgated industries
 - compliance status reporting requirements for newly promulgated industries
 - periodic (semi-annual) monitoring reporting requirements,
 - categorical standards, and
 - local limits;
2. A summary of compliance and enforcement activities during the preceding year, including the number of:
 - significant industrial users inspected by POTW (include inspection dates for each industrial user),
 - significant industrial users sampled by POTW (include sampling dates for each industrial user),
 - compliance schedules issued (include list of subject users),
 - written notices of violations issued (include list of subject users),
 - administrative orders issued (include list of subject users),
 - criminal or civil suits filed (include list of subject users) and,
 - penalties obtained (include list of subject users and penalty amounts);
3. A list of significantly violating industries required to be published in a local newspaper in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
4. A narrative description of program effectiveness including present and proposed changes to the program, such as funding, staffing, ordinances, regulations, rules and/or statutory authority;
5. A summary of all pollutant analytical results for influent, effluent, sludge and any toxicity or bioassay data from the wastewater treatment facility. The summary shall include a comparison of influent sampling results versus threshold inhibitory concentrations for the Wastewater Treatment System and effluent sampling results versus water quality standards. Such a comparison shall be based on the sampling program described in the paragraph below or any similar sampling program described in this Permit.

At a minimum, annual sampling and analysis of the influent and effluent of the Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be conducted for the following pollutants:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a.) Total Cadmium | f.) Total Nickel |
| b.) Total Chromium | g.) Total Silver |
| c.) Total Copper | h.) Total Zinc |
| d.) Total Lead | i.) Total Cyanide |
| e.) Total Mercury | j.) Total Arsenic |

The sampling program shall consist of one 24-hour flow-proportioned composite and at least one grab sample that is representative of the flows received by the POTW. The composite shall consist of hourly flow-proportioned grab samples taken over a 24-hour period if the sample is collected manually or shall consist of a minimum of 48 samples collected at 30 minute intervals if an automated sampler is used. Cyanide shall be taken as a grab sample during the same period as the composite sample. Sampling and preservation shall be consistent with 40 CFR Part 136.

6. A detailed description of all interference and pass-through that occurred during the past year;
7. A thorough description of all investigations into interference and pass-through during the past year;
8. A description of monitoring, sewer inspections and evaluations which were done during the past year to detect interference and pass-through, specifying parameters and frequencies;
9. A description of actions being taken to reduce the incidence of significant violations by significant industrial users; and,
10. The date of the latest adoption of local limits and an indication as to whether or not the permittee is under a State or Federal compliance schedule that includes steps to be taken to revise local limits.

Attachment E: PFAS Analyte List

Target Analyte Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids		
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2058-94-8
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTTrDA	72629-94-8
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids		
Acid Form		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	68259-12-1
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	PFDoS	79780-39-5
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2FTS	757124-72-4
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2FTS	27619-97-2
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2FTS	39108-34-4
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides		
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NMeFOSA	31506-32-8
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2355-31-9
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2991-50-6
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NMeFOSE	24448-09-7
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NEtFOSE	1691-99-2
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids		
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA	377-73-1
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA	863090-89-5
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	NFDHA	151772-58-6

Target Analyte Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number
Ether sulfonic acids		
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	PFEESA	113507-82-7
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids		
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	3:3FTCA	356-02-5
2 <i>H</i> ,2 <i>H</i> ,3 <i>H</i> ,3 <i>H</i> -Perfluorooctanoic acid	5:3FTCA	914637-49-3
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid	7:3FTCA	812-70-4

Attachment F

Combined Sewer Overflow Outfalls

Outfall	CSO Regulator Name	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude
011	Schiller Street	Merrimack River	42° 58' 18.86" N	071° 28' 26.42" W
018	Turner/Ferry Streets	Merrimack River	42° 58' 52.84" N	071° 28' 10.17" W
031	Stark Brook (Elgin Ave.) Stark Brook (Sixth Ave.) Stark Brook (Eve Ave.)	Merrimack River	43° 01' 39.84" N	071° 28' 44.02" W
039	Third Street	Piscataquog River	42° 58' 45.12" N	071° 28' 24.93" W
043	Tannery Brook	Merrimack River	42° 58' 05.97" N	071° 28' 23.13" W
044	Cemetery Brook (Primary) Cemetery Brook (Secondary)	Merrimack River	42° 58' 52.88" N	071° 28' 02.40" W
045	Granite Street	Merrimack River	42° 59' 08.00" N	071° 28' 08.80" W
046	Bridge Street	Merrimack River	42° 59' 38.51" N	071° 28' 08.11" W
047	Penacook Street	Merrimack River	42° 59' 55.35" N	071° 28' 06.27" W
050	MH #1	Merrimack River	42° 56' 49.34" N	071° 27' 33.81" W
051	West Side Pump Station	Piscataquog River	42° 58' 41.64" N	071° 28' 16.87" W
052	MH #2	Merrimack River	42° 56' 57.36" N	071° 27' 40.80" W
053	Walnut/North Street Canal/W. Penacook	Merrimack River	43° 00' 02.43" N	071° 28' 09.46" W
054	Ray Brook	Merrimack River	43° 00' 30.53" N	071° 28' 17.16" W
055	Dunbar Street	Merrimack River	42° 57' 56" N	071° 28' 26" W

ATTACHMENT G: LIST FOR POLLUTANT SCANS

	NPDES Permit Number	Facility Name	Outfall Number
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EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR POTWS							
Pollutant	Maximum Daily Discharge		Average Daily Discharge			Analytical Method ¹	ML or MDL (include units)
	Value	Units	Value	Units	Number of Samples		
Ammonia (as N)							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Chlorine (total residual, TRC) ²							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Dissolved oxygen							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Nitrate/nitrite							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Kjeldahl nitrogen							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Oil and grease							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Phosphorus							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Total dissolved solids							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

¹ Sampling shall be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N or O. See 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3).

² Facilities that do not use chlorine for disinfection, do not use chlorine elsewhere in the treatment process, and have no reasonable potential to discharge chlorine in their effluent are not required to report data for chlorine.

	NPDES Permit Number	Facility Name	Outfall Number
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EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR POTWS

Pollutant	Maximum Daily Discharge		Average Daily Discharge			Analytical Method ¹	ML or MDL (include units)
	Value	Units	Value	Units	Number of Samples		

Metals, Cyanide, and Total Phenols

Hardness (as CaCO ₃)							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Antimony, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Arsenic, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Beryllium, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Cadmium, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Chromium, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Copper, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Lead, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Mercury, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Nickel, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Selenium, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Silver, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Thallium, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Zinc, total recoverable							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Cyanide							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Total phenolic compounds							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

Volatile Organic Compounds

Acrolein							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Acrylonitrile							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Benzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Bromoform							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

	NPDES Permit Number	Facility Name	Outfall Number
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EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR POTWS

Pollutant	Maximum Daily Discharge		Average Daily Discharge			Analytical Method ¹	ML or MDL (include units)
	Value	Units	Value	Units	Number of Samples		
Carbon tetrachloride							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Chlorobenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Chlorodibromomethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Chloroethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2-chloroethylvinyl ether							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Chloroform							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Dichlorobromomethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,1-dichloroethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,2-dichloroethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,1-dichloroethylene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,2-dichloropropane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,3-dichloropropylene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Ethylbenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Methyl bromide							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Methyl chloride							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Methylene chloride							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Tetrachloroethylene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Toluene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,1,1-trichloroethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,1,2-trichloroethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

	NPDES Permit Number	Facility Name	Outfall Number
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EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR POTWS

Pollutant	Maximum Daily Discharge		Average Daily Discharge			Analytical Method ¹	ML or MDL (include units)
	Value	Units	Value	Units	Number of Samples		
Trichloroethylene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Vinyl chloride							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

Acid-Extractable Compounds

p-chloro-m-cresol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2-chlorophenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2,4-dichlorophenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2,4-dimethylphenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2,4-dinitrophenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2-nitrophenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
4-nitrophenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Pentachlorophenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Phenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2,4,6-trichlorophenol							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

Base-Neutral Compounds

Acenaphthene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Acenaphthylene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Anthracene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Benzidine							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Benzo(a)anthracene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Benzo(a)pyrene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
3,4-benzofluoranthene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

	NPDES Permit Number	Facility Name	Outfall Number
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EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR POTWS

Pollutant	Maximum Daily Discharge		Average Daily Discharge			Analytical Method ¹	ML or MDL (include units)
	Value	Units	Value	Units	Number of Samples		
Benzo(ghi)perylene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Benzo(k)fluoranthene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Butyl benzyl phthalate							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2-chloronaphthalene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Chrysene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
di-n-butyl phthalate							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
di-n-octyl phthalate							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,2-dichlorobenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,3-dichlorobenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,4-dichlorobenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
3,3-dichlorobenzidine							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Diethyl phthalate							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Dimethyl phthalate							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2,4-dinitrotoluene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
2,6-dinitrotoluene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

	NPDES Permit Number	Facility Name	Outfall Number
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EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR POTWS

Pollutant	Maximum Daily Discharge		Average Daily Discharge			Analytical Method ¹	ML or MDL (include units)
	Value	Units	Value	Units	Number of Samples		
1,2-diphenylhydrazine							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Fluoranthene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Fluorene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Hexachlorobenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Hexachlorobutadiene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Hexachloroethane							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Isophorone							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Naphthalene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Nitrobenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
N-nitrosodimethylamine							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
N-nitrosodiphenylamine							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Phenanthrene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
Pyrene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene							<input type="checkbox"/> ML <input type="checkbox"/> MDL

¹ Sampling shall be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N or O. See 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3).

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS
(April 26, 2018)¹

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¹Updated July 17, 2018 to fix typographical errors.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS
(April 26, 2018)

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA or Act) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

- a. The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- b. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions: The Director will adjust the civil and administrative penalties listed below in accordance with the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (83 Fed. Reg. 1190-1194 (January 10, 2018) and the 2015 amendments to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note. See Pub. L. 114-74, Section 701 (Nov. 2, 2015)). These requirements help ensure that EPA penalties keep pace with inflation. Under the above-cited 2015 amendments to inflationary adjustment law, EPA must review its statutory civil penalties each year and adjust them as necessary.

(1) Criminal Penalties

- (a) *Negligent Violations.* The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to criminal penalties of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.
- (b) *Knowing Violations.* The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- (c) *Knowing Endangerment.* The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he or she is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS

(April 26, 2018)

endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in Section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

- (d) *False Statement.* The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (2) *Civil Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act, the 2015 amendments to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, and 40 C.F.R. Part 19. *See* Pub. L.114-74, Section 701 (Nov. 2, 2015); 83 Fed. Reg. 1190 (January 10, 2018).
- (3) *Administrative Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty as follows:
- (a) *Class I Penalty.* Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act, the 2015 amendments to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, and 40 C.F.R. Part 19. *See* Pub. L.114-74, Section 701 (Nov. 2, 2015); 83 Fed. Reg. 1190 (January 10, 2018).
- (b) *Class II Penalty.* Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act the 2015 amendments to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, and 40 C.F.R. Part 19. *See* Pub. L.114-74, Section 701 (Nov. 2, 2015); 83 Fed. Reg. 1190 (January 10, 2018).

2. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS
(April 26, 2018)

condition.

3. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

4. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA, or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

5. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

6. Confidentiality of Information

a. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 2, any information submitted to EPA pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. Part 2 (Public Information).

b. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied:

- (1) The name and address of any permit applicant or Permittee;
- (2) Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.

c. Information required by NPDES application forms provided by the Director under 40 C.F.R. § 122.21 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

7. Duty to Reapply

If the Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The Permittee shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Director. (The Director shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)

8. State Authorities

Nothing in Parts 122, 123, or 124 precludes more stringent State regulation of any activity

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covered by the regulations in 40 C.F.R. Parts 122, 123, and 124, whether or not under an approved State program.

9. Other Laws

The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4. Bypass

a. Definitions

- (1) *Bypass* means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- (2) *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

- b. *Bypass not exceeding limitations.* The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Section.

c. Notice

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- (1) *Anticipated bypass.* If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2020 all notices submitted in compliance with this Section must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(b), in compliance with this Section and 40 C.F.R. Part 3 (including, in all cases, Subpart D to Part 3), § 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of Part 127, Permittees may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law.
- (2) *Unanticipated bypass.* The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph D.1.e. of this part (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2020 all notices submitted in compliance with this Section must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(b), in compliance with this Section and 40 C.F.R. Part 3 (including, in all cases, Subpart D to Part 3), § 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of Part 127, Permittees may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or required to do so by law.

d. *Prohibition of bypass.*

- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - (c) The Permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 4.c of this Section.
- (2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 4.d of this Section.

5. Upset

- a. *Definition.* *Upset* means an exceptional incident in which there is an unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or

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- improper operation.
- b. *Effect of an upset.* An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph B.5.c. of this Section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - c. *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.* A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph D.1.e.2.b. (24-hour notice).
 - (4) The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under B.3. above.
 - d. *Burden of proof.* In any enforcement proceeding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

C. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Monitoring and Records

- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the Permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. § 503), the Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.
- c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.
- d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. § 136 unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. Subchapters N or O.
- e. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or

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knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

2. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting Requirements

- a. *Planned Changes*. The Permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
 - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 C.F.R. § 122.29(b); or
 - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements at 40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1).
 - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. *Anticipated noncompliance*. The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

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- c. *Transfers.* This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.
- d. *Monitoring reports.* Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. As of December 21, 2016 all reports and forms submitted in compliance with this Section must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(b), in compliance with this Section and 40 C.F.R. Part 3 (including, in all cases, Subpart D to Part 3), § 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of Part 127, Permittees may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by State law.
 - (2) If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. § 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. Subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.
 - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging or measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.
- e. *Twenty-four hour reporting.*
 - (1) The Permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written report shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events), type of sewer overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volumes untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the sewer overflow event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather. As of December 21, 2020 all

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reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(b), in compliance with this Section and 40 C.F.R. Part 3 (including, in all cases Subpart D to Part 3), § 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of Part 127, Permittees may be required to electronically submit reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. The Director may also require Permittees to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section.

- (2) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - (a) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).
 - (b) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(g).
 - (3) The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph D.1.e. of this Section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- f. *Compliance Schedules.* Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- g. *Other noncompliance.* The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs D.1.d., D.1.e., and D.1.f. of this Section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph D.1.e. of this Section. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in paragraph D.1.e. and the applicable required data in Appendix A to 40 C.F.R. Part 127. As of December 21, 2020 all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(b), in compliance with this Section and 40 C.F.R. Part 3 (including, in all cases, Subpart D to Part 3), §122.22, and 40 C.F.R. Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of Part 127, Permittees may be required to electronically submit reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. The Director may also require Permittees to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this Section.
- h. *Other information.* Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any

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relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

- i. *Identification of the initial recipient for NPDES electronic reporting data.* The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of an NPDES-regulated entity is required to electronically submit the required NPDES information (as specified in Appendix A to 40 C.F.R. Part 127) to the appropriate initial recipient, as determined by EPA, and as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(b). EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its Web site and in the FEDERAL REGISTER, by state and by NPDES data group (see 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(c) of this Chapter). EPA will update and maintain this listing.

2. Signatory Requirement

- a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified. *See* 40 C.F.R. §122.22.
- b. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

3. Availability of Reports.

Except for data determined to be confidential under paragraph A.6. above, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the State water pollution control agency and the Director. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statements on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the CWA.

E. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. General Definitions

For more definitions related to sludge use and disposal requirements, see EPA Region 1's NPDES Permit Sludge Compliance Guidance document (4 November 1999, modified to add regulatory definitions, April 2018).

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

Applicable standards and limitations means all, State, interstate, and federal standards and limitations to which a "discharge," a "sewage sludge use or disposal practice," or a related activity is subject under the CWA, including "effluent limitations," water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, "best management practices," pretreatment standards, and "standards for sewage sludge use or disposal" under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 403 and 405 of the CWA.

Application means the EPA standard national forms for applying for a permit, including any additions, revisions, or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in

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“approved States,” including any approved modifications or revisions.

Approved program or *approved State* means a State or interstate program which has been approved or authorized by EPA under Part 123.

Average monthly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

Average weekly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of “waters of the United States.” BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Bypass see B.4.a.1 above.

C-NOEC or “*Chronic (Long-term Exposure Test) – No Observed Effect Concentration*” means the highest tested concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specified time of observation.

Class I sludge management facility is any publicly owned treatment works (POTW), as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 501.2, required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 C.F.R. § 403.8 (a) (including any POTW located in a State that has elected to assume local program responsibilities pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 403.10 (e)) and any treatment works treating domestic sewage, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2, classified as a Class I sludge management facility by the EPA Regional Administrator, or, in the case of approved State programs, the Regional Administrator in conjunction with the State Director, because of the potential for its sewage sludge use or disposal practice to affect public health and the environment adversely.

Contiguous zone means the entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

Continuous discharge means a “discharge” which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or similar activities.

CWA means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217, Public Law 95-576, Public Law 96-483 and Public Law 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*

CWA and regulations means the Clean Water Act (CWA) and applicable regulations promulgated thereunder. In the case of an approved State program, it includes State program requirements.

Daily Discharge means the “discharge of a pollutant” measured during a calendar day or any

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other 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Direct Discharge means the “discharge of a pollutant.”

Director means the Regional Administrator or an authorized representative. In the case of a permit also issued under Massachusetts’ authority, it also refers to the Director of the Division of Watershed Management, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Discharge

- (a) When used without qualification, *discharge* means the “discharge of a pollutant.”
- (b) As used in the definitions for “interference” and “pass through,” *discharge* means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act.

Discharge Monitoring Report (“DMR”) means the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by Permittees. DMRs must be used by “approved States” as well as by EPA. EPA will supply DMRs to any approved State upon request. The EPA national forms may be modified to substitute the State Agency name, address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of EPA’s.

Discharge of a pollutant means:

- (a) Any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source,” or
- (b) Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation.

This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any “indirect discharger.”

Effluent limitation means any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of “pollutants” which are “discharged” from “point sources” into “waters of the United States,” the waters of the “contiguous zone,” or the ocean.

Effluent limitation guidelines means a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise “effluent limitations.”

Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) means the United States Environmental Protection

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Agency.

Grab Sample means an individual sample collected in a period of less than 15 minutes.

Hazardous substance means any substance designated under 40 C.F.R. Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of CWA.

Incineration is the combustion of organic matter and inorganic matter in sewage sludge by high temperatures in an enclosed device.

Indirect discharger means a nondomestic discharger introducing “pollutants” to a “publicly owned treatment works.”

Interference means a discharge (see definition above) which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- (a) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- (b) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SDWA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

Land application is the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

Land application unit means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal.

LC₅₀ means the concentration of a sample that causes mortality of 50% of the test population at a specific time of observation. The LC₅₀ = 100% is defined as a sample of undiluted effluent.

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”

Municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) unit means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under 40 C.F.R. § 257.2. A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, very small quantity generator waste and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be

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publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion. A construction and demolition landfill that receives residential lead-based paint waste and does not receive any other household waste is not a MSWLF unit.

Municipality

- (a) When used without qualification *municipality* means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of CWA.
- (b) As related to sludge use and disposal, *municipality* means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (including an intermunicipal Agency of two or more of the foregoing entities) created by or under State law; an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization having jurisdiction over sewage sludge management; or a designated and approved management Agency under Section 208 of the CWA, as amended. The definition includes a special district created under State law, such as a water district, sewer district, sanitary district, utility district, drainage district, or similar entity, or an integrated waste management facility as defined in Section 201 (e) of the CWA, as amended, that has as one of its principal responsibilities the treatment, transport, use or disposal of sewage sludge.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an “approved program.”

New Discharger means any building, structure, facility, or installation:

- (a) From which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants;”
- (b) That did not commence the “discharge of pollutants” at a particular “site” prior to August 13, 1979;
- (c) Which is not a “new source;” and
- (d) Which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that “site.”

This definition includes an “indirect discharger” which commences discharging into “waters of the United States” after August 13, 1979. It also includes any existing mobile point source (other than an offshore or coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas developmental drilling rig) such as a seafood processing rig, seafood processing vessel, or aggregate plant, that begins discharging at a “site” for which it does not have a permit; and any offshore or coastal mobile oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile oil and gas developmental drilling rig that commences the discharge of pollutants after August 13, 1979, at a “site” under EPA’s permitting jurisdiction for which it is not covered by an individual or general permit and which is located in an area determined by the Director in the issuance of a final permit to be in an area of biological concern. In determining whether an area is an area of biological concern, the Director shall consider the factors specified in 40 C.F.R. §§ 125.122 (a) (1) through (10).

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An offshore or coastal mobile exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile developmental drilling rig will be considered a “new discharger” only for the duration of its discharge in an area of biological concern.

New source means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants,” the construction of which commenced:

- (a) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- (b) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal.

NPDES means “National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.”

Owner or operator means the owner or operator of any “facility or activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES programs.

Pass through means a Discharge (see definition above) which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Pathogenic organisms are disease-causing organisms. These include, but are not limited to, certain bacteria, protozoa, viruses, and viable helminth ova.

Permit means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an “approved State” to implement the requirements of Parts 122, 123, and 124. “Permit” includes an NPDES “general permit” (40 C.F.R § 122.28). “Permit” does not include any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a “draft permit” or “proposed permit.”

Person means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

Person who prepares sewage sludge is either the person who generates sewage sludge during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works or the person who derives a material from sewage sludge.

pH means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration measured at 25° Centigrade or measured at another temperature and then converted to an equivalent value at 25° Centigrade.

Point Source means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff (see 40 C.F.R. § 122.3).

Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials

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(except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

- (a) Sewage from vessels; or
- (b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well is used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by the authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

Primary industry category means any industry category listed in the NRDC settlement agreement (*Natural Resources Defense Council et al. v. Train*, 8 E.R.C. 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), *modified* 12 E.R.C. 1833 (D.D.C. 1979)); also listed in Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. Part 122.

Privately owned treatment works means any device or system which is (a) used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works and (b) not a “POTW.”

Process wastewater means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

Publicly owned treatment works (POTW) means a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by Section 504(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in Section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

Regional Administrator means the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region I, Boston, Massachusetts.

Secondary industry category means any industry which is not a “primary industry category.”

Septage means the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.

Sewage Sludge means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal waste water or domestic sewage. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced waste water treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 C.F.R. Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

Sewage sludge incinerator is an enclosed device in which only sewage sludge and auxiliary fuel are fired.

Sewage sludge unit is land on which only sewage sludge is placed for final disposal. This does

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not include land on which sewage sludge is either stored or treated. Land does not include waters of the United States, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2.

Sewage sludge use or disposal practice means the collection, storage, treatment, transportation, processing, monitoring, use, or disposal of sewage sludge.

Significant materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substance designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Significant spills includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 C.F.R. §§ 110.10 and 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 C.F.R. § 302.4).

Sludge-only facility means any “treatment works treating domestic sewage” whose methods of sewage sludge use or disposal are subject to regulations promulgated pursuant to section 405(d) of the CWA, and is required to obtain a permit under 40 C.F.R. § 122.1(b)(2).

State means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or an Indian Tribe as defined in the regulations which meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 123.31.

Store or storage of sewage sludge is the placement of sewage sludge on land on which the sewage sludge remains for two years or less. This does not include the placement of sewage sludge on land for treatment.

Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant.

Surface disposal site is an area of land that contains one or more active sewage sludge units.

Toxic pollutant means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) or, in the case of “sludge use or disposal practices,” any pollutant identified in regulations implementing Section 405(d) of the CWA.

Treatment works treating domestic sewage means a POTW or any other sewage sludge or waste water treatment devices or systems, regardless of ownership (including federal facilities), used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated for the disposal of sewage sludge. This definition does not include septic tanks or similar devices.

For purposes of this definition, “domestic sewage” includes waste and waste water from humans or household operations that are discharged to or otherwise enter a treatment works. In States where there is no approved State sludge management program under Section 405(f) of the CWA, the Director may designate any person subject to the standards for sewage sludge use and

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disposal in 40 C.F.R. Part 503 as a “treatment works treating domestic sewage,” where he or she finds that there is a potential for adverse effects on public health and the environment from poor sludge quality or poor sludge handling, use or disposal practices, or where he or she finds that such designation is necessary to ensure that such person is in compliance with 40 C.F.R. Part 503.

Upset see B.5.a. above.

Vector attraction is the characteristic of sewage sludge that attracts rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.

Waste pile or pile means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means:

- (a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (b) All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands;”
- (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands”, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 - (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purpose;
 - (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
 - (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
- (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
- (f) The territorial sea; and
- (g) “Wetlands” adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland.

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Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.

Wetlands means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test.

Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID) means the region of initial mixing surrounding or adjacent to the end of the outfall pipe or diffuser ports, provided that the ZID may not be larger than allowed by mixing zone restrictions in applicable water quality standards.

2. Commonly Used Abbreviations

BOD	Five-day biochemical oxygen demand unless otherwise specified
CBOD	Carbonaceous BOD
CFS	Cubic feet per second
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
Chlorine	
Cl ₂	Total residual chlorine
TRC	Total residual chlorine which is a combination of free available chlorine (FAC, see below) and combined chlorine (chloramines, etc.)
TRO	Total residual chlorine in marine waters where halogen compounds are present
FAC	Free available chlorine (aqueous molecular chlorine, hypochlorous acid, and hypochlorite ion)
Coliform	
Coliform, Fecal	Total fecal coliform bacteria
Coliform, Total	Total coliform bacteria
Cont.	Continuous recording of the parameter being monitored, i.e. flow, temperature, pH, etc.
Cu. M/day or M ³ /day	Cubic meters per day
DO	Dissolved oxygen

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kg/day	Kilograms per day
lbs/day	Pounds per day
mg/L	Milligram(s) per liter
mL/L	Milliliters per liter
MGD	Million gallons per day
Nitrogen	
Total N	Total nitrogen
NH ₃ -N	Ammonia nitrogen as nitrogen
NO ₃ -N	Nitrate as nitrogen
NO ₂ -N	Nitrite as nitrogen
NO ₃ -NO ₂	Combined nitrate and nitrite nitrogen as nitrogen
TKN	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen as nitrogen
Oil & Grease	Freon extractable material
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
Surfactant	Surface-active agent
Temp. °C	Temperature in degrees Centigrade
Temp. °F	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
TOC	Total organic carbon
Total P	Total phosphorus
TSS or NFR	Total suspended solids or total nonfilterable residue
Turb. or Turbidity	Turbidity measured by the Nephelometric Method (NTU)
µg/L	Microgram(s) per liter
WET	“Whole effluent toxicity”
ZID	Zone of Initial Dilution

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NEW ENGLAND - REGION 1
5 POST OFFICE SQUARE, SUITE 100
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109-3912

STATEMENT OF BASIS

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) REVISED DRAFT PERMIT
TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES
PURSUANT TO THE CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)

NPDES PERMIT NUMBER: NH0100447

PUBLIC NOTICE START AND END DATES: December 18, 2024 – February 3, 2025

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

City of Manchester
300 Winston Street
Manchester, NH 03103 and 15 Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Outfalls

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Manchester Wastewater Treatment Facility
300 Winston Street
Manchester, NH 03103

The Towns listed below are Co-permittees for activities required in Part I.B. (Unauthorized Discharges), Part I.C. (Operation and Maintenance of the Sewer System) and Part I.D. (Alternate Power Source):

NHC010447	NHC020447	NHC030447
Town of Bedford 24 North Amherst Road Bedford, NH 03110	Town of Goffstown Goffstown Sewer Commission 16 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	Town of Londonderry 268 B Mammoth Road Londonderry, NH 03053

RECEIVING WATERS AND CLASSIFICATION:

Merrimack River (NHRIV700060803-14-02 and NHIMP700060802-04)
Piscataquog River (NHRIV700060607-22)
Baker Brook (NHRIV700060803-08)
Rays Brook (NHRIV700060802-15)
Unnamed Brook (NHRIV700060803-17)
Merrimack River Watershed - All Class B

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1.0 PROPOSED ACTION

On April 10, 2024, the Region 1 Office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA” or the “Agency”) published for public notice an NPDES permit (the “2024 Draft Permit”) to the City of Manchester (“City” or “Permittee”) for discharges from the Manchester Wastewater Treatment Facility to the Merrimack River via Outfall 001 as well as 15 combined sewer overflow (CSO) outfalls. EPA has partially revised the 2024 Draft Permit with respect to certain requirements and has prepared a revised draft permit (“2024 Revised Draft Permit”) for public comment which proposes revisions to the 2024 Draft Permit.

EPA notes that the initial public notice period included comments on many portions of the 2024 Draft Permit. EPA is considering those comments and will also consider any additional comments received during this new public notice period. EPA may make changes to the Final Permit based on comments received during both comment periods beyond the changes presented in this 2024 Revised Draft Permit. Although EPA has only revised certain provisions of the Draft Permit which have been highlighted in **red bold font** in the 2024 Revised Draft Permit, EPA is soliciting comments at this time on any provision of the Draft Permit including the supporting material found in this Statement of Basis for the 2024 Revised Draft Permit as well as the 2024 Fact Sheet supporting the original 2024 Draft Permit.

The legal and technical basis for these revisions is described in this Statement of Basis below. The legal and technical basis for all other provisions already included in the original 2024 Draft Permit is included in the 2024 Fact Sheet which continues to be available on EPA’s publicly available website¹ for review.

2.0 BASIS OF THE REVISED DRAFT PERMIT

The 2024 Draft Permit included a narrative provision that discharges “shall not cause or contribute to violations of federal or state water quality standards.” EPA has removed this narrative provision (and other similar narrative provisions from Part I.A.3-8 of the 2024 Draft Permit) and has incorporated several alternate provisions to ensure the discharge continues to protect water quality standards. The legal and technical basis for these changes is described below.

¹ Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/nh/public-notice-draft-permit-manchester-wastewater-treatment-facility-and-co-permittees-bedford>

2.1.1 Statutory and Regulatory Authority for Setting NPDES Permit Requirements

Congress enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, codified at 33 U.S.C. § 1251-1387 and commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” CWA § 101(a). To achieve this objective, the CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant into the waters of the United States from any point source, except to the extent authorized under specific provisions of the CWA, one of which is § 402. *See* CWA §§ 301(a), 402(a). Section 402(a) established one of the CWA’s principal permitting programs, the NPDES Permit Program. Under this section, EPA may “issue a permit for the discharge of any pollutant or combination of pollutants” on the condition that the discharge will comply with the standards specified in certain other provisions of the statute (e.g., CWA §§ 301, 306 and 403). CWA § 402(a)(1). NPDES permits generally contain discharge limitations and establish related monitoring and reporting requirements. *See* CWA § 402(a)(1) and (2). The regulations governing EPA’s NPDES permit program are generally found in 40 CFR Parts 122, 124, 125, and 136.

“Congress has vested in the Administrator [of EPA] broad discretion to establish conditions for NPDES permits” in order to achieve the statutory mandates of Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. *Arkansas v. Oklahoma*, 503 U.S. 91, 105 (1992). Technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) represent the minimum level of pollutant discharge control that must be satisfied under Sections 301(b) and 402(a)(1) of the CWA. *See also* 40 CFR § 125.3(a). When limits more stringent than technology-based limits are needed to maintain or achieve compliance with state water quality standards (WQS), then NPDES permits must include water quality-based limitations. *See* CWA §§ 301(b)(1)(C) and 401; 40 CFR §§ 122.4(d), 122.44(d)(1) and (5), 124.53, and 124.55.

2.1.2 Water Quality Standards

The CWA and federal regulations also require that permit limits based on water quality considerations be established for point source discharges when such limitations are necessary to meet state or federal water quality standards that are applicable to the designated receiving water. This is necessary when less stringent TBELs would interfere with the attainment or maintenance of water quality criteria in the receiving water. *See* CWA § 301(b)(1)(C) and 40 CFR §§ 122.44(d)(1), 122.44(d)(5).

The CWA requires that each state develop water quality standards (WQSs) for all water bodies within the State. *See* CWA § 303 and 40 CFR § 131.10-12. Generally, WQSs consist of three parts: 1) the designated use or uses assigned for a water body or a segment of a water body; 2) numeric or narrative water quality criteria sufficient to protect the assigned designated use(s); and 3) antidegradation requirements to ensure that once a use is attained it will not be degraded and to protect high quality and National resource waters. *See* CWA § 303(c)(2)(A) and 40 CFR § 131.12. The applicable State WQSs can be found in the New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Surface Water Quality Regulations, Chapter Env-Wq 1700, *et seq.* *See also*

generally, N.H. Rev. Stat. Title L, Water Management and Protection, Chapters 485-A, Water Pollution and Waste Disposal.

As a matter of state law, state WQs specify different water body classifications, each of which is associated with certain designated uses and particular numeric and narrative water quality criteria intended to help attain the designated uses. Then the state assigns one of the water body classifications to each water body in the state. When using chemical-specific numeric criteria to develop permit limitations, acute and chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria are used and expressed in terms of maximum allowable in-stream pollutant concentrations. In general, aquatic-life acute criteria are considered applicable to daily time periods (maximum daily limit) and aquatic-life chronic criteria are considered applicable to monthly time periods (average monthly limit). Chemical-specific human health criteria are typically based on lifetime chronic exposure and, therefore, are typically applicable to average monthly limits.

When permit effluent limitation(s) are necessary to ensure that the receiving water meets narrative water quality criteria, the permitting authority must establish effluent limits in one of the following three ways: 1) based on a “calculated numeric criterion for the pollutant which the permitting authority demonstrates will attain and maintain applicable narrative water quality criteria and fully protect the designated use,” 2) based on a “case-by-case basis” using CWA § 304(a) recommended water quality criteria, supplemented as necessary by other relevant information; or, 3) in certain circumstances, based on use of an indicator parameter. *See* 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vi) (A-C).

To ensure compliance with applicable narrative water quality standards, the Region has included numeric water quality-based effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in lieu of certain narrative limitations, as described in greater detail below. *See* Sections 2.1.4 to 2.1.7. These more specific requirements related to WET testing, pollutant scans, benthic studies, and visual inspections of the receiving water provide more direction to the Permittee as to how to ensure compliance with the respective narrative water quality standards. EPA may remove or reduce these new requirements in the future and/or implement an alternative permitting approach if EPA finds that the additional data are no longer necessary to protect these water quality standards.

2.1.3 Reasonable Potential

Pursuant to CWA § 301(b)(1)(C), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C), and 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1), NPDES permits must contain any requirements in addition to TBELs that are necessary to achieve water quality standards established under § 303 of the CWA. In addition, permit limits “must control any pollutant or pollutant parameter (conventional, non-conventional, or toxic) which the permitting authority determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.” 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(i). To determine if the discharge causes, or has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an

excursion above any WQS, EPA considers: 1) existing controls on point and non-point sources of pollution; 2) the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent; 3) the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity); and 4) where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent by the receiving water. See 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(ii).

Given that EPA guidance² directs that these reasonable potential analyses be based on critical conditions, EPA uses the pollutant concentrations based on all available information provided to EPA during the development of the permit. As discussed in more detail in the pollutant-specific sections below, this information includes data from the Permittee's most recent application, DMR data during the review period, and any other available information included in the administrative record.

If the permitting authority determines that the discharge of a pollutant will cause, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above WQSs, the permit must contain WQBELs for that pollutant. See 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(i).

If the permitting authority determines that the discharge of a pollutant will not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above WQSs, the permit does not need to contain WQBELs for that pollutant. However, EPA must ensure that the discharge of that pollutant does not increase during the permit term to the point that would violate water quality standards. Therefore, Part I.B.1 (Unauthorized Discharges) of the permit includes the following provision to ensure that EPA's reasonable potential analyses (for all pollutants) remain protective throughout the life of the permit, and which would also clearly articulate the scope of the protections afforded to the Permittee pursuant to CWA section 402(k):

“Any pollutant loading greater than the proposed discharge (the “proposed discharge” is based on the chemical-specific data and the facility's design flow as described in the permit application, or any other information provided to EPA during the permitting process) is not authorized by this permit.”

EPA notes that such increases may be allowable, but the Permittee must first submit a request to EPA to authorize such an increase. This request will allow EPA to conduct an updated reasonable potential analysis to reassess whether a WQBEL is needed for the newly proposed discharge. Permit modification or reissuance may be required before the proposed discharge would be authorized.

2.1.4 Toxicity

As discussed above, under CWA § 301(b)(1)(C), discharges are subject to effluent limitations based on WQSs, including not only numeric criteria but also both narrative criteria to protect

² See 2010 NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, chapter 6 available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-09/documents/pwm_chapt_06.pdf

designated uses. Under CWA §§ 301, 303 and 402, EPA and the States may establish toxicity-based limitations to implement the narrative water quality criteria calling for “no toxics in toxic amounts.” See also 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1). New Hampshire statute and regulations state that, “all surface waters shall be free from toxic substances or chemical constituents in concentrations or combination that injure or are inimical to plants, animals, humans, or aquatic life...” (N.H. RSA 485-A:8, VI and the N.H. Code of Administrative Rules, PART Env-Wq 1703.21(a)(1)).

Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing is conducted to ensure that the additivity, antagonism, synergism and persistence of the pollutants in the discharge do not cause toxicity, even when the pollutants are present at low concentrations in the effluent. The inclusion of WET requirements in the 2024 Revised Draft Permit will ensure that the Facility does not discharge combinations of pollutants into the receiving water in amounts that would be toxic to aquatic life or human health.

National studies conducted by EPA have demonstrated that domestic sources, as well as industrial sources, contribute toxic constituents to POTWs. These constituents include metals, chlorinated solvents, aromatic hydrocarbons and others. Some of these constituents may cause synergistic effects, even if they are present in low concentrations. Because of the source variability and contribution of toxic constituents in domestic and industrial sources, reasonable potential may exist for this discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the “no toxics in toxic amounts” narrative State water quality standard.

In accordance with current EPA guidance, whole effluent chronic effects are regulated by limiting the highest measured continuous concentration of an effluent that causes no observed chronic effect on a representative standard test organism, known as the chronic No Observed Effect Concentration (C-NOEC). Whole effluent acute effects are regulated by limiting the concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms, known as the LC₅₀. This policy recommends that permits for discharges having a dilution factor of between 10 and 20 (*i.e.*, 12.5 for Manchester) require acute and chronic toxicity testing four times per year for two species. Additionally, the C-NOEC effluent limit should be greater than or equal to the receiving water concentration and the LC₅₀ limit should be greater than or equal to 100%.

The chronic and acute WET limits in the 2015 Permit are C-NOEC greater than or equal to 8.5% and LC₅₀ greater than or equal to 100%, respectively, using the daphnid (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) as the test species. These requirements were carried forward in the 2024 Draft Permit.

WET Re-Test and Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TIE/TRE)

To ensure the receiving water is free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life or wildlife, throughout the permit term, EPA has incorporated additional WET requirements described below.

The Permittee shall conduct at least two accelerated re-tests at 14-day intervals which must be started within 14 days and 28 days of receiving the following results:

- any WET test results in a violation of any WET limit and the test acceptability criteria were met (only re-test for the species that failed); or
- the Permittee identifies or is provided notice of a sudden and significant death of large numbers of fish and/or shellfish in the vicinity of the discharge (test for all species identified in permit).

If the receiving water was used as the dilution water and is suspected to be toxic (*e.g.*, based on results from the initial test), the Permittee shall conduct the accelerated WET tests using laboratory water as the dilution water with a similar pH and hardness as the receiving water. If the WET tests using laboratory water do not violate any WET limits, the Permittee shall return to a normal monitoring frequency but should request to continue to use laboratory water as the dilution water based on these results. If either accelerated WET test violates any WET limits (and the test acceptability criteria were met), the discharge is considered to have persistent toxicity and the Permittee must immediately initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TIE/TRE) in accordance with subpart b below to resolve any toxic impacts on the receiving water.

The details of these requirements are presented in the Revised Draft Permit and were developed based on guidance available in EPA's *2024 NPDES WET Permit Writers' Manual*.³ EPA notes that the results of the TIE/TRE might also lead to additional, future NPDES permit controls, such as additional WET permit limits, chemical-specific permit limits, or a compliance requirement to reduce or eliminate toxicity.

Annual Chemical Monitoring

As noted above, New Hampshire statute and regulations state that, "all surface waters shall be free from toxic substances or chemical constituents in concentrations or combination that injure or are inimical to plants, animals, humans, or aquatic life...." (N.H. RSA 485-A:8, VI and the N.H. Code of Administrative Rules, PART Env-Wq 1703.21(a)(1)).

Given that there are other sources of toxic effects (including to human health) that may not be captured by WET testing, EPA has included additional chemical monitoring in the Revised Draft Permit. To ensure that the Permittee and EPA are aware of any changes in the chemical

³ Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-06/npdes-wet-permit-writers-manual.pdf>

characteristics of the discharge that might merit a review of the water quality-based effluent limits, as authorized by Section 402(a)(2) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.48, the Revised Draft Permit proposes additional monitoring requirements for a broad range of contaminants. Specifically, EPA has included requirements for annual monitoring of both the effluent and the receiving water immediately upstream of the discharge (taken on the same day during the third calendar quarter to capture relatively low flow conditions) for all the pollutants in Attachment G of the permit (which is based on the current NPDES Application Form 2A Tables B and C). All effluent and ambient results shall be reported in NetDMR for the quarterly DMR report due by October 15 of each year.

These data will provide assurance that the pollutant loading from the WWTF outfall characterized in the most recent permit application, and the ambient conditions upon which the analyses in this permit reissuance were based, have not changed to a degree that would merit new or more stringent water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) during the permit term based on numeric or narrative WQSs effective at that time.

In addition, the broad range of pollutants in this new monitoring requirement includes many common toxic pollutants. This monitoring will ensure that the sublethal effects of pollutants that are present in the effluent can be considered by the Permittee and by EPA in future permitting decisions or, as necessary to support a TIE/TRE.

2.1.5 Aesthetics, Solids and Oil & Grease

New Hampshire surface water quality standards include several narrative requirements related to aesthetics, solids and oil & grease, as follows:

Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1) – All surface waters shall be free from substances in kind or quantity that...

- a. Settle to form harmful benthic deposits;
- b. Float as foam, debris, scum or other visible substances;
- c. Produce odor, color, taste or turbidity that is not naturally occurring and would render the surface water unsuitable for its designated uses;

Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(3) – Tainting substances shall not be present in concentrations that individually or in combination are detectable by taste and odor tests performed on the edible portions of aquatic organisms.

Env-Wq 1703.09(b) – Class B waters shall contain no oil or grease in such concentrations that would impair any existing or designated uses.

Env-Wq 1703.10(b) – Class B waters shall contain no color in such concentrations that would impair any existing or designated uses, unless naturally occurring.

Env-Wq 1703.12(b) – Class B waters shall contain no slicks, odors, or surface floating solids that would impair any existing or designated use, unless naturally occurring.

Env-Wq 1703.11(b) Turbidity. Class B waters shall not exceed naturally occurring conditions by more than 10 NTUs.

To ensure compliance with these narrative water quality standards, Part I.A.1 of the Revised Draft Permit includes a reporting requirement for “Aesthetics” and a footnote which more specifically requires the following monitoring requirements.

Once per month, the Permittee shall conduct a visual inspection of the receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall and report any changes in the receiving water that may be caused by the discharge as follows:

- 1) any observable change in odor,
- 2) any visible change in color,
- 3) any visible change in turbidity,
- 4) the presence or absence of any visible floating materials, scum or foam,
- 5) the presence or absence of any visible settleable solids,
- 6) the presence or absence of any visible film or sheen on the surface of the water.

Although there is no objective means to measure the impact of the discharge on the taste of the receiving water, the Permittee shall report to EPA and NHDES any complaints it receives from the public regarding taste and/or odor and document what remedial actions, if any, it took to address such complaints.

The results do not need to be submitted each month. Rather, an annual summary of all 12 monthly results shall be submitted as an electronic attachment to the December DMR by each January 15th for the previous calendar year.

If an oily sheen is observed on the surface of the water in the vicinity of the outfall during the monthly visual inspection, the Permittee shall follow the procedures described in Part I.G.4 of the permit related to accelerated WET testing.

2.1.6 Benthic Survey

New Hampshire surface water quality standards address bottom pollutants at Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1) which requires “All surface waters shall be free from substances in kind or quantity that: a. Settle to form harmful benthic deposits;” and at Env-Wq 1703.08(b) which states that Class B waters “shall contain no benthic deposits that have a detrimental impact on the benthic community, unless naturally occurring.”

To ensure compliance with these standards, the Revised Draft Permit requires a benthic survey to assess impacts from the discharge to aquatic life in the benthic environment. The Revised

Draft Permit proposes a requirement of one such survey this permit term during the third calendar quarter that begins at least 12 months from the effective date of the permit. The third calendar quarter represents the season of relatively low flow when the discharge has less dilution and is, therefore, more likely to impact the benthic population. The initial 12 months of the permit term allows the Permittee sufficient time to plan for this survey after permit issuance while ensuring results are available relatively soon in case further action is needed to protect the benthic population. The results of the benthic survey will assist EPA in the development of any future permit conditions needed to ensure compliance with the water quality standards referenced above.

The permit requires benthic grab samples to be taken at three locations sited along each of two transects (one immediately upstream/upgradient of the discharge at a location considered to be unimpacted by the discharge, and one downstream/downgradient of the discharge immediately outside of the estimated zone of initial dilution). Along each transect, duplicate samples shall be taken in the thalweg along with sites near each shoreline, for a total of six samples along each transect and 12 samples total. Organisms shall be sorted and identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Counts shall be standardized to densities per square meter of bottom. To characterize the bottom, grain size samples shall be collected at each grab site.

In order to ensure scientifically defensible results, taxonomy must be performed by a professional freshwater macroinvertebrate taxonomist who, at a minimum, holds and maintains for the duration of the contract a certification from the Society of Freshwater Science for eastern genera in group 1 (Crustacea and Arthropods other than EPT and Chironomidae), group 2 (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera nymphs and larvae only) and group 3 (Chironomidae larvae only).

A report summarizing the results and comparing the upstream and downstream benthic populations shall be submitted by the following January 15 as an electronic attachment to the DMR.

2.1.7 Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Outfalls

Aesthetics

To ensure that the CSO outfalls also comply with the New Hampshire narrative water quality standards presented in Section 2.1.5 above, the 2024 Revised Draft Permit includes two requirements below that apply to each CSO outfall.

1. The discharge shall not cause a change in color or odor or result in visible floating materials, grease, oil, scum, or foam in the receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall.
2. The discharge shall be free from oil, grease, or petrochemicals that produce a visible film on the surface of the receiving water in the vicinity of the discharge or coat the banks of the water course in the vicinity of the outfall.

Compliance with these requirements can be easily ascertained by direct observation of each outfall during a discharge event.

Toxicity

EPA notes that CSO discharges not only have the potential to violate water quality standards related to bacteria but also contain a wide variety of toxic pollutants. To characterize the CSO outfalls with respect to toxic pollutants, the Revised Draft Permit includes a requirement that CSO outfalls 031, 044, 046, and 047 conduct annual sampling for the pollutants listed in Attachment G (List for Pollutant Scans) of the Revised Draft Permit. These four CSO outfalls were chosen because they represent approximately 95% of the total CSO volume (based on Appendix E of the 2024 Fact Sheet supporting the 2024 Draft Permit). Therefore, EPA considers that characterizing these four outfalls is sufficient to understand the pollutants in all of the CSO discharges from the City. EPA notes that these data may be used in a future permitting action to develop and establish additional water quality-based effluent limits for these toxic pollutants, as necessary to ensure that the permit is protective of water quality standards.

3.0 STATE CERTIFICATION

EPA may not issue a permit unless the State Water Pollution Control Agency with jurisdiction over the receiving water(s) either certifies that the effluent limitations contained in the Revised Draft Permit are stringent enough to assure that the discharge will not cause the receiving water to violate the State WQSs or it is deemed that the state has waived its right to certify. Regulations governing state certification are set forth in 40 CFR §§ 124.53 and 124.55. EPA has requested permit certification by the State pursuant to 40 CFR § 124.53 and expects that the Revised Draft Permit will be certified.

If the State believes that any conditions more stringent than those contained in the Revised Draft Permit are necessary to meet the requirements of either the CWA §§ 208(e), 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307, and with appropriate requirements of State law, the State should include such conditions in the certification. The only exception to this is that the sludge conditions/requirements implementing Section 405(d) of the CWA are not subject to the Section 401 State Certification requirements. Reviews and appeals of limitations and conditions attributable to State Certification shall be made through the applicable procedures of the State and may not be made through the applicable procedures of 40 CFR § 124.

In addition, the State may provide a statement of the extent to which any condition of the Revised Draft Permit can be made less stringent without violating the requirements of State law, including water quality standards.

It should be noted that under CWA § 401, EPA's duty to defer to considerations of state law is intended to prevent EPA from relaxing any requirements, limitations or conditions imposed by state law. Therefore, "[a] State may not condition or deny a certification on the grounds that State law allows a less stringent permit condition." See 40 CFR § 124.55(b). EPA regulations

pertaining to permit limits based upon water quality standards and state requirements are contained in 40 CFR § 122.4(d) and 40 CFR § 122.44(d).

Note that a draft state certification will be made available for public comment by the State separately from this Draft Permit as part of the permit reissuance process. EPA does not have authority to make changes to the state certification conditions. Any comments regarding the draft state certification conditions should be made directly to NHDES as part of their separate public notice.

4.0 PUBLIC COMMENTS, HEARING REQUESTS AND PERMIT APPEALS

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of the Revised Draft Permit is inappropriate must raise all issues and submit all available arguments and all supporting material for their arguments in full by the close of the public comment period, to the permit writer, Meridith Finegan, at the following email address: Finegan.Meridith@epa.gov.

Prior to the close of the public comment period, EPA will conduct a public hearing on the 2024 Revised Draft Permit pursuant to 40 CFR § 124.12.

In reaching a final decision on the 2024 Revised Draft Permit, EPA will respond to all significant comments (including those raised in the public hearing) in a Response to Comments document attached to the Final Permit and make these responses available to the public on EPA's website.

Following the close of the comment period, EPA will issue a Final Permit decision, forward a copy of the final decision to the applicant, and provide a copy or notice of availability of the final decision to each person who submitted written comments or requested notice. Within 30 days after EPA serves notice of the issuance of the Final Permit decision, an appeal of the federal NPDES permit may be commenced by filing a petition for review of the permit with the Clerk of EPA's Environmental Appeals Board in accordance with the procedures at 40 CFR § 124.19.

If for any reason, comments on the 2024 Revised Draft Permit cannot be emailed to the permit writer specified above, please contact them at telephone number: (617) 918-1533.

December 2024
Date

Ken Moraff, Director
Water Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY-REGION 1 (EPA)
WATER DIVISION
5 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (NHDES)
WATER DIVISION
P.O. BOX 95
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03302-0095

JOINT EPA PUBLIC NOTICE OF A DRAFT NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE INTO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER SECTION 402 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA), AS AMENDED; AND NHDES PUBLIC NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF A STATE SURFACE WATER PERMIT UNDER NH RSA 485-A:13, I(a).

PUBLIC NOTICE PERIOD: **December 18, 2024 – February 3, 2025**

PERMIT NUMBER: **NH0100447**

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

City of Manchester
300 Winston Street
Manchester, NH 03103

NAMES AND MAILING ADDRESSES OF CO-PERMITTEES:

Town of Goffstown Goffstown Sewer Commission 16 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	Town of Bedford 24 North Amherst Road Bedford, NH 03110	Town of Londonderry 268 B Mammoth Road Londonderry, NH 03053
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NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

City of Manchester
300 Winston Street
Manchester, NH 03103 and 15 combined sewer overflow (CSO) outfalls

RECEIVING WATER:

Merrimack River (NHRIV700060803-14-02 and NHIMP700060802-04)
Piscataquog River (NHRIV700060607-22)
Baker Brook (NHRIV700060803-08)
Rays Brook (NHRIV700060802-15);
Unnamed Brook (NHRIV700060803-17)
Merrimack River watershed – All Class B

PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT PERMIT:

EPA is issuing for public notice and comment the Draft NPDES Permit for the Manchester Wastewater Treatment Facility which discharges treated domestic, industrial and commercial wastewater. Sludge from this facility is incinerated on site. The effluent limits and permit conditions imposed have been drafted pursuant to, and assure compliance with, the CWA, including EPA-approved State Surface Water Quality Standards at Env-Wq 1700 et seq. NHDES cooperated with EPA in the development of the Draft NPDES Permit. NHDES plans to adopt EPA's permit under Chapter 485-A of the New Hampshire Statutes (NH RSA 485-A:13, I(a)). NHDES retains independent authority under State law to publish their CWA § 401 certification public notice separately from EPA's permit.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE DRAFT PERMIT:

The Draft Permit and explanatory Fact Sheet may be obtained at no cost at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/new-hampshire-draft-individual-npdes-permits> or by contacting:

Meridith Finegan
Telephone: (617) 918-1533
Finegan.meridith@epa.gov

Any electronically available documents that are part of the administrative record can be requested from the EPA contact above.

PUBLIC HEARING:

The Regional Administrator has determined, pursuant to 40 CFR § 124.12, that a significant degree of public interest exists in the proposed permit and that a public hearing should be held to consider the permit. This notice serves to announce that a virtual public hearing will be held on the following dates and times:

DATE: January 21, 2025

TIME: 7:00pm

LOCATION: Virtual Meeting Information will be provided on EPA's website, noted above

The following is a summary of the procedures that will be followed at the public hearing:

- a. The Presiding Chairperson will have the authority to open and conclude the hearing and to maintain order.
- b. Any person appearing at such a hearing may submit oral or written statements concerning the draft permit.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of the Draft Permit is inappropriate must raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit all reasonably available arguments supporting their position by **February 3, 2025**, which is the close of the public comment period. Comments, including those pertaining to NHDES proposed issuance of a State Surface Water Permit, should be submitted to the EPA contact at the address or email address listed above. If you prefer to submit comments by mail, please call or email the EPA contact above to make arrangements for that. Upon the close of the public comment period, EPA will make all comments available to NHDES.

In reaching a final decision on this Draft Permit, the Regional Administrator will respond to all significant comments and make the responses available to the public.

FINAL PERMIT DECISION:

Following the close of the comment period, and after a public hearing, if such hearing is held, the Regional Administrator will issue a final permit decision and notify the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice.

KEN MORAFF, DIRECTOR
WATER DIVISION
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY – REGION I

RENE PELLETIER, DIRECTOR
WATER DIVISION
NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES