AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

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

The City of Taunton **Department of Public Works** **90 Ingell Street** **Taunton, MA 02780-3507**	is authorized to discharge from the **Taunton Wastewater Treatment Plant** **825 West Water Street** **Taunton, MA 02780** **and one combined sewer overflow (CSO),**

to the receiving water named **Taunton River** (Taunton River Basin - MA62-02),

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

The Towns of Raynham and Dighton are co-permittees for PART 1.E. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES, PART 1.F. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SEWER SYSTEM, and PART 1. G. ALTERNATIVE POWER SOURCE, which include conditions regarding the operation and maintenance of the collection systems owned and operated by the Towns. The responsible Town authorities are:

Town of Raynham Sewer Dept 416 Titicut Road Raynham, MA 02767	Town of Dighton Sewer Dept P.O. Box 229 North Dighton, MA 02764

This permit shall become effective on**

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

This permit supersedes the permit issued on March 27, 2001.

This permit consists of 17 Pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc., Attachments A-Freshwater Chronic and Modified Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, B-Monitoring Program, C-Industrial Pretreatment Annual Report, D-Reassessment of TBLLs, E-Nine Minimum Controls Guidance, and Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this day of , 2007

_____	_____
Director Office of Ecosystem Protection Environmental Protection Agency Boston, MA	Director Division of Watershed Management Department of Environmental Protection Commonwealth of Massachusetts Boston, MA

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

PART I

1.A. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001,** treated industrial and sanitary wastewater and storm water to the Taunton River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	EFFLUENT LIMITS					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
PARAMETER	**AVERAGE MONTHLY**	**AVERAGE WEEKLY**	**AVERAGE MONTHLY**	**AVERAGE WEEKLY**	**MAXIMUM DAILY**	**MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY**	**SAMPLE[3] TYPE**
FLOW[2]	**********	**********	8.4 MGD	*********	**********	CONTINUOUS	RECORDER
FLOW[2]	**********	**********	Report MGD	*********	**********	CONTINUOUS	RECORDER
$CBOD_5$[4] (April 1-October 31)	1051 lbs/Day 478 kgs/Day	1051 lbs/Day 478 kgs/Day	15 mg/l	15 mg/l	Report mg/l[1]	3/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
BOD_5[4] (November 1 - March 31)	2102 lbs/Day 956 kgs/Day	3152 lbs/Day 1433 kgs/Day	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	Report mg/l[1]	3/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
TSS [4]	1401 lbs/Day 637 kgs/Day	1401 lbs/Day 637 kgs/Day	20 mg/l	20 mg/l	Report mg/l[1]	3/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
TSS [4] (April 1-October 31) (November 1 - March 31)	2102 lbs/Day 956 kgs/Day	3152 lbs/Day 1433 kgs/Day	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	Report mg/l[1]	3/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS[1]	**********	**********	**********	Report ml/l	Report ml/l	1/DAY	GRAB
pH RANGE[1]	6.0 - 8.5 SU SEE PERMIT PAGE 6 OF 17, PARAGRAPH I.A.1.b.					1/DAY	GRAB
TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL[7]	**********	**********	0.026 mg/l	**********	0.044 mg/l	3/DAY	GRAB
FECAL COLIFORM[1,6]	********** **********	********** **********	88 CFU/100 ml	********** **********	260 CFU/100 ml	2/WEEK	GRAB
ENTEROCOCCI BACTERIA[6]	**********	**********	REPORT	**********	REPORT	1/MONTH	GRAB

	* ********** *	* ********** *	CFU/100 ml	**********	CFU/100 ml		
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY SEE FOOTNOTES 9, 10, 11, and 12	Acute $LC_{50} \geq 100\%$ Chronic C-NOEC $\geq$ 29%					4/YEAR	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

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EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	EFFLUENT LIMITS					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
PARAMETER	**AVERAGE MONTHLY**	**AVERAGE WEEKLY**	**AVERAGE MONTHLY**	**AVERAGE WEEKLY**	**MAXIMUM DAILY**	**MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY**	**SAMPLE[3] TYPE**
AMMONIA-NITROGEN (June 1 - September 30)	Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day	Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	2 mg/l	3/WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
AMMONIA-NITROGEN (October 1 - May 31)	Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day	********** **********	Report mg/l	********* *********	Report mg/l	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN	Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day	********** **********	Report mg/l	********* *********	Report mg/l	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
TOTAL NITRATE	Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day	********** **********	Report mg/l	********* *********	Report mg/l	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
TOTAL NITRITE	Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day	********** **********	Report mg/l	********* *********	Report mg/l	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
TOTAL COPPER[8]	0.92 lbs/Day 0.41 kgs/Day	********** **********	0.013 mg/l	********* *********	0.020 mg/l	1/MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE[5]
DISSOLVED OXYGEN (April 1st-October 31st)	NOT LESS THAN 6.0 mg/l					1/DAY	**GRAB**

Footnotes:

1. Required for State Certification.

2. Report annual average, monthly average, and the maximum daily flow. The limit is an annual average, which shall be reported as a rolling average. The value 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. The actual monthly average shall also be reported.

3. All required effluent samples shall be collected at the point specified in Permit Attachment B. Any change in sampling location must be reviewed and approved in writing by EPA and MassDEP. All samples shall be tested using the analytical methods found in 40 CFR §136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §136. All samples shall be 24 hour composites unless specified as a grab sample in 40 CFR §136.

   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 in correspondence appended to the applicable discharge monitoring report.

4. Sampling required for influent and effluent.

5. 24-hour composite samples will consist 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 proportionally to flow.

6. An Enterococci sample (1/month) shall be taken concurrently with one of the (2/Week) fecal coliform samples. Each bacterium sampling event will also be conducted concurrent with a required total residual chlorine sample. The monthly average limit for fecal coliform is expressed as a geometric mean.

7. The minimum level (ML) for total residual chlorine is defined as 20 ug/l. This value is the minimum level for chlorine using EPA approved methods found in the most currently approved version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, or USEPA Manual of Methods of Analysis of Water and Wastes. Sample results of 20 ug/l or less shall be reported as zero on the 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.

8. The minimum level (ML) for copper is defined as 3 ug/l. The permittee shall use an EPA approved method (see 40 CFR Part 136) for the analysis of total copper that will achieve the ML of 3 ug/l.

9. The permittee shall conduct chronic (and modified acute) toxicity tests four times per year. The chronic test may be used to calculate the acute LC_{50} at the 48 hour exposure interval. The permittee shall test the daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia, only. Toxicity test samples shall be collected on the second Tuesday during the months of February, May, August, and November. The test results shall be submitted by the last day of the month following the completion of the test. The results are due March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st, respectively. The tests must be performed in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment A** of this permit.

Test Dates Second Week in	**Submit Results By:**	**Test Species**	**Acute Limit LC_{50}**	**Chronic Limit C-NOEC**
February May August November	March 31st June 30th September 30th December 31st	Ceriodaphnia dubia (Daphnid) See Attachment A	≥100%	≥29%

10. The LC_{50} is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent (no dilution) shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.

11. C-NOEC (chronic-no observed effect concentration) is defined as the highest concentration of toxicant or effluent to which organisms are exposed in a life cycle or partial life cycle test which causes no adverse effect on growth, survival, or reproduction at a specific time of observation as determined from hypothesis testing where the test results exhibit a linear dose-response relationship. However, where the test results do not exhibit a linear dose-response relationship, the permittee must report the lowest concentration where there is no observable effect. The "29% or greater" limit is defined as a sample which is composed of 29% (or greater) effluent, the remainder being dilution water.

12. If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall either follow procedures outlined in **Attachment A (Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol**) **Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain an individual approval for use of an alternate dilution water, or the permittee shall follow the Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance which may be used to obtain automatic approval of an alternate dilution water, including the appropriate species for use with that water.

    This guidance is found in Attachment G of NPDES Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs) which is sent to all permittees with their

annual set of DMRs and may also be found on the EPA, Region I web site at http://www.epa.gov/region1/enforcementandassistance/dmr2005.pdf. If this guidance is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining individual approval as outlined in **Attachment A**.

Any modification or revocation to this guidance will be transmitted to the permittees as part of the annual DMR instruction package. However, at any time, the permittee may choose to contact EPA-New England directly using the approach outlined in **Attachment A.**

Part I.A.1. (Continued)

a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters**.**

b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 nor greater than 8.5 at any time.

c. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.

d. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.

e. The permittee's treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of total suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand or carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (depending on the season). The percent removal shall be based on monthly average values.

f. The permittee is required, when the average annual flow in any year exceeds 80% of the facility's design flow, to submit a report to MassDEP on how the permittee will remain in compliance with the limitations in the permit, specifically flow.

g. The permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control.

h. If the average annual flow in any calendar year exceeds 80 percent of the facility's design flow, the permittee shall submit a report to MassDEP by March 31 of the following calendar year describing its plans for further flow increases and describing how it will maintain compliance with the flow limit and all other effluent limitations and conditions.

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

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger in a primary industry category discharging process water; and

b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:

(1) the quantity and quality of effluent introduced into the POTW; and

(2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

B.1. Limitations for Industrial Users:

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

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 (120 days of the effective date of this permit), the permittee shall prepare and submit a written technical evaluation to the EPA analyzing the need on whether or not to revise its current local limits. As part of this evaluation, the permittee shall assess how the POTW performs with respect to influent and effluent of pollutants, water quality concerns, sludge quality, sludge processing concerns/inhibition, biomonitoring results, activated sludge inhibition, worker health and safety and collection system concerns. In preparing this evaluation, the permittee shall complete and submit the attached form (Attachment D) 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 180 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).

B.2. Industrial Pretreatment Program

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

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will

determine independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be sampled and inspected at the frequency established in the approved IPP but in no case less than once per year. The permittee shall maintain adequate records.

2. Issue or renew all necessary industrial user control mechanisms within 90 days of their expiration date or within 180 days after the industry has been determined to be a significant industrial user.

3. Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement.

4. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

b. The permittee shall provide the EPA (and the MassDEP) with an annual report describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve month period ending 60 days prior to the due date in accordance with 403.12(i). The annual report shall be consistent with the format described in Attachment C of this permit and shall be submitted **no later than October 1** of each year.

c. The permittee must obtain approval from EPA prior to making any significant changes to the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR 403.18(c).

d. The permittee must assure that applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are met by all categorical industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 405 et. seq.

e. The permittee must modify its pretreatment program to conform to all changes in the Federal Regulations that pertain to the implementation and enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program. The permittee must provide EPA, in writing, within 180 days of this permit's effective date proposed changes, IF APPLICABLE, to the permittee's pretreatment program deemed necessary to assure conformity with current Federal Regulations.

At a minimum, the permittee must address in its written submission the following areas: (1) enforcement response plan; (2) revised sewer use ordinances; and (3) slug control evaluations. The permittee will implement these proposed changes pending EPA Region I's approval under 40 CFR 403.18. This submission is separate and distinct from any local limits analysis submission described in Part I.A.3.b.

f. On October 14, 2005 EPA published in the Federal Register final changes to the General Pretreatment Regulations. The final “Pretreatment Streamlining Rule” is designed to reduce the burden to industrial users and provide regulatory flexibility

in technical and administrative requirements of industrial users and POTW's. Within 150 days of this permit's effective date, the permittee must submit to EPA all required modifications of the Streamlining Rule in order to be consistent with the provisions of the newly promulgated Rule. To the extent that the POTW legal authority is not consistent with the required changes, they must be revised and submitted to EPA for review.

C.1. Toxics Control

a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.

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

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

D. Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO**)**

1. During wet weather, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water/wastewater from combined sewer **Outfall 004 (West Water Street, South of Fifth Street),** subject to the following effluent limitations:

   a. The discharges shall receive treatment at a level providing Best Practicable Control Tecnology 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 Judgement (BPJ) determination that BPT, BCT, and BAT for combined sewer overflows (CSOs) include the implementation of Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) specified below.

   b. The permittee shall continue to implement the Nine Minimum Control Program (NMC) as documented on December 26, 1996. **The permittee shall submit to EPA and MassDEP an updated High Flow Management Plan and an updated NMC Plan, within one year of the effective date of the permit** (See Permit Attachment E).

      The updated NMC shall be implemented upon completion. Thereafter, the permittee may modify its NMC program to enhance its effectiveness, but

the NMC program shall at all times include the following minimum implementation levels:

(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 CSO impacts.

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

c. This permit may be reopened to add additional technology-based requirements based on information assembled during Taunton's development of a long-term CSO control plan.

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

3. The Permittee shall implement paragraphs a. through j. listed below, by the effective date of this permit:

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

b. The following inspection results shall be recorded: the date and time of the inspection, the general condition of the facility, and whether the facility is operating satisfactorily. If maintenance is necessary, the permittee shall record: the description of the necessary maintenance, the date the necessary maintenance was performed, and whether the observed problem

was corrected. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections for at least three (3) years.

c. **Annually, no later than <u>January 15th</u>**, the permittee shall submit a certification to the State and EPA which states that the previous calendar year's monthly inspections were conducted, results recorded, and records maintained.

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

e. 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).

f. Dry weather overflows (DWOs) are prohibited (NMC# 5). All dry weather sanitary and/or industrial discharges from CSOs must be reported to EPA and the State within twenty four (24) hours in accordance with the reporting requirements for plant bypass (Paragraph D.1.e. of Part II of this permit).

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

(1) Estimated duration (hours) of discharge;
(2) Estimated volume (gallons) of discharge; and
(3) National Weather Service precipitation data from the nearest gage where precipitation is available at daily (twenty four (24) hour) intervals and the nearest gage where precipitation is available at one-hour intervals.

h. Cumulative precipitation per discharge event shall be calculated.

i. The permittee shall maintain all records of discharges for at least six (6) years after the effective date of this permit, as it is collected, on an ongoing basis.

j. Within 12 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall install and maintain identification signs for all combined sewer outfall structures. The signs must be located at or near the combined sewer outfall structures and easily readable by the public. These signs shall be a minimum of twelve x eighteen (12 x 18) inches in size, with white

lettering against a green background, and shall contain the following information:

WARNING:
WET WEATHER
SEWAGE DISCHARGE
TAUNTON OUTFALL (No. 004)

E.1. Unauthorized Discharges

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

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

F.1. Operation And Maintenance of the Sewer System

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

2. Maintenance Staff

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

3. Preventative Maintenance Program

Maintain an ongoing preventative maintenance program to prevent overflows and bypasses caused by malfunctions or failures of the sewer system infrastructure. The program shall include an inspection program designed to identify all potential and actual unauthorized discharges.

4. Infiltration/Inflow Control:

The permittee and co-permittees shall each develop and implement a plan to control infiltration and inflow (I/I) to its own sewerage system. The plans shall be submitted to EPA and MassDEP **within six months of the effective date of this permit** (see page 1

of this permit for the effective date) and shall describe the permittee's and co-permittees' programs for preventing infiltration/inflow related effluent limit violations, and all unauthorized discharges of wastewater, including overflows and by-passes due to excessive infiltration/inflow.

The plan shall include:

- An ongoing program to identify and remove sources of infiltration and inflow. The program shall include the necessary funding level and the source(s) of funding.
- An inflow identification and control program that focuses on the disconnection and redirection of illegal sump pumps and roof down spouts. Priority should be given to removal of public and private inflow sources that are upstream from, and potentially contribute to, known areas of sewer system backups and/or overflows.
- Identification and prioritization of areas that will provide increased aquifer recharge as the result of reduction/elimination of infiltration and inflow to the system.
- An educational public outreach program for all aspects of I/I control, particularly private inflow.

Reporting Requirements:

By **March 31** the permittee and co-permittees shall each submit an annual summary report of all actions taken to minimize I/I during the previous calendar year. The summary report shall, at a minimum, include:

- A map and a description of inspection and maintenance activities conducted and corrective actions taken during the previous year.
- Expenditures for any infiltration/inflow related maintenance activities and corrective actions taken during the previous year.
- A map with areas identified for I/I-related investigation/action in the coming year.
- A calculation of the annual average I/I and the maximum month I/I for the reporting year.
- A report of any infiltration/inflow related corrective actions taken as a result of unauthorized discharges reported pursuant to 314 CMR 3.19(20) and reported pursuant to the Part 1, Section E.1 Unauthorized Discharges of this permit.

G.1.. Alternative Power Source

In order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee and co-permittees shall continue to provide an alternative power source with which to sufficiently

operate its treatment works (as defined at 40 CFR §122.2).

H. Sludge Conditions

1. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices and with the CWA Section 405(d) technical standards.

2. The permittee shall comply with the more stringent of either the state or federal (40 CFR part 503), requirements.

3. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR part 503 apply to facilities which perform one or more of the following use or disposal practices:

   a. Land application - the use of sewage sludge to condition or fertilize the soil

   b. Surface disposal - the placement of sewage sludge in a sludge only landfill

   c. Sewage sludge incineration in a sludge only incinerator

4. The 40 CFR part 503 conditions do not apply to facilities which place sludge within a municipal solid waste landfill. These conditions also do not apply to facilities which do not dispose of sewage sludge during the life of the permit but rather treat the sludge (lagoons- reed beds), or are otherwise excluded under 40 CFR 503.6.

5. The permittee shall use and comply with the attached compliance guidance document to determine appropriate conditions. Appropriate conditions contain the following elements:

   - General requirements
   - Pollutant limitations
   - Operational Standards (pathogen reduction requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements)
   - Management practices
   - Record keeping
   - Monitoring
   - Reporting

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

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

less than 290	1/ year
290 to less than1500	1 /quarter
1500 to less than 15000	6 /year
15000 +	1 /month

7. The permittee shall sample the sewage sludge using the procedures detailed in 40 CFR 503.8.

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

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

I. Monitoring and Reporting

1. Reporting

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

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

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

The State Agency is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast Regional Office
Bureau of Resource Protection
20 Riverside Drive
Lakville, MA 02347

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Forms and toxicity test reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at:

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

J.1. State Permit Conditions

This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) under Federal and State law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MassDEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap.21, §43.

Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of this Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this Permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of State law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under Federal law as an NPDES Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this Permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of Federal law, this Permit shall remain in full force and effect under State law as a Permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.