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)

Wyman-Gordon Company
244 Worcester Street
North Grafton, MA 01536-8001

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

Wyman-Gordon Company
1529 Grafton Road (Route 122)
Millbury, MA 01527

to receiving water named

Bonny Brook via adjacent unnamed wetland

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

This permit shall become effective on the first day of the calendar month following 60 days after signature. If no comments are received, this permit shall become effective following signature.

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

This permit supersedes the permit issued on December 23, 2002.

This permit consists of 14 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and state permit conditions; Attachment 1 – Freshwater Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol; and 25 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this day of

Stephen S. Perkins, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Region I
Boston, MA

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

PART 1

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge untreated stormwater through **Outfall Serial Number 002** to Bonny Brook via an adjacent unnamed wetland. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements [1,2]	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency[6]	Sample Type
Rainfall/Precipitation[3]	inches	Report	Report	1/Month	Total
Flow	GPD	---	Report	1/Month	Estimate[4]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Report	Report	1/Month	Grab
Oil and Grease (O&G)	mg/L	---	15.0	1/Month	Grab
pH[5]	SU	6.5 – 8.3		1/Month	Grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable[7]	mg/L	---	Report	1/Month	Grab
Aluminum, Dissolved[8]	mg/L	---	Report	1/Month	Grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable[7]	mg/L	---	Report	1/Month	Grab
Zinc, Dissolved[8]	mg/L	---	Report	1/Month	Grab
Iron, Total	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Grab
Nitrate – Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Grab
Phosphorus	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Grab

See pages 4-6 for explanation of footnotes.

(Part I.A.1, continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements [1,2]	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency[6]	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity [11,12,13]					
Acute LC_{50} [10]	%	---	100	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Hardness	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Alkalinity	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
pH	SU	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Solids	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Ammonia	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Cadmium	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Chromium	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Lead	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Copper	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Zinc	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Nickel	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Aluminum	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Magnesium	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]
Total Calcium	mg/L	---	Report	1/Quarter	Composite[9]

See pages 4-6 for explanation of footnotes.

Part I.A.1, continued

Footnotes:

1. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge through the outfall, prior to mixing with the receiving waters. All samples shall be tested in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 136, unless specified elsewhere in the permit.

2. Samples shall be taken during wet weather conditions. Wet weather conditions are defined as a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 48 hours from the previously measurable (i.e., greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Grab sample(s) shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If collection of grab sample(s) during the first thirty minutes is impracticable, grab sample(s) can be taken as soon after that as possible, and the permittee shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why the collection of the grab sample(s) during the first thirty minutes was impracticable. When the permittee is unable to collect grab sample(s) due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee must submit in lieu of sampling data a description of why the grab sample(s) could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of sample(s) include weather conditions that pose a danger to personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of sample(s) impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, specified storm event did not occur during sampling period, etc.) A "no discharge" report shall be submitted for those sampling periods in which there is no discharge.

3. Report the data from a rain gage located at the neighboring Wyman Gordon Grafton facility or at this facility if a rain gage becomes available, concurrent with the monthly parameter sampling. Report intensity, duration, and amount of precipitation for each rain event on the DMR cover letter. Intensity shall be reported in units of inches/hour and amount of precipitation shall be reported in units of inches. Measurement of the duration of a rain event shall begin at the start of a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and end when the precipitation event ends.

4. Flow shall be estimated on a daily basis at the discharge point located at the end of the pipe, prior to discharging into the receiving water.

5. See Part I.A.3. If the pH results are outside the range of 6.5 – 8.3 SU due to background conditions (rainfall), the permittee shall indicate on the DMR that the rainfall pH was outside the range of 6.5 – 8.3 SU and that the pH of the discharge was within 0.5 SU of the rainfall's pH level. To support this conclusion, monitoring data of the rainfall and the natural background pH shall be provided along with the DMR.

6. Sampling frequency of 1/month is defined as the sampling of one (1) discharge event in each calendar month, when discharge occurs. Sampling frequency of 1/quarter is defined as the sampling of one (1) discharge event in each calendar quarter, when discharge occurs. Quarterly samples shall be collected during the months of January, April, July, and October, if a discharge occurs during these months. In the event there is no discharge during these months, the permittee shall sample as soon as practicable thereafter, and submit the test results by the last day of the month following completion of the test. The permittee shall submit the results to EPA of any additional testing done to that required herein, if it is conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii).

7. The permittee shall sample for total recoverable concentrations of both aluminum and zinc.

8. The permittee shall sample for dissolved concentrations of both aluminum and zinc.

9. A composite sample shall consist of at least twenty-four (24) grab samples collected at hourly intervals during a twenty-four hour period (i.e., 0700 Monday to 0700 Tuesday), combined proportionally to flow. In the event that collection of twenty-four (24) grab samples is not feasible (if a storm does not last 24 hours), collect four (4) grab samples at hourly intervals, combined proportionally to flow, and explain why collection of twenty-four (24) grab samples was not feasible. Include this explanation on the DMR cover letter.

10. The LC50 is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent (no dilution) will cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.

11. The permittee shall conduct quarterly acute toxicity tests. The permittee shall test the daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia. Toxicity test samples shall be collected during the months of January, April, July, and October during wet weather, and performed concurrent with the monthly parameter sampling requirements for that month. The test results shall be submitted by the last day of the month following the completion of the test. In the event there is no discharge during these months, the permittee shall sample as soon as practicable thereafter, and submit the test results by the last day of the month following completion of the test. The tests must be performed in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in Attachment 1 of the permit.

Test Dates:	Submit Results by:	Test Species	Acute Limit LC_{50}
January April July October	February 28th May 31st August 31st November 30th	Ceriodaphnia dubia (Daphnid)	≥ 100 %

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

12. If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall follow procedures outlines in Section IV (Dilution Water) of Attachment 1 in order to obtain permission to use an alternate dilution water. In lieu of individual approvals for alternate dilution water required in Attachment 1, EPA-New England has developed a Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance document (called "Guidance Document") which may be used to obtain automatic approval of an alternate dilution water, including the appropriate species for use with that water. If this Guidance Document is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in Attachment 1. The "Guidance Document" has been sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and DMR instruction package (http://www.epa.gov/region1/enforcementandassistance/dmr.html) and is not intended as a direct attachment to this permit. Any modification or revocation to this "Guidance Document" will be transmitted to the permittees as part of the annual DMR instruction package. However, at any time, the permittee may choose to contact EPA-New England directly using the approach outlined in Attachment 1.

13. For each Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test the permittee shall report on the appropriate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), the concentrations of the Hardness, Alkalinity, pH, Specific Conductance, Total Solids, Total Dissolved Solids, Ammonia, Total Organic Carbon, Total Residual Chlorine, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Cadmium, Total Chromium, Total Lead, Total Copper, Total Zinc, Total Nickel, Total Aluminum, Total Magnesium, and Total Calcium found in the 100 percent effluent sample. Metals shall be reported as total recoverable concentrations. The permittee should note that all chemical parameter results must still be reported in the appropriate toxicity report.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

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

3. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 Standard Units (SU), nor greater than 8.3 SU at any time, and no more than 0.5 units outside the background range, unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes.

4. Dry weather, process water and/or cooling water discharges are prohibited. Any such discharge shall be reported to EPA and MassDEP immediately.

5. The discharge shall not cause objectionable color, odor, or turbidity to the receiving waters.

6. The discharge shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam, or floating solids as any time.

7. There shall be no discharge through Outfall 001, which shall remain permanently blocked, unless the permitee requests and is granted a permit modification by EPA and MassDEP.

8. The effluent shall not contain materials in concentrations or in combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life or which would impair the uses designated by the classification of the receiving water.

9. If the permit is modified or reissued, it shall be revised to reflect all currently applicable requirements of the CWA.

10. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

    a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

        (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

        (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrite; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

        (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R.§122.21(g)(7); or

        (4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R.§122.44(f).

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R.§122.21(g)(7).

(4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R.§122.44(f).

c. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

11. 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.

B. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

1. The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) designed to reduce, or prevent, the discharge of pollutants in stormwater to the receiving waters identified in this permit. The SWPPP shall be a written document that is consistent with the terms of this permit. Additionally, the SWPPP shall serve as a tool to document the permittee's compliance with the terms of the permit. The recommended format for the SWPPP is available on the EPA website for the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp.cfm).

2. The SWPPP shall be completed or updated and certified by the permittee within 90 days after the effective date of this Permit. The permittee shall certify that the SWPPP has been completed or updated, that it meets the requirements of the permit, and that it reduces the pollutants discharged in stormwater to the extent practicable. The certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22. A copy of this initial certification shall be sent to EPA and MassDEP within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the effective date of the Permit.

3. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and shall be consistent with the general provisions for SWPPPs included in the most current version of the MSGP. In the current MSGP (effective September 29, 2008), the general SWPPP provisions are included in Part 5. Specifically, the SWPPP shall document the selection, design, and installation of control measures and contain the elements listed below:

    a. A pollution prevention team with collective and individual responsibilities for developing, implementing, maintaining, revising and ensuring compliance with the SWPPP.
    b. A site description which includes the activities at the facility; a general location map showing the facility, receiving waters, and outfall locations; and a site map showing the extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces, directions of stormwater flows, and locations of all existing structural control measures, stormwater conveyances, pollutant sources (identified in Part 3.c. below), stormwater monitoring points, stormwater inlets and outlets, and industrial activities exposed to precipitation such as, storage, disposal, material handling.
    c. A summary of all pollutant sources which includes a list of activities exposed to stormwater, the pollutants associated with these activities, a description of where spills have occurred or could occur, a description of non-stormwater discharges, and a summary of any existing stormwater discharge sampling data.
    d. A description of all stormwater controls, both structural and non-structural.
    e. A schedule and procedure for implementation and maintenance of the control measures described above and for the quarterly inspections and best management practices (BMPs) described below.

4. The SWPPP shall include best management practices (BMPs) appropriate for the facility that will minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater to waters of the United States. At a minimum, these BMPs shall be consistent at least with the control measures described in the most current version of the MSGP. In the current MSGP (effective September 29, 2008), these control measures, which are non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations, are described in Part 2. Specifically, BMPs must include the following elements:

    a. Minimizing exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas to stormwater discharges.
    b. Good housekeeping measures designed to maintain areas that are potential sources of pollutants.
    c. Preventative maintenance programs to avoid leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters.
    d. Spill prevention and response procedures to ensure effective response to spills and leaks if or when they occur.
    e. Erosion and sediment controls designed to stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants.
    f. Runoff management practices to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff.
    g. Proper handling procedures for salt or materials containing salt that are used for deicing activities.

5. All areas identified in the SWPPP shall be inspected, at least on a quarterly basis. Inspections shall begin during the 1st full quarter after the effective date of the permit. EPA considers quarters as follows: January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

6. The permittee shall amend and update the SWPPP within 14 days of any changes at the facility that result in a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States. Such changes may include, but are not limited to: a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, materials storage, or activities at the facility; a release of a reportable quantity of pollutants as described in 40 CFR §302; or a determination by the permittee or EPA that the SWPPP appears to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Any amended or new versions of the SWPPP shall be re-certified and signed by the permittee in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22

7. The permittee shall certify at least annually that the previous year's inspections and maintenance activities were conducted, results were recorded, records were maintained, and that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP. If the facility is not in compliance with any aspect of the SWPPP, the annual certification shall state the non-compliance and the remedies which are being undertaken. Such annual certifications also shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22. The permittee shall keep a copy of the current SWPPP and all SWPPP certifications (the initial certification, re-certifications, and annual certifications) signed during the effective period of this permit at the facility and shall make it available for inspection by EPA and MassDEP. In addition, the permittee shall document in the SWPPP any violation of numerical or non-numerical stormwater effluent limits with a description of the corrective actions taken.

8. The permittee shall develop and implement site specific BMPs to reduce the levels of metals (specifically aluminum and zinc) and TSS in the discharge. Potential sources of aluminum and zinc are sand used to treat the parking lots, roof runoff, and raw materials and trailers awaiting re-fabrication outside. At a minimum, the permittee shall modify its SWPPP to reflect the following BMPs:

    a. The permittee shall eliminate, replace, or repair any damaged catch basins contributing flow to Outfall 002 as soon as practicable, but not later than ninety (90) days from the effective date of the permit, and shall notify EPA in writing when such work has been completed. In the event that local or state permits are required to complete this work, the permittee shall have ninety (90) days from the expiration of any applicable appeal period. In the event that weather interferes with completing this work, the permittee shall have thirty (30) days from the resumption of suitable weather to complete the work. Where the permittee determines that the catch basin cannot be eliminated for reasons of flooding or other safety concerns, the permittee shall replace it with a catch basin of similar design.

    b. The permittee shall inspect and maintain silt sacks in all catch basins serving drainage areas discharging to Outfall 002 at a frequency of at least monthly. The permittee shall

modify its SWPPP to document the inspection, cleaning, and replacement practices for the installed silt sacks.

c. The permittee shall use vacuum equipment to sweep all paved or impervious areas of its property draining to Outfall 002 where solids deposition may occur, including roads, driveways, parking areas, sidewalks, loading areas. At a minimum, sweeping shall be completed monthly during spring, summer, and fall. During the winter months when weather conditions prevent fulfillment of the required minimum sweeping frequency, the permittee may adjust or lengthen its scheduled frequency to accommodate sweeping during available periods of acceptable thaw. The permittee shall ensure that sweepings collected at its facility are reused or disposed in a manner consistent with MassDEP's Policy #BWP-94—092 : Reuse & Disposal of Street Sweepings.

d. To the extent practicable for the Outfall 002 drainage area, the permittee shall store indoors or protect with weather-resistant covers, all raw materials and trailers awaiting re-fabrication (to minimize exposure to rain and wind). The permittee shall evaluate the feasibility of storing raw materials indoors. Not later than thirty (30) days from the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall notify EPA in writing to describe the circumstances, if any, in which indoor storage or coverage of such materials is deemed to be impracticable or inadvisable. By this same date, the permittee shall modify its SWPPP to include this practice and described related procedures, materials and methods. In the event that the permittee determines indoor storage or coverage of any raw materials or trailers awaiting re-fabrication is impracticable or inadvisable, the permittee shall sample the runoff from each drainage area which contains exposed materials for both total recoverable and total dissolved aluminum and total recoverable and total dissolved zinc. This information shall be submitted not later than ninety (90) days from the date of notification that indoor storage or coverage is impracticable or inadvisable.

e. The permittee shall evaluate the feasibility of redirecting the stormwater runoff from the roof directly to the ground for infiltration as soon as practicable, but not later than thirty (30) days from the effective date of the permit, and shall notify EPA in writing when such an evaluation has been completed. In the event that the redirection of stormwater roof runoff directly to the ground for infiltration is feasible, the permittee shall complete the work as soon as practicable, but not later than sixty (60) days from the effective date of the permit. In the event that local or state permits are required to complete this work, the permittee shall have sixty (60) days from the expiration of any applicable appeal period. In the event that weather interferes with completing this work, the permittee shall have sixty (60) days from the resumption of suitable weather to complete the work.

f. In the event that site specific BMPs (including those required in Parts I.B.8.a through I.B.8.e, directly above) are ineffective at reducing the concentrations of aluminum and zinc in the discharge to levels below the benchmark monitoring concentrations in the MSGP within ten (10) months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall evaluate 1) permanently covering all raw materials stored outside, 2) implementing alternative pollution prevention and treatment technologies to reduce and/or eliminate the concentrations of aluminum and zinc in the discharge, and 3) replacing the roofs at the

facility. These evaluations shall be completed two (2) years from the effective date of the permit. The evaluation of alternative pollution prevention and treatment technologies shall include, at a minimum, research on specific technologies currently available to remove aluminum and zinc, the aluminum and zinc reduction capabilities of each technology, the cost associated with each technology, and the feasibility of implementation at this facility. The evaluation of the replacement of the roofs shall include, at a minimum, research on coatings, coverings, and alternative roof materials available to reduce the exposure of the roof runoff to aluminum and zinc, the costs associated with each, and the feasibility of implementation at this facility.

g. In the event the Outfall 002 effluent concentration of aluminum or zinc are not below the benchmark monitoring concentrations in the MSGP for four consecutive months within two (2) years of the effective date of the permit then the permittee shall, within three (3) years of the effective date of the permit, complete one or more of the following changes to reduce or eliminate the concentration of aluminum or zinc in the discharge: 1) permanently cover all raw materials stored outside; 2) implement new pollution prevention and treatment technologies; and 3) replace one or more of the roofs at the facility.

C. REOPENER CLAUSES

1. This permit shall be modified, or alternately, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable standard or limitation promulgated or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
   a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
   b. Controls any pollutants not limited in the permit.

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. **For a period of one year from the effective date of the permit**, the permittee may either submit monitoring data and other reports to EPA in hard copy form or report electronically using NetDMR, a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and other required reports via a secure internet connection. **Beginning no later than one year after the effective date of the permit**, the permittee shall begin reporting using NetDMR, unless the facility is able to demonstrate a reasonable basis that precludes the use of NetDMR for submitting DMRs and reports. Specific requirements regarding submittal of data and reports in hard copy form and for submittal using NetDMR are described below:

   a. Submittal of Reports Using NetDMR

   NetDMR is accessed from: http://www.epa.gov/netdmr. **Within one year of the effective date of this permit**, the permittee shall begin submitting DMRs and reports required under this permit electronically to EPA using NetDMR, unless the facility is able to demonstrate a

reasonable basis, such as technical or administrative infeasibility, that precludes the use of NetDMR for submitting DMRs and reports ("opt out request").

DMRs shall be submitted electronically to EPA no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. All reports required under the permit shall be submitted to EPA, including the MassDEP Monthly Operations and Maintenance Report, as an electronic attachment to the DMR. Once a permittee begins submitting reports using NetDMR, it will no longer be required to submit hard copies of DMRs or other reports to EPA and will no longer be required to submit hard copies of DMRs to MassDEP. However, permittees shall continue to send hard copies of reports other than DMRs (including Monthly Operation and Maintenance Reports) to MassDEP until further notice from MassDEP.

b. Submittal of NetDMR Opt Out Requests

Opt out requests must be submitted in writing to EPA for written approval at least sixty (60) days prior to the date a facility would be required under this permit to begin using NetDMR. This demonstration shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of EPA approval and shall thereupon expire. At such time, DMRs and reports shall be submitted electronically to EPA unless the permittee submits a renewed opt out request and such request is approved by EPA. All opt out requests should be sent to the following addresses:

Attn: NetDMR Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Water Technical Unit
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 (OES04-4)
Boston, MA 02109-3912

and

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

c. Submittal of Reports in Hard Copy Form

Monitoring results shall be summarized for each calendar month and reported on separate hard copy Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) (DMRs) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. MassDEP Monthly Operation and Maintenance Reports shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMRs. Signed and dated originals of the DMRs, and all other reports or notifications required herein or in Part II shall be submitted to the Director at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Water Technical Unit (OES04-SMR)
5 Post Office Square - Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

Duplicate signed copies of all reports or notifications required above shall be submitted to the State at the following addresses:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection - CERO
Bureau of Waste Prevention
627 Main St.
Worcester, MA 01608

and

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

Any verbal reports, if required in **Parts I** and/or **II** of this permit, shall be made to both EPA-New England and to MassDEP.

E. 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. Chapter 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.