General Permits Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for Certain POTWs and Other Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage in Massachusetts and New Hampshire and Indian Country Lands in Massachusetts.

These permits are organized as a single permit with the effluent limitations and specific conditions for facilities in Massachusetts (including both Commonwealth and Indian Country Lands) and New Hampshire in Parts I and II, respectively. Additional State or Indian Country Land conditions are contained in Part I.O. Parts III and IV are common to both permits.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I. Massachusetts General Permit No. MAG580000 for Minor POTWs and Sanitary Wastewater Facilities Discharging to Freshwaters and Marine Waters with Dilution Factors at Least 50:1

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), operators of POTWs and other treatment works primarily treating domestic sewage located in Massachusetts (including both Commonwealth and Indian Country Lands), which discharge treated sanitary wastewater to the classes of waters as designated in the Massachusetts Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00 et seq.; are authorized to discharge to all waters, unless otherwise restricted, in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on the date specified in notice of availability published in the Federal Register.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five years from the effective date, which is the date specified in the notice of availability for the final general permit, published in the Federal Register.

Signed this 14th day of September 2005

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

Linda M. Murphy, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA 02114

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

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

Part I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS for Minor facilities discharging to Freshwaters with Dilution Factors at least 50:1

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent from outfall serial number 001. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at the end of all processes, including disinfection and dechlorination, or at an alternative representative location approved by the EPA and MADEP.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation			Monitoring Requirement	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type [12]
Flow [1]	MGD	Limit	----	Report	Continuous	Recorder
BOD_5	mg/l lbs/day	30 Limit [16]	45 Limit [16]	Report [4] ---	1/Week [2]	24-Hour Composite [3]
$CBOD_5$ [13]	mg/l lbs/day	25 Limit [16]	40 Limit [16]	Report [4] ---	1/Week [2]	24-Hour Composite [3]
TSS	mg/l lbs/day	30 Limit [16]	45 Limit [16]	Report [4] ---	1/Week [2]	24-Hour Composite [3]
pH	Standard Units	6.0 to 9.0			5/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [4, 5]	cfu/100 ml	20 [14]	----	100 [14]	1/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [4, 5]	cfu/100 ml	200 [15]	----	400 [15]	1/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine [4, 6]	mg/l	See Table A	----	See Table A	5/week	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Dilution Factor $\leq$100:1	percent	LC_{50} [7] = 100			1/year [8,9]	24-Hour Composite [3]
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Dilution Factor >100:1 and <1000:1	percent	LC_{50} [7] $\geq$ 50			1/year [8,9]	24-Hour Composite [3]

Part I.A. - Continued

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation			Monitoring Requirement	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type (12)
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Organic Carbon [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Ammonia Nitrogen as N [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Phosphorus, Total	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/quarter	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Kjedahl Nitrogen, as N [11]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Nitrate, as N [11]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Nitrite, as N [11]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Aluminum [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Cadmium [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Chromium [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Copper [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Lead [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Nickel [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Zinc [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]

Explanation to Superscripts to Part I.A.:

(1) Flow is an annual average limit and is the design flow rate for the wastewater treatment facility as reported with the notification requirements for permit coverage (see Part III.M). The average monthly value is computed as a rolling average. The first value will be calculated using the monthly average flow for the first full month ending after the effective date of the permit and the eleven previous monthly average flows. Each subsequent month's Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) will report the annual average flow for the previous 12 months. Report maximum and minimum daily rates and total flow for each operating date.

(2) Sampling required for influent. The influent concentrations of both BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS shall be monitored twice per month (2/month), using a 24-hour composite sample, and the results used to calculate percent removal.

(3) A 24-hour composite sample will consist of at least twenty-four (24) grab samples taken during a 24 hour consecutive period (e.g. 7:00 am Monday to 7:00am Tuesday). For a facility with periods of no flow during the 24-hour consecutive period, the composite sample shall consist of grab samples of equal hourly aliquots taken during the active flow period. The monthly DMR should explain the composite sampling method.

(4) State certification requirements.

(5) Fecal Coliform monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with the TRC sampling required in this permit. The average monthly value shall be determined by calculating the geometric mean and the result reported.

A facility seeking general permit coverage for discharges into Class B waters, Class SA waters not designated for shellfishing, or Class SB waters not designated for shellfishing may, upon receipt of written authorization from EPA and MADEP, comply with the Fecal Coliform limit on a seasonal basis, *i.e.*, from April 1 to October 31 (unless otherwise specified in the written authorization), and shall conduct seasonal disinfection by chlorination or ultraviolet light during the time that the Fecal Coliform limit applies. A permittee with such written authorization to comply with the Fecal Coliform limit on a seasonal basis shall monitor Fecal Coliform from April 1 to October 31 and during any other period that EPA and MADEP determine the Fecal Coliform limit should be applied.

(6) The Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) concentration limits are a function of the water quality criteria and the facility's dilution factor and can be found in Table A of this Part. The dilution factor and applicable chlorine limits will be approved by EPA and MADEP during review of the facilities' Notice of Intent. The permittee will be provided with these limits when notified of permit coverage.

All final effluent TRC monitoring results for the month must be included as an attachment to the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report. Total Residual Chlorine shall be tested using any one of the following three methods listed below, in a. through c.:

a. DPD spectrophotometric (colorimetric). EPA no. 330.5 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl G.

b. DPD titrimetric (ferrous titrimetric). EPA no. 330.4 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl F.

c. Amperometric titration. EPA no. 330.1 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl D.

A facility seeking general permit coverage for discharges into Class B waters, Class SA waters not designated for shellfishing, or Class SB waters not designated for shellfishing may, upon receipt of written authorization from EPA and MADEP, conduct seasonal disinfection by chlorination or ultraviolet light. A permittee with written authorization to allow seasonal disinfection by chlorination shall monitor Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)

from April 1 to October 31 and during any other period when a chlorination system is operational. A permittee with written authorization to allow seasonal disinfection by ultraviolet light shall monitor Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) during any period when chlorine is discharged. During the remainder of the year, the permittee shall indicate 'no discharge' for the TRC parameter on the monthly DMR report.

(7) LC_{50} (lethal concentration 50 percent) is the concentration of wastewater (effluent) causing mortality to 50 percent of the test organisms. The 100% limit is defined as a sample which is composed of 100% effluent with no dilution water. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent shall cause no greater than a 50% mortality rate in that effluent sample.

(8) The permittee shall conduct **freshwater acute** toxicity tests (48 hour) once per year to calculate the acute LC_{50} at the 48 hour exposure interval. The permittee shall test the Daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia in accordance with the test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment A** (Freshwater Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, dated December 1995) of this permit. Toxicity test samples shall be collected and the tests completed during the quarter ending September 30 th. The test results shall be submitted by October 15 th.

(9) If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall follow procedures outlined in **Attachment A Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain permission to use an alternate dilution water. In lieu of individual approvals for alternate dilution water required in **Attachment A**, EPA-New England has developed a Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance document (called "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. If this Dilution Water Guidance is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in **Attachment A**. The Dilution Water Guidance has been sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and Revised Updated Instructions for Completing EPA's Pre-Printed NPDES Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form 3320-1 and is not a direct attachment to this permit. These instructions can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/ne/enforcementandassistance/dmr.html. Any modification or revocation to this Dilution Water 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**.

(10) For each Whole Effluent Toxicity test, the permittee shall report on the appropriate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) the concentrations of the Ammonia Nitrogen as Nitrogen, Hardness, Total Organic Carbon; and Total Aluminum, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc found in the 100 percent-effluent sample. All these aforementioned chemical parameters shall be determined to at least the Minimum Quantification Level as stated in **Attachment A, Section VI. Chemical Analysis**. Also, the permittee should note that all chemical parameter results must still be reported in the appropriate toxicity report.

(11) The sample for these parameters shall be collected at the same time the Whole Effluent Toxicity samples are collected and analysis shall be performed in conjunction with the WET chemical constituent analysis.

(12) All required effluent samples shall be collected at the point specified in the permit. Any change in sampling location must be reviewed and approved in writing by EPA and MADEP. 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.

(13) The $CBOD_5$ limitations apply in lieu of the BOD_5 limitations if requested in the permittee's Notice Of Intent (NOI) submission and approved by EPA and MADEP.

(14) The Fecal Coliform limitations for Class A waters.

(15) The Fecal Coliform limitations for Class B waters.

(16) The Average Monthly and Average Weekly BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS mass loading limits apply to each discharge. The loading limits are calculated for each facility using the equation: mass limit (lbs/day) = concentration limit (mg/L) X facility design flow (mgd) X 8.34 (conversion factor). Example calculations are found in Attachment C of the Fact Sheet.

Table A. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Freshwaters based on the Dilution Factor. The Average Monthly and Maximum Daily TRC limits are shown below according to the Dilution Factor.

Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)
50:1	0.55/0.95	64:1	0.70/1.0	78:1	0.86/1.0
51:1	0.56/0.97	65:1	0.72/1.0	79:1	0.87/1.0
52:1	0.57/0.99	66:1	0.73/1.0	80:1	0.88/1.0
53:1	0.58/1.0	67:1	0.74/1.0	81:1	0.89/1.0
54:1	0.59/1.0	68:1	0.75/1.0	82:1	0.90/1.0
55:1	0.60/1.0	69:1	0.76/1.0	83:1	0.91/1.0
56:1	0.62/1.0	70:1	0.77/1.0	84:1	0.92/1.0
57:1	0.63/1.0	71:1	0.78/1.0	85:1	0.94/1.0
58:1	0.64/1.0	72:1	0.79/1.0	86:1	0.95/1.0
59:1	0.65/1.0	73:1	0.80/1.0	87:1	0.96/1.0
60:1	0.66/1.0	74:1	0.81/1.0	88:1	0.97/1.0
61:1	0.67/1.0	75:1	0.83/1.0	89:1	0.98/1.0
62:1	0.68/1.0	76:1	0.84/1.0	90:1	0.99/1.0
63:1	0.69/1.0	77:1	0.85/1.0	$\geq$91:1	1.0/1.0

Part I.B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS for Minor facilities discharging to Marine Waters with Dilution Factors at least 50:1

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent from outfall serial number 001. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at the end of all processes, including disinfection and dechlorination, or at an alternative representative location approved by the EPA and MADEP.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation			Monitoring Requirement	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type [12]
Flow [1]	MGD	Limit	----	Report	Continuous	Recorder
BOD_5	mg/l lbs/day	30 Limit [17]	45 Limit [17]	Report [4] ---	1/Week [2]	24-Hour Composite [3]
$CBOD_5$ [13]	mg/l lbs/day	25 Limit [17]	40 Limit [17]	Report [4] ---	1/Week [2]	24-Hour Composite [3]
TSS	mg/l lbs/day	30 Limit [17]	45 Limit [17]	Report [4] ---	1/Week [2]	24-Hour Composite [3]
pH	Standard Units	6.0 to 9.0			5/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [4, 5]	cfu/100 ml	200 [14]	----	400 [14]	1/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [4, 5]	cfu/100 ml	14 [15]	----	43 [15]	1/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria [4, 5]	cfu/100 ml	88 [16]	----	260 [16]	1/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine [4, 6]	mg/l	See Table B	----	See Table B	5/Week	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Dilution Factor $\leq$100:1	percent	LC_{50} [7] = 100			1/year [8, 9]	24-Hour Composite [3]
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Dilution Factor >100:1 and < 1000:1	percent	LC_{50} [7] $\geq$ 50			1/year [8, 9]	24-Hour Composite [3]

Part I.B. - Continued

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation			Monitoring Requirement	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type [12]
Total Organic Carbon [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Ammonia Nitrogen as N [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Kjedahl Nitrogen, as N [11]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Nitrate, as N [11]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Nitrite, as N [11]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Aluminum [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Cadmium [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Chromium [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Copper [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Lead [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Nickel [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]
Total Zinc [10]	mg/l	----	----	Report	1/year	24-Hour Composite[3]

Explanation to Superscripts to Part I.B.:

(1) Flow is an annual average limit and is the design flow rate for the wastewater treatment facility as reported with the notification requirements for permit coverage (see Part III.M). The average monthly value is computed as a rolling average. The first value will be calculated using the monthly average flow for the first full month ending after the effective date of the permit and the eleven previous monthly average flows. Each subsequent month's DMR will report the annual average flow for the previous 12 months. Report maximum and minimum daily rates and total flow for each operating date.

(2) Sampling required for influent. The influent concentrations of both BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS shall be monitored twice per month (2/month), using a 24-hour composite sample, and the results used to calculate percent removal.

(3) A 24-hour composite sample will consist of at least twenty four (24) grab samples taken during 24 hour consecutive period (e.g. 7:00 am Monday to 7:00 am Tuesday). For a facility with periods of no flow during the 24-hour consecutive period, the composite sample shall consist of grab samples of equal hourly aliquots taken during the active flow period. The monthly DMR should explain the composite sampling method.

(4) State certification requirements.

(5) Fecal Coliform monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with the TRC sampling required in this permit. The average monthly value shall be determined by calculating the geometric mean and the result reported.

A facility seeking general permit coverage for discharges into Class B waters, Class SA waters not designated for shellfishing, or Class SB waters not designated for shellfishing may, upon receipt of written authorization from EPA and MADEP, comply with the Fecal Coliform limit on a seasonal basis, *i.e.*, from April 1 to October 31 (unless otherwise specified in the written authorization), and shall conduct seasonal disinfection by chlorination or ultraviolet light during the time that the Fecal Coliform limit applies. A permittee with such written authorization to comply with the Fecal Coliform limit on a seasonal basis shall monitor Fecal Coliform from April 1 to October 31 and during any other period that EPA and MADEP determine the Fecal Coliform limit should be applied.

(6) The Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) concentration limits are a function of the water quality criteria and the facility's dilution factor and can be found in Table B of this Part. The dilution factor and applicable chlorine limits will be approved by EPA and MADEP during review of the facilities' Notice of Intent. The permittee will be provided with these limits when notified of permit coverage.

All final effluent TRC monitoring results must be included as an attachment to the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report. Total Residual Chlorine shall be tested using any one of the following three methods listed below, in a. through c.:

a. DPD spectrophotometric (colorimetric). EPA no. 330.5 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl G.

b. DPD titrimetric (ferrous titrimetric). EPA no. 330.4 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl F.

c. Amperometric titration. EPA no. 330.1 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136] , no. 4500-Cl D.

A facility seeking general permit coverage for discharges into Class B waters, Class SA waters not designated for shellfishing, or Class SB waters not designated for shellfishing may, upon receipt of written authorization from EPA and MADEP, conduct seasonal disinfection by chlorination or

ultraviolet light. A permittee with written authorization to allow seasonal disinfection by chlorination shall monitor Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) from April 1 to October 31 and during any other period when a chlorination system is operational. A permittee with written authorization to allow seasonal disinfection by ultraviolet light shall monitor Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) during any period when chlorine is discharged. During the remainder of the year, the permittee shall indicate 'no discharge' for the TRC parameter on the monthly DMR report.

(7) LC50 (lethal concentration 50 percent) is the concentration of wastewater (effluent) causing mortality to 50 percent (%) of the test organisms. The "≥100% limit" is defined as a sample which is composed of 100% effluent, with no dilution water. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent shall cause no greater than a 50% mortality rate in that effluent sample.

(8) The permittee shall conduct **marine acute** toxicity tests (48 hour) once per year to calculate the acute LC_{50} at the 48 hour exposure interval. The permittee shall test the Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) and Inland Silverside, (Menidia beryllina) in accordance with the test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment B** (Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, dated September 1996) of this permit. Toxicity test samples shall be collected and the tests completed during the quarter ending September 30 th. The test results shall be submitted by October 15 th.

(9) If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall follow procedures outlined in **Attachment B Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain permission to use an alternate dilution water. In lieu of individual approvals for alternate dilution water required in **Attachment B**, EPA-New England has developed a Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance document (called "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. If this Dilution Water Guidance is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in **Attachment B**. The Dilution Water Guidance has been sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and Revised Updated Instructions for Completing EPA's Pre-Printed NPDES Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form 3320-1 and is not intended as a direct attachment to this permit. These instructions can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/ne/enforcementandassistance/dmr.html. 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 B**.

(10) For each Whole Effluent Toxicity test, the permittee shall report on the appropriate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) the concentrations of the Ammonia Nitrogen as Nitrogen, and Total Organic Carbon; and Total Aluminum, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc found in the 100 percent-effluent sample. All these aforementioned chemical parameters shall be determined to at least the Minimum Quantification Level in **Attachment B, Section VI. Chemical Analysis**. Also, the permittee should note that all chemical parameter results must still be reported in the appropriate toxicity report.

(11) The sample for these parameters shall be collected at the same time the Whole Effluent Toxicity samples are collected and analysis shall be performed in conjunction with the WET chemical constituent analysis.

(12) All required effluent samples shall be collected at the point specified in the permit. Any change in sampling location must be reviewed and approved in writing by EPA and MADEP. 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.

(13) The $CBOD_5$ limitations apply in lieu of the BOD_5 limitations if requested in the permittee's Notice Of

Intent (NOI) submission and approved by EPA and MADEP.

(14) The Fecal Coliform limitations for Class SA and SB waters not designated for shellfish harvesting.

(15) The Fecal Coliform limitations for Class SA waters approved for open shellfish harvesting.

(16) The Fecal Coliform limitations for Class SB waters approved for restricted shellfish harvesting.

(17) The Average Monthly and Average Weekly BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS mass loading limits apply to each discharge. The loading limits are calculated for each facility using the equation: mass limit (lbs/day) = concentration limit (mg/L) X facility design flow (mgd) X 8.34 (conversion factor). Example calculations are found in Attachment C of the Fact Sheet.

Table B. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Marine Waters based on the Dilution Factor. The Average Monthly and Maximum Daily TRC limits are shown below according to the Dilution Factor.

Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)
50:1	0.38/0.65	78:1	0.59/1.0	106:1	0.80/1.0
51:1	0.38/0.66	79:1	0.59/1.0	107:1	0.80/1.0
52:1	0.39/.068	80:1	0.60/1.0	108:1	0.81/1.0
53:1	0.40/0.69	81:1	0.61/1.0	109:1	0.82/1.0
54:1	0.41/0.70	82:1	0.62/1.0	110:1	0.82/1.0
55:1	0.41/0.72	83:1	0.62/1.0	111:1	0.83/1.0
56:1	0.42/0.73	84:1	0.63/1.0	112:1	0.841.0
57:1	0.43/0.74	85:1	0.64/1.0	113:1	0.85/1.0
58:1	0.44/0.75	86:1	0.65/1.0	114:1	0.86/1.0
59:1	0.44/0.77	87:1	0.65/1.0	115:1	0.86/1.0
60:1	0.45/0.78	88:1	0.66/1.0	116:1	0.87/1.0
61:1	0.46/0.79	89:1	0.67/1.0	117:1	0.88/1.0
62:1	0.47/0.81	90:1	0.68/1.0	118:1	0.89/1.0
63:1	0.47/0.82	91:1	0.68/1.0	119:1	0.89/1.0
64:1	0.48/0.83	92:1	0.69/1.0	120:1	0.90/1.0
65:1	0.49/0.85	93:1	0.70/1.0	121:1	0. 91/1.0
66:1	0.50/0.86	94:1	0.71/1.0	122:1	0.92/1.0
67:1	0.50/0.87	95:1	0.71/1.0	123:1	0.92/1.0

Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)
68:1	0.51/0.88	96:1	0.72/1.0	124:1	0.93/1.0
69:1	0.52/0.90	97:1	0.73/1.0	125:1	0.94/1.0
70:1	0.53/0.91	98:1	0.74/1.0	126:1	0.94/1.0
71:1	0.53/0.92	99:1	0.74/1.0	127:1	0.95/1.0
72:1	0.54/0.94	100:1	0.75/1.0	128:1	0.96/1.0
73:1	0.55/0.95	101:1	0.76/1.0	129:1	0.97/1.0
74:1	0.56/0.96	102:1	0.76/1.0	130:1	0.98/1.0
75:1	0.56/0.98	103:1	0.77/1.0	131:1	0.98/1.0
76:1	0.57/0.99	104:1	0.78/1.0	132:1	0.99/1.0
77:1	0.58/1.0	105:1	0.79/1.0	133:1	1.0/1.0

Part I.C. Additional Permit Requirements

1. Operation and maintenance of the sewer system shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part IV and the following terms and conditions:

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

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

   c. Infiltration/Inflow Control Plan: The permittee shall develop and implement a plan to control infiltration and inflow (I/I) to the separate sewer system. The plan shall be submitted to EPA and MADEP within **six months of the active date of permit coverage** and shall describe the permittee's program for preventing I/I-related effluent limit violations, and all unauthorized discharges of wastewater, including overflows and by-passes due to infiltration/inflow. The I/I 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:

A summary report of all actions taken to minimize I/I during the previous calendar year shall be submitted to EPA and the MADEP annually, **by the anniversary date of the active date of permit coverage**. 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 I/I-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 monthly I/I for the reporting year; and,
- A report of any I/I-related corrective actions taken as a result of unauthorized discharges reported pursuant to 314 CMR 3.19(20) and reported pursuant to the Unauthorized Discharges section of this permit;

d. Alternate Power Source: In order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall continue to provide an alternative power source with which to sufficiently operate its treatment works (as defined at 40 CFR §122.2).

2. 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 as an attachment to 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 or excessive levels of chlorine or dechlorination chemicals occurred.

Part I.D. Massachusetts State Permit Conditions

1. All Massachusetts permittees shall comply with the following conditions, which are included as State Certification requirements.

a. This Discharge Permit (Permit) is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) 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 MADEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap.21, §43.

b. 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.

Part II. New Hampshire General Permit No. NHG580000 for POTWs and Sanitary Wastewater Facilities Discharging to Freshwaters and Marine Waters with Dilution Factors at Least 50:1

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C.§§ 1251 et seq.; the "CWA"), owners and operators of POTWs and other treatment works that treat domestic sewage and discharge treated sanitary wastewater located in New Hampshire are authorized to discharge to all waters, unless otherwise restricted by the New Hampshire water quality standards, 50 RSA § 485-A:8 and the N.H. Code of Administrative Rules Env-Ws 1700-1709 (December 1999), in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on the date specified in notice of availability published in the Federal Register.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five years from the effective date, which is the date specified in the notice of availability for the final general permit, published in the Federal Register.

Signed this 14th day of September 2005

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

_____

Linda M. Murphy
Director, Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA 02114

Part II.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Discharges to Freshwater with a Dilution Factor at least 50:1.)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated wastewater effluent from outfall serial number 001. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below in Tables A and B in accordance with the type of secondary treatment system. The explanation of superscripts to Part II.A. follows Table B. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at the end of all processes, including disinfection and dechlorination, or at an alternative representative location approved by the EPA and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Water Division (NHDES-WD).

Table A. Effluent Limits

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Flow	mgd	report	----	report
BOD_5	mg/l	30	45	50 (18)
or $CBOD_5$ (2, 3)	mg/l	25	40	45 (18)
BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$ (2)	lbs/day	limit (17)	limit (17)	limit (17, 18)
TSS (3)	mg/l	30	45	50 (18)
TSS	lbs/day	limit (17)	limit (17)	limit (17, 18)
pH pH of discharges to receiving waters included on 303(d) listing due to pH impairment	standard units	6.0 to 9.0 6.5 to 8.0 (18)		
Total Residual Chlorine (4)	mg/l	See Table C in Part II.A.	----	See Table C in Part II.A.
Escherichia coli (5), designated beach area (6)	colonies/100 ml	47 (7, 18)	----	88 (18)
Escherichia Coli (5), not designated beach area (6)	colonies/100ml	126 (7, 18)	----	406 (18)
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Dilution Factor $\leq$100:1	percent	LC_{50} (9, 10) = 100 (11)		
Dilution Factor >100:1	percent	LC_{50} (9, 10) $\geq$50 (13)		
Total Ammonia Nitrogen, as N (16)	mg/l	----	----	report

Part II.A. Table A. Effluent Limits - Continued

Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) (16)	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Aluminum (16)	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Cadmium (16)	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Chromium (16)	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Copper (16)	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Nickel (16)	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Lead (16)	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Zinc (16)	mg/l	----	----	report

Table B. Monitoring Requirements. The Daily measurement frequency means once per day (seven days per week).

	Systems other than Sand Filters and Lagoons		Sand Filters		Lagoons	
Effluent Characteristic	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Measure-ment Frequency	Sample Type	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Continuous	Recorder[1]	Continuous	Recorder[1]	Continuous	Recorder[1]
BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$ (3)	2/week	24-hour composite	2/month	grab	1/week	grab
TSS (3)	2/week	24-hour composite	2/month	grab	1/week	grab
pH	Daily	grab	3/week	grab	Daily	grab
Total Residual Chlorine	Daily	grab	Daily	grab	Daily	grab
Escherichia Coli	3/week (8)	grab	1/week (8)	grab	2/week (8)	grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity						
Major Facilities Dilution Factor ≤100:1	4/year	24-hour composite	4/year	grab	4/year (12)	grab
Dilution Factor >100:1	2/year (14)	24-hour composite	2/year (14)	grab	2/year (14)	grab
Minor Facilities Dilution Factor ≤1000:1	1/year	24-hour composite	1/year	grab	1/year (15)	grab

Effluent characteristic	Monitoring Requirement for all Treatment Systems

Total Ammonia Nitrogen, as N [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Aluminum [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Cadmium [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Chromium [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Copper [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Nickel [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Lead [16]	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Zinc [16]	see WET frequency & sample type

Explanation of Superscripts to Part II.A., Tables A and B

(1) The effluent flow shall be continuously measured and recorded using a flow meter and totalizer.

(2) The $CBOD_5$ limitations apply in lieu of the BOD_5 limitations if requested in the permittee's Notice Of Intent (NOI) submission and approved by EPA and NHDES-WD.

(3) The influent concentrations of BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS shall be monitored twice per month (2/month), preferably using a 24-Hour Composite sample, and the results used to calculate percent removal.

(4) The Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) concentration limits are a function of the water quality criteria and the facility's dilution factor and can be found in Table C of this Part (Part II.A.). The dilution factor and applicable chlorine limits will be determined by NHDES-WD and provided to the permittee after the permittee has requested the information during preparation of the NOI. The TRC limits will be confirmed by EPA during review of the facilities' NOI for permit coverage.

Total Residual Chlorine shall be tested using any one of the following three methods listed below in a. through c.:

a. DPD spectrophotometric (colorimetric). EPA no. 330.5 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl G.

b. DPD titrimetric (ferrous titrimetric). EPA no. 330.4 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl F.

c. Amperometric titration. EPA no. 330.1 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl D.

Any facility using a disinfection method other than chlorination, such as Ultraviolet light, shall monitor Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) during any period when chlorine is discharged. During the remainder of the year, the permittee shall indicate 'no discharge' for the TRC parameter on the monthly DMR report.

(5) Escherichia coli shall be tested using test method 1103.1 found in Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) in Water by Membrane Filtration Using membrane-Thermotolerant Escherichia coli Agar (mTec), EPA-821-R-02-020.

(6) The permittee must consult with NHDES-WD to determine whether or not the discharge is to a designated beach area, and submit this determination as part of the NOI.

(7) The average monthly value for Escherichia coli shall be determined by calculating the geometric mean and the result reported.

(8) Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with the TRC sampling required in this permit.

(9) Facilities authorized to discharge to freshwater under this general permit (except those minor facilities with dilution factors greater than 1,000:1) shall conduct **freshwater acute** toxicity tests (48 hour), at the frequency specified in the Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements table (Part II.A., Table B), to calculate the acute LC_{50} at the 48 hour exposure interval. The permittee shall test the Daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia, and the fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas in accordance with the test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment A** (Freshwater Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, dated December 1995) of this permit.

After completing four (4) consecutive WET tests which demonstrate compliance with the WET permit limits, the permittee may request to have the WET testing frequency requirements reduced (to not less than once per year) for the remainder of the permit term as provided in Part II. D (Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Frequency Adjustment). The permittee is required to continue testing at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from the EPA that the WET testing requirement has been changed.

If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall follow procedures outlined in **Attachment A Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain permission to use an alternate dilution water. In lieu of individual approvals for alternate dilution water required **in Attachment A**, EPA-New England has developed a Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance document (called "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. If this Dilution Water Guidance document is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in **Attachment A**. The Dilution Water Guidance has been sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and Revised Updated Instructions for Completing EPA's Pre-Printed NPDES Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form 3320-1 and is not a direct attachment to this permit. These instructions can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/ne/enforcementandassistance/dmr.html. Any modification or revocation to this Dilution Water 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**.

(10) LC_{50} (lethal concentration 50 percent) is the concentration of wastewater (effluent) causing mortality to 50 percent (%) of the test organisms.

(11) The "100 % limit" is defined as a sample which is composed of 100 % effluent with no dilution water. Therefore, a 100 % limit means that a sample of 100 % effluent shall cause no greater than a 50% mortality rate in that effluent sample.

(12) For major facilities with dilution factors less than or equal to 100:1 conducting quarterly (4/year) toxicity tests, the samples shall be collected and tests completed during the calendar quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st each year. Toxicity test results are to be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter sampled. For example, test results for the calendar quarter January through March are due by April 15th.

(13) The "≥50 % limit" is defined as a sample which is composed of 50 % effluent with 50% dilution water. Therefore, a ≥50 % limit means that a sample of 50% effluent shall cause no greater than a 50% mortality rate in that effluent sample.

(14) For major facilities with dilution factors greater than 100:1 conducting two toxicity tests per year, the samples shall be collected and tests completed during the calendar quarters ending March 31st and September 30th each year. Toxicity test results are to be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter sampled. For example, test results for the calendar quarter January through March are due by April 15th.

(15) For minor facilities with dilution factors less than or equal to 1,000:1 conducting annual (1/year) toxicity tests, the samples shall be collected and the tests completed during the quarter ending September 30th. The test results shall be submitted by October 15th.

(16) For each Whole Effluent Toxicity test, the permittee shall report on the appropriate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form the concentrations of the Ammonia Nitrogen as Nitrogen, Hardness; and Total Aluminum, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc found in the 100 percent effluent sample. All these aforementioned chemical parameters shall be determined to at least the Minimum Quantification Level listed in **Attachment A, Section VI. Chemical Analysis**. Also, the permittee should note that all chemical parameter results must still be reported in the appropriate toxicity report.

(17) The Average Monthly, Average Weekly, and Maximum Daily BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS mass loading limits apply to each discharge. The loading limits are calculated for each facility using the equation: mass limit (lbs/day) = concentration limit (mg/L) X facility design flow (mgd) X 8.34 (conversion factor). Example calculations are found in Attachment C of the Fact Sheet.

(18) State Certification requirement.

Table C. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Freshwater based on the Dilution Factor. The Average Monthly and Maximum Daily TRC limits are shown below according to the Dilution Factor.

Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)
50:1	0.55/0.95	64:1	0.70/1.0	78:1	0.86/1.0
51:1	0.56/0.97	65:1	0.72/1.0	79:1	0.87/1.0
52:1	0.57/0.99	66:1	0.73/1.0	80:1	0.88/1.0
53:1	0.58/1.0	67:1	0.74/1.0	81:1	0.89/1.0
54:1	0.59/1.0	68:1	0.75/1.0	82:1	0.90/1.0
55:1	0.60/1.0	69:1	0.76/1.0	83:1	0.91/1.0
56:1	0.62/1.0	70:1	0.77/1.0	84:1	0.92/1.0
57:1	0.63/1.0	71:1	0.78/1.0	85:1	0.94/1.0
58:1	0.64/1.0	72:1	0.79/1.0	86:1	0.95/1.0
59:1	0.65/1.0	73:1	0.80/1.0	87:1	0.96/1.0
60:1	0.66/1.0	74:1	0.81/1.0	88:1	0.97/1.0
61:1	0.67/1.0	75:1	0.83/1.0	89:1	0.98/1.0
62:1	0.68/1.0	76:1	0.84/1.0	90:1	0.99/1.0
63:1	0.69/1.0	77:1	0.85/1.0	$\geq$91:1	1.0/1.0

Part II.B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Discharges to Marine Water with a Dilution Factor at least 50:1.)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated wastewater effluent from outfall serial number 001. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below in Tables A and B in accordance with the type of secondary treatment system. The explanation of superscripts to Part II.B. follows Table B. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at the end of all processes, including disinfection and dechlorination, or at an alternative representative location approved by the EPA and the NHDES-WD.

Table A. Effluent Limitations

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Flow	mgd	report	----	report
BOD_5	mg/l	30	45	50 (21)
or $CBOD_5$ (2, 3)	mg/l	25	40	45 (21)
BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$ (2)	lbs/day	limit (20)	limit (20)	limit (20, 21)
TSS (3)	mg/l	30	45	50 (21)
TSS	lbs/day	limit (20)	limit (20)	limit (20, 21)
pH pH of discharges to receiving waters included on 303(d) listing due to pH impairment	standard units	6.0 to 9.0 6.5 to 8.0 (21)		
Total Residual Chlorine (4)	mg/l	See Table C in Part II.B.	----	See Table C in Part II.B.
Total Coliform (5,6)	colonies/100 ml	70 (8,, 21)	----	report (21)
or Fecal Coliform (5,7)	colonies/100 ml	14 (8,, 21)	----	report (21)
Enterococci (11) in waters utilized for swimming purposes (12)	colonies/100 ml	35 (8, 21)	----	104 (21)
Enterococci (11) in waters not utilized for swimming purposes (12)	colonies/100ml	report (21)	----	report (21)
Whole Effluent Toxicity, Dilution Factor $\leq$100:1	percent	LC_{50} (13, 14) = 100 (15)		
Dilution Factor >100:1	percent	LC_{50} (13, 14) $\geq$ 50 (15)		

Part II.B. Table A. Effluent Limitations - Continued

Total Ammonia Nitrogen, as N [19]	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Aluminum [19]	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Cadmium [19]	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Chromium [19]	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Copper [19]	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Nickel [19]	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Lead [19]	mg/l	----	----	report
Total Zinc [19]	mg/l	----	----	report

Table B. Monitoring Requirements. The Daily measurement frequency means once per day (seven days per week).

	Systems other than Sand Filters and Lagoons		Sand Filters		Lagoons	
Effluent Characteristic	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Continuous	Recorder[1]	Continuous	Recorder[1]	Continuous	Recorder[1]
BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$ [3]	2/week	24-hour composite	2/month	grab	1/week	grab
TSS [3]	2/week	24-hour composite	2/month	grab	1/week	grab
pH	Daily	grab	3/week	grab	Daily	grab
Total Residual Chlorine	2/day	grab	2/day	grab	2/day	grab
Total Coliform [5,6] or Fecal Coliform [5,7]	5/week (minor) or daily (major) [9, 10]	grab	5/week (minor) or daily (major) [9, 10]	grab	5/week (minor) or daily (major) [9, 10]	grab
Enterococci [11] in waters utilized for swimming purposes [12]	5/week (minor) or daily (major) [9, 10]	grab	5/week (minor) or daily (major) [9, 10]	grab	5/week (minor) or daily (major) [9, 10]	grab
Enterococci [11] in waters not utilized for swimming purposes [12]	1/week [9]	grab	1/week [9]	grab	1/week [9]	grab

Table B. Monitoring Requirements - Continued

Whole Effluent Toxicity Major Facilities Dilution Factor ≤100:1	4/year (16)	24-hour composite	4/year (16)	grab	4/year (16)	grab
≥ 100:1	2/year (17)	24-hour composite	2/year (17)	grab	2/year (17)	grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Minor Facilities Dilution Factor ≤1,000:1	1/year (18)	24-hour composite	1/year (18)	grab	1/year (18)	grab

Effluent characteristic	Monitoring Requirement for all Treatment Systems
Total Ammonia Nitrogen, as N (19)	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Aluminum (19)	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Cadmium (19)	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Chromium (19)	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Copper (19)	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Nickel (19)	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Lead (19)	see WET frequency & sample type
Total Zinc (19)	see WET frequency & sample type

Explanation of Superscripts to Part II.B., Tables A and B

(1) The effluent flow shall be continuously measured and recorded using a flow meter and totalizer.

(2) The $CBOD_5$ limitations apply in lieu of the BOD_5 limitations if requested in the permittee's Notice Of Intent (NOI) submission and approved by EPA and NHDES-WD.

(3) The influent concentrations of BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS shall be monitored twice per month (2/month), preferably using a 24-Hour Composite sample, and the results used to calculate percent removal.

(4) The Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) concentration limits are a function of the water quality criteria and the facility's dilution factor and can be found in Table C of this Part (Part II.B.). The dilution factor and applicable chlorine limits will be determined by NHDES-WD and provided to the permittee after the permittee has requested the information during preparation of the NOI. The TRC limits will be confirmed by EPA during review of the facilities' NOI for permit coverage.

Total Residual Chlorine shall be tested using any one of the following three methods listed below in a. through c.:

a. DPD spectrophotometric (colorimetric). EPA no. 330.5 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl G.

b. DPD titrimetric (ferrous titrimetric). EPA no. 330.4 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136], no. 4500-Cl F.

c. Amperometric titration. EPA no. 330.1 or Standard Methods [19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136] , no. 4500-Cl D.

Any facility using a disinfection method other than chlorination, such as Ultraviolet light, shall monitor Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) during any period when chlorine is discharged. During the remainder of the year, the permittee shall indicate 'no discharge' for the TRC parameter on the monthly DMR report.

(5) The permittee is required to meet either Total Coliform or Fecal Coliform limitations for tidal water used for the growing or taking of shellfish. The permittee is to indicate which indicator organism it chooses for its permit in the NOI.

(6) Total Coliform shall be tested using test method 9221 B or 9222(B+B.5 c) found in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136.

The average monthly value for Total Coliform bacteria shall be calculated and reported as the geometric mean. Additionally, over a monthly period, not more than 10 percent of the collected samples shall exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 230 colonies per 100 ml for a 5-tube decimal dilution test. The permittee shall report the percentage of collected samples over a monthly period that exceeds a MPN of 230 colonies per 100 ml for a 5-tube decimal dilution test. For the maximum daily value, the permittee shall report the highest daily value collected over the monthly period. All Total Coliform data collected must be submitted as an attachment with the appropriate monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

(7) Fecal Coliform shall be tested using test method 9222 D or 9221 C E found in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th or subsequent Edition(s), as approved in 40 CFR Part 136.

The average monthly value for Fecal Coliform bacteria shall be calculated and reported as the geometric mean. Additionally, over a monthly period, not more than 10 percent of the collected samples shall exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 43 colonies per 100 ml for a 5-tube decimal dilution test. The permittee shall report the percentage of collected samples over a monthly period that exceeds a MPN of 43 colonies per 100 ml for a 5-tube decimal dilution test. For the maximum daily value, the permittee shall report the highest daily value collected over the monthly period. All Fecal Coliform data collected must be submitted with the appropriate monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMRs).

(8) The average monthly values for bacteria parameters (such as Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, and Enterococci) shall be determined by calculating the geometric mean and the results reported.

(9) Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with the TRC sampling required in this permit.

(10) The monitoring frequency requirement for bacteria parameters (such as Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, and Enterococci) for minor facilities is five times per week (5/week) for minor facilities and daily (1/day) for major facilities.

(11) Enterococci shall be tested using the test method ASTM Enterococci Method D6503-99 using IDEXX Enterolert™ where ASTM stands for American Society for Testing and Materials.

Alternate analytical methods to ASTM Enterococci Method D6503-99 using IDEXX Enterolert™ may be approved by EPA-New England if requested in writing either by the permittee or by NHDES-WD. Such a request should include the technical justification(s) as the basis for requesting this change. Such a request will be considered a minor modification to the permit. In addition, should a method for Enterococci be approved in 40 CFR Part 136, the permittee shall change to that method upon written notice from EPA-New

England. Until written notice is received by certified mail from the EPA-New England indicating alternative method(s) have been approved including any approved in 40 CFR Part 136, the permittee is required to test for Enterococci as required in the respective permit.

(12) The permittee must consult with NHDES-WD to determine whether or not the tidal water to which it discharges is utilized for swimming purposes. The permittee must submit this determination as part of the NOI.

(13) Facilities authorized to discharge to marine waters under this general permit shall conduct **marine acute** toxicity tests (48 hour), at the frequency specified in the Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Table (Part II.B., Table B), to calculate the acute LC_{50} at the 48 hour exposure interval. The permittee shall test the Mysid Shrimp (Mysidopsia bahia) and the Inland Silverside (Menida beryllina) in accordance with the test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment B.** (Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol dated September 1996) of this permit.

After completing four (4) consecutive WET tests which demonstrate compliance with the WET permit limits the permittee may request to have the WET testing frequency requirements reduced (to not less than once per year) for the remainder of the permit term as provided in Part II.D. (Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Frequency Adjustment). The permittee is required to continue testing at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from the EPA that the WET testing requirement has been changed.

If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall follow procedures outlined in **Attachment B Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain permission to use an alternate dilution water. In lieu of individual approvals for alternate dilution water required in **Attachment B,** EPA-New England has developed a Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance document (called "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. If this Dilution Water Guidance is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in **Attachment B**. The Dilution Water Guidance has been sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and Revised Updated Instructions for Completing EPA's Pre-Printed NPDES Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form 3320-1 and is not a direct attachment to this permit. These instructions can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/ne/enforcementandassistance/dmr.html. Any modification or revocation to this Dilution Water 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 B**.

(14) LC_{50} (lethal concentration 50 percent) is the concentration of wastewater (effluent) causing mortality to 50 percent (%) of the test organisms.

(15) The "100 % limit" is defined as a sample which is composed of 100 % effluent with no dilution water. Therefore, a 100 % limit means that a sample of 100% effluent shall cause no greater than a 50% mortality rate in that effluent sample.

The "$\geq$50 % limit" is defined as a sample which is composed of 50 % effluent with 50% dilution water. Therefore, a $\geq$50 % limit means that a sample of 50% effluent shall cause no greater than a 50% mortality rate in that effluent sample.

(16) For major facilities with dilution factors less than or equal to 100:1 conducting quarterly (4/year) toxicity tests, the samples shall be collected and tests completed during the calendar quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st each year. Toxicity test results are to be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter sampled. For example, test results for the calendar quarter January through March are due April 15th.

(17) For major facilities with dilution factors greater than 100:1 conducting two toxicity tests per year, the samples shall be collected and tests completed during the calendar quarters ending March 31st and September 30th each year. Toxicity test results are to be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter

sampled. For example, test results for the calendar quarter January through March are due by April 15th.

(18) For minor facilities with dilution factors equal to or less than 1,000:1 conducting annual (1/year) toxicity test, the samples shall be collected and the tests completed during the quarter ending September 30th. The test results shall be submitted by October 15th.

(19) For each Whole Effluent Toxicity test, the permittee shall report on the appropriate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form the concentrations of the Ammonia Nitrogen as Nitrogen; and Total Aluminum, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc found in the 100 percent effluent sample. All these aforementioned chemical parameters shall be determined to at least the Minimum Quantification Level in **Attachment B, Section VI. Chemical Analysis**. Also, the permittee should note that all chemical parameter results must still be reported in the appropriate toxicity report.

(20) The Average Monthly, Average Weekly, and Maximum Daily BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS mass loading limits apply to each discharge. The loading limits are calculated for each facility using the equation: mass limit (lbs/day) = concentration limit (mg/L) X facility design flow (mgd) X 8.34 (conversion factor). Example calculations are found in Attachment C of the Fact Sheet.

(21) State Certification requirement.

Table C. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Marine Water Based on the Dilution Factor. The Average Monthly and Maximum Daily TRC limits are shown below according to the Dilution Factor.

Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)
50:1	0.38/0.65	67:1	0.50/0.87	84:1	0.63/1.0
51:1	0.38/0.66	68:1	0.51/0.88	85:1	0.64/1.0
52:1	0.39/.067	69:1	0.52/0.90	86:1	0.65/1.0
53:1	0.40/0.69	70:1	0.53/0.91	87:1	0.65/1.0
54:1	0.41/0.70	71:1	0.53/0.92	88:1	0.66/1.0
55:1	0.41/0.72	72:1	0.54/0.94	89:1	0.67/1.0
56:1	0.42/0.73	73:1	0.55/0.95	90:1	0.68/1.0
57:1	0.43/0.74	74:1	0.56/0.96	91:1	0.68/1.0
58:1	0.44/0.75	75:1	0.56/0.98	92:1	0.69/1.0
59:1	0.44/0.77	76:1	0.57/0.99	93:1	0.70/1.0
60:1	0.45/0.78	77:1	0.58/1.0	94:1	0.71/1.0
61:1	0.46/0.79	78:1	0.59/1.0	95:1	0.71/1.0
62:1	0.47/0.81	79:1	0.59/1.0	96:1	0.72/1.0
63:1	0.47/0.82	80:1	0.60/1.0	97:1	0.73/1.0

Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)	Dilution Factor	TRC Limits average monthly/ maximum daily (mg/l)
64:1	0.48/0.83	81:1	0.61/1.0	98:1	0.74/1.0
65:1	0.49/0.85	82:1	0.62/1.0	99:1	0.74/1.0
66:1	0.50/0.86	83:1	0.62/1.0	100:1	0.75/1.0

Part II.C. New Hampshire State Permit Conditions

1. The permittee shall comply with the following conditions, which are included as State Certification requirements.

   a. Pursuant to State Law NH RSA 485-A:13 and the New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Env-Ws 706.08(b) and Env-Ws 904.08, a 'Sewer Connection Permit' request form shall be submitted to NHDES-WD by a municipality proposing to accept the following into its POTW (including sewers and interceptors):

      (1.) Any proposed sewerage, whether public or private;

      (2.) Any proposed wastewater connection or other discharge in excess of 5,000 gallons per day;

      (3.) Any proposed wastewater connection or other discharge to a wastewater treatment facility operating in excess of 80% design flow capacity; or

      (4.) Any proposed connection or other discharge of industrial wastewater, regardless of quality or quantity.

   An 'Industrial Discharge Permit Request Application' form shall be submitted to NHDES-WD by a municipality proposing to accept into its POTW (including sewers and interceptors) any new or increased loadings of industrial waste, as defined in RSA 485-A:2, VI.

   b. 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 or interfere with the uses assigned to said water by the New Hampshire Legislature (RSA 485-A:12).

   c. Any modifications of the Permittee's Sewer Use Ordinance, including local limitations on pollutant concentrations, shall be submitted to the NHDES-WD for approval prior to adoption by the permittee.

   d. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to NHDES-WD a copy of its current sewer use ordinance and a copy of any other document granting legal authority to issue permits to industries discharging industrial waste to the municipal wastewater treatment plant.

   e. Within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to NHDES-WD a current list of all industries discharging industrial waste to the municipal wastewater treatment plant. At a minimum, the list shall indicate the name and address of each industry, along with the following information: telephone number, contact person, facility description, production quantity, products manufactured, industrial processes used, chemicals used in processes, existing level of pretreatment, and list of existing discharge permits.

f. Within 270 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to NHDES-WD a copy of discharge permit(s) issued to each industry discharging industrial waste to the municipal wastewater treatment plant. At a minimum, each permit shall contain the following: effective dates; flow and applicable pollutant limits: self-monitoring, reporting, compliance monitoring and inspection provisions; and enforcement criteria. If industrial permitting authority does not exist as of the effective date of this permit, the permittee is requested to submit to the NHDES-WD a proposed plan and implementation schedule for adopting such authority and implementing an industrial permitting system.

2. This NPDES Discharge Permit is issued by the EPA under Federal law. Upon final issuance by the EPA, the NHDES-WD may adopt this permit, including all terms and conditions, as a State permit pursuant to RSA 485-A:13. 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 the Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation.

Part II.D. Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Frequency Adjustment

The permittee may submit a written request to the EPA requesting a reduction in the frequency (to not less than once per year) of required toxicity testing, after completion of a minimum of the most recent four (4) successive toxicity tests of effluent, all of which must be valid tests and demonstrate compliance with the permit limits for whole effluent toxicity. Until written notice is received by certified mail from the EPA indicating that the Whole Effluent Testing requirement has been changed, the permittee is required to continue testing at the frequency specified in the respective permit.

Part II.E. Requirements for Facilities with Effluent Diffusers

1. Effluent diffusers shall be maintained when necessary to ensure proper operation. Proper operation means that the plumes from each port will be balanced relative to each other and that they all have unobstructed flow. Maintenance may include dredging in the vicinity of the diffuser, clean out of solids in the diffuser header pipe, removal of debris and repair/replacement of riser ports and pinch valves.

2. Any necessary maintenance dredging must be performed only during the marine construction season authorized by the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department and only after receiving all necessary permits including those from the NHDES Wetlands Bureau, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

3. To determine if maintenance will be required the permittee shall have a licensed diver or licensed marine contractor inspect and videotape the operation of the diffuser. The inspections and videotaping shall be performed in accordance with the following schedule with the first inspection required during the calendar year following the active date of general permit coverage.

a. Every year if no pinch valves have been installed on the riser ports or

b. Every two years if pinch valves have been installed on the riser ports.

4. Copies of a report summarizing the results of each diffuser inspection shall be submitted to EPA and NHDES-WD by December 31st of the year the inspection occurred. Where it is determined that maintenance will be necessary, the permittee shall also provide the proposed schedule for the maintenance with this report.

Part III. Common Elements For All Permits in New Hampshire and Massachusetts

A. Effluent Quality

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

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

3. The discharge shall be adequately treated to insure that the surface water remains free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that settle to form harmful deposits, float as foam, debris, scum or other visible pollutants. It shall be adequately treated to insure that the surface waters remain free from pollutants which produce odor, color, taste or turbidity in the receiving waters which is not naturally occurring and would render it unsuitable for the designated uses.

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

5. The permittee's facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of total suspended solids and 85 percent removal of either carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand or biochemical oxygen demand. The percent removal shall be a comparison of average monthly influent versus average monthly effluent concentrations.

6. When the effluent discharged for a period of 90 consecutive days exceeds 80 percent of the design flow, the permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the 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.

7. Any permittee that uses chlorine for disinfection shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control.

B. Adequate Notification of Pollutants Introduced into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) or other Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage

1. All facilities covered by this general permit must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:

   a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the facility from an indirect discharger in a primary industry category (see 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix A as amended) discharging process water; and,

   b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that facility by a source introducing pollutants into the facility 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 facility; and,

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

C. Prohibitions Concerning Interference and Pass-Through

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

D. Industrial Users

The permittee shall submit to EPA, MADEP, and/or NHDES-WD the name of any Industrial User (IU) subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR §403.6 and Chapter I, Subchapter N **who commences discharge to the facility after the active date of permit coverage**. This reporting requirement also applies to any other IU that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater into the facility (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater) or contributes a process wastewater which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry-weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the facility; or is designated as such by the Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR §403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the facility's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR §403.8(f)(6)).

If upon review of such information the Director determines that the permittee must develop an Industrial Pretreatment Program, the permittee will be so notified and will no longer be eligible for coverage under this general permit.

In the event that the permittee receives reports (baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic reports on continued compliance, etc.) from IUs subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR §403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, the permittee shall forward all copies of these reports within ninety (90) days of their receipt to EPA, MADEP and/or NHDES-WD.

E. Toxics Control

1. The permittee shall not discharge into the receiving water any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.

2. Any 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, these permits may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards, and the permittee will be notified of such change.

F. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants

EPA or the State may use the results of the toxicity tests and chemical analyses conducted pursuant to these permits, 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.

G. Unauthorized Discharges

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) or combined sewer overflows (CSOs), are not authorized by this permit and shall be reported in accordance with Part IV, Standard Conditions, Section D.1.e., Reporting Requirements (Twenty-four hour oral reporting, five-day written reporting).

H. Geographic Coverage Area

1. Massachusetts (Permit No. MAG580000). This general permit for dischargers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts authorizes discharges into all waters of the Commonwealth and Indian Country lands, except as provided in section III.K, below, unless otherwise restricted by the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00 (or as revised), including 314 CMR 4.04(3) Protection of Outstanding Resource Waters.

2. New Hampshire (Permit No. NHG580000). This general permit for dischargers in the State of

New Hampshire authorizes discharges into all waters of the State of New Hampshire, except as provided in section III.K, below, unless otherwise restricted by the New Hampshire State Water Quality Standards at 50 RSA § 485-A:8 and the N.H. Code of Administrative Rules, Env-Ws 1700-1709 (or as revised).

I. 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 that perform one or more of the following use or disposal practices.

   (1) Land application - the use of sewage sludge to condition or fertilize the soil.
   (2) Surface disposal - the placement of sewage sludge in a sludge only landfill.
   (3) Sewage sludge incineration in a sludge only incinerator.

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

5. The permittee shall use and comply with the sludge compliance guidance document (EPA Region I NPDES Permit Sludge Compliance Guidance, November 4, 1999) 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 29 tons	1/ year
290 to less than1,500 tons	1 /quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000 tons	6 /year
greater than 15,000 tons	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 sludge compliance guidance document by **February 19th**. Reports shall be submitted to the address contained in the reporting condition of the permit, Part III.N. Sludge monitoring is not required by the permittee when the permittee is not responsible for the ultimate sludge disposal.

Any permittee using a third-party contractor to carry out sludge disposal must be certain that the contractor is in compliance with appropriate regulatory requirements. In such case, the permittee is required only to submit an annual report by **February 19th** 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.

J. Monitoring Requirements and Reporting

1. Additional Monitoring: In addition to the toxicity testing requirements contained in the State specific general permits, upon request by EPA and/or the state agency, an acute toxicity test shall be performed on the discharge by the permittee. Testing shall be performed in accordance with EPA toxicity protocol to be provided by EPA at the time of the request. The test shall be performed on a 24-hour composite sample, unless otherwise approved by EPA, and taken during normal facility operation. Test results (LC_{50}) and associated documentation shall be forwarded to State and EPA within 30 days after test completion.

2. Reporting: Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) (DMRs) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. Signed and dated original DMRs, and all other reports required herein or in Part IV., shall be submitted to EPA-New England and the appropriate State Agency at the addresses listed in Part III.N. Massachusetts facilities must also submit copies of all DMRs to the Regional Office where the discharge occurs and to the Division of Watershed Management.

K. Permit Coverage, Exclusions, and Limitations:

1. Publicly Owned Treatment Works and other treatment works that treat domestic sewage are either "Major" or "Minor" dischargers. "Major" dischargers are facilities with design flows equal to or greater than one million gallons per day and any other facilities designated by EPA, in its discretion, as "major facilities." See 40 CFR §§ 122.2, 124.2. All other facilities are "Minor" dischargers. General permit coverage is available only to Minor dischargers in Massachusetts and to Major and Minor dischargers in New Hampshire that meet the requirements of this part. Existing facilities that appear to be eligible for coverage under this general permit are listed, and their status as "major" or "minor" facilities identified, in Attachment A to the Response to Comments document. EPA and the relevant state agency will make a final eligibility determination for each facility upon review of the facility's NOI submission.

2. EPA has determined that these general permits will not be available to:

   a. Any facility that is not defined as a POTW (see 40 CFR 403.3) or other treatment works treating domestic sewage (see 40 CFR 122.2);

   b. Any POTW with an EPA-approved Industrial Pretreatment Program or any POTW required to develop an Industrial Pretreatment Program;

   c. Any facility with a dilution factor of less than 50:1;

   d. Any facility that discharges to the territorial sea;

   e. Any facility that discharges to an outstanding natural resource water or Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in Massachusetts, or to Class A or an outstanding resource water in New Hampshire;

   f. Any facility that discharges to Massachusetts Ocean Sanctuaries, as defined at 302 CMR

5.00;

g. Any facility with Combined Sewer Overflows;

h. Any "New Source" as defined in 40 CFR 122.2;

i. Any facility whose discharge(s) may adversely affect threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat;

j. Any facility whose discharge(s) may adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Registry of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 USC SS470 et.seq., as amended;

k. Any facility that owns or operates a sewage sludge incinerator;

l. Any facility whose new or increased discharge is not in compliance with the state's antidegradation policy;

m. Any facility that has an individual permit containing water quality-based effluent limits more stringent than, or not addressed by, these general permits; and,

n. Any facility discharging to an impaired water included on the CWA section 303(d) listing for the state, where the discharge contains the pollutant/stressor causing the impairment according to the 303(d) listing. This exclusion does not apply to facilities discharging: (1) pollutants limited by the permit at a level equal to the applicable water quality criteria for bacteria, or (2) pH within the range of 6.5 to 8.0 standard units to receiving waters in New Hampshire.

o. Any facility that the Director determines is inappropriate for a general permit based on consideration of the following factors:

(a) The variability of the pollutants or pollutant parameters in the effluent (based on chemical-specific information, the type of treatment facility, and the types of industrial contributors);

(b) Existing controls on point or nonpoint sources, including total maximum daily load calculations for the water body segment and the relative contribution of the discharger;

(c) Receiving stream characteristics, including possible or known water quality impairment;

(d) Recommendations from the state;

(e) Other considerations (including but not limited to consultation with the state, a history of toxic impact or compliance problems at the facility) which the Director determines could cause or contribute to adverse water quality impacts; or,

(f) Discharges to a river designated as a Wild and Scenic River.

3. Permit Coverage Exclusion: The owner or operator of a facility authorized by a general permit may request to be excluded from coverage of a general permit by applying for an individual permit within 90 days after publication of the notice of final general permit issuance in the Federal Register. This request may be made by submitting a NPDES permit application together with reasons supporting the request. The Director may require any person authorized by this general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit. Any interested person may petition the Director to take such action. An individual permit may be required in the following instances,

among others:

a. The discharger is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit;

b. A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;

c. Effluent limitations guidelines are promulgated for the point sources covered by the general NPDES permit;

d. A Water Quality Management Plan or Total Maximum Daily Load containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;

e. Circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;

f. The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollution or in violation of State Water Quality Standards for the receiving water; or,

g. The discharge(s) adversely impacts any federally managed species for which Essential Fish Habitat has been designated.

h. The point source(s) authorized to discharge under this General Permit:

(1) no longer involves the same or substantially similar types of operations;

(2) no longer discharges the same types of wastes;

(3) no longer requires the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;

(4) no longer requires the same or similar monitoring; or

(5) is, in the opinion of the Director, more appropriately controlled under an individual NPDES permit rather than under the general permit.

The Director may require an individual permit only if the permittee authorized by the general permit has been notified in writing that an individual permit is required, and has been given a brief explanation of the reasons for this decision. In accordance with 40 CFR §122.28(b)(3)(iv), the applicability of this general permit to a specific discharger is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

4. Limitations on Coverage: Facilities seeking coverage under this General Permit must certify compliance with the requirements of this permit related to historic properties under the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) and threatened and endangered species and critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), where applicable. Coverage under this permit is available if the proper coordination or consultation has been conducted, according to the following requirements:

a. Discharges with Effects on Historic Properties: Any facility with a discharge that may adversely affect a property that is either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is ineligible for coverage under this general permit unless it meets one or more of the eligibility criteria in Attachment C ("National Historic Preservation Act Review"). A facility seeking general permit coverage must certify, in its Notice of Intent submittal, that it meets one or more of the NHPA eligibility criteria and maintain any documentation necessary to support its demonstration (See Parts III.M.1.i or M.2.l, below). A facility that does not meet any of the NHPA eligibility criteria must apply for an individual NPDES permit. Facilities seeking general permit coverage should refer to the National Register of Historic Places, which is available at http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr.

b. Endangered and Threatened Species and/or Critical Habitat: Any facility with a discharge in proximity to an area in which listed endangered or threatened species or critical habitat are present is ineligible for coverage under this general permit unless it meets one or more of the eligibility criteria in Attachment D ("Endangered Species Act Review"). A facility seeking general permit coverage must certify, in its Notice of Intent submittal, that it meets one or more of the ESA eligibility criteria and maintain any documentation necessary to support its demonstration (see Parts III.M.1.h or M.2.k, below). A facility that does not meet any of the ESA eligibility criteria must apply for an individual NPDES permit. Facilities seeking general permit coverage should refer to the most recent Endangered and Threatened Species County-Species List, which is available at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/esa.cfm.

The federally-listed endangered dwarf wedgemussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*), which is listed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is found in the following areas in Massachusetts and New Hampshire:

1. Connecticut River from Northumberland to Dalton, New Hampshire (Coos County).
2. Connecticut River from Lebanon to North Walpole, New Hampshire (Grafton and Sullivan Counties).
3. Ashuelot River from the Surry Mountain Flood Control Project in Surry to Swanzey, New Hampshire (Cheshire County).
4. South Branch of the Ashuelot River in East Swanzey, New Hampshire (Cheshire County).
5. Mill River from Whately to Hatfield, Massachusetts (Hampshire County).
6. Fort River in Amherst, Massachusetts (Hampshire County).
7. Mill River south of State Route 10 in Northampton, Massachusetts (Hampshire County).

The federally-listed endangered shortnose sturgeon *(Acipenser brevirostrum*), which is listed under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service, is found in the following areas in Massachusetts and Connecticut:

8. Merrimack River from the Essex Dam in Lawrence, Massachusetts to the Merrimack River's mouth (Essex County).
9. Connecticut River from Turners Falls, Massachusetts (Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties) to the Connecticut River's mouth, Connecticut (Hartford, Middlesex, and New London Counties).

A facility with a discharge into any of these areas is eligible for coverage under this general permit only if the facility meets one or more of the ESA eligibility criteria (Criteria A through D) in Attachment D.

c. Discharge Management Program The permittee must prepare and implement a Discharge Management Program for the facility specific to the requirements in this permit related to historic properties under the NHPA and threatened and endangered species and critical habitat under the ESA. The Discharge Management Program shall be used to maintain documentation and information supporting the eligibility determinations under section III.K.4 of this permit. This documentation shall include, as applicable: (1) a description of any activities and measures required to mitigate or prevent adverse effects on historic properties resulting from a written agreement with a State or Tribal Preservation Officer and the contents of such written agreement, (2) a description of any activities and measures required to mitigate or prevent adverse effects on historic properties that served as the basis for a prior permit authorization, and a copy of such prior authorization, and/or (3) a description of any activities and measures required to prevent adverse effects on threatened or endangered species or critical habitat that served as the basis for a prior permit authorization, and a copy of such prior authorization (see documentation requirements in Step 3 of Attachment D, "Endangered Species Act Review"). The permittee shall make the Discharge Management Program available upon written request to the Director or an authorized representative.

The following measures are to be implemented during the term of this General Permit:

(1.) Any required activities and measures necessary to mitigate or prevent adverse effects on historic properties, and

(2.) Any terms and conditions imposed through a prior authorization (see ESA eligibility criteria B through D) to ensure the wastewater discharges and discharge-related activities do not pose any adverse effects or jeopardy to threatened or endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

L. Administrative Procedure

1. Request to be covered**.** A facility is not covered by any of these general permits until it meets the following requirements. First, it must send a Notice of Intent, with all of the required information, to EPA and the appropriate State Agency indicating it meets the requirements of the permit and requests coverage. Second, it must be notified by certified mail from EPA that it is covered by the appropriate general permit.

2. Eligibility to Apply:

a. Any facility operating under an effective (unexpired) individual NPDES permit may request that the individual permit be revoked and that coverage under the general permit be granted, in accordance with 40 CFR §122.28(b)(3)(v). If EPA revokes the individual permit, the general permit will apply to the discharge.

b. Facilities with expired individual permits that have been administratively continued in accordance with 40 CFR §122.6 may apply for coverage under this General Permit. When coverage under the general permit is granted, the expired individual permit will automatically cease to be in effect.

c. Proposed new dischargers that are eligible may apply for coverage and must submit the Notice of Intent at least 180 days prior to the discharge.

3. Continuation of this general permit after expiration. If this general permit is not reissued prior to its expiration date (five years from date of its publication in the Federal Register), it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and remain in force and in effect for any permittee that submits a new Notice of Intent at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of the general permit. However, once this general permit expires, coverage under this general permit is not available to any facility that submits a Notice of Intent to EPA after the expiration date. Any permittee authorized for general permit coverage prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by the continued general permit until the earlier of:

a. Reissuance of this general permit, at which time the permittee must comply with the Notice of Intent conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
b. The permittee's submittal of a Notice of Termination in accordance with Part III.L.4 below; or
c. Issuance of an individual permit for the permittee's discharges; or
d. A formal permit decision by the Director not to reissue this General Permit, at which time the permittee must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

4. Termination of Discharge. Owners and operators of facilities authorized under this permit shall notify the Director in writing upon the termination of discharges. The notice must contain the name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted, the NPDES permit number for the discharge identified by the notice, and an indication of whether the discharge has been eliminated or the owner or operator of the discharge has changed. This notice shall be sent to EPA-New England and the appropriate State authority listed in Part III.N. The notice must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of 40 CFR §122.22.

M. Notification Requirements

1. Specific Notification Requirements for facilities located in Massachusetts:

a. Each facility within the geographic coverage area specified in Part III.H. seeking coverage under this general permit must complete the Notice of Intent (NOI). The NOI shall specify which general permit the facility seeks coverage under (Massachusetts General Permit MAG580000, Part I.A., Minor facilities discharging to Freshwater; or Part I.B., Minor facilities discharging to Marine waters); and shall include the information on the NPDES Form 2A Application Form completed for Part III.M.1.a or c., and the supplemental information requested below at Parts III.M.1.d to j, as

applicable.

Any facility with a complete NPDES permit application on file with EPA-New England and the State, consisting of the NPDES Form 2A Application, may use this previously submitted Form 2A to seek general permit coverage. The NOI in this situation is the request for permit coverage, including a copy of the "application complete" letter received from EPA-New England, and the supplemental information requested below at Parts III.M.1.d to j, as applicable.

b. Each facility must submit a copy of the NOI to EPA-New England at the address below and to the appropriate State authority listed at Part III.N.2a and 2b.

U.S. EPA-New England, Region I
Municipal Assistance Unit (CMU)
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023

c. Information necessary for purposes of this general permit on the NPDES Form 2A Application Form is the completion of Part A (items A.1 through A.12) and if required Part B. The minimum sampling requirements for a Minor Facility requesting coverage under this general permit is one sampling event for NPDES Form 2A, Part B if required. Facilities with a design flow greater than or equal to 0.1 million gallons per day are required to complete the sampling testing requirements in Part B. The sampling event must be within the past two years.

d. Provide the following facility information: topographic map with the location of the treatment plant and outfall(s); process flow diagram or schematic showing the processes of treatment from the headworks to the outfall; number of discharge points; and the sludge use and disposal practice(s) from one of the following: land application, surface disposal, sewerage sludge incineration, and other (submit details).

e. Prior to submitting the NOI, all facilities must confirm the annual 7Q10 flow, design flow, dilution factor, mass loading limitations for BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS, and TRC limits with the appropriate state agency. The State will confirm this information in writing. A copy of the State's written confirmation must be submitted with the NOI. All facilities must calculate their design BOD_5 (or $CBOD_5$) and TSS Loading Limitations and include those calculations as part of their NOI. See Attachment C of the Fact Sheet and Part I.A. or B of the general permit for information on these calculations.

f. The facility may request $CBOD_5$ limitations in place of BOD_5 limitations in its NOI submission.

g. For any facility proposing a new or increased discharge, the MADEP must be contacted prior to filing the NOI to determine if the facility will be required to provide any additional information including instream water quality information.

h. Any facility seeking coverage under this general permit, including facilities discharging or proposing to discharge into the areas identified in Part III.K.4.b, must certify in its NOI that each discharge for which it is seeking coverage meets one or more of the Endangered Species Act eligibility criteria in Attachment D to the permit, and include all documentation necessary to support the eligibility demonstration.

i. Any facility seeking coverage under this general permit must certify in its NOI that each discharge for which it is seeking coverage meets one or more of the National Historic Preservation Act eligibility criteria in Attachment C to the permit, including all documentation necessary to support the eligibility demonstration, and indicate whether the State Historic Preservation officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer was involved in the determination of eligibility.

j. A facility seeking general permit coverage for discharges into Class B waters, Class SA waters not

designated for shellfishing, or Class SB waters not designated for shellfishing may request written authorization from EPA and MADEP to conduct seasonal disinfection by chlorination or ultraviolet light. Such request shall be made in the NOI submission.

k. The NOI must be signed by either the principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for a municipality or other public agency), or by a responsible corporate officer (for a corporation), in accordance with the signatory requirements of 40 CFR §122.22.

l. Receipt of NOI by EPA and MADEP: Facilities authorized to discharge under the final general permits will receive written notification from EPA-New England and the MADEP. A facility that fails to submit to EPA and MADEP an NOI to be covered and/or fails to receive from EPA and MADEP written notification of permit coverage is not authorized to discharge under this general permit.

m. Copies of the state application forms and transmittal form may be obtained from the MADEP website at http://www.mass.gov/dep/brp/npdes/surffms.htm. Applications may also be available by telephoning the MADEP Info Line at 617-338-2255 or 1-800-462-0444 in area codes outside 617; or from any MADEP Regional Service Center. MADEP may, in the future, develop a specific permit application form for this general permit.

Municipal POTWs should submit a transmittal and the application for BRP WM 07 - Permit Renewal/Plan Modification (Non-Industrial) and BRP WM 02A - Application for Permit to Discharge Municipal Wastewater. Treatment facilities treating domestic sewage should submit a transmittal form, the application for BRP WM 07 - Permit Renewal/Plan Modification (Non-Industrial), and the required fee. Applicants for new discharges should submit a transmittal form, the application for BRP WM 06 - Permit and Plan Approval for Type I Discharge (Non-Industrial), and the required fee. All applicants should include a plant schematic, topographic map or similar map showing the location of the outfall(s) and where dilution water is collected for toxicity tests, and the information required in Notification Requirements. All transmittal and applications forms shall be sent to the addresses below.

Original transmittal form:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
PO Box 4062
Boston, MA 02211

Copy of transmittal form and application forms:

Division of Watershed Management
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
627 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Worcester, MA 01608

2. Specific Notification Requirements for facilities located in New Hampshire:

a. Each facility within the geographic coverage area specified in Part III.H. seeking coverage under this general permit must complete the Notice of Intent (NOI). The NOI shall specify which general permit the facility seeks coverage under (New Hampshire General Permit NHG580000, Part II.A. Discharges to Freshwaters or Part II.B. Discharges to Marine waters); and shall include the information on the NPDES Form 2A Application Form [Part A (item A.1 through A.12) and the applicable sampling results for Parts B, D, and E], and the supplemental information required below at Parts III.M.2.f to m, as applicable.

Any facility with a complete NPDES permit application on file with EPA-New England and the State, consisting of the NPDES Form 2A Application, may use this previously submitted Form 2A

information to seek general permit coverage. The NOI in this situation is the request for permit coverage, including a copy of the "application complete" letter received from EPA-New England, and the supplemental information requested below at Parts III.M.2.f to m, as applicable.

b. Any facility without a complete NPDES permit application on file with EPA-New England and the State must complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form required by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) and submit the form to the NHDES at the address provided in Part III.N.3. EPA-New England will accept the complete NHDES's NOI form in lieu of the notification information required in Part III.M.2.a. The NHDES's NOI form requires sampling for the parameters list in Form 2A and the supplemental information requested below at Parts III.M.2.f to m.

c. Each facility must submit a copy of the NOI to EPA-New England at the address below and to the NHDES at the address provided in Part III.N.3.

U.S. EPA-New England, Region I
Municipal Assistance Unit (CMU)
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023

d. The minimum effluent sampling requirements for a Major Facility, requesting coverage under this General Permit, is one sampling event to complete the effluent testing requirements in NPDES Form 2A, Parts A, B, D, and E. The sampling event must be within the past two years.

e. The minimum sampling requirements for a Minor Facility, requesting coverage under this General Permit, is one sampling event to complete the effluent testing requirements in NPDES Form 2A, Part A and if required Part B. Facilities with a design flow greater than or equal to 0.1 million gallons per day are required to complete the sampling testing requirements in Part B. The sampling event must be within the past two years.

f. The NOI must state whether the discharge is located near a designated beach as determined by the NHDES.

g. Provide the following facility information: topographic map with the location of the treatment plant and outfall(s); process flow diagram or schematic showing the processes of treatment from the headworks to the outfall; number of discharge points; and the sludge use and disposal practice(s) from one of the following: land application, surface disposal, sewerage sludge incineration, and other (submit details).

h. Prior to submitting the NOI, all facilities must confirm the annual 7Q10 flow, design flow, dilution factor, mass loading limitations for BOD_5 (or $CBOD_{5)}$ and TSS, and TRC limits with the NHDES. The State will confirm this information in writing. A copy of the State's written confirmation must be submitted to EPA-New England with the NOI submission. See Attachment C of the Fact Sheet and Part II.A. or II.B. of the general permit for information on calculating mass loading limits.

i. The facility may request $CBOD_5$ limitations in place of BOD_5 limitations using the NOI form.

j. Any facility proposing a new or increased discharge must contact the NHDES prior to filing the NOI to determine if the facility will be required to provide any additional information including instream water quality information.

k. Any facility seeking coverage under this general permit, including facilities discharging or proposing to discharge into the areas identified in Part III.K.4.b, must certify in its NOI that each discharge for which it is seeking coverage meets one or more of the Endangered Species Act eligibility criteria in Attachment D to the permit, and include all documentation necessary to support the eligibility demonstration.

l. Any facility seeking coverage under this general permit must certify in its NOI that each discharge for which it is seeking coverage meets one or more of the National Historic Preservation Act eligibility criteria in Attachment C to the permit, including all documentation necessary to support the eligibility demonstration, and indicate whether the State Historic Preservation officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer was involved in the determination of eligibility.

m. The NOI must be signed by either the principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for a municipality or other public agency), or by a responsible corporate officer (for a corporation), in accordance with the signatory requirements of 40 CFR §122.22.

n. Receipt of NOI by EPA and NHDES: Facilities authorized to discharge under the final general permits will receive written notification from EPA-New England, and the NHDES will give authorization once the general permit is adopted as a state permit. A facility that fails to submit to EPA and NHDES an NOI to be covered and/or fails to receive from EPA and NHDES written notification of permit coverage is not authorized to discharge under this general permit.

N. Federal and State Addresses and Contact Information

All notifications, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), toxicity test results, other submittals, and communications required herein or in Part IV. shall be sent to both EPA-New England and the appropriate State offices at the following addresses:

1. U.S. EPA-New England, Region I
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-8127

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

2b. In addition, for permitted facilities in Massachusetts, the Regional Offices where the discharge occurs shall receive a copy of the DMRs, toxicity test results, other required submittals, and communications required herein. Regional Office Addresses are:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Western Regional Office
Bureau of Resource Protection
436 Dwight Street, Suite 402
Springfield, MA 01103

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

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast Regional Office
Bureau of Resource Protection
One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108

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

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

O. Additional Permit Conditions Applicable to Specific States or Indian Country Lands

The NHDES provided a specific pH effluent limitation during the State certification process. This limit is included in Parts II.A and II.B of this General Permit and is explained in the Response to Comments document.

P. Summary of Comments and EPA Responses

EPA's "Response to Comments" document is attached.

(Note: The following documents are separate attachments to this permit.)

Attachment A Freshwater Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol

Attachment B Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol

Attachment C National Historic Preservation Act Review

Attachment D Endangered Species Act Review

EPA Region I NPDES Permit Sludge Compliance Guidance (November 4, 1999)

Part IV. Standard Conditions