

**DRAFT AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT  
DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)**

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.; the "CWA"),

**Public Service Company of New Hampshire, dba Eversource  
Schiller Station**

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**Schiller Station  
400 Gosling Road  
Portsmouth, NH 03801**

to receiving waters named: **Piscataqua River  
(USGS Hydrologic Basin Code 01060003)**

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

This permit shall become effective on the first day of the calendar month following sixty (60) days after the date of signature.\*

This permit supersedes the permit issued on September 11, 1990.

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

This permit consists of: 30 pages in Part I which includes effluent limitations, monitoring and reporting requirements and conditions; as well as 25 pages in Part II which includes General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ken Moraff, Director  
Office of Ecosystem Protection  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region I - New England  
Boston, Massachusetts

\* If no comments requesting a change to the draft permit are received, the permit will become effective upon the date of signature.

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**PART I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall number **001: non-contact cooling water and roof and northwest yard drains** to the Piscataqua River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Frequency <sup>5</sup>	Sample Type
Flow (million gallons/day [MGD])	40	40	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Recorder
Total Residual Oxidant (mg/L) <sup>1</sup>	--	0.2 <sup>2</sup>	Daily – when in use	Grab
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	15	20	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Temperature (°F)	Report	95 <sup>3</sup>	Hourly – when on-line	Grab
Temperature Rise (°F)	Report	25 <sup>4</sup>	Hourly – when on-line	Calculate <sup>7</sup>

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water.

- <sup>1</sup> Total residual oxidant (TRO) may not be discharged for more than two hours in any one day unless the facility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator that the unit in this particular location cannot operate at or below this level of oxidation. The term "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 1 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- <sup>2</sup> This TRC limit shall not be exceeded at any time (instantaneous maximum); not a maximum daily limit.
- <sup>3</sup> The 95°F temperature limit shall not be exceeded at any time (instantaneous maximum). At no time shall the discharge cause the receiving water to exceed a maximum temperature of 84°F at a distance of 200 feet in any direction from the point of discharge.
- <sup>4</sup> The temperature rise limitation is increased from 25°F to 30°F for a two-hour period per day during condenser maintenance.
- <sup>5</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- <sup>6</sup> This parameter shall be monitored during each calendar quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December) and reported on the monthly DMR following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., April, July, October, and January).
- <sup>7</sup> Temperature rise is defined as the difference between the influent (ambient) temperature and the effluent (discharge) temperature.

2. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall numbers **002 (Unit #4), 003 (Unit # 5) and 004 (Unit #6): non-contact cooling water and condenser hotwell drains**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Frequency <sup>5</sup>	Sample Type
Outfall 002 Flow (MGD)	43.5	52.2	Continuous	Recorder
Outfall 003 Flow (MGD)	50.2	50.2	Continuous	Recorder
Outfall 004 Flow (MGD)	50.2	50.2	Continuous	Recorder
Total Residual Oxidants (mg/L) <sup>1</sup>	--	0.2 <sup>2</sup>	Daily – when in use	Grab
Temperature (°F)	Report	95 <sup>3</sup>	Hourly – when on line	Grab
Temperature Rise (°F)	Report	25 <sup>4</sup>	Hourly – when on line	Calculate <sup>6</sup>

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water.

- <sup>1</sup> Total residual oxidants (TRC) may not be discharged for more than two hours in any one day from any one unit unless the facility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator that the unit in this particular location cannot operate at or below this level of oxidation. The term "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region 1 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- <sup>2</sup> This TRC limit shall not be exceeded at any time (instantaneous maximum); not a maximum daily limit.
- <sup>3</sup> The 95°F temperature limit shall not to be exceeded at any time (instantaneous maximum). At no time shall the discharge cause the receiving water to exceed a maximum temperature of 84°F at a distance of 200 feet in any direction from the point of discharge.
- <sup>4</sup> The temperature rise limitation is increased from 25°F to 30°F for a two-hour period per day during condenser maintenance.
- <sup>5</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- <sup>6</sup> Temperature rise is defined as the difference between the influent (ambient) temperature and the effluent (discharge) temperature.

3. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall number **006: emergency boiler blowdowns, deaerator overflows and roof drains**. The outfall consists of 6 pipes; 2 for each of Units 4, 5, and 6. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency <sup>3</sup>	Sample Type
Flow <sup>1</sup> (Gallons)	--	Report	--	--	When in use	Estimate
pH <sup>2</sup> (S.U.)	--	--	6.5	8.0	When in use	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	30	100	--	--	When in use	Grab
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	15	20	--	--	When in use	Grab
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly, when in use <sup>4</sup>	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water. The continuous blowdown sampling station shall be at a representative point.

- <sup>1</sup> The discharge consists only of boiler blowdowns during an emergency condition or when a boiler experiences a severe disruption. The duration and amount of flow shall be estimated when a discharge occurs. The amount (gallons) shall be reported in the monthly DMR and the duration (hours) shall be submitted as an attachment. The flow estimate shall not include the steam portion of the discharge.
- <sup>2</sup> The permittee shall evaluate pH control methods for the emergency blowdowns. If the discharge pH is not able to be maintained within the range of 6.5 to 8.0 standard units, the permittee is required to route this discharge to the on-site WWTP for pH neutralization.
- <sup>3</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- <sup>4</sup> This parameter shall be monitored during each calendar quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December) and reported on the monthly DMR following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., April, July, October, and January).

4. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall number **011: Schiller Station Tank Farm drains and stormwater**. The effluent from 3 individual pipes combine to create the culverted outfall. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency <sup>5</sup>	Sample Type
Flow (GPD)	300,000	600,000	--	--	Daily	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	30	100	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	15	20	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
pH <sup>1</sup> (S.U.)	--	--	6.5	8.0	Monthly	Grab
Group I Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) <sup>2,4</sup> (ug/l)						
Benzo(a)anthracene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Chrysene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Group II Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) <sup>3,4</sup> (ug/l)						
Acenaphthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Acenaphthylene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Anthracene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Fluoranthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Fluorene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Napthalene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Phenanthrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Pyrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab

\* See footnotes on next page

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Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water. The combined discharge of the 3 individual pipes shall be considered a representative sampling point.

- <sup>1</sup> The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units (S.U.) nor greater than 8.0 S.U., unless due to naturally occurring conditions. The pH sampling only may be reduced to a single grab sample from any of the 3 pipes. The pH shall be within 0.5 S.U. of the rainfall pH when the rainfall pH is outside of the above range. Rainfall pH shall be monitored when the discharge is monitored and shall be reported as an attachment to the monthly DMR. If there is no rainfall to sample, the permittee should submit the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the attachment.
- <sup>2</sup> Group I PAHs comprise seven known animal carcinogens.
- <sup>3</sup> Group II PAHs comprise nine priority pollutant PAHs which are not considered carcinogenic alone, but which can enhance or inhibit the response of the carcinogenic PAHs.
- <sup>4</sup> The quantitative methodology used for PAH analysis must achieve a minimum level for analysis ("ML") using approved analytical methods in CFR Part 136. The ML is not the minimum level of detection, but rather the lowest level at which the test equipment produces a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for an analyte, representative of the lowest concentration at which an analyte can be measured with a known level of confidence. The ML for each Group I PAH compound must be <0.1 µg/L. The ML for each Group II PAH compound must be <1 µg/L. These MLs are based on those listed in Appendix VI of EPA's Remediation General Permit. Sample results for an individual compound that is at or below the ML should be reported according to the latest EPA Region 1 *NPDES Permit Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs)*. These values may be reduced by modification pursuant to 40 CFR §122.62 as more sensitive tests become available or are approved by EPA and the State.

EPA believes these requirements are necessary for the protection of human health, to maintain the water quality standards established under Section 303 of the CWA, and to meet New Hampshire's water quality criteria. Should monitoring data indicate the persistence of PAHs in concentrations that may cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality criteria, the permit may be modified, reissued or revoked pursuant to 40 CFR §122.62. Should monitoring indicate PAHs are not detected (using the proper MLs described above) over the first two years of the permit cycle, the permittee may request a reduction in monitoring frequency.
- <sup>5</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- <sup>6</sup> This parameter shall be monitored during each calendar quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December) and reported on the monthly DMR following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., April, July, October, and January).

5. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall number **013: emergency overflow from the coal pile runoff basin into Outfall 018 (described in section I.A.9 below)**. This discharge shall consist only of stormwater from the coal pile area during an emergency condition resulting from an actual storm that exceeds the design storm (10-year, 24-hour occurrence). There shall be no discharge of process wastes, cleaning wastes or sanitary wastes from this discharge point. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Sample Type
Flow (GPD)	--	Report	--	--	When in use	Estimate
Flow <sup>1</sup> (Hours)	--	Report	--	--	When in use	Estimate
pH <sup>2</sup> (S.U.)	--	--	Report	Report	When in use	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water.

- <sup>1</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- <sup>2</sup> Rainfall pH shall be monitored when the discharge is monitored and shall be reported as an attachment to the monthly DMR. If there is no rainfall to sample, the permittee should submit the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the attachment.

6. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall number **015: treated effluent from WWTP #1**. This discharge will only be used during essential maintenance of WWTP #2; i.e., sludge removal from the fireside basin. Only treated plant demineralization reagent wastes, chemical lab drains, oil separator wastes, and other routine wastes from day-to-day operation may be discharged. WWTP #1 is not allowed to treat coal pile runoff or metal cleaning wastes. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Sample Type
Flow (GPD)	61,800	85,300	--	--	Continuous	Recorder
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	30	100	--	--	When in use	Grab
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	15	20	--	--	When in use	Grab
pH (S.U.)	--	--	6.5	8.0	When in use	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water.

<sup>1</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).



7. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall number **016: treated effluent from WWTP #2 during normal conditions**. This discharge may not include metal cleaning waste (chemical or non-chemical); treated metal cleaning waste is subject to requirements in section I.A.8 below for Outfall 017. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Sample Type
Flow (GPD)	216,000	360,000	--	--	Continuous	Recorder
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	30	100	--	--	Monthly	Grab
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	15	20	--	--	Monthly	Grab
pH (S.U.)	--	--	6.0	9.0	Continuous	Instantaneous
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>2</sup>	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to mixing with discharge 018.

<sup>1</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

<sup>2</sup> This parameter shall be monitored during each calendar quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December) and reported on the monthly DMR following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., April, July, October, and January).

8. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall number **017: treated metal cleaning waste from WWTP #2 prior to comingling with any other waste streams.** Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Sample Type
Flow (GPD)	Report	360,000	--	--	Continuous, when in use	Recorder
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	30	100	--	--	Daily, when in use	Grab
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	15	20	--	--	Daily, when in use	Grab
Total Copper (mg/L)	1.0	1.0	--	--	Daily, when in use	Grab
Total Iron (mg/L)	1.0	1.0	--	--	Daily, when in use	Grab
pH (S.U.)	--	--	6.0	9.0	Continuous, when in use	Instantaneous
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly, when in use <sup>2</sup>	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to mixing with discharge 018.

- <sup>1</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- <sup>2</sup> This parameter shall be monitored during each calendar quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December) and reported on the monthly DMR following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., April, July, October, and January).

9. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall number **018: Schiller Station yard drains and Newington Station Tank Farm yard drains and heater condensate drips**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency <sup>5</sup>	Sample Type
Flow (GPD)	300,000	600,000	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	30	100	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	15	20	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
pH <sup>1</sup> (S.U.)	--	--	6.5	8.0	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Group I Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) <sup>2,4</sup>						
Benzo(a)anthracene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Chrysene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Group II Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) <sup>3,4</sup>						
Acenaphthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Acenaphthylene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Anthracene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Fluoranthene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Fluorene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Napthalene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Phenanthrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Pyrene	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	--	Report	--	--	Quarterly <sup>6</sup>	Grab

\* See footnotes on next page

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Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water. The combined discharge of the three individual pipes shall be considered a representative sampling point.

- <sup>1</sup> The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units (S.U.) nor greater than 8.0 S.U., unless due to naturally occurring conditions. The pH sampling only may be reduced to a single grab sample from any of the 3 pipes. The pH shall be within 0.5 S.U. of the rainfall pH when the rainfall pH is outside of the above range. Rainfall pH shall be monitored when the discharge is monitored and shall be reported as an attachment to the monthly DMR. If there is no rainfall to sample, the permittee should submit the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the attachment.
- <sup>2</sup> Group I PAHs comprise seven known animal carcinogens.
- <sup>3</sup> Group II PAHs comprise nine priority pollutant PAHs which are not considered carcinogenic alone, but which can enhance or inhibit the response of the carcinogenic PAHs.
- <sup>4</sup> The quantitative methodology used for PAH analysis must achieve a minimum level for analysis ("ML") using approved analytical methods in CFR Part 136. The ML is not the minimum level of detection, but rather the lowest level at which the test equipment produces a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for an analyte, representative of the lowest concentration at which an analyte can be measured with a known level of confidence. The ML for each Group I PAH compound must be <0.1 µg/L. The ML for each Group II PAH compound must be <1 µg/L. These MLs are based on those listed in Appendix VI of EPA's Remediation General Permit. Sample results for an individual compound that is at or below the ML should be reported according to the latest EPA Region 1 *NPDES Permit Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs)*. These values may be reduced by modification pursuant to 40 CFR §122.62 as more sensitive tests become available or are approved by EPA and the State.

EPA believes these requirements are necessary for the protection of human health, to maintain the water quality standards established under Section 303 of the CWA, and to meet New Hampshire's water quality criteria. Should monitoring data indicate the persistence of PAHs in concentrations that may cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality criteria, the permit may be modified, reissued or revoked pursuant to 40 CFR §122.62. Should monitoring indicate PAHs are not detected (using the proper MLs described above) over the first two years of the permit cycle, the permittee may request a reduction in monitoring frequency.
- <sup>5</sup> If no sampling is required for a particular parameter and monitoring period, the permittee should enter the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- <sup>6</sup> This parameter shall be monitored during each calendar quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December) and reported on the monthly DMR following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., April, July, October, and January).

10. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall numbers **020 and 021: intake screen wash (Outfall 020 serves intake for Unit 4; Outfall 021 serves intake for Units 5 and 6)**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic <sup>1,2</sup>	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Frequency	Sample Type
Outfall 020 Flow (GPD)	--	108,000	Monthly	Estimate
Outfall 021 Flow (GPD)	--	108,000	Monthly	Estimate

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water.

- <sup>1</sup> The temperature of the discharge shall at no time exceed the temperature of the intake water used for this discharge.
- <sup>2</sup> All live fish, shellfish and other organisms collected or trapped on the intake screens should be returned to their habitat, sufficiently distant from the intake structures to prevent re-impingement. All solid materials removed from the screens shall be disposed of via land disposal.

11. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall number **023: stormwater runoff from parking lot containing two chemical loading zones**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Min	Max	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (GPD)	--	Report	--	--	Monthly	Estimate
pH <sup>1</sup> (S.U.)	--	--	6.0	9.0	Monthly	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at a representative point prior to discharge into the receiving water.

- <sup>1</sup> The pH shall be within 0.5 S.U. of the rainfall pH when the rainfall pH is outside of the above range. Rainfall pH shall be monitored when the discharge is monitored and shall be reported as an attachment to the monthly DMR. If there is no rainfall to sample, the permittee should submit the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) in the attachment.

## 12. Water Quality Requirements

- a. Discharges and water withdrawals shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards or jeopardize any Class B use of the Piscataqua River.
- b. The thermal plumes from the station shall: (a) not block zones of fish passage, (b) not interfere with spawning of indigenous populations, (c) not change the balanced indigenous population of the receiving water, and (d) have minimal contact with surrounding shorelines.
- c. The effluent shall not contain metals and/or materials in concentrations or in combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life or which would impair the uses designated by the classification of the receiving water.
- d. Discharges to the Piscataqua River shall be adequately treated to ensure 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. They shall be adequately treated to ensure that the surface waters remain free from pollutants which produce odor, color, taste, or turbidity in the receiving water which is not naturally occurring and would render it unsuitable for its designated uses.
- e. Pollutants which are not limited by the permit, but have been specifically disclosed in the last permit application, may be discharged at the frequency and level disclosed in the application, provided that such discharge does not violate sections 307 and 311 of the Act or applicable water quality standards.

## 13. COOLING WATER INTAKE STRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE IMPACTS FROM IMPINGEMENT AND ENTRAINMENT

- a. Best Technology Available. The design, location, construction, and capacity of the permittee's cooling water intake structures (CWISs) shall reflect the best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impacts from the impingement and entrainment of various life stages of fish (e.g., eggs, larvae, juveniles, adults) by the CWISs. ***Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.*** The following requirements have been determined by the EPA to represent the BTA for minimizing impingement and entrainment impacts at this facility:
  1. To minimize entrainment, the permittee shall install and operate a fine mesh wedgewire screen intake system for the CWIS's of Units 4, 5, and 6, with a pressurized system to clear debris from the screens. Periodic manual cleaning may also be required. For this permit, "fine mesh" is defined as a screen with a slot or mesh size no greater than 0.8 mm, unless the permittee can demonstrate through a site-specific study that a larger slot size is equally or more effective for reducing entrainment mortality as a 0.8 mm slot or mesh size. The wedgewire screen units must be positioned as close to the west bank of the Piscataqua River and the CWIS

as possible, while 1) meeting all operational specifications required by this permit; 2) meeting the conditions of any other permits for the equipment; and 3) assuring that the equipment performs as designed. Deflecting structures, such as debris-deflecting nose cones, are strongly recommended to eliminate the damage risk associated with free-floating debris from contacting the screen assembly.

2. To minimize impingement mortality, the permittee shall reduce the wedgewire screen through-screen velocity to a level no greater than 0.5 fps. The permittee shall verify that the through-screen velocity at the wedgewire screen surface is 0.5 fps or less through measurement or calculation.
  3. Institute a best management practice (BMP) of shutting down the intake pumps associated with a particular generating unit to the extent practicable when that generating unit is not operating and water is not needed for fire prevention or other emergency conditions.
  4. Schedule the annual Unit 5 outage during June to maximize the reduction in entrainment mortality. If the permittee has a capacity supply obligation, at the end of the current obligation, the permittee shall schedule yearly outages for Unit 5 in June and reconfigure subsequent capacity supply obligations to reflect the need for an annual outage in June.
  5. No change in the location, design or capacity of the present structure, unless specified by this permit, can be made without prior approval by EPA.
- b. Compliance Schedule. In order to comply with Part I.A.13.a of this permit, the permittee will need to install and operate new equipment. This part of the permit provides a schedule by which the permittee shall attain compliance with Part I.A.13.a of the permit. Specifically, steps for the installation and operation of equipment required to comply with Part I.A.13.a of this permit shall be completed as soon as practicable but no later than the schedule of milestones set forth below. The permittee shall notify EPA in writing of compliance or non-compliance with the requirements for each milestone no later than fourteen (14) days following each specified deadline.

#### 1. Design

- i. The permittee shall complete pilot testing of wedgewire screens no later than twelve (12) months from the effective date of this permit.
- ii. A demonstration report documenting the results of the pilot testing shall be submitted to EPA and NHDES within two (2) months of the completion of the pilot testing. The demonstration report shall include a preliminary design of the wedgewire screens at Schiller Station and include justifications for 1) the proposed screen slot



size based on consideration of each option's ability to reduce entrainment mortality, avoid screen clogging, fouling or other maintenance issues, and any other relevant considerations; 2) the proposed material alloy choice for the equipment in order to reduce bio-fouling; and 3) the proposed optimal screen orientation in the river (i.e., parallel or perpendicular to the flow) in order to reduce entrainment and impingement mortality. The screen slot size and orientation selected will be subject to EPA approval and based upon the results of the pilot testing and demonstration report.

- iii. Data collection, including but not limited to topographic and bathymetric surveys, geotechnical exploration, and other design and marine construction variables that need to be evaluated shall be completed no later than sixteen (16) months from the effective date of the permit.
- iv. Within four (4) months of the completion of pilot testing and after correspondence from EPA, the permittee shall submit a final design for the wedgewire screens at Schiller Station.

## 2. Permitting

- i. Within four (4) months of the completion of the pilot testing, the permittee shall commence the process to obtain all necessary permits and approvals for installation and construction of the wedgewire screens, including those required by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NHDES, New Hampshire Division of Coastal Zone Management, local conservation commissions, and others as necessary. This shall include the engineering to support the permitting, the permit applications, and all necessary supplementary data.
- ii. From the commencement of the permitting process and until all permits and approvals are issued, the permittee shall provide timely and complete responses to all requests from each permitting and approval authority.
- iii. Within eight (8) months from the commencement of the permitting process, the permittee shall complete submission of all necessary permit applications and notices necessary to install wedgewire screens at the Units 4, 5, and 6 CWISs.

## 3. Construction

- i. Within twelve (12) months of the completion of the pilot testing, the permittee shall enter into an Engineering, Procurement and Construction agreement with the permittee's contractor.

- ii. No later than nine (9) months after obtaining all permits and approvals, the permittee shall complete site preparation for the installation of wedgewire screens for the Units 4, 5 and 6 CWISs. The permittee shall minimize environmental and navigational impacts during construction and installation. In addition, EPA will work with representatives of Schiller Station and, as appropriate, the ISO to schedule any necessary downtime of the power plant that will minimize or eliminate any effects on the adequacy of the region's supply of electricity.
- iii. The permittee shall complete installation, operational modifications, test, startup and commissioning of the wedgewire screens for the CWIS's of Units 4, 5 and 6 no later than twenty (20) months from obtaining all permits and approvals.

#### **14. Water Treatment Chemicals**

- a. The Regional Administrator or the Director shall be notified in advance of any addition and/or change of chemicals containing pollutants not approved for water discharge and may require additional feasibility studies.
- b. The permittee may add and/or change maintenance chemicals containing pollutants not currently approved for water discharge only if the permittee can demonstrate through testing that each of the 126 priority pollutants in 40 CFR Part 423.15(j)(1) is not detectable in the final discharge.

#### **15. Maintenance, Diagnostic and Repair Materials**

The use of Rhodamine WT dye and fine wood sawdust is allowed when the need arises, provided that the permittee: 1) notify EPA and NHDES at least thirty (30) days prior to the addition of these materials to any water stream that will ultimately be discharged to the Piscataqua River and 2) meets the requirements in Part I.A.1 of this permit. The initial notification shall include the following projections:

##### *Rhodamine WT Dye*

- a. The expected maximum concentration of Rhodamine WT dye that will be discharged to the receiving water before dilution and the projected duration of the maximum concentration;
- b. The total volume of Rhodamine WT dye to be introduced and the resulting average concentration expected at the outfall before dilution; and
- c. The beginning time and duration the material is expected to be discharged to the receiving water at detectable levels, before dilution.

*Fine Wood Sawdust*

- a. The total amount in pounds of sawdust introduced and the expected maximum total suspended solids (TSS) concentration of the effluent before dilution and the projected duration of the maximum concentration; and
- b. The beginning time and duration the material is expected to be discharged to the receiving water at detectable levels, before dilution.

**16. Mixing Zone Requirements**

- a. The mixing zone is defined as 200 feet upstream (flood tide) and 200 feet downstream (ebb tide) of the discharge from outfalls 001, 002, 003 and 004, with a width of 200 feet from the shoreline.
- b. The mixing zone criteria for the plume are such that at no time shall the temperature of the receiving water outside the mixing zone exceed a maximum temperature of 84°F at any point beyond a distance of 200 feet in any direction from the point of discharge. Brief excursions are allowed only during tidal reversal periods (i.e., the period lasting 15 minutes before and 15 minutes after slack tide).
- c. Outside the mixing zone, the natural seasonal cycle of the receiving water shall remain unchanged by the discharge, the annual spring and fall temperature and salinity changes shall be gradual, and large day to day temperature and salinity fluctuations shall be avoided.
- d. Heated backwash of the intake for biofouling, ice control, or any other purpose is prohibited.

**17. Other Requirements**

- a. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid. The permittee shall dispose of all known PCB equipment, articles, and wastes in accordance with 40 CFR 761.
- b. Water drawn from fuel oil tanks shall not be discharged into the Piscataqua River.
- c. Chlorine only may be used as a biocide. No other biocide shall be used without explicit approval from EPA.
- e. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the reuse or disposal of solids, such as those which may be removed from water and waste treatment operations and equipment cleaning. At no time shall these solids be discharged to the Piscataqua River.
- f. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers

must notify the Regional Administrator as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 CFR §122.42):

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
  - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
  - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
  - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(g)(7); or
  - iv. Any other notification level established by the Regional Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
  - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
  - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
  - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(g)(7); or
  - iv. Any other notification level established by the Regional Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f).
3. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

#### **18. Possible Permit Requirement Changes**

- a. This permit shall be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued to comply with any applicable standard or limitation promulgated or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent

standard or limitation so issued or approved:

- i. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit; or
  - ii. Controls any pollutant not limited by this permit.
- b. This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate additional testing requirements, including chemical specific limits if any testing result required by this permit indicates that the discharge causes or has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality criterion. Results of the analyses required by this permit are considered "New Information" and the permit may be modified as provided in 40 CFR Section 122.62(a)(2).
- c. A relaxation of the pH limits is allowed if the permittee performs an in-stream dilution study that demonstrates that the in-stream standards for pH would be protected. If NHDES approves results from a pH demonstration study, this permit's pH limit range may be relaxed for some or all relevant outfalls. Note that with so many outfalls it would be difficult to show how one outfall either did or did not affect the downstream pH so an aggregate pH demonstration for all of outfalls may be required. Since it may be quite difficult to do such a study during worst case tidal conditions, the permittee should coordinate closely with NHDES in the development of any such study. The notification of the relaxation must be made by certified letter to the permittee from EPA-Region 1. The pH limit range cannot, however, be made less restrictive than the 6.0 - 9.0 S.U. limitations included in the applicable Steam Electric ELGs for the facility.

## **B. NON-NUMERIC TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER**

1. Control measures, including Best Management Practices (BMPs), shall be selected, designed, installed, and implemented at the Facility to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater to waters of the United States. At a minimum, these BMPs shall be consistent with the control measures described in the current EPA Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) (effective June 4, 2015). Specifically, BMPs must be selected and implemented to satisfy the following non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations:
  - a. Minimization of exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas to stormwater discharges;
  - b. Good housekeeping and/or control measures designed to maintain areas that are potential sources of pollutants, including, but not limited to, contaminated soil and groundwater;
  - c. Preventative maintenance programs to avoid leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters;
  - d. Spill prevention and response procedures to ensure effective response to spills and leaks if or when they occur including proper procedures for cleanup water segregation;

- e. Erosion and sediment controls designed to stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize on-site erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants;
  - f. Runoff and run-on management practices to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff;
2. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. When selecting and designing control measures (including BMPs), the Permittee must address design considerations consistent with Part 2.1.1 of the current MSGP (effective June 4, 2015).
3. The Permittee shall conduct facility inspections. All areas with industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater and all structural control used to comply with effluent limits in this permit shall be inspected, at least once per quarter, by qualified personnel with one or more members of the stormwater pollution prevention team. Inspections shall begin during the first full calendar quarter after the effective date of this permit. EPA considers quarters as follows: January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December. Each inspection must include a visual assessment of stormwater samples (from the outfall), which shall be collected within the first 15 minutes of discharge, stored in a clean, clear glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area for the following water quality characteristics: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of pollution.
4. The Permittee shall take corrective action(s) as required below.
  - a. If any of the following conditions occur, the Permittee must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures (including BMPs) to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:
    - i. an unauthorized release or discharge or a release of a reportable quantity of pollutants as described in 40 C.F.R. §302;
    - ii. a discharge violates any permit condition, including a numeric effluent limit;
    - iii. a determination by the Permittee or EPA that the control measures (including BMPs) appear to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges or are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
    - iv. an inspection or evaluation of the Facility by an EPA official, or local, State, or Tribal entity, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or
    - v. a finding by the Permittee during a quarterly inspection that control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.
  - b. If any of the following conditions occur, the Permittee must review the selection,

design, installation, and implementation of control measures (including BMPs) to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

- i. a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, materials storage, or activities at the Facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the Facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
  - ii. new data identifies the integrity of the stormwater system and level of groundwater infiltration into the stormwater system.
- c. If the Permittee determines that changes are necessary, any modifications to control measures (including BMPs) must be made before the next discharge if possible, or as soon as practicable following that discharge.
5. EPA's 2015 Multi-Sector General Permit addresses requirements for industrial activities at Steam Electric Generating Facilities in Part 8, Subpart O. Based on Section 8.O.4.4, which discusses Chemical Loading and Unloading, the following requirements apply to the parking lot at Schiller Station which is used for chemical loading and/or unloading (i.e., Outfall 023):

*Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.*

6. Additional or Enhanced BMPs related to Nitrogen
- a. Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment: new development and redevelopment stormwater management BMPs must be optimized for nitrogen removal; retrofit inventory and priority ranking shall include consideration of BMPs to reduce nitrogen discharges.
  - b. Good House Keeping and Pollution Prevention for Permittee Owned Operations: establish requirements for use of slow release fertilizers on permittee owned property currently using fertilizer; establish procedures to properly manage grass cuttings and leaf litter on permittee property, including prohibiting blowing organic waste materials onto adjacent impervious surfaces; increased street sweeping frequency of all municipal owned streets and parking lots to a minimum of two times per year, once in the spring (following winter activities such as sanding) and at least once in the fall (following leaf fall).
7. Nitrogen Source Identification Report
- a. Within four years of the permit effective date the permittee shall complete a Nitrogen Source Identification Report. The report shall include the following elements:

- i. Calculation of total area draining to the water quality limited water segments or their tributaries, incorporating updated mapping and catchment delineations,
    - ii. Identification, delineation and prioritization of potential catchments with high nitrogen loading
    - iii. Identification of potential retrofit opportunities or opportunities for the installation of structural BMPs during redevelopment
  - b. The final Nitrogen Source Identification Report shall be submitted to EPA as part of the year 4 annual report.
8. Potential Structural BMPs
  - a. Within five years of the permit effective date, the permittee shall evaluate all permittee-owned properties identified as presenting retrofit opportunities or areas for structural BMP installation identified in the Nitrogen Source Identification Report that are within the drainage area of the impaired water or its tributaries. The evaluation shall include:
    - i. The next planned infrastructure, resurfacing or redevelopment activity planned for the property (if applicable) OR planned retrofit date;
    - ii. The estimated cost of redevelopment or retrofit BMPs; and
    - iii. The engineering and regulatory feasibility of redevelopment or retrofit BMPs.
  - b. The permittee shall provide a listing of planned structural BMPs and a plan and schedule for implementation in the year 5 annual report. The permittee shall plan and install a minimum of one structural BMP as a demonstration project within the drainage area of the water quality limited water or its tributaries within six years of the permit effective date. The demonstration project shall be installed targeting a catchment with high nitrogen load potential. The permittee shall install the remainder of the structural BMPs in accordance with the plan and schedule provided in the year 5 annual report.
  - c. Any structural BMPs installed in the regulated area by the permittee or its agents shall be tracked and the permittee shall estimate the nitrogen removal by the BMP. The permittee shall document the BMP type, total area treated by the BMP, the design storage volume of the BMP and the estimated nitrogen removed in mass per year by the BMP in each annual report.
9. At any time, a permittee may submit information to EPA demonstrating that its discharge does not contain a measurable amount of nitrogen by characterizing its discharge using EPA approved lab methods. Such demonstration must be documented through long term monitoring using outfall characterization recommendations as rigorous as the method recommended by the National Research Council. The National Research Council recommends a minimum of 30 flow weighted composite samples collected over the course of 2-3 years on a variety of



storm sizes to characterize a discharge properly ([http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/nrc\\_stormwaterreport.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/nrc_stormwaterreport.pdf)). A written request shall be sent to EPA summarizing the data collected and methods used to characterize each outfall's discharge. If EPA concurs that the discharge does not contain nitrogen, EPA will provide written concurrence to the permittee. Following written concurrence by EPA, the permittee is relieved of the requirements of Section I.B.6 through 8 of this permit as of the date of EPA's written concurrence and such concurrence shall be retained as part of the permittee's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

### C. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. The Permittee shall develop, implement and maintain a SWPPP designed to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. The SWPPP shall be a written document that is consistent with the terms of the permit and the current MSGP (effective June 4, 2015). The SWPPP must identify and describe the control measures (including BMPs) employed by the Permittee for all structural and/or operational controls used to control discharges from all external outfalls.
2. The SWPPP shall be updated and certified by the Permittee within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The Permittee shall certify that the SWPPP has been prepared, that it meets the requirements of this permit, and that it reduces the pollutants in the discharge to the extent practicable. The SWPPP and certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 C.F.R. §122.22. A copy of the SWPPP and certification shall be maintained at the Facility and made available to EPA, NHDES and/or the City of Portsmouth upon request.
3. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and shall be consistent with the general provisions for SWPPPs included in the current MSGP (effective June 4, 2015). In the current MSGP, the general SWPPP provisions are included in Part 5 and Part 8.P and Appendix D, and are specified, in part, above. Specifically, the SWPPP shall document the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures and contain the elements listed below:
  - a. A pollution prevention team with collective and individual responsibilities for developing, implementing, maintaining, revising and ensuring compliance with the SWPPP;
  - b. A site description which includes the activities at the Facility; a general location map showing the Facility, receiving waters, and outfall locations; and a site map showing the extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces, directions of stormwater flows, and locations of all existing structural control measures, stormwater conveyances, pollutant sources (identified in Part I.C.3.c., below), stormwater monitoring points, stormwater inlets and outlets, and industrial activities exposed to precipitation such as, storage, disposal, and material handling;
  - c. A summary of all pollutant sources which includes a list of activities exposed to stormwater, the pollutants associated with these activities, a description of where spills have occurred or could occur, a description of non-stormwater discharges, and a summary of any existing stormwater or non-stormwater discharge sampling data;

- d. A description of all stormwater controls, both structural and non-structural; and
  - e. A schedule and procedure for implementation and maintenance of the control measures, BMPs, quarterly inspections and corrective actions described in Part I.B above.
4. The Permittee shall amend and update the SWPPP within 14 days for any changes at the Facility that result in a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States or that affect the SWPPP. Such changes may include, but are not limited to those listed in Part I.C.4. Any amended, modified, or new versions of the SWPPP shall be re-certified and signed by the Permittee in accordance with the requirements identified in Part. I.C.2. above.
  5. The SWPPP shall document the control measures (including BMPs) implemented or to be implemented at the Facility to meet the non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations in Part I.B., and the information specified below for inspections, and corrective action(s).
    - a. The Permittee shall document the following information for each inspection and maintain the records with the SWPPP:
      - i. The date and time of the inspection and at which any samples were collected;
      - ii. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s)/sample collector(s);
      - iii. If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 15 minutes;
      - iv. Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
      - v. Results of observations of discharges, including any observed discharges of pollutants and the probable sources of those pollutants;
      - vi. Any control measures and/or treatment system components needing maintenance, repairs or replacement; and
      - vii. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.
    - b. For corrective actions, the Permittee shall document conditions included in Part I.B.4.a and b within 24 hours of identifying such conditions. The Permittee shall document any corrective action(s) to be taken, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination, within 14 days of identifying such conditions. The Permittee shall document the following information, at a minimum:
      - i. Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
      - ii. Description of the problem identified;
      - iii. Date the problem was identified;
      - iv. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);
      - v. Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
      - vi. Date corrective action initiated; and
      - vii. Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

6. The Permittee shall certify at least annually that the Facility is in compliance with the SWPPP requirement. If the Facility is not in compliance with any aspect of the SWPPP requirement, the annual certification shall state the non-compliance and the remedies which are being undertaken. Such annual certifications also shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in Part. I.C.2. above.
7. The Permittee shall certify at least annually that the previous year's inspections and maintenance activities were conducted, results recorded, records maintained, and that the Facility is in compliance with this permit. Such annual certifications also shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in Part. I.C.2. above. If the Facility is not in compliance with any aspect of this permit, the annual certification shall state the non-compliance and the remedies which are being undertaken. The Permittee shall document in the SWPPP any violation of numeric or non-numeric effluent limitations with a date and description of the corrective actions taken.
8. The Permittee shall keep a copy of the current SWPPP and all SWPPP certifications (the initial certification, recertification, and annual certifications) signed during the effective period of this permit at the Facility and shall make it available for inspection by EPA and/or NHDES.
9. The SWPPP must be consistent with the terms of this permit, similar plans, and requirements of Section 311 of the CWA.

#### D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The monitoring program in the permit specifies sampling and analysis, which will provide continuous information on compliance and the reliability and effectiveness of the installed pollution abatement equipment. The approved analytical procedures found in 40 CFR Part 136 are required unless other procedures are explicitly required in the permit. The permittee is obligated to monitor and report sampling results to EPA and the NHDES within the time specified within the permit.

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

1. Submittal of DMRs and the Use of NetDMR

**Beginning the effective date of the permit** the permittee must submit its monthly monitoring data in Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to EPA and NHDES no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. **For a period of six (6) months from the effective date of the permit**, the permittee may submit its monthly monitoring data in DMRs to EPA and NHDES either in hard copy form, or in DMRs electronically submitted using NetDMR. NetDMR is a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs and other required reports via a secure internet connection. NetDMR is accessed from: <http://www.epa.gov/netdmr>. **Beginning no later than six (6) months after the effective date of the permit**, the permittee shall begin reporting monthly monitoring data using NetDMR, unless, in

accordance with Part I.D.6, the facility is able to demonstrate a reasonable basis, such as technical or administrative infeasibility, that precludes the use of NetDMR for submitting DMRs. The permittee must continue to use the NetDMR after the permittee begins to do so. When a permittee begins submitting reports using NetDMR, hard copies to EPA and NHDES will no longer be required.

2. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments

After the permittee begins submitting DMR reports to EPA and NHDES electronically using NetDMR, the permittee shall electronically submit all reports to EPA and NHDES as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies, unless otherwise specified in this permit. This includes the NHDES Monthly Operating Reports (MORs). (See Part I.D.5 for more information on State reporting.) Because the due dates for reports described in this permit may not coincide with the due date for submitting DMRs (which is no later than the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month), a report submitted electronically as a NetDMR attachment shall be considered timely if it is electronically submitted to EPA using NetDMR with the next DMR due following the particular report due date specified in this permit.

3. Submittal of Requests and Reports to EPA/OEP

The following requests, reports, and information described in this permit shall be submitted to the EPA/OEP NPDES Applications Coordinator in the EPA Office Ecosystem Protection (OEP).

- A. Transfer of permit notice
- B. Request for changes in sampling location
- C. Request for reduction in monitoring frequency
- D. Change in location, design or capacity of cooling water intake structures
- E. Wedgewire screen pilot testing demonstration report
- F. Final design plans for the wedgewire screen installation

These reports, information, and requests shall be submitted to EPA/OEP electronically at [R1NPDES.Notices.OEP@epa.gov](mailto:R1NPDES.Notices.OEP@epa.gov) or by hard copy mail to the following address:

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Ecosystem Protection  
EPA/OEP NPDES Applications Coordinator  
5 Post Office Square - Suite 100 (OEP06-03)  
Boston, MA 02109-3912**

4. Submittal of Reports in Hard Copy Form

The following notifications and reports shall be submitted as hard copy with a cover letter describing the submission. These reports shall be signed and dated originals submitted to EPA.

- A. Written notifications required under Part II
- B. Reports and DMRs submitted prior to the use of NetDMR
- C. 316(b) compliance schedule milestone reports

This information shall be submitted to EPA/OES at the following address:

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

5. State Reporting

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, duplicate signed copies of all reports, information, requests or notifications described in this permit, including the reports, information, requests or notifications described in Parts I.D.3 and I.D.4 also shall be submitted to the State electronically via email to the permittee's assigned NPDES inspector at NHDES-WD or in hard copy to the following address:

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

An annual report on the impinged lobsters and other biota detected from any screen wash sampling in July and August is to be sent to the NH Fish and Game Department's Marine Division Chief at the following address:

**NH Fish and Game Department  
Marine Division  
225 Main Street  
Durham, NH 03824**

6. Submittal of NetDMR Opt-Out Requests

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

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

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And

**Attn: Compliance Supervisor**  
**New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES)**  
**Water Division**  
**Wastewater Engineering Bureau**  
**P.O. Box 95**  
**Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095**

7. Verbal Reports and Verbal Notifications

Any verbal reports or verbal notifications, if required in Parts I and/or II of this permit, shall be made to both EPA and to NHDES. This includes verbal reports and notifications which require reporting within 24 hours. (As examples, see Part II.B.4.c. (2), Part II.B.5.c. (3), and Part II.D.1.e.) Verbal reports and verbal notifications shall be made to EPA's Office of Environmental Stewardship at:

**617-918-1510**

Verbal reports and verbal notifications shall also be made to the permittee's assigned NPDES inspector at NHDES -WD.

**E. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS**

This NPDES discharge permit is issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Federal and State 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.

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