

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

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

**City of Chicopee
Department of Public Works
80 Medina Street
Chicopee, MA 01013**

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**Chicopee Water Pollution Control Facility
80 Medina Street
Chicopee, MA 01013**

to receiving waters named: Connecticut River, Chicopee River, Cooley Brook, and
Willimansett Brook (Connecticut River Basin MA-34)

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

This permit shall become effective 60 days from the date of signature.

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

This permit supersedes the permit issued on September 29, 1995.

This permit consists of 16 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements; Attachments A through D, and 35 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this 17th day of May, 2005

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

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

Director, Division of Watershed Management
Bureau of Resource Protection
Department of Environmental Protection
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Boston, MA

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. 1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treatment plant effluent from outfall serial number 010 . Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:									
EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC				EFFLUENT LIMITS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
PARAMETER	AVERAGE MONTHLY	AVERAGE WEEKLY	AVERAGE MONTHLY	AVERAGE WEEKLY	MAXIMUM DAILY	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE ³ TYPE		
FLOW	*****	*****	15.5 MGD ²	*****	Report MGD	CONTINUOUS	RECORDER		
BOD ₅	3878 lbs/day	5817 lbs/day	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	Report mg/l ¹	5 DAYS / WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴		
TSS	3878 lbs/day	5817 lbs/ay	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	Report mg/l ¹	5 DAYS / WEEK	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴		
SETTLABLE SOLIDS	*****	*****	*****	*****	Report ml/l	5 DAYS / WEEK	GRAB		
pH RANGE ¹	6.0 - 8.3 SU SEE PERMIT PAGE 4, PARAGRAPH I.A.3.b.								
FECAL COLIFORM ^{1,5}	*****	*****	200 cfu /100ml	*****	400 cfu/100ml	1 / WEEK	GRAB		
TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL ^{1,5,6}	*****	*****	0.89 mg/l	*****	1.0 mg/l	3 / DAY ⁵	GRAB		
TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN, NITRATE, NITRITE, and AMMONIA AS NITROGEN	Report lbs/day	*****	Report mg/l	*****	Report mg/l	1 / MONTH	24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴		
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY SEE FOOTNOTES 7, 8, and 9	Acute	LC ₅₀ ≥ 100%			4 / YEAR		24-HOUR COMPOSITE ⁴		

** Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the automatic sampler ahead of the chlorination process.

Footnotes

1. Required for State Certification.
2. For flow, report maximum and minimum daily rates and total flow for each operating date. This is an annual average limit, which shall be reported 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 that is calculated from that month and the previous 11 months.
3. 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.
4. A 24-hour composite sample will consist of a minimum of twenty four samples collected at equal intervals during a 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow, or a sample continuously collected proportionally to flow over that same time period.
5. Fecal coliform and total residual chlorine monitoring will be conducted during the period April 1st through October 31st only, to reflect the seasonal chlorination period. This is also a State certification requirement. Fecal coliform discharges shall not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 200 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 ml, nor shall they exceed 400 cfu per 100 ml as a daily maximum. This monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with the TRC sampling described below. TRC samples shall be time proportional based on available staff hours.

The monitoring for TRC shall be three times per day, Monday through Friday, and once per day on weekends and holidays.
6. Total Residual Chlorine 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.
7. The permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests four times per year. The permittee shall test the fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas only. Toxicity test samples shall be collected during the second week of the months of February, May, August, and November. The test results shall be submitted by the last day of the month following the completion of the test. The results are due March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, respectively. The tests must be performed in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment A** of this permit.

Test Date 2 nd Week in	Submit Results By:	Test Species	Acute Limit LC ₅₀
February May August November	March 31 st June 30 th September 30 th December 31 st	<u>Pimephales promelas</u> (fathead minnow)	≥ 100%

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

8. The LC₅₀ is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.
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 “Guidance Document”) which may be used to obtain automatic approval of an alternate dilution water, including the appropriate species for use with that water. If this Guidance document is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in **Attachment A**. The “Guidance Document” 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. 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 A**.

Part I.A.2. Conditions for Outfall 010.

- a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.
- b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 nor greater than 8.3 at any time, unless these values are exceeded as a result of an approved treatment process.
- c. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.

- d. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.
- e. The permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control.
- f. The effluent shall not contain materials in concentrations or in combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life or which would impair the uses designated by the classification of the receiving waters.
- g. The results of sampling for any parameter above its required frequency must also be reported, in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).

I.A.3. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger in a primary industry category discharging process water; and
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
- c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - (1) the quantity and quality of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

I.A.4. Prohibitions Concerning Interference and Pass Through:

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

I.A.5. Toxics Control

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

I.A.6. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants

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

I.A.7. Development of Limitations for Industrial Users

- a. The permittee shall develop and enforce specific effluent limits (Local Limits) for Industrial User(s), and all other users, as appropriate, which together with appropriate changes in the POTW Treatment Plant's Facilities or operation, are necessary to ensure continued compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit or sludge use or disposal practices. Specific local limits shall not be developed and enforced without individual notice to persons or groups who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond. **Within 120 days of the effective date of the permit**, prepare and submit written technical evaluation to the EPA analyzing the need to revise local limits. As part of this evaluation, the permittee shall assess how the POTW performs with respect to influent and effluent pollutants, water quality concerns, sludge quality, sludge processing concerns / inhibition, biomonitoring results, activated sludge inhibition, worker health and safety and collection system concerns. In preparing this evaluation, the permittee shall complete and submit the attached form (Attachment C) with the technical evaluation to assist in determining whether existing local limits need to be revised.

Justifications and conclusions should be based on actual plant data if available and should be included in the report. Should the evaluation reveal the need to revise local limits, the permittee shall complete the revisions within 120 days of notification by EPA and submit the revisions to EPA for approval.

The Permittee shall carry out the local limits revisions in accordance with EPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (July 2003).

I.A.8. Industrial Pretreatment Program

- a. The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the permittees' Pretreatment Program, and the General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 CFR 403. At a minimum, the permittee must perform the following duties to properly implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP):
 1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users

shall be sampled and inspected at the frequency established in the approved IPP but in no case less than once per year and maintain adequate records;

2. Issue or renew all necessary industrial user control mechanisms **within 90 days of their expiration date** or within 180 days after the industry has been determined to be a significant industrial user;
 3. Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user with any Pretreatment Standard and / or requirement; and
 4. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.
- b. The permittee shall provide the EPA and the MA DEP with an annual report, in accordance with 403.12(i), describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve month period ending **60 days** prior to the due date. The annual report shall be consistent with the format described in **Attachment B** of this permit and shall be due on **March 1st** of each year.
 - c. The permittee must obtain approval from the EPA prior to making any significant changes to the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR 403.18(c).
 - d. The permittee must assure that applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are met by all categorical industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 405 et. seq.
 - e. The permittee must modify its pretreatment program to conform to all changes in the Federal Regulations that pertain to the implementation and enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program. The permittee must provide EPA, in writing, within **180 days of this permit's effective date** proposed changes, if applicable, to the permittee's pretreatment program deemed necessary to assure conformity with current Federal Regulations. At a minimum, the permittee must address in its written submission the following areas: (1) enforcement response plan; (2) revised sewer use ordinance; and (3) slug control evaluations. The permittee will implement these proposed changes subject to EPA Region I's review.

This submission is separate and distinct from any local limits analysis submission described in Part I.A.8.b.

B. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall 010, and from CSO outfalls listed in Attachment D in accordance with terms and conditions of this permit. Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) or other diversionary structures are not authorized by this permit and shall be reported in accordance with Section D.1.e (1) of the General Requirements of this permit (Twenty-four hour reporting).

C. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SEWER SYSTEM

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

1. Maintenance Staff

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

2. 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.

3. 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 MA DEP within **six months of the effective date of this permit** (see page 1 of this permit for the effective date) and shall describe the permittee's program for preventing infiltration/inflow related effluent limit violations, and all unauthorized discharges of wastewater, including overflows and by-passes due to excessive infiltration/inflow.

The plan shall include:

- An ongoing program to identify and remove sources of infiltration and inflow. The program shall include the necessary funding level and the source(s) of funding.

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

Reporting Requirements

A summary report of all actions taken to minimize I/I during the previous calendar year shall be submitted to EPA and the MA DEP annually, **by the anniversary date of the effective date of this permit**. The summary report shall, at a minimum, include:

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

4. 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).

D. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs)**1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS**

- a. During wet weather, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water/wastewater from combined sewer outfalls listed in **Attachment D**, subject to the following effluent limitations.
 - i. The discharges shall receive treatment at a level providing Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control and abate conventional pollutants and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) to control and abate non-conventional and toxic pollutants. The EPA has made a Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) determination that BPT, BCT, and BAT for combined sewer overflow (CSO) control include the implementation of Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) specified below and detailed further in Part I.D.2. "Nine Minimum Controls, Minimum Implementation Levels" of this permit:
 1. Proper operation and regular maintenance programs for the sewer system and the combined sewer overflows.
 2. Maximum use of the collection system for storage.
 3. Review and modification of the pretreatment program to assure CSO impacts are minimized.
 4. Maximization of flow to the POTW for treatment.
 5. Prohibition of dry weather overflows from CSOs. (Dry weather flow includes domestic sewage, groundwater infiltration, commercial and industrial wastewaters, and any other non-precipitation related flows. Wet weather flows include all of the components listed above plus precipitation-related flows)
 6. Control of solid and floatable materials in CSO.
 7. Pollution prevention programs that focus on contaminant reduction activities.
 8. Public notification to ensure that the public receives adequate notification of CSO occurrences and CSO impacts.
 9. Monitoring to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls.

Implementation of these controls is required by the effective date of the permit. Documentation of the implementation of these controls has been submitted and is currently under review by EPA and the State. EPA and the State consider that approvable documentation must include the minimum requirements set forth in Part I.D.2 of this Permit and additional activities the permittee can reasonably undertake.

- ii. The discharges shall not cause **or contribute to** violations of Federal or State Water Quality Standards.

2. Nine Minimum Controls, Minimum Implementation Levels

- a. The Permittee must implement the nine minimum controls in accordance with the documentation provided to EPA and MA DEP or as subsequently modified to enhance the effectiveness of the controls. This implementation must include the following controls plus other controls the Permittee can reasonably implement as set forth in the documentation.
- b. Each CSO structure/regulator, pumping station and/or tidegate shall be routinely inspected, **at a minimum of once per month**, to insure that they are in good working condition and adjusted to minimize combined sewer discharges and tidal surcharging. (NMC # 1, 2 and 4). The following inspection results shall be recorded: the date and time of the inspection, the general condition of the facility, and whether the facility is operating satisfactorily. If maintenance is necessary, the permittee shall record: the description of the necessary maintenance, the date the necessary maintenance was performed, and whether the observed problem was corrected. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections for at least three years.

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

- c. Discharges to the combined collection system of septage, holding tank wastes or other material which may cause a visible oil sheen or containing floatable material are prohibited during wet weather when CSO discharges may be active. (NMC# 3,6, and 7).
- d. Dry weather overflows (DWOs) are prohibited (NMC# 5). All dry weather sanitary and/or industrial discharges from CSOs must be reported to EPA and the State within 24 hours and provide a written report within 5 days in accordance with the reporting requirements for bypass (Paragraph D.1.e(1) of Part II of this permit)).
- e. The permittee shall quantify and record all discharges from combined sewer outfalls (NMC# 9). Quantification may be through direct measurement or estimation. When estimating, the permittee shall make reasonable efforts, i.e. gaging, measurements, to verify the validity of the estimation technique. The following information must be recorded for each combined sewer outfall for each discharge event:

- Estimated duration (hours) of discharge;

- Estimated volume (gallons) of discharge; and
- National Weather Service precipitation data from the nearest gage where precipitation is available at daily (24-hour) intervals and the nearest gage where precipitation is available at one-hour intervals. Cumulative precipitation per discharge event shall be calculated.

The permittee shall maintain all records of discharges for at least six years after the effective date of this permit.

Within 3 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee will submit a CSO monitoring plan to EPA and MA DEP for approval, which describes the methods the permittee will use to quantify CSO activations and volumes. The CSO monitoring plan will be implemented upon EPA and MADEP approval. Activation frequencies and discharge volumes required to be submitted in the annual report (see Section I.D.3) shall thereafter be reported in accordance with methods identified in the monitoring plan.

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

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

3. Annual Report

By April 30 of each year after the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit a report which includes the following information:

- a. Activation frequency and discharge volume for each CSO during the previous calendar year. The report shall include this information for each of the CSO discharge outfalls listed on Attachment D.
- b. Precipitation during the previous year for each day, including total rainfall (expressed in inches), peak intensity (highest hourly sample), and average intensity (the total rainfall for the storm event divided by the duration of the storm, expressed in inches per hour).
- c. A certification which states that the previous calendar year's monthly inspections were conducted, results recorded, and records maintained.
- d. A summary of modifications to the approved NMC program which have been evaluated, and a description of those which will be implemented during the upcoming year.

In the first annual report submitted in accordance with this permit, the permittee shall

submit a public notification plan to describe the measures actively being taken to meet NMC #9 (see NMC #9 in Part I.D.1.a.i.8), and an evaluation of further measures to enhance the public notification program, including the following:

- i. Outfall signs visible from both water and land.
- ii. Signs/Notices at areas where people may be using CSO-impacted waters for recreation such as swimming, boating, fishing, and places where public may gain access to the water (e.g. boat put-in areas). The notice would include information on the health risks posed by CSOs and links for additional information on CSOs and water quality.
- iii. Review of the sewer system model to determine the threshold rain events which normally will cause overflows.
- iv. Quarterly postings on the permittee's website and links to other relevant web-sites which would give the locations of the CSOs, and associated health risks and estimates of CSO activations and volumes.
- v. Annual press release and notification to interested individuals and groups on the progress of the CSO abatement work, also noting contacts for additional information on CSOs and water quality.
- vi. Notice to local health agents and other downstream public officials, including drinking water treatment plants, within 24 hours of activation of CSOs. When City of Chicopee staff are unavailable to confirm an actual discharge from a CSO during a significant precipitation event, the permittee shall report the probable occurrence of a CSO discharge in the same manner. Subsequently, the occurrence of the CSO discharge event shall be confirmed or dispelled as staff become available. The planned notice distribution contact list shall be provided to EPA and DEP.

The public notification plan shall include a schedule for implementation of enhanced public notice measures.

E. OUTFALL 011

Permittee shall perform a visual inspection of outfall 011 (storm water from Westover Air Reserve Base) on a quarterly basis. In addition, permittee shall perform routine maintenance at outfall 011 on an annual basis.

F. SLUDGE

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

2. The permittee shall comply with the more stringent of either the state or federal (40 CFR Part 503), requirements.
3. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR Part 503 apply to facilities which perform one or more of the following use or disposal practices.
 - a. Land application - the use of sewage sludge to condition or fertilize the soil.
 - b. Surface disposal - the placement of sewage sludge in a sludge only landfill.
 - c. Sewage sludge incineration in a sludge only incinerator.
4. The 40 CFR Part 503 conditions do not apply to facilities which place sludge within a municipal solid waste landfill. These conditions also do not apply to facilities which do not dispose of sewage sludge during the life of the permit but rather treat the sludge (e.g., lagoons- reed beds), or are otherwise excluded under 40 CFR 503.6.
5. The permittee shall use and comply with the attached compliance guidance document to determine appropriate conditions. Appropriate conditions contain the following elements:
 - General requirements
 - Pollutant limitations
 - Operational Standards (pathogen reduction requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements)
 - Management practices
 - Record keeping
 - Monitoring
 - Reporting

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

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

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

7. The permittee shall sample the sewage sludge using the procedures detailed in 40 CFR 503.8.
8. **The permittee shall submit an annual report containing the information specified in the sludge guidance on or before February 19.** Reports shall be submitted to the address contained in the reporting section of the permit. Sludge monitoring is not required by the permittee when the permittee is not responsible for the ultimate sludge disposal. The permittee must provide information to any third party contractor to assure compliance with the 503 regulations. In such case, the permittee is required only to submit an annual report on or before February 19 containing the following information:
- Name and address of contractor responsible for sludge disposal
 - Quantity of sludge in dry metric tons removed from the facility by the sludge contractor

G. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

In addition, copies of all Discharge Monitoring Reports and Whole Effluent Toxicity [WET] reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at following address:

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

Reports required to be submitted under the Industrial Pretreatment Program [Part I.A.7 and I.A.8] should be submitted to the state at the following address

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Prevention- Industrial Wastewater Section
1 Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108

H. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

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