

**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 Holyoke

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**Holyoke Water Pollution Control Facility
One Berkshire Street
Holyoke, Massachusetts 01351**

and

12 combined sewer overflows (CSOs)

to the receiving water named **Connecticut River**

and

Front St./Appleton Street CSO (No. 16)

to the receiving water named **Holyoke Canal System**

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

This permit shall become effective on September 1, 2009.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, August 31, 2014.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on September 15, 2000.

This permit consists of Part I including effluent limitations and monitoring requirements, Part II Standard Conditions, Attachment A (Freshwater Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol), Attachment B (Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits), Attachment C (Industrial Pretreatment Annual Report), and Attachment D (Report Summary).

Signed this 1st day of July, 2009

/S/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA

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

Part I. A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent from the Holyoke WPCF through outfall serial number **001**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristics	Units	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ²
Flow ¹	mgd mgd	17.5 Report	***** *****	***** Report	continuous	recorder
BOD ₅ ³	mg/l lbs/day	30 4379	45 6568	Report Report	5/week 5/week	24-hour composite ⁴ 24-hour composite ⁴
Total Suspended Solids ³	mg/l lbs/day	30 4379	45 6568	Report Report	5/week 5/week	24-hour composite ⁴ 24-hour composite ⁴
pH ⁵	su	6.0 – 8.3			1/day	grab
Fecal Coliform ^{5,6} (April 1 – October 31)	cfu/100ml	200	*****	400	2/week	grab
E. coli ^{5,6} (April 1 – October 31)	cfu/100ml	126	*****	409	2/week	grab
Total Residual Chlorine ^{7,8} (April 1 – October 31)	mg/l	0.74	*****	1.0	1/day	grab
Total Nitrogen ⁹	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite ⁴
Total Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite ⁴
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite ⁴
Nitrite + Nitrate	mg/l	Report	*****	*****	1/month	24-hour composite ⁴
Whole Effluent Toxicity ^{10,11}	%	*****	*****	LC ₅₀ ≥ 100 ¹¹	4/year	24-hour composite ⁴

Footnotes:

1. The flow limit 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. In addition, report the average monthly flow and maximum daily flow for each month.
2. All sampling shall be representative of the influent and of the effluent that is discharged through outfall 001 to the Connecticut River. A routine sampling program shall be developed in which samples are taken at the same location, same time, and same days of every month. Any deviations from the routine sampling program shall be documented in correspondence appended to the applicable discharge monitoring report that is submitted to EPA. 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.
3. Sampling required for influent and effluent.
4. 24-hour composite samples will consist of at least twenty four (24) grab samples taken during a consecutive 24-hour period (e.g. 7:00 am Monday to 7:00 am Tuesday) and combined proportional to flow.
5. Required for State Certification.
6. The average monthly limits for fecal coliform and *E. coli* are expressed as geometric means. The fecal coliform limits shall end one year after the effective date of this permit. The *E. coli* limits shall become effective one year after the effective date of this permit but the monitoring requirements are effective immediately. For the first year, the *E. coli* limits shall be report only. The samples for *E. coli* and fecal coliform shall be taken at the same time and shall also be taken at the same time as a sample for chlorine.
7. The minimum level (ML) for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) is defined as 20 ug/l using EPA approved methods found in the most currently approved version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Method 4500 CL-E and G. One of these methods must be used to determine TRC. The ML is not the minimum level of detection, but rather the lowest point on the curve used to calibrate the test equipment for the pollutant of concern. If EPA approves a more sensitive method of analysis for TRC, the permit may be reopened to require the use of the new method with a corresponding lower ML. When reporting sample data at or below the ML, see the latest EPA Region NPDES Permit Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs) for guidance.
8. Chlorination systems shall include an alarm system for indicating system interruptions or malfunctions. Any interruption or malfunction of the chlorine dosing system that may have resulted in levels of chlorine that were inadequate for achieving effective disinfection in the final effluent shall be reported with the monthly DMRs. The report shall include the date

and time of the interruption or malfunction, the nature of the problem, and the estimated amount of time that the reduced levels of chlorine occurred.

9. See Part I.H. SPECIAL CONDITIONS for requirements to evaluate and implement optimization of nitrogen removal.
10. The permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests 4 times per year. The permittee shall test the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, only. The tests must be performed in accordance with the Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol (**Attachment A**) and the schedule in the table below.

Test Dates Second Week in	Submit Results by:	Test Species
March	April 30	Daphnid (<i>Ceriodaphnia Dubia</i>)
June	July 31	
September	October 31	
December	January 31	

11. If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall either follow procedures outlined in **Attachment A (Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol) Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain an individual approval for use of an alternate dilution water, or the permittee shall follow the Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance which may be used to obtain automatic approval of an alternate dilution water, including the appropriate species for use with that water. This guidance is found in Attachment G of NPDES Program Instructions for the Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (DMRs) which is sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and may also be found on the EPA, Region I web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region01/enforcementandassistance/dmr.html>. If this guidance is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining individual approval as outlined in **Attachment A**. Any modification or revocation to this guidance will be transmitted to the permittees as part of the annual DMR instruction package. However, at any time, the permittee may choose to contact EPA-New England directly using the approach outlined in **Attachment A**.
12. 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.

Part I. A. 1. (cont.)

- a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.
- b. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.
- c. The effluent shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam, or floating solids at any time.

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

e. The treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both total suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand during dry weather. Dry weather is defined as any calendar day on which there is less than 0.1 inch of rain and no snow melt. The percent removal shall be calculated as a monthly average using the influent and effluent BOD and TSS values collected during dry weather days.

f. Sample results using EPA approved methods for any parameter above its required frequency must also be reported.

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

2. The WWTF must provide notice to the Director as soon as possible of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the 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, notice shall include information on:

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

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

3. Prohibitions Concerning Interference and Pass Through:

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

4. 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.

5. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants

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

Part I. B. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs)

1. During wet weather, the permittee is authorized to discharge combined storm water and wastewater from the CSO outfalls listed below:

<u>CSO No.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
2	Providence Hospital
3	Jones Ferry Rd.
7	Northampton St./Glen St.
8	Springdale Park
9	Berkshire St.
11	Jackson St.
13	Appleton St.
16	Front St./Appleton St.
18	Walnut St.
19	Yale St.
20	Cleveland St.
21	River Terrace
23	Jefferson St.

2. The effluent discharged from these CSOs is subject to the following limitations:

a. 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 Judgment (BPJ) determination that BPT, BCT, and BAT for combined sewer overflows (CSOs) include the implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) specified below.

(1) Proper operation and regular maintenance programs for the sewer system and the combined sewer overflows.

- (2) Maximum use of the collection system for storage.
- (3) Review and modification of the pretreatment program to assure CSO impacts are minimized.
- (4) Maximization of flow to the POTW for treatment.
- (5) Prohibition of dry weather overflows from CSOs.
- (6) Control of solid and floatable materials in CSOs.
- (7) Pollution prevention programs that focus on contaminant reduction activities.
- (8) Public notification to ensure that the public receives adequate notification of CSO occurrences and 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.B.3 of this Permit and additional activities the permittee can reasonably undertake.

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

3. Nine Minimum Controls, Minimum Implementation Levels

a. The permittee must implement the nine minimum controls in accordance with the documentation provided to EPA and MassDEP 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 and pumping station 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 intrusion of flow due to high river stage. (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 system of septage, holding tank wastes or other material which may cause 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 plant 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, which describes the methods the permittee will use to quantify CSO activations and volumes, to EPA and MassDEP for approval. The CSO monitoring plan will be implemented upon EPA and MassDEP approval. Activation frequencies and discharge volumes required to be submitted in the annual report (see Section I.B.4) shall thereafter be reported in accordance with methods identified in the monitoring plan

f. The permittee shall routinely inspect 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 from the land and water 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 HOLYOKE
WET WEATHER
SEWAGE DISCHARGE

OUTFALL (discharge serial number)

The permittee, to the extent feasible, will also place additional signs in Spanish and in any other non-English languages based on notification from the EPA and the State or on the permittee's own good faith determinations that the primary language of a substantial percentage of the residents in the vicinity of a given outfall structure is not English.

4. Annual Report

By April 30 of each year the permittee shall submit a report which includes the information below.

- a. Activation frequency and discharge volume for each CSO during the previous calendar year. The report shall include this information for each of the authorized CSO discharges listed in Section I.B.1.
- b. Precipitation during the previous year for each day, including total rainfall, peak intensity, and average intensity.
- 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 #8 (see NMC #8 in Part I.B.2.a.(8)), and an evaluation of further measures to enhance the public notification program, including the following;

- (1) Outfall signs readable from both water and land.
- (2) Signs/Notices at areas where people may be using CSO-impacted waters for recreation such as swimming, boating or fishing. The notice would include information on the health risks posed by CSOs and links for additional information on CSOs and water quality.
- (3) Review of the sewer system model to determine the threshold rain events which normally will cause overflows.
- (4) Quarterly postings on the permittee's website which would give the locations of the CSOs, and associated health risks and estimates of CSO activations and volumes.
- (5) 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.

(6) Notice to local health agents and other downstream public officials, including drinking water treatment plants, shellfish wardens, and harbor masters within 24 hours of activation of CSOs.

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

PART I. C. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permit only authorizes discharges in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and only from the outfalls listed in PARTS I.A.1. and I.B.1. of this permit. Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from any portion of the collection system are not authorized by this permit and shall be reported in accordance with Section D.1.e.(1) of the General Requirements of this permit (Twenty-four hour reporting). Notification of SSOs to MassDEP shall be made on its SSO Reporting Form (which includes DEP Regional Office telephone numbers). The reporting form and instruction for its completion may be found on-line at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/approvals/surffms.htm#sso>.

PART I. D. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SEWER SYSTEM

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

1. Maintenance Staff

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

2. Preventative Maintenance Program

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

3. Infiltration/Inflow Control

The permittee shall develop and implement a plan to control infiltration and inflow (I/I) in the separate sanitary sewer portion of its sewerage system. The plan shall be submitted to EPA and MassDEP **within six months of the effective date of this permit** (see page 1 of this permit for the effective date) and shall describe the permittee's 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:

- i) 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.
- ii) 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.
- iii) Identification and prioritization of areas that will provide increased aquifer recharge as the result of reduction/elimination of infiltration and inflow to the system.
- iv) An educational public outreach program for all aspects of I/I control, particularly private inflow.

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

- i) A map and a description of inspection and maintenance activities conducted and corrective actions taken during the previous year.
- ii) Expenditures for any infiltration/inflow related maintenance activities and corrective actions taken during the previous year.
- iii) A map with areas identified for I/I-related investigation/action in the coming year.
- iv) A calculation of the annual average I/I, the maximum month I/I for the reporting year.
- v) 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 PART I. C. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES of this permit.

PART I. E. ALTERNATIVE 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).

PART I. F. PRETREATMENT

1. Limitations for Industrial Users:

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's facilities or operation, are necessary to ensure continued compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit or sludge use or disposal practices. Specific local limits shall not be developed and enforced without individual notice to persons or groups who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond. Within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall prepare and submit a written technical evaluation to the EPA analyzing the need 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 B**) 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. Upon completion of its review, EPA will notify the POTW if the evaluation reveals that the local limits should be revised. Should the local limits need to be revised, the permittee shall complete the revisions within 120 days of notification by EPA and submit the revisions to EPA for approval. If local limits are to be updated, revisions should be performed in accordance with EPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (July, 2004).

2. Industrial Pretreatment Program

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

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be sampled and inspected at the frequency established in the approved IPP but in no case less than once per year 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.

4. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.
 - b. The permittee shall provide the EPA and the MassDEP with an annual report describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve month period ending 60 days prior to the due date in accordance with 403.12(i). The annual report shall be consistent with the format described in **Attachment C** of this permit and shall be submitted no later than March 1 of each year.
 - c. The permittee must obtain approval from EPA prior to making any significant changes to the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR 403.18(c).
 - d. The permittee must assure that applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are met by all categorical industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 405 et. seq.
 - e. The permittee must modify its pretreatment program to conform to all changes in the Federal Regulations that pertain to the implementation and enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program. The permittee must provide EPA, in writing, within 120 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. The permittee will implement these proposed changes pending EPA Region I's approval under 40 CFR 403.18. This submission is separate and distinct from any local limits analysis submission described above.
 - f. Within 60 days of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit an updated Sewer Use Ordinance to EPA for review and approval.
 - g. On October 14, 2005 EPA published in the Federal Register final changes to the General Pretreatment Regulations. The final "Pretreatment Streamlining Rule" is designed to reduce the burden to industrial users and provide regulatory flexibility in technical and administrative requirements of industrial users and POTW's. Within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit to EPA all required modifications of the Streamlining Rule in order to be consistent with the provisions of the newly promulgated Rule. To the extent that the POTW legal authority is not consistent with the required changes, they must be revised and submitted to EPA for review.

PART I. G. SLUDGE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices and with the CWA Section 405(d) technical standards.
2. The permittee shall comply with the more stringent of either the state or federal (40 CFR Part 503), requirements.

3. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR Part 503 apply to facilities which perform one or more of the following use or disposal practices:
 - a. Land application - the use of sewage sludge to condition or fertilize the soil
 - b. Surface disposal - the placement of sewage sludge in a sludge-only landfill
 - c. Sewage sludge incineration in a sludge-only incinerator
4. The 40 CFR part 503 conditions do not apply to facilities which place sludge within a municipal solid waste landfill. These conditions also do not apply to facilities which do not dispose of sewage sludge during the life of the permit but rather treat the sludge (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:

<u>Dry metric tons/year</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
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 guidance by **February 19**. Reports shall be submitted to the address contained in the

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

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

PART I. H. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Within one year of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall complete an evaluation of alternative methods of operating the existing wastewater treatment plant to optimize the removal of nitrogen, and submit a report to EPA and MassDEP documenting this evaluation and presenting a description of recommended operational changes. The methods to be evaluated include, but are not limited to, operational changes designed to enhance nitrification (seasonal and year round), incorporation of anoxic zones, septage receiving policies and procedures, and side stream management. The permittee shall implement the recommended operational changes in order to maintain the existing mass discharge loading of total nitrogen from the wastewater treatment plant. The annual average total nitrogen load from the wastewater treatment plant (2004–2005) is estimated to be 696 lbs/day.

The permittee shall also submit an annual report to EPA and MassDEP, by February 1 each year, that summarizes activities related to optimizing nitrogen removal efficiencies, documents the annual nitrogen discharge load from the wastewater treatment facility, and tracks trends relative to the previous year.

PART I. I. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Reporting

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

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

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

c. Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Forms and all other reports, excluding toxicity test reports, required by this permit shall be submitted to the State at:

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

- d. Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Reports and toxicity test reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at:

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

- e. Signed and dated pretreatment reports required in Section 1.F. PRETREATMENT of this permit shall be submitted to the Director at:

Environmental Protection Agency
One Congress Street
Attn: Justin Pimpare
Suite 1100 - CMU
Boston, MA 02114

and a copy of the Industrial Pretreatment Reports to:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Prevention
Industrial Wastewater Program
One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108

PART I. J. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

2. 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.

ATTACHMENT A
FRESHWATER ACUTE
TOXICITY TEST PROCEDURE AND PROTOCOL

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall conduct acceptable acute toxicity tests in accordance with the appropriate test protocols described below:

- **Daphnid (Ceriodaphnia dubia) definitive 48 hour test.**
- **Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas) definitive 48 hour test.**

Acute toxicity test data shall be reported as outlined in Section VIII.

II. METHODS

Methods should follow those recommended by EPA in:

Weber, C.I. et al. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fourth Edition. Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. August 1993, EPA/600/4-90/027F.

Any exceptions are stated herein.

III. SAMPLE COLLECTION

A discharge sample shall be collected. Aliquots shall be split from the sample, containerized and preserved (as per 40 CFR Part 136) for chemical and physical analyses required. The remaining sample shall be measured for total residual chlorine and dechlorinated (if detected) in the laboratory using sodium thiosulfate for subsequent toxicity testing. (Note that EPA approved test methods require that samples collected for metals analyses be preserved immediately after collection.) Grab samples must be used for pH, temperature, and total residual chlorine (as per 40 CFR Part 122.21).

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater describes dechlorination of samples (APHA, 1992). Dechlorination can be achieved using a ratio of 6.7 mg/L anhydrous sodium thiosulfate to reduce 1.0 mg/L chlorine. A thiosulfate control (maximum amount of thiosulfate in lab control or receiving water) should also be run.

All samples held overnight shall be refrigerated at 4°C.

IV. DILUTION WATER

A grab sample of dilution water used for acute toxicity testing shall be collected from the receiving water at a point upstream of the discharge free from toxicity or other sources of contamination. Avoid collecting near areas of obvious road or agricultural runoff, storm sewers or other point source discharges. An additional control (0% effluent) of a standard laboratory water of known quality shall also be tested.

If the receiving water diluent is found to be, or suspected to be toxic or unreliable, an alternate standard dilution water of known quality with a hardness, pH, conductivity, alkalinity, organic carbon, and total suspended solids similar to that of the receiving water may be substituted **AFTER RECEIVING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE PERMIT ISSUING AGENCY(S)**. Written requests for use of an alternate dilution water should be mailed with supporting documentation to the following address:

Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1
One Congress Street
Suite 1100 (CAA)
Boston, MA 02114-2023

It may prove beneficial to have the proposed dilution water source screened for suitability prior to toxicity testing. EPA strongly urges that screening be done prior to set up of a full definitive toxicity test any time there is question about the dilution water's ability to support acceptable performance as outlined in the 'test acceptability' section of the protocol.

V. TEST CONDITIONS

The following tables summarize the accepted daphnid and fathead minnow toxicity test conditions and test acceptability criteria:

EPA NEW ENGLAND RECOMMENDED EFFLUENT TOXICITY TEST CONDITIONS FOR THE DAPHNID, CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA 48 HOUR ACUTE TESTS¹

1. Test type	Static, non-renewal
2. Temperature (°C)	20 ± 1° C or 25 ± 1° C
3. Light quality	Ambient laboratory illumination
4. Photoperiod	16 hour light, 8 hour dark
5. Test chamber size	Minimum 30 ml

6. Test solution volume	Minimum 25 ml
7. Age of test organisms	1-24 hours (neonates)
8. No. daphnids per test chamber	5
9. No. of replicate test chambers per treatment	4
10. Total no. daphnids per test concentration	20
11. Feeding regime	Feed YCT and <u>Selenastrum</u> while holding organisms prior to initiating test as per manual.
12. Aeration	None
13. Dilution water ²	Receiving water, other surface water, synthetic soft water adjusted to the hardness and alkalinity of the receiving water (prepared using either Millipore Milli-Q ^R or equivalent deionized water and reagent grade chemicals according to EPA acute toxicity test manual) or deionized water combined with mineral water to appropriate hardness.
14. Dilution factor	≥ 0.5
15. Number of dilutions ³	5 plus a control. An additional dilution at the permitted effluent concentration (% effluent) is required if it is not included in the dilution series.
16. Effect measured	Mortality-no movement of body or appendages on gentle prodding
17. Test acceptability	90% or greater survival of test organisms in control solution
18. Sampling requirements	For on-site tests, samples must be used within 24 hours of the time that

they are removed from the sampling device. For off-site tests, samples must first be used within 36 hours of collection.

19. Sample volume required

Minimum 1 liter

Footnotes:

¹ Adapted from EPA/600/4-90/027F.

² Standard prepared dilution water must have hardness requirements to generally reflect the characteristics of the receiving water.

³ When receiving water is used for dilution, an additional control made up of standard laboratory dilution water (0% effluent) is required.

EPA NEW ENGLAND RECOMMENDED TEST CONDITIONS FOR THE FATHEAD MINNOW (PIMEPHALES PROMELAS) 48 HOUR ACUTE TEST¹

1. Test Type	Static, non-renewal
2. Temperature (°C):	20 ± 1 ° C or 25 ± 1°C
3. Light quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
4. Photoperiod:	16 hr light, 8 hr dark
5. Size of test vessels:	250 mL minimum
6. Volume of test solution:	Minimum 200 mL/replicate
7. Age of fish:	1-14 days old and age within 24 hrs of the others
8. No. of fish per chamber	10 (not to exceed loading limits)
9. No. of replicate test vessels per treatment	4
10. Total no. organisms per concentration:	40
11. Feeding regime:	Light feeding using concentrated brine shrimp nauplii while holding prior to initiating the test as per manual

12. Aeration:	None, unless dissolved oxygen (D.O.) concentration falls below 4.0 mg/L, at which time gentle single bubble aeration should be started at a rate of less than 100 bubbles/min. (Routine D.O. check is recommended.)
13. Dilution water: ²	Receiving water, other surface water, synthetic soft water adjusted to the hardness and alkalinity of the receiving water (prepared using either Millipore Milli-Q ^R or equivalent deionized and reagent grade chemicals according to EPA acute toxicity test manual) or deionized water combined with mineral water to appropriate hardness.
14. Dilution factor	≥ 0.5
15. Number of dilutions ³	5 plus a control. An additional dilution at the permitted effluent concentration (% effluent) is required if it is not included in the dilution series.
16. Effect measured	Mortality-no movement on gentle prodding
17. Test acceptability	90% or greater survival of test organisms in control solution
18. Sampling requirements	For on-site tests, samples must be used within 24 hours of the time that they are removed from the sampling device. For off-site tests, samples are used within 36 hours of collection.
19. Sample volume required	Minimum 2 liters

Footnotes:

- ¹ Adapted from EPA-600/4-90/027F.
- ² Standard dilution water must have hardness requirements to generally reflect characteristics of the receiving water.
- ³ When receiving water is used for dilution, an additional control made up of standard laboratory dilution water (0% effluent) is required.

VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

At the beginning of a static acute toxicity test, pH, total residual chlorine, conductivity, and temperature must be measured in the highest effluent concentration and the dilution water. Dissolved oxygen, pH and temperature are also measured at 24 and 48 hour intervals. It is also recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the control and highest effluent concentration at the beginning of the test. The following chemical analyses shall be performed for each sampling event.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Effluent</u>	<u>Diluent</u>	<u>Minimum Quantification Level (mg/L)</u>
Hardness ^{*1}	x	x	0.5
Alkalinity	x	x	2.0
pH	x	x	---
Specific Conductance	x	x	---
Total Solids and Suspended Solids	x	x	---
Ammonia	x	x	0.1
Total Organic Carbon	x	x	0.5
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{*2}	x	x	0.05
Dissolved Oxygen	x	x	1.0
<u>Total Metals</u>			
Cd	x	x	0.001
Cr	x	x	0.005
Pb	x	x	0.005
Cu	x	x	0.0025
Zn	x	x	0.0025
Ni	x	x	0.004
Al	x	x	0.02
Mg, Ca	x	x	0.05

Superscripts:

*1 Method 2340 B (hardness by calculation) from APHA (1992) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 18th Edition.

*2 Either of the following methods the 18th Edition of the APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater must be used for Total Residual Chlorine analyses:
Method 4500-CL E Low Level Amperometric Titration Method (the preferred method); or
Method 4500-CL G DPD Colorimetric Method
or use USEPA Manual of Methods Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 330.5

VII. TOXICITY TEST DATA ANALYSIS

LC50 Median Lethal Concentration (Determined at 48 Hours)

Methods of Estimation:

- Probit Method
- Spearman-Karber
- Trimmed Spearman-Karber
- Graphical

See the flow chart in Figure 6 on p. 77 of EPA 600/4-90/027F for appropriate method to use on a given data set.

No Observed Acute Effect Level (NOAEL)

See the flow chart in Figure 13 on p. 94 of EPA 600/4-90/027F.

VIII. TOXICITY TEST REPORTING

A report of the results will include the following:

- Description of sample collection procedures, site description;
- Names of individuals collecting and transporting samples, times and dates of sample collection and analysis on chain-of-custody; and
- General description of tests: age of test organisms, origin, dates and results of standard toxicant tests; light and temperature regime; other information on test conditions if different than procedures recommended. Reference toxicant test data should be included.
- All chemical/physical data generated. (Include minimum detection levels and minimum quantification levels.)

- Raw data and bench sheets.
- Provide a description of dechlorination procedures (as applicable).
- Any other observations or test conditions affecting test outcome.

Attachment B.

EPA - New England

Reassessment of Technically Based Industrial Discharge Limits

Under 40 CFR §122.21(j)(4), all Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) with approved Industrial Pretreatment Programs (IPPs) shall provide the following information to the Director: a written evaluation of the need to revise local industrial discharge limits under 40 CFR §403.5(c)(1).

Below is a form designed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA - New England) to assist POTWs with approved IPPs in evaluating whether their existing Technically Based Local Limits (TBLLs) need to be recalculated. The form allows the permittee and EPA to evaluate and compare pertinent information used in previous TBLLs calculations against present conditions at the POTW.

Please read direction below before filling out form.

ITEM I.

- * In Column (1), list what your POTW's influent flow rate was when your existing TBLLs were calculated. In Column (2), list your POTW's present influent flow rate. Your current flow rate should be calculated using the POTW's average daily flow rate from the previous 12 months.
- * In Column (1) list what your POTW's SIU flow rate was when your existing TBLLs were calculated. In Column (2), list your POTW's present SIU flow rate.
- * In Column (1), list what dilution ratio and/or 7Q10 value was used in your old/expired NPDES permit. In Column (2), list what dilution ration and/or 7Q10 value is presently being used in your new/reissued NPDES permit.

The 7Q10 value is the lowest seven day average flow rate, in the river, over a ten year period. The 7Q10 value and/or dilution ratio used by EPA in your new NPDES permit can be found in your NPDES permit "Fact Sheet."

- * In Column (1), list the safety factor, if any, that was used when your existing TBLLs were calculated.
- * In Column (1), note how your bio-solids were managed when your existing TBLLs were calculated. In Column (2), note how your POTW is presently disposing of its biosolids and how your POTW will be disposing of its biosolids in the future.

ITEM II.

- * List what your existing TBLLs are - as they appear in your current Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO).

ITEM III.

- * Identify how your existing TBLLs are allocated out to your industrial community. Some pollutants may be allocated differently than others, if so please explain.

ITEM IV.

- * Since your existing TBLLs were calculated, identify the following in detail:
 - (1) if your POTW has experienced any upsets, inhibition, interference or pass-through as a result of an industrial discharge.
 - (2) if your POTW is presently violating any of its current NPDES permit limitations - include toxicity.

ITEM V.

- * Using current sampling data, list in Column (1) the average and maximum amount of pollutants (in pounds per day) received in the POTW's influent. Current sampling data is defined as data obtained over the last 24 month period.

All influent data collected and analyzed must be in accordance with 40 CFR §136. Sampling data collected should be analyzed using the lowest possible detection method(s), e.g. graphite furnace.

- * Based on your existing TBLLs, as presented in Item II., list in Column (2), for each pollutant the Maximum Allowable Headwork Loading (MAHL) values derived from an applicable environmental criteria or standard, e.g. water quality, sludge, NPDES, inhibition, etc. For more information, please see p.,3-28 in EPA's Guidance Manual on the Development and Implementation of Local Limits Under the Pretreatment Program, 12/87.

Item VI.

- * Using current sampling data, list in Column (1) the average and maximum amount of pollutants (in micrograms per liter) present your POTW's effluent. Current sampling data is defined as data obtained during the last 24 month period.

(Item VI. continued)

All effluent data collected and analyzed must be in accordance with 40 CFR §136. Sampling data collected should be analyzed using the lowest possible detection method(s), e.g. graphite furnace.

- * List in Column (2A) what the Water Quality Standards (WQS) were (in micrograms per liter) when your TBLs were calculated, please note what hardness value was used at that time. Hardness should be expressed in milligram per liter of Calcium Carbonate.

List in Column (2B) the current WQSs or "Chronic Gold Book" values for each pollutant multiplied by the dilution ratio used in your new/reissued NPDES permit. For example, with a dilution ratio of 25:1 at a hardness of 25 mg/l - Calcium Carbonate (copper's chronic WQS equals 6.54 ug/l) the chronic NPDES permit limit for copper would equal 156.25 ug/l.

ITEM VII.

- * In Column (1), list all pollutants (in micrograms per liter) limited in your new/reissued NPDES permit. In Column (2), list all pollutants limited in your old/expired NPDES permit.

ITEM VIII.

- * Using current sampling data, list in Column (1) the average and maximum amount of pollutants in your POTW's biosolids. Current data is defined as data obtained during the last 24 month period. Results are to be expressed as total dry weight.

All biosolids data collected and analyzed must be in accordance with 40 CFR §136.

In Column (2A), list current State and/or Federal sludge standards that your facility's biosolids must comply with. Also note how your POTW currently manages the disposal of its biosolids. If your POTW is planning on managing its biosolids differently, list in Column (2B) what your new biosolids criteria will be and method of disposal.

In general, please be sure the units reported are correct and all pertinent information is included in your evaluation. If you have any questions, please contact your pretreatment representative at EPA - New England.

**REASSESSMENT OF TECHNICALLY BASED LOCAL LIMITS
(TBLLs)**

POTW	Name	&	Address	:
<hr/>				
NPDES	PERMIT		#	:
<hr/>				

Date EPA approved current TBLLs :

Date EPA approved current Sewer Use Ordinance :

ITEM I.

In Column (1) list the conditions that existed when your current TBLLs were calculated. In Column (2), list current conditions or expected conditions at your POTW.		
	Column (1) EXISTING TBLLs	Column (2) PRESENT CONDITIONS
POTW Flow (MGD)		
Dilution Ratio or 7Q10 (from NPDES Permit)		
SIU Flow (MGD)		
Safety Factor		N/A
Biosolids Disposal Method(s)		

ITEM II.

EXISTING TBLLs			
POLLUTANT	NUMERICAL LIMIT (mg/l) or (lb/day)	POLLUTANT	NUMERICAL LIMIT (mg/l) or (lb/day)

ITEM III.

Note how your existing TBLLs, listed in Item II., are allocated to your Significant Industrial Users (SIUs), i.e. uniform concentration, contributory flow, mass proportioning, other. Please specify by circling.

ITEM IV.

Has your POTW experienced any upsets, inhibition, interference or pass-through from industrial sources since your existing TBLLs were calculated?

If yes, explain.

Has your POTW violated any of its NPDES permit limits and/or toxicity test requirements?

If yes, no, explain.

ITEM V.

Using current POTW influent sampling data fill in Column (1). In Column (2), list your Maximum Allowable Industrial Headwork Loading (MAIHL) values used to derive your TBLLs listed in Item II. In addition, please note the Environmental Criteria for which each MAIHL value was established, i.e. water quality, sludge, NPDES etc.

Pollutant	Column (1) Influent Data Analyses		Column (2) MAIHL Values (lb/day)	Criteria
	Maximum (lb/day)	Average (lb/day)		
Arsenic				
Cadmium				
Chromium				
Copper				
Cyanide				
Lead				
Mercury				
Nickel				
Silver				
Zinc				
Other (List)				

ITEM VI.

Using current POTW effluent sampling data, fill in Column (1). In Column (2A) list what the Water Quality Standards (Gold Book Criteria) were at the time your existing TBLLs were developed. List in Column (2B) current Gold Book values multiplied by the dilution ratio used in your new/reissued NPDES permit.

Pollutant	Column (1)		Columns (2A) (2B)	
	Effluent Data Analyses		Water Quality Criteria (Gold Book)	
	Maximum (ug/l)	Average (ug/l)	From TBLLs (ug/l)	Today (ug/l)
Arsenic				
*Cadmium				
*Chromium				
*Copper				
Cyanide				
*Lead				
Mercury				
*Nickel				
Silver				
*Zinc				
Other (List)				

*Hardness Dependent (mg/l - CaCO3)

ITEM VIII.

Using current POTW biosolids data, fill in Column (1). In Column (2A), list the biosolids criteria that was used at the time your existing TBLLs were calculated. If your POTW is planing on managing its biosolids differently, list in Column (2B) what your new biosolids criteria would be and method of disposal.

Pollutant	Column (1)	Columns	
	Biosolids Data Analyses	(2A) From TBLLs (mg/kg)	(2B) New (mg/kg)
	Average (mg/kg)		
Arsenic			
Cadmium			
Chromium			
Copper			
Cyanide			
Lead			
Mercury			
Nickel			
Silver			
Zinc			
Molybdenum			
Selenium			
Other (List)			

Attachment C
NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENT
FOR
INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The information described below shall be included in the pretreatment program annual reports:

1. An updated list of all industrial users by category, as set forth in 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(2)(i), indicating compliance or noncompliance with the following:
 - baseline monitoring reporting requirements for newly promulgated industries
 - compliance status reporting requirements for newly promulgated industries
 - periodic (semi-annual) monitoring reporting requirements,
 - categorical standards, and
 - local limits;
2. A summary of compliance and enforcement activities during the preceding year, including the number of:
 - significant industrial users inspected by POTW (include inspection dates for each industrial user),
 - significant industrial users sampled by POTW (include sampling dates for each industrial user),
 - compliance schedules issued (include list of subject users),
 - written notices of violations issued (include list of subject users),
 - administrative orders issued (include list of subject users),
 - criminal or civil suits filed (include list of subject users) and,
 - penalties obtained (include list of subject users and penalty amounts);
3. A list of significantly violating industries required to be published in a local newspaper in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
4. A narrative description of program effectiveness including present and proposed changes to the program, such as funding, staffing, ordinances, regulations, rules and/or statutory authority;
5. A summary of all pollutant analytical results for influent, effluent, sludge and any toxicity or bioassay data from the wastewater treatment facility. The summary shall include a comparison of influent sampling results versus threshold inhibitory concentrations for the Wastewater Treatment System and effluent sampling results versus water quality standards. Such a comparison shall be based on the sampling program described in the paragraph below or any similar sampling program described in this Permit.

At a minimum, annual sampling and analysis of the influent and effluent of the Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be conducted

for the following pollutants:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a.) Total Cadmium | f.) Total Nickel |
| b.) Total Chromium | g.) Total Silver |
| c.) Total Copper | h.) Total Zinc |
| d.) Total Lead | i.) Total Cyanide |
| e.) Total Mercury | j.) Total Arsenic |

The sampling program shall consist of one 24-hour flow-proportioned composite and at least one grab sample that is representative of the flows received by the POTW. The composite shall consist of hourly flow-proportioned grab samples taken over a 24-hour period if the sample is collected manually or shall consist of a minimum of 48 samples collected at 30 minute intervals if an automated sampler is used. Cyanide shall be taken as a grab sample during the same period as the composite sample. Sampling and preservation shall be consistent with 40 CFR Part 136.

6. A detailed description of all interference and pass-through that occurred during the past year;
7. A thorough description of all investigations into interference and pass-through during the past year;
8. A description of monitoring, sewer inspections and evaluations which were done during the past year to detect interference and pass-through, specifying parameters and frequencies;
9. A description of actions being taken to reduce the incidence of significant violations by significant industrial users; and,
10. The date of the latest adoption of local limits and an indication as to whether or not the Town is under a State or Federal compliance schedule that includes steps to be taken to revise local limits.

Attachment D

**City of Holyoke
NPDES No. MA0101630**

Report Summary

This Table is a summary of reports required to be submitted under this NPDES permit as an aid to the permittee. If there are any discrepancies between the permit and this summary, the permittee shall follow the permit requirements.

Required Report	Date Due	Submitted To: (see next page for key)
Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly, postmarked by the 15 th of the month following the monitoring month (e.g. the March DMR is due by April 15 th)	1, 2,3
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test Report (Part I.A.1)	May 31, August 31, November 30, and February 28 each year	1, 2,3
Pretreatment Technical Evaluation (Part I.F.)	Within 120 days of permit effective date	1,2,4,5
Pretreatment Annual Report (Part I.F.)	March 1, each year	1,2,4,5
I/I Control Plan (Part I.D.)	Within 6 months of permit effective date	1,2
I/I Annual Report (Part I.D.)	March 31 each year	1,2
Annual Sludge Report (Part I.E.8.)	February 19 each year	1,2
CSO Inspection Certification (Part 1.B)	By April 30 each year	1,2
CSO Monitoring Plan (Part I.B.)	Within 3 months of permit effective date	1,2
CSO Annual Report (Part I.B)	By April 30 each year	1,2
Nitrogen Optimization and Recommendation Report (Part I.H.)	Within 1 year of permit effective date	1,2
Nitrogen Optimization, Annual Report (Part I.H.)	February 1 each year	1,2

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

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

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

4. EPA New England
Attn: Justin Pimpare
One Congress Street
Suite 1100 - CMU
Boston, MA 02114

5. Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Prevention
Industrial Wastewater Program
One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108