

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NEW ENGLAND
5 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MA 02109

STATEMENT OF BASIS

DRAFT NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
PERMIT MODIFICATION TO DISCHARGE TO THE WATERS OF THE UNITED
STATES

NPDES PERMIT No.: **NH0100595**

PUBLIC NOTICE START/FINISH DATE:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE:

**Town of Jaffrey
Public Works Department
23 Knight Street
Jaffrey, New Hampshire 03452**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

**Jaffrey Wastewater Treatment Plant
Old Sharon Road
Jaffrey, New Hampshire 03452**

RECEIVING WATER: Contoocook River (Hydrologic Unit Code: 01070003)

CLASSIFICATION: B

I. PROPOSED ACTION, TYPE OF FACILITY AND DISCHARGE LOCATION:

This action is a proposed modification to the NPDES permit issued to the Jaffrey Wastewater Treatment Plant on September 28, 2009 (the 2009 Permit). The facility is involved in the collection and treatment of domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewaters. Secondary treatment is provided using an oxidation ditch, and disinfection is provided by ultraviolet light. The facility has a design flow of 1.25 mgd and discharges to the Contoocook River.

II. LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

This modification changes certain effluent limitations found in Part I.A.1.a and Part I.A.3. of the 2009 Permit. Specifically, effluent limits for total suspended solids (TSS), total phosphorus (TP), carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD), ammonia nitrogen as N, and flow have been modified. Detailed descriptions of these changes are included below. All other conditions of the 2009 permit, including effluent limitations and monitoring conditions, will remain unchanged. See 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.62, 124.5.

For clarity, rather than issue a modification containing only the text of those provisions which have changed, the draft permit modification includes the entire text of the permit, as modified. However, EPA is requesting comment only on the portions of the 2009 Permit that have been replaced and/or modified by this permit modification.

III. BASIS FOR MODIFICATIONS

On September 28, 2009, EPA issued a final NPDES permit to the Town of Jaffrey for the point source discharge from its wastewater treatment facility. On October 31, 2009, the Town filed a Petition for Review with the Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) pursuant to 40 CFR 124.19(a). On December 28, 2009, EPA issued a Notice of Uncontested and Severable Conditions, identifying fourteen contested conditions and making all other conditions of the permit effective on February 1, 2010. Meanwhile, EPA and the Town sought and received a stay of proceedings from the EAB to work on resolving the issues raised in the Town's Petition. On June 21, 2010, EPA issued a Notice of Withdrawal of Conditions Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 124.19(d), by which EPA withdrew the 2009 Permit's phosphorus effluent limits for the months of April through October.

At the same time, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) re-evaluated certain conditions that it had required through its 2009 water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. On June 9, 2010, NHDES provided EPA a revised water quality certification containing a new water quality analysis and a new set of proposed permit limits.

EPA now proposes this NPDES permit modification to address both the limits withdrawn by EPA, and the revised water quality certification provided by NHDES. These revisions include effluent limitations for total phosphorus, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen as N, and flow.

Phosphorus

The 2009 permit was issued with following limits for total TP:

Total Phosphorus Limits		
Timeframe	Concentration Limit (mg/l)	Mass Limit (lb/d)
April 1 – June 30, October	0.16	1.67
July 1 – September 30	0.16	1.0
November 1 – March 31	1.0	10.4

The Town of Jaffrey has requested a mass TP limit of 1.56 lb/day during the summer months (April 1 through October 31) and that the summer concentration limit of 0.16 mg/l be deleted from the permit.

This basis for this request lies in the methodology used to develop the receiving water 7Q10¹ and the associated dilution factor for Jaffrey’s WWTF. The 7Q10 was developed using the NHDES “Interim Final Policy on 7Q10 and Withdrawals for Fresh Water Surface Waters” dated June 24, 2002 (the “Policy”). For the Jaffrey WWTF, the 7Q10 flow was calculated by the NHDES, in part using the Dingman equation, consistent with the Policy. This equation estimates the 7Q10 flow in ungaged, unregulated streams based upon watershed (basin) area, mean basin elevation, and the percent of the basin underlain by coarse-grained stratified drift in contact with the stream. The 7Q10 value for Jaffrey was calculated by multiplying the 7Q10 of the downstream Peterborough gage (8.11 cfs) by the ratio of the Dingman 7Q10 at the Jaffrey WWTF outfall to the Dingman 7Q10 at the Peterborough gage (0.4716). This yields a 7Q10 just downstream of the Jaffrey WWTF outfall of 3.82 cfs (8.11 cfs x 0.4716).

As described in the Policy (Scenario I), “When the water source for the discharger is within the basin upstream of the discharger’s location, the prorated 7Q10 is assumed to be located downstream of the discharge.” Implicit in this assumption (with which EPA agrees) is that the WWTF discharge replaces the natural 7Q10 flow. As described in the Policy, “As POTWs or industries increase their design or permitted flow, respectively, the river flow upstream of the discharge will decrease as the upstream water usage by the discharger increases. However, the river flow just downstream of the discharge should remain constant as long as the water supply for the discharger is located in the basin above.” In short, as the flow from the treatment plant increases, the flow upstream of the outfall will decrease due to increased water usage in the community, and as the flow from the treatment plant decreases the flow upstream of the outfall will increase due to decreased water usage, provided that the water supply is located in the basin above the outfall.

¹ 7Q10 is defined at Env-Ws 1702.44 of the New Hampshire Water Quality Regulation as the “lowest average flow which occurs for 7 consecutive days on an annual basis with a recurrence interval of once in 10 years on average, expressed in terms of volume per time period.” Env-Ws 1705.02(d) requires that in rivers and streams, the 7Q10 flow be used to calculate water quality-based permit limits.

Given the methodology used to calculate the 7Q10, Jaffrey has proposed a mass only limit for TP of 1.56 lb/day during the summer months. The Town asserts that this limit will allow the instream target of 0.1 mg/l or less TP to be achieved in the Contocook River. To demonstrate this, the Town first calculated the total phosphorus load required to maintain the instream TP target of 0.09 mg/l (0.1 x 90%, to allow for 10% reserve capacity pursuant to the NH water quality standards) at 7Q10 flow. This calculation is shown below:

Assumptions:

- 7Q10 flow below Jaffrey's outfall: 3.82 cfs (2.47 mgd)
- Design flow from the Jaffrey WWTF = 1.25 mgd (1.93 cfs)
- 7Q10 upstream of the Jaffrey WWTF = 3.82 cfs - 1.93 cfs = 1.89 cfs (1.22 mgd)
- Ambient TP concentration upstream of WWTF = 0.0155 mg/l
- TP concentration limit for WWTF = 0.16 mg/l

TP Loading:²

- WWTF = (1.25 mgd)(0.16 mg/l)(8.34) = 1.67 lb/day
- Upstream Load = (1.22 mgd)(0.0155 mg/l) (8.34) = 0.16 lb/d
- Total mass load necessary to meet the instream target of 0.09 mg/l = 1.83 lb/day
- Resulting instream concentration = (1.83 lb/day)/(2.47 mgd)(8.34) = 0.089 mg/l

Next, the Town calculated the mass loading from the WWTF needed in order to achieve the instream target of 0.1 mg/l under typical summer flows from the WWTF and 7Q10 conditions in the Contocook River.

- Town's Assumed WWTF summer flow = 0.400 mgd (0.62 cfs)
- Upstream 7Q10 flow = 3.82 cfs - 0.62 cfs = 3.2 cfs (2.07 mgd)
- Upstream TP concentration = 0.0155 mg/l

TP Loading:

- River (upstream) = (2.07 mgd) (0.0155 mg/l)(8.34) = 0.27 lb/day
- Allowable from WWTF = 1.83 lb/day - 0.27 lb/day = **1.56 lb/day**

Based on the above calculations, the instream target of 0.09 mg/l TP would be achieved under a WWTF flow of 0.4 mgd and a mass load of 1.56 lb/day.

In evaluating Jaffrey's proposal of a mass-only limit for TP of 1.56 lb/day, EPA reviewed summer average monthly flow data from 2004 through 2009 to determine whether the

² 8.34 is a factor to convert the product of flow in MGD and effluent concentration in mg/l to a mass in lb/d.

instream TP target of 0.09 mg/l would be met under various flow regimes. During this period, the average monthly flow was 0.545 mgd with a minimum average flow of 0.232 mgd and a maximum average flow of 1.076 mgd. As shown in the calculations in Attachment A, the instream TP target loadings are maintained at the flows of 0.545 mgd and 1.076 mgd, but the loading would be exceeded at a monthly average flow of 0.232 mgd and a TP limit of 1.56 lb/day. This is because as the WWTF flow decreases, the upstream flow (and resultant upstream TP loading) increases. In order to protect the instream TP concentrations at the full range of historical summer monthly average flows from the Jaffrey WWTF, a mass limit of 1.54 lb/day would be necessary (See Attachment A).

A mass-only limit provides advantages to the Town, because when WWTF flows are low, the concentration of TP in the effluent can be higher. For example, when the WWTF flow is at 0.4 mgd the concentration in the effluent to achieve 1.54 lb/d is 0.46 mg/l ($1.54 \text{ lb/day}/(8.34)(0.4 \text{ mgd})$). However, if the facility was to discharge at the design flow of 1.25 mgd, the concentration in order to achieve 1.54 lb/d is 0.15 mg/l ($1.54 \text{ lb/day}/(8.34)(1.25 \text{ mgd})$), which is actually more stringent than the 2009 Permit's concentration-based limit. At the same time, the mass-only phosphorus limit ensures protection of water quality standards, because it has been calculated to ensure that the total in-stream phosphorus loading does not exceed a value (1.83 lb/d) that has been calculated to meet in-stream concentration targets based on 7Q10 flow.

EPA agrees with the Town that a mass-only limit for TP during the summer months will maintain the instream target TP concentrations in the Contoocook River. However, as explained above, EPA is proposing a summertime mass limit of 1.54 lb/day as opposed to the 1.56 lb/day proposed by the Town.

The proposed permit modification's summertime phosphorus limits are at least as stringent as the withdrawn limits from the 2009 Permit because they ensure that the facility's total phosphorus discharge, expressed in mass, will be the same as or less than the mass allowed by the 2009 Permit's phosphorus limits.

Although EPA has determined at this time that the mass-only limit for summertime TP is appropriate in this case, it should be noted that in the future, as NHDES develops numeric nutrient criteria, or if conditions in the Contoocook River dictate, it may be necessary to modify or reissue the permit to incorporate effluent concentration limits for TP. Moreover, a mass-only limit may not be appropriate in other scenarios such as those where the pollutant of concern is a toxic or the receiving water is effluent dominated. In proposing this modification, EPA has relied on (1) the fact that the pollutant in question is not a toxic pollutant, (2) the particular flow calculation methodology used by NHDES, and (3) the fact that the water source for the Town is from the same basin as the plant's receiving water.

CBOD, TSS, Ammonia Nitrogen as N, and Flow

Effluent limitations for CBOD, TSS, ammonia nitrogen as N, and flow were based upon the State Certification issued by the NHDES on July 27, 2007. As a result of Jaffrey's

Petition for Review to the EAB, NHDES revisited its State Certification. The revised State Certification was received by EPA on June 9, 2010.

The revised State Certification contains the following changes:

- 1) The 2009 permit contained a flow limit of 0.75 mgd as monthly average for the months of July, August, and September. The mass limits for CBOD and TSS were based upon this flow. The revised State Certification allows for the use of the full design flow of 1.25 mgd throughout the year. Consequently, the mass limits for CBOD and TSS for the months of July, August, and September have been recalculated used the design flow of 1.25 mgd.³
- 2) As a result of the increase to the permitted flow from 0.75 to 1.25 mgd during the months of July, August, and September, the ammonia nitrogen as N effluent limitations have been revised. For the period June 1 through September 30 the ammonia nitrogen as N effluent limits for monthly average, weekly average, and daily maximum are 1.0 mg/l (10.4 lb/day), 1.0 mg/l (10.4 lb/day), and 2.0 mg/l (20.8 lb/day), respectively.
- 3) The 2009 permit was issued with TSS effluent concentration limits of 15 mg/l, 15, 15 mg/l, and 25 mg/l for the monthly average, weekly average, and daily maximum. In a letter to EPA and DES dated February 11, 2010, Jaffrey stated that the Town would accept TSS limits of 10 mg/l, 10 mg/l, and 17 mg/l for the monthly average, weekly average, and daily maximum limits. These limits have been incorporated into the State Certification and the corresponding mass limits are now based on these concentrations.

With three exceptions, the effluent limitations contained in the State Certification are more stringent than those contained in the 2009 permit and have been incorporated into the proposed permit modification. Those three exceptions are: (1) the maximum daily limit for CBOD for the month of May, (2) the maximum daily ammonia nitrogen as N limit for the month of May, and (3) the monthly average ammonia nitrogen as N limit for the month of May. For those limits, EPA is not proposing any change to the limits in the 2009 permit.

IV. STATE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

EPA may not issue a permit or a permit modification unless the State Water Pollution Control Agency with jurisdiction over the receiving waters certifies that the effluent limitations and conditions contained in the permit or permit modification are stringent enough to assure that the discharge will not cause the receiving water to violate State Water Quality Standards. The staff of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services has reviewed the draft Permit Modification and advised EPA that the limitations and conditions are adequate to protect water quality. The State Certification from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services is attached to this Statement of Basis.

³ Although some of the effluent limits in NHDES's draft revised certification are higher than the corresponding limits in NHDES's 2009 certification, other effluent limits are lower than the corresponding limits from the 2009 certification. NHDES's water quality analysis concludes that the combined set of effluent limits in the revised certification will result in attainment of applicable water quality standards, and EPA agrees.

V. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND PROCEDURE FOR FINAL DECISION

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of the draft Permit Modification is inappropriate must raise all issues and submit all available arguments and all supporting material for their arguments in full by the close of the public comment period to:

Dan Arsenault
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5 Post Office Square, Mail Code: OEP06-1
Boston, MA 02109

EPA is only seeking public comment on the parts of the Permit proposed to be modified. Since the rest of the 2009 Permit is not being reopened at this time, we are not seeking public comment on any other parts of the 2009 Permit.

Any person, prior to the close of the public comment period, may submit a request in writing for a public hearing to consider the draft Permit Modification to EPA. Such requests shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. A public hearing may be held after at least thirty days public notice if EPA finds, on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest. No public hearing has been scheduled at this time. In reaching a final decision on the Permit Modification, EPA will respond to all significant comments and make these responses available to the public at EPA's Boston office.

Following the close of the comment period, and after a public hearing, if such hearing is held, EPA will issue a final permit decision and forward a copy of the final decision to the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice. Permits may be appealed to the Environmental Appeals Board in the manner described at 40 CFR § 124.19.

VI. EPA Contact

Additional information concerning the draft permit modification may be obtained between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays from:

Dan Arsenault
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5 Post Office Square, Mail Code: OEP06-1
Boston, MA 02109

Phone: (617) 918-1562
Fax: (617) 918-0562

E-Mail: Arseault.Dan@epa.gov

Date

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

Attachment A**Average Summer Flow of 0.545 mgd**

- Plant flow = 0.545 mgd (0.845 cfs)
- 7Q10 flow at just downstream of the outfall = 3.82 cfs = 2.47 mgd
- Upstream 7Q10 Flow = 3.82 cfs – 0.845 cfs = 2.795 cfs (1.92 mgd)
- Proposed permit TP load at 1.56 lb/day
- Total allowable load at 7Q10 to maintain 0.09 mg/l TP instream = 1.83 lb/day
- Upstream mass load = (0.0155 mg/l)(1.92 mgd)(8.34) = 0.25 lb/d
- Total load = 1.56 lb/day + 0.25 lb/day = 1.81 lb/day => **Instream target maintained**

Maximum Summer Flow of 1.076 mgd

- Plant flow = 1.076 mgd (1.67 cfs)
- 7Q10 flow at just downstream of the outfall = 3.82 cfs = 2.47 mgd
- Upstream 7Q10 Flow = 3.82 cfs – 1.67 cfs = 2.15 cfs (1.39 mgd)
- Proposed permit TP load at 1.56 lb/day
- Total allowable load at 7Q10 to maintain 0.09 mg/l TP instream = 1.83 lb/day
- Upstream mass load = (0.0155 mg/l)(1.39 mgd)(8.34) = 0.18 lb/d
- Total load = 1.56 lb/day + 0.18 lb/day = 1.74 lb/day => **Instream target maintained**

Minimum Summer Flow of 0.232 mgd

- Plant flow = 0.232 mgd (0.36 cfs)
- 7Q10 flow at just downstream of the outfall = 3.82 cfs = 2.47 mgd
- Upstream 7Q10 Flow = 3.82 cfs – 0.36 cfs = 3.46 cfs (2.24 mgd)
- Permit load at 1.56 lb/day
- Total allowable load at 7Q10 to maintain 0.09 mg/l TP instream = 1.83 lb/day
- Upstream mass load = (0.0155 mg/l)(2.24 mgd)(8.34) = 0.29 lb/d
- Total load = 1.56 lb/day + 0.29 lb/day = 1.85 lb/day => **Instream target exceeded.**
- **At a WWTF flow of 0.232 mgd the mass load from the plant to achieve the instream target concentration is 1.54 lb/day (1.83 lb/day – 0.29 lb/day).**

Attachment B

**Pages 2, 3 and 7 (Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements)
From the Final NPDES Permit Dated September 28, 2009**

PART I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.a. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater from Outfall Serial Number 001 to the Contoocook River during the period from **October 1st through June 30th** each year. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at end of all processes, including disinfection, or at an alternative representative location approved by the EPA and NHDES-WD.

Effluent Parameter	Effluent Limit			Monitoring Requirement	
	Average Monthly Report	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	---	Report	Continuous	Recorder ¹
CBOD₅⁴; mg/l (lb/d) (Applicable except for the month of May)	10 (104)	10 (104)	17 (174)	1/Week ²	Grab
CBOD₅; mg/l (lb/d) (Applicable the month of May)	10 ⁴ (104) ⁴	10 ⁴ (104) ⁴	16 (167)	1/Week ²	Grab
TSS; mg/l (lb/d)	15 (156)	15 (156)	25 (261)	1/Week ²	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen as N³; mg/l (lb/d)	See Part I.A.3			1/Week	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen^{4,5}; mg/l	See Part I.A.4			1/Day	Grab
pH Range⁴; Standard Units	6.5 to 8.0 Standard Units (See Part I.H.1.a.)			1/Day	Grab
Total Phosphorus; mg/l (Applicable the month of October and April 1 through June 30)	0.16 (1.67) ⁴	---	---	1/Week	Grab
Total Phosphorus; mg/l (Applicable November 1 through March 31)	1.0 (10.4) ⁴	---	---	1/Week	Grab
Orthophosphorus; mg/l (Applicable November 1 through March 31)	Report	---	---	1/Week	Grab
<i>Escherichia coli</i>^{4,6}; Colonies/100 ml	126	---	406	2/Week	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum; ug/l	87	---	Report	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper^{7,8}; ug/l	5.0	---	6.7	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Lead^{7,8}; ug/l	1.0	---	Report	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Silver⁷; ug/l	---	---	0.6	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc^{7,8}; ug/l	65.9	---	65.9	1/Quarter	Grab
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate; ug/l	Report	---	Report	2/Month	Grab

* SEE PAGES 5 THROUGH 7 FOR FOOTNOTES.

PART I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.a. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater from Outfall Serial Number 001 to the Contoocook River during the period from **July 1st through September 30th** each year. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at end of all processes, including disinfection, or at an alternative representative location approved by the EPA and NHDES-WD.

Effluent Parameter	Effluent Limit			Monitoring Requirement	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	0.75 ⁴	---	Report	Continuous	Recorder ¹
CBOD ₅ ⁴ ; mg/l (lb/d)	10 (63)	10 (63)	17 (106)	1/Week ²	Grab
TSS; mg/l (lb/d)	15 (94)	15 (94)	25 (157)	1/Week ²	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen as N ³ ; mg/l	See Part I.A.3			1/Week	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen ^{4,5} ; mg/l	See Part I.A.4			1/Day	Grab
pH Range ⁴ ; Standard Units	6.5 to 8.0 Standard Units (See Part I.H.1.a.)			1/Day	Grab
Total Phosphorus; mg/l (lb/d)	0.16 (1.0) ⁴	---	---	1/Week	Grab
Orthophosphorus; mg/l	Report	---	---	1/Week	Grab
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ^{4,6} ; Colonies/100 ml	126	---	406	2/Week	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum; ug/l	87	---	Report	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper ^{7,8} ; ug/l	5.0	---	6.7	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Lead ^{7,8} ; ug/l	1.0	---	Report	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Silver ⁷ ; ug/l	---	---	0.6	2/Month	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc ^{7,8} ; ug/l	65.9	---	65.9	1/Quarter	Grab
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate; ug/l	Report	---	Report	2/Month	Grab

* SEE PAGES 5 THROUGH 7 FOR FOOTNOTES.

the 100 percent effluent sample. These parameters shall be determined to at least the minimum quantification levels (MLs) shown in Attachment A. All chemical parameter results must be reported in the appropriate toxicity report. The permittee may use results from the WET test's chemical analysis for total recoverable copper, lead, and zinc in partial fulfillment of these monitored constituents as long as the permittee adheres to item (8) above. Ammonia results from the WET tests may also be used in partial fulfillment of the 1/week ammonia nitrogen as N requirement (see item (3) above).

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIRMENTS (Continued)

2. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving water.
3. The permittee shall comply with the ammonia nitrogen as nitrogen effluent limitations specified in the table below. Effluent sampling for this parameter shall be conducted once per week (1/week) using a grab sample.

Ammonia Nitrogen as N Effluent Limitations			
Time Period	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum
Nov. 1 –April 30 ¹	7.0 mg/l (73 lb/d)	7.0 mg/l (73 lb/d)	25 mg/l (260 lb/d)
May	5.3 mg/l (55 lb/d)	7.0 mg/l ¹ (73 lb/d) ¹	8.6 mg/l (90 lb/d)
June ¹	1.1 mg/l (11.5 lb/d)	1.1 mg/l (11.5 lb/d)	2.8 mg/l (29.2 lb/d)
July 1 – Sept 30 ¹	1.1 mg/l (6.9 lb/d)	1.1 mg/l (6.9 lb/d)	2.8 mg/l (17.5lb/d)
October ¹	1.1 mg/l (11.5 lb/d)	1.1 mg/l (11.5 lb/d)	7.2 mg/l (75 lb/d)

¹ State Certification requirement.

4. Dissolved oxygen (D.O.) levels in the effluent during the period October 1 through May 31 shall not be less than 8.0 mg/l at any time. During the period June 1 through September 30 D.O. levels in the effluent shall not be less than 7.0 mg/l at any time.
5. The discharge shall be adequately treated to ensure that the surface water remains free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that settle to form harmful deposits, float as foam, debris, scum, or other visible pollutants. It shall be adequately treated to ensure that the surface waters remain free from pollutants which produce odor, color, taste, or turbidity in the receiving waters which is not naturally occurring and would render it unsuitable for its designated uses.
6. The permittee's treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both CBOD₅ and TSS. The percent removal shall be calculated based on average monthly influent and effluent concentrations.
7. When the effluent discharged for a period of three consecutive months exceeds 80 percent of the 1.25 mgd design flow, 1.00 mgd, the permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the treatment facility will be reached and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans. Before the design flow will be reached, or whenever the treatment necessary to achieve permit limits cannot be assured, the permittee may be required to submit plans for facility improvements.