

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM SMALL  
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY GENERAL PERMIT**

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

**Town of Swanzey, New Hampshire**

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**West Swanzey Wastewater Treatment Plant  
Denman Thompson Highway  
Swanzey, NH 03446**

to receiving water named

**Ashuelot River  
Connecticut River Watershed**

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this authorization and the Small WWTF GP (General Permit No. NHG580000).

This authorization shall become effective on September 1, 2023.

For applicable attachments see the complete version of the Small WWTF General Permit<sup>1</sup>:

Part VIII – Standard Conditions

Attachment A – Freshwater Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, February 2011

Attachment B – Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, March 2013

Attachment C – Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, July 2012

Attachment D – Marine Chronic Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, November 2013

**I. Applicability and Coverage of the WWTF GP**

Supplementary information provided in the complete version of the Small WWTF GP.

**II. Massachusetts General Permit, Permit No. MAG580000**

N/A

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/region-1-final-small-wastewater-treatment-facilities-general-permit>

**III. New Hampshire General Permit, Permit No. NHG580000****A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements**

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent through Outfall Serial Number 001 to the Ashuelot River. The discharge shall be limited and monitored as specified below at the end of all treatment processes, including disinfection or dechlorination, or at an alternative representative location approved by EPA and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES), that provides a representative sample of the effluent. The receiving water and the influent shall be monitored as specified below.

**Table 1. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements**

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitation <sup>15</sup>			Monitoring Requirement <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>4</sup>
Rolling Average Effluent Flow <sup>5</sup>	0.16 MGD	---	---	Continuous	Recorder
Effluent Flow <sup>5</sup>	Report MGD	---	Report MGD	Continuous	Recorder
CBOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>7</sup>	25 mg/L 33.4 lb/day	40 mg/L 53.4 lb/day	45 mg/L 60.1 lb/day	1/Week	Grab
CBOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>7</sup> Removal	≥ 85 %	---	---	1/Month	Calculate
TSS	30 mg/L 40.1 lb/day	45 mg/L 60.1 lb/day	50 mg/L 66.8 lb/day	1/Week	Grab
TSS Removal	≥ 85 %	---	---	1/Month	Calculate
pH Range <sup>8</sup>	6.5-8.0 S.U.			1/Day	Grab
<i>Escherichia coli</i> <sup>9</sup>	126 colonies/100 mL	---	406 colonies/100 mL	2/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>11</sup>	---	---	1.0 mg/L	1/Day	Grab
Total Aluminum <sup>12</sup>	87 µg/L	---	---	2/Month	Grab
Total Copper <sup>12</sup>	2.4 µg/L	---	3.1 µg/L	2/Month	Grab
Total Phosphorus (April 1 – October 31)	1.0 mg/L	---	---	2/Month	Grab
Total Nitrogen <sup>13</sup>	Report mg/L Report lb/day	---	Report mg/L Report lb/day	1/Quarter	Grab

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitation <sup>15</sup>			Monitoring Requirement <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>4</sup>
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen <sup>13</sup>	Report mg/L	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Nitrate + Nitrite <sup>13</sup>	Report mg/L	---	Report mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab
<b>Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing<sup>16,17</sup></b>					
Acute (LC <sub>50</sub> ) (Test Species: <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> and <i>Pimephales promelas</i> )	---	---	≥ 100%	1/Year	Grab
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	---	---	Report mg/L	Same as WET Measurement Frequency and Sample Type	
Ammonia Nitrogen	---	---	Report mg/L		
Total Aluminum	---	---	Report mg/L		
Total Cadmium	---	---	Report mg/L		
Total Copper	---	---	Report mg/L		
Total Lead	---	---	Report mg/L		
Total Nickel	---	---	Report mg/L		
Total Zinc	---	---	Report mg/L		
Total Organic Carbon	---	---	Report mg/L		

Ambient Characteristic <sup>18</sup>	Reporting Requirements			Monitoring Requirements <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>4</sup>
Hardness	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
Total Aluminum	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
Total Cadmium	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
Total Copper	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
Total Nickel	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab

Ambient Characteristic <sup>18</sup>	Reporting Requirements			Monitoring Requirements <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>4</sup>
Total Lead	---	---	Report mg/L	Same as WET Monitoring Frequency	Grab
Total Zinc	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
Total Organic Carbon	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
Dissolved Organic Carbon <sup>19</sup>	---	---	Report mg/L		Grab
pH <sup>20</sup>	---	---	Report S.U.		Grab
Temperature <sup>20</sup>	---	---	Report °C		Grab

Influent Characteristic	Reporting Requirements			Monitoring Requirements <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>4</sup>
CBOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>7</sup>	Report mg/L	---	---	2/Month	Grab
TSS	Report mg/L	---	---	2/Month	Grab
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) <sup>14</sup>	---	---	Report ng/L	2/Year	Grab

Sludge Characteristic	Reporting Requirements			Monitoring Requirements <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type <sup>4</sup>
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) <sup>22</sup>	---	---	Report ng/g	Once	Grab <sup>23</sup>
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) <sup>22</sup>	---	---	Report ng/g	Once	Grab <sup>23</sup>
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) <sup>22</sup>	---	---	Report ng/g	Once	Grab <sup>23</sup>
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) <sup>22</sup>	---	---	Report ng/g	Once	Grab <sup>23</sup>

## Footnotes to Part III.A. Table 1:

1. All samples shall be collected in a manner to yield representative data. A routine sampling program shall be developed in which samples are taken at the same location, same time and same days of the week each month. Occasional deviations from the routine sampling program are allowed, but the reason for the deviation shall be documented as an electronic attachment to the applicable discharge monitoring report. The Permittee shall report the results to the Environmental Protection Agency Region 1 (EPA) and the State of any additional testing above that required herein, if testing is in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.
2. In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the Permittee shall monitor according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O, for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters (except WET). A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when: 1) The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 2) The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The term “minimum level” refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a laboratory, by a factor.

When a parameter is not detected above the ML, the Permittee must report the data qualifier signifying less than the ML for that parameter (e.g., < 50 µg/L, if the ML for a parameter is 50 µg/L). For reporting an average based on a mix of values detected and not detected, assign a value of “0” to all non-detects for that reporting period and report the average of all the results.

3. N/A
4. A “grab” sample is an individual sample collected in a period of less than 15 minutes.  
  
A “composite” sample is a composite of at least twenty-four (24) grab samples taken during one consecutive 24-hour period, either collected at equal intervals and combined proportional to flow or continuously collected proportional to flow.
5. The limit is a rolling annual average, reported in million gallons per day (MGD), which will be calculated as the arithmetic mean of the monthly average flow for the reporting month and the monthly average flows of the previous eleven months. Also report monthly average and maximum daily flow in MGD.
6. N/A
7. The CBOD<sub>5</sub> limitations apply in lieu of BOD<sub>5</sub> limitations.

8. The pH shall be within the specified range at all times. The minimum and maximum pH sample measurement values for the month shall be reported in standard units (S.U.).

The pH range may be modified if the Permittee satisfies conditions set forth in Part III.E.5 below. Upon notification of an approval by NHDES, EPA will review and, if acceptable, will submit written notice to the Permittee of the permit change. The modified pH range will not be in effect until the Permittee receives written notice from EPA.

9. Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with TRC monitoring, if TRC monitoring is required. The monthly average limits for bacteria are expressed as a geometric mean.

For samples tested using the Most Probable Number (MPN) method, the units may be expressed as MPN. The units may also be expressed as colony forming units (cfu) when using the Membrane Filtration method.

10. The average monthly values for fecal coliform shall be determined by calculating the geometric mean using daily sample results. As a daily maximum, not more than 10 percent of collected samples (over a monthly period) shall exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 28 per 100. Each month the percentage of collected samples that exceeds an MPN of 28 per 100 mL shall be reported at the Daily Maximum value. Furthermore, all Fecal Coliform data collected must be submitted with the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).
11. For total residual chlorine (TRC) related requirements, see Part III.B.9 of this authorization.
12. See Part IV.E below for compliance schedules applicable to the aluminum and copper limits.
13. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen and nitrate + nitrite samples shall be collected concurrently. The results of these analyses shall be used to calculate both the concentration and mass loadings of total nitrogen, as follows.

$$\text{Total Nitrogen (mg/L)} = \text{Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)} + \text{Nitrate} + \text{Nitrite (mg/L)}$$
$$\text{Total Nitrogen (lb/day)} = [(\text{average monthly Total Nitrogen (mg/L)} * \text{total monthly effluent flow (Millions of Gallons (MG))} / \# \text{ of days in the month}) * 8.34]$$

See also additional requirements in Part IV.F of this permit.

14. Report in nanograms per liter (ng/L). Monitoring and reporting shall be done twice per year, once in each 3<sup>rd</sup> calendar quarter and once in each 4<sup>th</sup> calendar quarter. This reporting requirement for the listed PFAS parameters takes effect the first full 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> calendar quarter following 6 months after EPA notifies the permittee that an EPA multi-lab validated method for wastewater is available.
15. N/A
16. The Permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests (LC50) in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment A** of this permit. LC50 is defined in Part VIII.E. of

this permit. The Permittee shall test the daphnid (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). Toxicity test samples shall be collected during the same weeks each time of calendar quarter ending September 30th. The complete report for each toxicity test shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMR submittal which includes the results for that toxicity test.

17. For Part I.A.1., Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing, the Permittee shall conduct the analyses specified in **Attachment A**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS for the effluent sample. If toxicity test(s) using the 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. Minimum levels and test methods are specified in **Attachment A**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.
18. For Part I.A.1., Ambient Characteristic, the Permittee shall conduct the analyses specified in **Attachment A**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS for the receiving water sample collected as part of the WET testing requirements. Such samples shall be taken from the receiving water at a point immediately upstream (for freshwater discharges) or outside (for marine discharges) of the permitted discharge's zone of influence at a reasonably accessible location, as specified in **Attachment A**. Minimum levels and test methods are specified in **Attachment A**, Part VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.
19. Monitoring and reporting for dissolved organic carbon (DOC) are not requirements of the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests but are additional requirements. The Permittee may analyze the WET samples for DOC or may collect separate samples for DOC concurrently with WET sampling.
20. A pH and temperature measurement shall be taken of each receiving water sample at the time of collection and the results reported on the appropriate DMR. These pH and temperature measurements are independent from any pH and temperature measurements required by the WET testing protocols.
21. N/A
22. Report in nanograms per gram (ng/g).

Monitoring and reporting for PFAS in the sludge of lagoon facilities shall be done once per permit term, in the first full 3<sup>rd</sup> calendar quarter following 6 months after EPA notifies the Permittee that an EPA multi-lab validated method for sludge is available. This sampling shall include at least one representative composite sample per individual lagoon cell. Permittee shall submit a sampling plan to the NHDES Residual Management Section for review and approval at least 30 days prior to sampling.
23. Sludge sampling shall be as representative as possible based on guidance found at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-11/documents/potw-sludge-sampling-guidance-document.pdf>.

**B. Other Requirements**

1. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving water.
2. The discharge shall be free from substances in kind or quantity that settle to form harmful benthic deposits; float as foam, debris, scum or other visible substances; produce odor, color, taste or turbidity that is not naturally occurring and would render the surface water unsuitable for its designated uses; result in the dominance of nuisance species; or interfere with recreational activities.
3. Tainting substances shall not be present in the discharge in concentrations that individually or in combination are detectable by taste and odor tests performed on the edible portions of aquatic organisms.
4. The discharge shall not result in toxic substances or chemical constituents in concentrations or combinations in the receiving water that injure or are inimical to plants, animals, humans or aquatic life; or persist in the environment or accumulate in aquatic organisms to levels that result in harmful concentrations in edible portions of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, or wildlife that might consume aquatic life.
5. The discharge shall not result in benthic deposits that have a detrimental impact on the benthic community. The discharge shall not result in oil and grease, color, slicks, odors, or surface floating solids that would impair any existing or designated uses in the receiving water.
6. The discharge shall not result in an exceedance of the naturally occurring turbidity in the receiving water by more than 10 NTUs.
7. The Permittee must provide adequate notice to EPA-Region 1 and the State of the following:
  - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW or facility from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Part 301 or Part 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants or in a primary industry category (see 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix A as amended) discharging process water; and
  - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW or facility by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW or facility at the time of issuance of the permit.
  - c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
    - (1) The quantity and quality of effluent introduced into the POTW or facility; and
    - (2) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW or facility.
8. Pollutants introduced into the POTW or facility by a non-domestic source (user) shall not pass through the POTW or facility or interfere with the operation or performance of the works.



9. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limitations and related requirements are specified below:
- a. N/A
  - b. The Permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control. Monitoring for total residual chlorine (TRC) is only required for discharges which have been previously chlorinated or which contain residual chlorine.
  - c. Chlorination and dechlorination 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, or interruptions or malfunctions of the dechlorination system that may have resulted in excessive levels of chlorine in the final effluent shall be reported with the monthly DMRs and in accordance with reporting requirements in Part VIII Standard Conditions. 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 or dechlorination chemicals occurred.
  - d. Permittees authorized to conduct disinfection using an alternative to chlorine as the disinfectant are subject to the TRC limitations and monitoring requirements whenever chlorine is added to the treatment process for disinfection or for other purpose. For the months in which chlorine is not added to the treatment process, the Permittee shall indicate this on DMRs using the "NODI" code 9 (*i.e.*, conditional monitoring).

### **C. Unauthorized Discharges**

This permit authorizes discharges only from the outfall(s) listed in the written authorization to discharge from EPA in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), are not authorized by this permit in accordance with Part VIII.D.1.e.(1) (24-hour reporting). See Part VI below for reporting requirements.

### **D. Additional Requirements for Facilities Discharging to Marine Waters**

N/A

### **E. State Permit Conditions**

1. The Permittee shall not at any time, either alone or in conjunction with any person or persons, cause directly or indirectly the discharge of waste into the said receiving water unless it has been treated in such a manner as will not lower the legislated water quality classification or interfere with the uses assigned to said water by the New Hampshire Legislature (RSA 485-A:12).
2. This NPDES discharge permit is issued by EPA under federal and state law. Upon final issuance by EPA, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services – Water Division (NHDES-WD) may adopt this permit, including all terms and conditions, as a state permit pursuant to RSA 485-A:13.

3. EPA shall have the right to enforce the terms and conditions of this permit pursuant to federal law and NHDES-WD shall have the right to enforce the permit pursuant to state law, if the permit is adopted. Any modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit shall be effective only with respect to the agency taking such action and shall not affect the validity or status of the permit as issued by the other agency.
4. Pursuant to New Hampshire Statute RSA 485-A13,I(c), any person responsible for a bypass or upset at a *wastewater facility* shall give immediate notice of a bypass or upset to all public or privately owned water systems drawing water from the same receiving water and located within 20 miles downstream of the point of discharge regardless of whether or not it is on the same receiving water or on another surface water to which the receiving water is tributary. Wastewater facility is defined at RSA 485-A:2XIX as the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, convey, and treat domestic and industrial wastes, and dispose of the effluent and sludge. The Permittee shall maintain a list of persons, and their telephone numbers, who are to be notified immediately by telephone. In addition, written notification, which shall be postmarked within 3 days of the bypass or upset, shall be sent to such persons.
5. The pH range of 6.5 to 8.0 Standard Units (S.U.) must be achieved in the final effluent unless the Permittee can demonstrate to NHDES-WD: 1) that the range should be widened due to naturally occurring conditions in the receiving water; or 2) that the naturally occurring receiving water pH is not significantly altered by the Permittee's discharge. The scope of any demonstration project must receive prior approval from NHDES-WD. In no case, shall the above procedure result in pH limits outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 S.U., which is the federal effluent limitation guideline regulation for pH for secondary treatment and is found in 40 CFR § 133.102(c).
6. Pursuant to New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Env-Wq 703.07(a):
  - a. Any person proposing to construct or modify any of the following shall submit an application for a sewer connection permit to the department:
    - (1) Any extension of a collector or interceptor, whether public or private, regardless of flow;
    - (2) Any wastewater connection or other discharge in excess of 5,000 gpd;
    - (3) Any wastewater connection or other discharge to a WWTP operating in excess of 80 percent design flow capacity or design loading capacity based on actual average flow or loading for 3 consecutive months;
    - (4) Any industrial wastewater connection or change in existing discharge of industrial wastewater, regardless of quality or quantity;
    - (5) Any sewage pumping station greater than 50 gpm or serving more than one building; or
    - (6) Any proposed sewer that serves more than one building or that requires a manhole at the connection.
7. For each new or increased discharge of industrial waste to the POTW, the Permittee shall submit, in accordance with Env-Wq 305.10(b) an "Industrial Wastewater Discharge Request."

8. Pursuant to Env-Wq 305.15(d) and 305.16(f), the Permittee shall not allocate or accept for treatment more than 90 percent of the headworks loading limits of the facility.
9. Pursuant to Env-Wq 305.21, at a frequency no less than every five years, the Permittee shall submit to NHDES:
  - a. A copy of its current sewer use ordinance if it has been revised without department approval subsequent to any previous submittal to the department or a certification that no changes have been made.
  - b. A current list of all significant indirect dischargers to the POTW. At a minimum, the list shall include for each significant indirect discharger, its name and address, the name and daytime telephone number of a contact person, products manufactured, industrial processes used, existing pretreatment processes, and discharge permit status.
  - c. A list of all permitted indirect dischargers; and
  - d. A certification that the municipality is strictly enforcing its sewer use ordinance and all discharge permits it has issued.
10. When the effluent discharged for a period of three (3) consecutive months exceeds 80 percent of the design flow or design loading capacity, the Permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of flows and 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 treatment necessary to achieve permit limits cannot be assured, the Permittee may be required to submit plans for facility improvements.

#### **IV. Additional Limitations, Conditions, and Requirements**

##### **A. Operation and Maintenance of the Sewer System**

Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the sewer system shall be in compliance with the Standard Conditions of Part II and the following terms and conditions. The Permittee shall complete the following activities for the collection system which it owns:

##### **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. Provisions to meet this requirement shall be described in the Collection System O&M Plan required pursuant to Section IV.A.5. below.

##### **2. Preventive Maintenance Program**

The Permittee shall maintain an ongoing preventive 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. Plans and programs to meet this requirement shall be described in the Collection System O&M Plan required pursuant to Section IV.A.5. below.

### 3. Infiltration/Inflow

The Permittee shall control infiltration and inflow (I/I) into the sewer system as necessary to prevent high flow related unauthorized discharges from their collection systems and high flow related violations of the wastewater treatment plant's effluent limitations. Plans and programs to control I/I shall be described in the Collection System O&M Plan required pursuant to Section IV.A.5. below.

### 4. Collection System Mapping

Within 30 months of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall prepare a map of the sewer collection system it owns. The map shall be on a street map of the community, with sufficient detail and at a scale to allow easy interpretation. The collection system information shown on the map shall be based on current conditions and shall be kept up-to-date and available for review by federal, state, or local agencies. Such map(s) shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- a. All sanitary sewer lines and related manholes;
- b. All combined sewer lines, related manholes, and catch basins;
- c. All combined sewer regulators and any known or suspected connections between the sanitary sewer and storm drain systems (e.g. combination manholes);
- d. All outfalls, including the treatment plant outfall(s), CSOs, and any known or suspected SSOs, including stormwater outfalls that are connected to combination manholes;
- e. All pump stations and force mains;
- f. The wastewater treatment facility(ies);
- g. All surface waters (labeled);
- h. Other major appurtenances such as inverted siphons and air release valves;
- i. A numbering system which uniquely identifies manholes, catch basins, overflow points, regulators and outfalls;
- j. The scale and a north arrow; and

- k. The pipe diameter, date of installation, type of material, distance between manholes, and the direction of flow.

#### 5. Collection System O&M Plan

- a. Within six (6) months of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall submit to EPA and the State
  - (1) A description of the collection system management goals, staffing, information management, and legal authorities;
  - (2) A description of the collection system and the overall condition of the collection system including a list of all pump stations and a description of recent studies and construction activities; and
  - (3) A schedule for the development and implementation of the full Collection System O&M Plan including the elements in paragraphs b.1. through b.8. below.
- b. The full Collection System O&M Plan shall be completed, implemented and submitted to EPA and the State within twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of this permit. The Plan shall include:
  - (1) The required submittal from paragraph 5.a. above, updated to reflect current information;
  - (2) A preventive maintenance and monitoring program for the collection system;
  - (3) Description of sufficient staffing necessary to properly operate and maintain the sanitary sewer collection system and how the operation and maintenance program is staffed;
  - (4) Description of funding, the source(s) of funding and provisions for funding sufficient for implementing the plan;
  - (5) Identification of known and suspected overflows and back-ups, including manholes. A description of the cause of the identified overflows and back-ups, corrective actions taken, and a plan for addressing the overflows and back-ups consistent with the requirements of this permit;
  - (6) A description of the Permittee's programs for preventing I/I related effluent violations and all unauthorized discharges of wastewater, including overflows and by-passes and the ongoing program to identify and remove sources of I/I. The program shall include an inflow identification and control program that focuses on the disconnection and redirection of illegal sump pumps and roof down spouts;
  - (7) An educational public outreach program for all aspects of I/I control, particularly private inflow; and
  - (8) An Overflow Emergency Response Plan to protect public health from overflows and unanticipated bypasses or upsets that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit.

#### 6. Annual Reporting Requirement

The Permittee shall submit a summary report of activities related to the implementation of its Collection System O&M Plan during the previous calendar year. The report shall be submitted to EPA and the State annually by March 31. The first annual report is due the first March 31<sup>st</sup>

following submittal of the collection system O&M Plan required by Part IV.A.5.b. of this permit. The summary report shall, at a minimum, include:

- a. A description of the staffing levels maintained during the year;
- b. A map and a description of inspection and maintenance activities conducted and corrective actions taken during the previous year;
- c. Expenditures for any collection system maintenance activities and corrective actions taken during the previous year;
- d. A map with areas identified for investigation/action in the coming year;
- e. A summary of unauthorized discharges during the past year and their causes and a report of any corrective actions taken as a result of the unauthorized discharges reported pursuant to the Unauthorized Discharges section of this permit; and
- f. In New Hampshire, if the monthly average flow exceeded 80 percent of the facility's design flow for three consecutive months in the previous calendar year, or there have been capacity related overflows, the report shall include items in (1) and (2) below.
  - (1) Plans for further potential flow increases describing how the Permittee will maintain compliance with the flow limit and all other effluent limitations and conditions; and
  - (2) A calculation of the maximum daily, weekly, and monthly infiltration and the maximum daily, weekly, and monthly inflow for the reporting year.

## **B. Alternate Power Source**

In order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the Permittee shall provide an alternative power source(s) sufficient to operate the portion of the publicly owned treatment works it owns and operates, as defined in Part VIII.E.1 of this permit.

## **C. Industrial Users**

1. The Permittee shall submit to EPA and the State the name of any Industrial User (IU) subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR § 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N (Parts 405-415, 417-430, 432, 447, 449-451, 454, 455, 457-461, 463-469, and 471 as amended) who commences discharge to the facility after the effective date of this permit.

This reporting requirement also applies to any other IU who is classified as a Significant Industrial User which discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater into the facility (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastewater which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the facility; or is designated as such by the Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR § 403.3(f) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the wastewater treatment facility's operation, or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(6)).

2. In the event that the Permittee receives originals of reports (baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic reports on continued compliance, etc.) from industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR § 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N (Parts 405-415, 417-430, 432-447, 449-451, 454, 455, 457-461, 463-469, and 471 as amended), or from a Significant Industrial User, the Permittee shall forward the originals of these reports within ninety (90) days of their receipt to EPA, and copy the State in accordance with Part VI.2 below.
3. Beginning the first full calendar quarter following 6 months after EPA has notified the Permittee that a multi-lab validated method for wastewater is available, the Permittee shall commence annual sampling of the following types of industrial discharges into the POTW:
  - Commercial Car Washes
  - Platers/Metal Finishers
  - Paper and Packaging Manufacturers
  - Tanneries and Leather/Fabric/Carpet Treaters
  - Manufacturers of Parts with Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or teflon type coatings (i.e. bearings)
  - Landfill Leachate
  - Centralized Waste Treaters
  - Contaminated Sites
  - Fire Fighting Training Facilities
  - Airports
  - Any Other Known or Expected Sources of PFAS

For dischargers in New Hampshire, sampling shall be for the following PFAS chemicals:

Industrial User Effluent Characteristic	Maximum Daily	Monitoring Requirements	
		Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Report ng/L	1/year	Composite
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Report ng/L	1/year	Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Report ng/L	1/year	Composite
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Report ng/L	1/year	Composite

The industrial discharges sampled and the sampling results shall be summarized and submitted to EPA and copy the state as an electronic attachment to the March discharge monitoring report due April 15<sup>th</sup> of the calendar year following the testing.

**D. Sludge Conditions**

1. The Permittee shall comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations<sup>2</sup> that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices, including EPA regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 503, which prescribe “Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge” pursuant to § 405(d) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1345(d).
2. If both state and federal requirements apply to the Permittee’s sludge use and/or disposal practices, the Permittee shall comply with the more stringent of the applicable requirements.
3. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR Part 503 apply to the following sludge 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 requirements of 40 CFR Part 503 do not apply to facilities which dispose of sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill. 40 CFR § 503.4. These requirements also do not apply to facilities which do not use or 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 40 CFR Part 503 requirements include the following elements:
  - General requirements
  - Pollutant limitations
  - Operational Standards (pathogen reduction requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements)
  - Management practices
  - Record keeping
  - Monitoring
  - Reporting

Which of the 40 CFR Part 503 requirements apply to the Permittee will depend upon the use or disposal practice followed and upon the quality of material produced by a facility. The EPA Region 1 Guidance document, “EPA Region 1 - NPDES Permit Sludge Compliance Guidance”

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<sup>2</sup> For Permittees in New Hampshire, compliance with the requirements of this permit or 40 CFR Part 503 shall not eliminate or modify the need to comply with applicable requirements under RSA 485-A and Env-Wq 800, New Hampshire Sludge Management Rules



(November 4, 1999), may be used by the Permittee to assist it in determining the applicable requirements.<sup>3</sup>

6. The sludge shall be monitored for pollutant concentrations (all Part 503 methods) and pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction (land application and surface disposal) at the following frequency. This frequency is based upon the volume of sewage sludge generated at the facility in dry metric tons per year, as follows:

less than 290	1/ year
290 to less than 1,500	1 /quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	6 /year
15,000 +	1 /month

Sampling of the sewage sludge shall use the procedures detailed in 40 CFR § 503.8.

7. Under 40 CFR § 503.9(r), the Permittee is a “person who prepares sewage sludge” because it “is ... the person who generates sewage sludge during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works ....” If the Permittee contracts with *another* “person who prepares sewage sludge” under 40 CFR § 503.9(r) – i.e., with “a person who derives a material from sewage sludge” – for use or disposal of the sludge, then compliance with Part 503 requirements is the responsibility of the contractor engaged for that purpose. If the Permittee does not engage a “person who prepares sewage sludge,” as defined in 40 CFR § 503.9(r), for use or disposal, then the Permittee remains responsible to ensure that the applicable requirements in Part 503 are met. 40 CFR § 503.7. If the ultimate use or disposal method is land application, the Permittee is responsible for providing the person receiving the sludge with notice and necessary information to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 503 Subpart B.

## **E. Schedules of Compliance**

1. The Permittee will have a schedule of compliance of 18 months for the monthly average and daily maximum copper limits of 2.4 µg/L and 3.1µg/L, respectively. During the compliance schedule, the Permittee shall monitor at the frequency specified in Table 1 and report monitoring results for copper.
2. Within twelve (12) months of the authorization to discharge under the General Permit, the Permittee shall submit to EPA and the State a status report relative to the process improvements necessary to achieve the copper permit limits.
3. Aluminum Compliance Schedule

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<sup>3</sup> This guidance document is available upon request from EPA Region 1 and may also be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/region1/npdes/permits/generic/sludgeguidance.pdf>

- a. The average monthly effluent limit for total aluminum shall be subject to a schedule of compliance whereby the limits take effect three years after the effective date of the authorization. For the period starting on the effective date of this authorization and ending three (3) years after the effective date, the Permittee shall monitor at the frequency specified in Table 1 and report only the monthly average aluminum concentration on the monthly DMR. After this initial three (3) year period, the Permittee shall comply with the monthly average total aluminum limit. The Permittee shall submit an annual report due by January 15<sup>th</sup> of each of the first three (3) years of the permit that will detail its progress towards meeting the final aluminum effluent limit.

At a minimum, the Permittee shall include in the annual report (a) an evaluation of all potentially significant sources of aluminum in the sewer system and alternatives for minimizing these sources, and (b) an evaluation of alternative modes of operation at the wastewater treatment facility in order to reduce the effluent levels of aluminum.

- b. If during the three-year period after the effective date of the permit, the State adopts revised aluminum criteria but EPA has not yet approved them, then the Permittees may request a permit modification, pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.62(a)(3), for a further delay in the effective date of the final aluminum effluent limits. If new criteria are approved by EPA before the effective date of the final aluminum effluent limit, the Permittees may apply for a permit modification, pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.62(a)(3), to revise the time to meet the final aluminum effluent limit and/or for revisions to the permit based on whether there is reasonable potential for the facility's aluminum discharge to cause or contribute to a violation of the newly approved aluminum criteria.<sup>4</sup>

#### **F. Additional Requirements for Facilities Discharging to Long Island Sound Watershed**

1. Within one year of the effective date of the authorization to discharge under the permit, the Permittee shall complete an evaluation of alternative methods of operating the existing wastewater treatment facility to optimize the removal of nitrogen in order to minimize the annual average mass discharge of total nitrogen, and submit a report to EPA and the State documenting this evaluation and presenting a description of recommended operational changes. The Permittee shall implement the recommended operational changes in order to minimize the discharge loading of nitrogen. 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.

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<sup>4</sup>The final effluent limits for aluminum may be modified prior to the end of the three-year compliance schedule if warranted by the new criteria and a reasonable potential analysis and consistent with anti-degradation requirements. Such a modification would not trigger anti-backsliding prohibitions, as reflected in CWA 402 § (o) and 40 CFR § 122.44(l), provided that such modification is finalized before the final limit takes effect.

2. The Permittee shall submit an annual report to EPA and the State, by February 1<sup>st</sup> of each year, that summarizes activities related to optimizing nitrogen removal efficiencies, documents the annual nitrogen discharge load from the facility, and tracks trends relative to the previous calendar year and the previous five (5) calendar years. If, in any year, the treatment facility discharges of TN on an average annual basis have increased, the annual report shall include a detailed explanation of the reasons why TN discharges have increased, including any changes in influent flows/loads and any operational changes. The report shall include all supporting data.

## V. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

N/A

## VI. Monitoring, Record-Keeping, and Reporting Requirements

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

### 1. Submittal of DMRs Using NetDMR

The Permittee shall continue to submit its monthly monitoring data in discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) to EPA and the State no later than the 15th day of the month electronically using NetDMR. When the Permittee submits DMRs using NetDMR, it is not required to submit hard copies of DMRs to EPA or the State. NetDMR is accessible through EPA's Central Data Exchange at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>.

### 2. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the Permittee shall electronically submit all reports to EPA as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. For dischargers in New Hampshire, this includes the NHDES Monthly Operating Reports (MORs). See Part VI.5 for more information on State reporting. Because the due dates for reports described in this permit may not coincide with the due date for submitting DMRs (which is no later than the 15th day of the month), a report submitted electronically as a NetDMR attachment shall be considered timely if it is electronically submitted to EPA using NetDMR with the next DMR due following the report due date specified in this permit.

### 3. Submittal of Requests and Reports to EPA Water Division (WD)

- a. The following requests, reports, and information described in this permit shall be submitted to the NPDES Applications Coordinator in EPA Water Division (WD):
  - (1) Transfer of permit notice;
  - (2) Request for changes in sampling location;
  - (3) Request for reduction in testing frequency;
  - (4) Request for change in WET testing requirement; and
  - (5) Report on unacceptable dilution water / request for alternative dilution water for WET testing.

- (6) Report of new industrial user commencing discharge
  - (7) Report received from existing industrial user
  - (8) Request for extension of compliance schedule
- b. These reports, information, and requests shall be submitted to EPA WD electronically at [R1NPDESReporting@epa.gov](mailto:R1NPDESReporting@epa.gov).
4. Submittal of Reports to EPA Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division (ECAD) in Hard Copy form
- a. The following notifications and reports shall be signed and dated originals, submitted as hard copy, with a cover letter describing the submission:
- (1) Written notifications required under Part VIII.B.4.c, for bypasses, and Part VIII.D.1.e, for sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). Starting on 21 December 2025, such notifications must be done electronically using EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool ("NeT"), or another approved EPA system, which will be accessible through EPA's Central Data Exchange at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>.
- b. This information shall be submitted to EPA ECAD at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division  
Water Compliance Section  
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 (04-SMR)  
Boston, MA 02109-3912

5. State Reporting

Unless otherwise specified in this permit or by the State, duplicate signed copies of all reports, information, requests or notifications described in this permit, including the reports, information, requests or notifications described in Parts VI.3 and VI.4 shall also be submitted to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Water Division (NHDES-WD) electronically to the Permittee's assigned NPDES inspector at NHDES-WD or as a hardcopy to the following addresses:

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

6. Verbal Reports and Verbal Notifications

- a. Any verbal reports or verbal notifications, if required in Parts I through VIII of this permit, shall be made to both EPA and to the State. This includes verbal reports and notifications which require reporting within 24 hours (e.g., Part VIII.B.4.c.(2), Part VIII.B.5.c.(3), and Part VIII.D.1.e).

- b. Verbal reports and verbal notifications shall be made to:

EPA ECAD at 617-918-1510  
and  
NHDES Assigned NPDES Inspector listed below:  
Central/South NH: 603-271-2985  
North/West NH: 603-271-1494  
NH Seacoast: 603-271-1493

## **VII. Administrative Requirements**

### **A. Notice of Termination (NOT) of Discharge or Change of Owner/Operator**

Permittees shall notify EPA and the appropriate State agency in writing upon the termination of any discharge(s) authorized by the Small WWTF GP. The NOT shall include the name, mailing address, phone number, and the location of the facility for which the notification is being submitted, the NPDES permit number of the discharge identified by the notice, and an indication of whether the discharge has been eliminated or if the owner/operator of the discharge has changed. The NOT shall be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of 40 CFR § 122.22. Completed and signed NOTs shall be submitted to EPA and the appropriate State agency at the addresses provided in Part VI above.

### **B. Continuation of this General Permit After Expiration**

If this General Permit is not reissued prior to its expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (5 U.S.C. 558(c)) and 40 CFR § 122.6 and remain in full force and in effect for discharges covered prior to its expiration. The permit application requirement under 40 CFR § 122.6 and Part VIII.A.7 of this permit has been waived for this permit term.

Coverage under this permit will not be available to any facility that is not authorized to discharge under the General Permit before the expiration date.

Any permittee whose authorization to discharge under this General Permit was administratively continued will automatically remain covered by the continued General Permit until the earlier of:

1. Authorization to discharge under a reissued permit or a replacement of this permit; or
2. The Permittee's submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
3. Issuance of an individual permit for the Permittee's discharge; or
4. A formal permit decision by EPA not to reissue this General Permit, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.