

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), under authority granted by the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, M.G.L. c. 21, §§ 26 – 53, is proposing to: (1) issue a federal Clean Water Act (CWA) section 401 certification for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposed 2021 Draft NPDES General Permit (Federal Permit) (MA Permit No. MAG580000) to any facility authorized by EPA under the 2021 Draft NPDES Federal Permit for their facility's pollutant discharge(s) to the receiving water(s) as identified in its Permit Authorization; and (2) issue the 2021 Draft Massachusetts Permit to Discharge Pollutants to Surface Waters (State Permit) for the same discharge pursuant to the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act. The proposed section 401 certification, proposed State Permit, and proposed Federal Permit are all available at <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-public-hearings-comment-opportunities>. Alternatively a copy of the documents can be obtained by contacting Claire Golden, MassDEP Surface Water Discharge Program, at 978-694-3244 or claire.golden@mass.gov. Written comments on both the proposed section 401 certification and the proposed State Permit will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on May 13, 2021. During the state of emergency, MassDEP strongly encourages written comments to be submitted by email to massdep.npdes@mass.gov; subject line: WWTF General Permit. If not possible, please send by mail to Claire Golden, MassDEP, Surface Water Permitting Program, 205 B Lowell Street, Wilmington, MA 01887.

Following the close of the comment period, MassDEP will issue a final CWA section 401 certification and final State Permit and forward copies to the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice.

For special accommodations, please call the MassDEP Diversity Office at 617-292-5751. TTY# MassRelay Service 1-800-439-2370. This information is available in alternate format upon request.

By Order of the Department

Martin Suuberg, Commissioner

**MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZING WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES (WWTFs) TO
DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS TO SURFACE WATERS**

In compliance with the provisions of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§ 26 - 53) and the implementing regulations at 314 CMR 3.00 and 4.00, any facility authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 1, under the 2021 draft NPDES General Permit No. MAG580000, the Wastewater Treatment Facility General Permit, is authorized to discharge from the facility as located at the location listed in and the receiving water identified in its Permit Authorization from EPA.

in accordance with the following effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and additional conditions:

1. This permit shall become effective on [DATE].¹
2. This permit shall expire five years after the effective date.
3. This permit supersedes the permit issued on July 6, 2011.
4. This permit incorporates by reference Part I Applicability and Coverage of the WWTF GP, Part IIA, Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Massachusetts Facilities, Part IIB., Other Requirements for Massachusetts Facilities, Part IIC., Unauthorized Discharges, Part IID., Additional Requirements for Facilities Discharging to Marine Waters, Part IVA., Operation and Maintenance of the Sewer System, Part IVB., Alternate Power Source, Part IVC., Industrial Users, Part IVD., Sludge Conditions, Part IVE., Notification Requirements, Part IVF., Schedules of Compliance, Part IVG., Additional Requirements for Facilities Discharging to Long Island Sound Watershed, Part V. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge, Part VI. Monitoring, Record-Keeping and Reporting Requirements, Part VII. Administrative Requirements, and Part VIII., Standard Conditions, as set forth in the 2021 draft NPDES General Permit No. MAG580000, issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 1, issued on April 8, 2021 (the 2021 Draft NPDES General Permit) and attached hereto by reference as Appendix A and available on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/massachusetts-npdes-permits#dgp> ; provided, however:
 - a. that the notification required by Part IIB.7. shall also be provided to MassDEP;
 - b. that the reporting required by Part IIC.1. shall be in accordance with 314 CMR 3.19(20)(e) (24 hour reporting);
 - c. that a copy of the requests, reports, and information required by Part VI.3. to be submitted to EPA shall also be submitted to MassDEP electronically to massdep.npdes@mass.gov;
 - d. that, if there is a conflict between the definitions in 314 CMR 3.02 and/or 314 CMR 4.00 and the definitions in Part IVC., the definitions in 314 CMR 3.02 and/or 314 CMR 4.00 shall control, as applicable;
 - e. that the notification required by 4.a. above shall be provided as follows:

¹ If no comments objecting to the issuance or terms of the permit were received by the Department during the public comment period, then this permit shall be effective upon issuance. If comments objecting to the issuance or the terms of the permit are received by the Department during the public comment period, then this permit shall become effective 30 days after issuance.

Susannah King, NPDES Section Chief
 Division of Watershed Management
 Department of Environmental Protection
 1 Winter Street – 5th Floor
 Boston, MA 02108

5. This permit incorporates by reference the Standard Permit Conditions set forth in 314 CMR 3.19.
6. This permit includes the following additional conditions:
 - a. Beginning six (6) months after the permittee has been notified by EPA of a multi-lab validated method for wastewater, or two (2) years after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, whichever is earlier, the permittee shall conduct monitoring of the influent, effluent, and sludge for PFAS compounds as detailed in the tables below. If EPA's multi-lab validated method is not available by twenty (20) months after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, the permittee shall contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) for guidance on an appropriate analytical method. Notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit to the contrary, monitoring results shall be reported to MassDEP electronically, at massdep.npdes@mass.gov, or as otherwise specified, within 30 days after they are received. If the permittee is any of the following facilities, which are located upstream of the drinking water intake of one or more communities, the permittee shall commence this monitoring beginning 180 days after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit and shall contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) 90 days prior to starting monitoring for guidance on the appropriate analytical method: Battle Road Farm, Wayland WWMD; MCI – Concord; and Middlesex School.

Influent and Effluent

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Quarterly ²	24-hour Composite
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite

Sludge

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab

² Quarters are defined as January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December. Samples shall be taken during the same month each quarter and shall be taken 3 months apart (e.g., an example sampling schedule could be February, May, August, and November).

- b. The requirements of this paragraph apply solely to all municipal and regional wastewater treatment facility permittees and not to privately owned sanitary wastewater treatment facility permittees. Beginning six (6) months after the permittee has been notified by EPA of a multi-lab validated method for wastewater, or two (2) years after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, whichever is earlier, the permittee shall commence annual monitoring of all Significant Industrial Users^{3,4} discharging into the POTW. Monitoring shall be in accordance with the table below. If EPA's multi-lab validated method is not available by twenty (20) months after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, the permittee shall contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) for guidance on an appropriate analytical method. Notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit to the contrary, monitoring results shall be reported to MassDEP electronically at massdep.npdes@mass.gov, or as otherwise specified, within 30 days after they are received. If the permittee is the following facility, which is located upstream of the drinking water intake of one or more communities, the permittee shall commence this monitoring beginning one (1) year after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit and shall contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) 90 days prior to starting monitoring for guidance on the appropriate analytical method: Wayland WWMDC.

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite

7. All facilities seeking coverage under this General Permit must submit to MassDEP a copy of their Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted to EPA for coverage under the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, which shall serve as the NOI for coverage under this General Permit. Instructions for submittal will be provided here: <https://www.mass.gov/how-to/wm-15-npdes-general-permit-notice-of-intent>. All permittees granted coverage under this General Permit will be notified by MassDEP and listed on MassDEP's website. For each permittee granted coverage by MassDEP, this General Permit incorporates by reference any limitations, conditions, and requirements contained within the individual Permit Authorization issued by EPA to that permittee.

³ Significant Industrial User (SIU) is defined at 40 CFR part 403: All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subpart N; **and** any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 GPD or more of process wastewater to the POTW, contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW, or designated as such by the POTW on the basis that the industrial users has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement.

⁴ This requirement applies to all Significant Industrial Users and not just those within the sectors identified by EPA in the NPDES permit.

Signed this ____ day of _____, 2021

Lealdon Langley, Director
Division of Watershed Management
Department of Environmental Protection

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

FACT SHEET SUPPLEMENT

MASSACHUSETTS PERMIT TO DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS TO SURFACE WATERS

MA PERMIT NUMBER: MAG580000 – MassDEP Surface Water Discharge Wastewater Treatment Facility General Permit (SWD WWTF GP)

PER – AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

MassDEP is implementing a number of actions to address the potential health effects of exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).¹ According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),² PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), GenX, and many other chemicals. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries around the globe, including in the United States since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects.

PFAS can be found in:

- **Food** packaged in PFAS-containing materials, processed with equipment that used PFAS, or grown in PFAS-contaminated soil or water.
- **Commercial household products**, including stain- and water-repellent fabrics, nonstick products, polishes, waxes, paints, cleaning products, and fire-fighting foams (a major source of groundwater contamination at airports and military bases where firefighting training occurs).
- **Workplace**, including production facilities or industries (e.g., chrome plating, electronics manufacturing or oil recovery) that use PFAS.
- **Drinking water**, typically localized and associated with a specific facility (e.g., manufacturer, landfill, wastewater treatment plant, firefighter training facility).
- **Living organisms**, including fish, animals and humans, where PFAS have the ability to build up and persist over time.

Certain PFAS chemicals are no longer manufactured in the United States as a result of phase-outs including the PFOA Stewardship Program, in which eight major chemical manufacturers agreed to eliminate the use of PFOA and PFOA-related chemicals in their products and as emissions from their facilities. Although PFOA and PFOS are no longer manufactured in the United States, they are still produced internationally and can be imported into the United States

¹ To learn more about Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the environment and what Massachusetts is doing to address them, go to: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>.

² For basic information on PFAS provided by EPA, go to: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/basic-information-pfas>

in consumer goods such as carpet, leather and apparel, textiles, paper and packaging, coatings, rubber and plastics.

Scientific information and regulatory actions on PFAS are rapidly evolving. Currently, there are no enforceable federal standards for these substances in public drinking water. However, in May 2016, EPA issued a lifetime drinking water Health Advisory (HA) of 70 nanograms per liter (70 ng/L, which equals 70 parts per trillion or ppt) for any combination of PFOA and PFOS. In June 2018, MassDEP extended this advisory to include three additional related PFAS chemicals - perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) and perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA). This Massachusetts value, called a MassDEP Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG), is a maximum recommended level for drinking water. It is set to be protective against adverse health effects for all people consuming the water for a lifetime and also applies to shorter-term exposures of weeks to months during pregnancy and breast-feeding.

In December 2019, MassDEP promulgated final regulations at 310 CMR 40.0000 establishing groundwater and soil limits at waste cleanup sites for 6 PFAS compounds - PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA, and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA). In January 2020, MassDEP updated the ORSG, which is now 20 ng/L for the sum of the concentrations of the same six PFAS compounds included in the waste site clean up regulations. The updated ORSG replaces the June 2018 guideline for PFAS in drinking water. See the updated ORSG and technical support document here: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas#health-advisories-and-downloadable-fact-sheets->

Based on the current ORSG, MassDEP recommends that:

- 1) consumers in sensitive subgroups (pregnant women, nursing mothers, and infants) not consume water when the level of the six PFAS substances, individually or in combination, is above 20 ppt; and,
- 2) public water suppliers take steps expeditiously to lower levels of the six PFAS, individually or in combination, to below 20 ppt for all consumers.

In October 2020, MassDEP promulgated revisions to the Massachusetts drinking water regulations that established a regulatory drinking water standard or Massachusetts Maximum Contaminant Level (MMCL) for PFAS. These revisions established a MMCL of 20 ng/L (or parts per trillion) for the sum of the concentrations of the same six PFAS included in the waste site clean up regulations and the ORSG. The proposed standard is supported by recent scientific developments in understanding the health effects of PFAS and is aligned with PFAS cleanup standards promulgated by the Waste Site Cleanup Program. For information on the MMCL see: <https://www.mass.gov/regulations/310-CMR-22-the-massachusetts-drinking-water-regulations>.

Given that PFAS are persistent in the environment and may lead to adverse human health and environmental effects, MassDEP has identified a comprehensive approach for addressing PFAS in wastewater discharges. Additionally, based on review of recent data for residuals produced from wastewater treatment and other processes, MassDEP has concerns regarding the levels of PFAS in residuals land applied in Massachusetts. All residuals products sold, distributed, and applied in Massachusetts are subject to an Approval of Suitability (AOS), which classifies residuals for different uses based on the chemical quality and treatment to reduce pathogens.

Therefore, MassDEP began including a requirement for PFAS testing in all new or renewed AOSs in January 2019, and as of July 2020, MassDEP began requiring all AOS holders to test their products for PFAS on a quarterly basis.

MassDEP is also concerned about the potential impacts PFAS discharges from wastewater treatment plants may have on downstream drinking water, recreational, and aquatic life uses. The Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards do not include numeric criteria for PFAS. However, the narrative criterion for toxic pollutants at 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e) states:

All surface waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life or wildlife.

In addition, this narrative criterion is further elaborated on at 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e)2 which states:

Human Health Risk Levels. Where EPA has not set human health risk levels for a toxic pollutant, the human health-based regulation of the toxic pollutant shall be in accordance with guidance issued by the Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Research and Standards. The Department's goal is to prevent all adverse health effects which may results from the ingestion, inhalation or dermal absorption of toxins attributable to waters during their reasonable use as designated in 314 CMR 4.00.

To assess whether PFAS discharges from any Facility seeking Permit Authorization under the SWD WWTF GP are occurring and whether they may be contributing to a violation of the narrative toxics criteria, MassDEP is including conditions in the SWD WWTF GP for the permittee to monitor for PFAS and to monitor its Significant Industrial Users' discharges for PFAS. MassDEP has identified four (4) facilities that are potentially eligible for coverage under the 2021 draft Federal NPDES General Permit as being located upstream of the public drinking water supply for one or more communities: Battle Road Farm; Wayland WWMDC; MCI – Concord; and Middlesex School. It is particularly important to assess PFAS from these wastewater discharges, thus the permit requires monitoring to commence 180 days after the effective date of the permit for these particular facilities.

DRAFT

Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification
For the Proposed 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit
For the Wastewater Treatment Facilities
MA Permit No. MAG580000

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), having examined and reviewed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 1’s draft 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit (MA Permit No. MAG580000) for Wastewater Treatment Facilities issued April 8, 2021, and considered the public comments received on MassDEP’s proposed Clean Water Section 401 Certification for the draft 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit for Wastewater Treatment Facilities, and in consideration of the relevant water quality considerations, hereby certifies:

1. that the following conditions, together with the terms and conditions contained in the proposed 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit for Wastewater Treatment Facilities, are necessary to assure compliance with the applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act Sections 208(e), 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 and with appropriate requirements of State law, including, without limitation, the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, M.G.L. c. 21, §§ 26-53 and the Massachusetts Water Quality Standards published at 314 CMR 4.00:
 - a. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a)6., and in accordance with MassDEP’s obligation under 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e) to maintain surface waters free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life, or wildlife, beginning six (6) months after the permittee has been notified by EPA of a multi-lab validated method for wastewater, or two (2) years after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit, whichever is earlier, the permittee shall conduct monitoring of the influent, effluent, and sludge for PFAS compounds as detailed in the tables below. If EPA’s multi-lab validated method is not available by twenty (20) months after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, the permittee shall contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) for guidance on an appropriate analytical method. Notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Federal NPDES Permit to the contrary, monitoring results shall be reported to MassDEP electronically, at massdep.npdes@mass.gov, or as otherwise specified, within 30 days after they are received. If the permittee is any of the following facilities, which are located upstream of the drinking water intake of one or more communities, the permittee shall commence this monitoring beginning 180 days after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit and shall contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) 90 days prior to starting monitoring for guidance on the appropriate analytical method: Battle Road Farm; Wayland WWMD; MCI Concord; and Middlesex School.

Influent and Effluent

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Quarterly ¹	24-hour Composite
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite

Sludge

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab

- b. The requirements of this paragraph apply solely to municipal and regional wastewater treatment facilities and not to privately owned sanitary wastewater treatment facilities. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a)6., and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation under 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e) to maintain surface waters free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life, or wildlife, Beginning six (6) months after permittee has been notified by EPA of a multi-lab validated method for wastewater, or two (2) years after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, whichever is earlier, the permittee shall commence annual monitoring of all Significant Industrial Users^{2,3} discharging into the POTW. Monitoring shall be in accordance with the table below. If EPA's multi-lab validated method is not available by twenty (20) months after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit, the permittee shall contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) for guidance on an appropriate analytical method. Notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit to the contrary, monitoring results shall be reported to MassDEP electronically at massdep.npdes@mass.gov within 30 days after they are received. If the permittee is the following facility, the permittee shall commence this monitoring beginning one (1) year after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit and shall

¹ Quarters are defined as January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December. Samples shall be taken during the same month each quarter and shall be taken 3 months apart (e.g., an example sampling schedule could be February, May, August, and November).

² Significant Industrial User (SIU) is defined at 40 CFR part 403: All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subpart N; **and** any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 GPD or more of process wastewater to the POTW, contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW, or designated as such by the POTW on the basis that the industrial users has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement.

³ This requirement applies to all Significant Industrial Users and not just those within the sectors identified by EPA in the NPDES permit.

contact MassDEP (massdep.npdes@mass.gov) 90 days prior to starting monitoring for guidance on the appropriate analytical method: Wayland WWMD.

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite

2. that there is a reasonable assurance that the activity will be conducted in a manner which will not violate applicable state water quality standards.

To meet the requirements of Massachusetts laws, each of the conditions cited in the draft permit and this certification shall not be made less stringent unless new data or other information is presented and MassDEP determines modification of this certification is appropriate in consideration of the relevant water quality considerations.

If any condition in the draft 2021 Federal NPDES General Permit for Wastewater Treatment Facilities is changed during EPA's review in any manner inconsistent with this certification, the Department reserves the right to modify this certification in consideration of the relevant water quality considerations. In addition, the Department reserves the right to modify this certification if there is a change in Massachusetts law or regulation upon which this certification is based, or if a court of competent jurisdiction or MassDEP Office of Appeals and Dispute Resolution stays, vacates or remands this certification, as provided by 40 C.F.R. § 124.55.

Signed this ____ day of _____, 2021

Lealdon Langley, Director
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Resources
Division of Watershed Management