

Appendix C - Total Nitrogen Requirements in the Long Island Sound Watershed

As explained below, since 2019 EPA has adopted a systemic, state-by-state approach to control nitrogen pollution discharging from “out-of-basin” point sources in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont into tributaries of LIS, a severely impaired water body shared by New York and Connecticut. EPA’s methodology for establishing TN limitations for out-of-basin POTWs in Massachusetts and New Hampshire has been challenged in the United States Environmental Appeals Board, where the case is now pending. EPA’s Response to the Petition was filed on December 11, 2020, and EPA incorporates that filing herein, inclusive of attachments (e.g., Exhibit S, Response to the Comments, as it relates to TN).¹

In 2000, New York and Connecticut finalized a Total Maximum Daily Load² (TMDL) that addressed dissolved oxygen impairments in Long Island Sound due to excessive nitrogen loading. It was approved by EPA in 2001. While the TMDL included waste load allocations (WLAs) for point sources in Connecticut and New York, out-of-basin facilities were not assigned WLAs. However, the Connecticut and New York WLAs included in the TMDL were based on an assumption that out-of-basin point source loads of total nitrogen would be reduced in aggregate by 25% from the baseline through enforceable permit requirements imposed by permitting authorities in the out-of-basin states to protect downstream waters.

EPA implemented optimization requirements in many out-of-basin permits issued in the LIS watershed from 2007 through early 2019 in accordance with an agreement forged in 2012 among the five LIS watershed states, known as the “Enhanced Implementation Plan” (EIP).³ However, concerns raised in recent public comments by the downstream state (Connecticut) and citizens highlighted the need for clearly enforceable, numeric, loading-based effluent limits to ensure that the annual aggregate nitrogen loading from out-of-basin point sources are consistent with the assumptions of the TMDL WLA of 19,657 lb/day and to ensure that current aggregate loadings do not increase. This is in accordance with the State of Connecticut’s antidegradation policy, which requires existing uses to be fully maintained and protected. These uses are already being compromised given the continued, severe nitrogen-driven impairments in LIS. After further review of federal and state requirements, EPA agreed with the concerns raised by the downstream affected state and the public and noted that optimization requirements, by themselves, do not prevent further increases in nitrogen due to population growth (and consequent flow increases) or new industrial dischargers.

Scientific, Statutory and Regulatory Implementation Considerations

As discussed in Section 2 of this Fact Sheet, statutory and regulatory requirements regarding the development of water quality-based effluent limits include: (1) consideration of applicable water

¹[https://yosemite.epa.gov/OA/EAB_WEB_Docket.nsf/Filings%20By%20Appeal%20Number/11443A888232A1C88525863B006D4491/\\$File/Springfield%20Response%20to%20Petition_Final_12_11_2020.pdf](https://yosemite.epa.gov/OA/EAB_WEB_Docket.nsf/Filings%20By%20Appeal%20Number/11443A888232A1C88525863B006D4491/$File/Springfield%20Response%20to%20Petition_Final_12_11_2020.pdf).

² Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, *A Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound* (LIS TMDL), December 2000.

³ Long Island Sound Study Steering Committee, NY, CT, MA, NH, VT, *Enhanced Implementation Plan for the Long Island Sound Total Maximum Daily Load*, 2012. Available at: <https://neiwpcc.org/our-programs/pollution-control/lis-tmdl/>.

quality requirements of downstream states, including provisions to prevent further degradation of receiving waters that are already impaired, pursuant to a state's antidegradation policy, and provisions to implement other applicable water quality standards, including translation of narrative water quality criteria, and (2) provisions to ensure consistency with the assumptions of any available WLAs.

LIS covers about 1,300 square miles and borders Connecticut and New York. It drains a densely populated watershed area of over 16,000 square miles, including portions of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. About 613 square miles of LIS fall within Connecticut. Connecticut classifies LIS as Class SA and Class SB and designates these waters as, *inter alia*, suitable for recreation and aquatic life habitat. R.C.S.A. § 22a-426-4(f), (j).

Connecticut regulations establish DO, biological condition, and nutrient criteria for each water class. For Class SA and SB waters, DO must not be less than 3 mg/L and may be less than 4.8 mg/L for only limited periods of time. R.C.S.A. § 22a-426-9(a)(1). Regarding biologic condition, "Surface waters... shall be free from...constituents...which...can reasonably be expected to...impair the biological integrity of aquatic or marine ecosystems..." *Id.* at § 22a-426-4(a)(5). "The loading of...nitrogen...to any surface water body shall not exceed that which supports maintenance or attainment of designated uses." *Id.* at § 22a-426-9; *see also* § 22a-426-4(a)(11) (authorizing "imposition of discharge limitations or other reasonable controls... for point...sources of ...nitrogen...which have the potential to contribute to the impairment of any surface water, to ensure maintenance and attainment of existing and designated uses, restore impaired waters, and prevent excessive anthropogenic inputs of nutrients or impairment of downstream waters.")

Connecticut regulations mandate protection of "existing" and "designated" uses. R.C.S.A. § 22a-426-8(a)(1). "Tier 1" antidegradation review provides:

The Commissioner shall determine whether the discharge or activity is consistent with the maintenance, restoration, and protection of existing and designated uses assigned to the receiving water body by considering all relevant available data and the best professional judgment of department staff. *All narrative and numeric water quality standards, criteria and associated policies contained in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards shall form the basis for such evaluation considering the discharge or activity both independently and in the context of other discharges and activities in the affected water body and considering any impairment listed pursuant to 33 USC 1313(d) or any Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) established for the water body.*

R.C.S.A. § 22a-426-8(f) (emphasis added). The standards further provide, "The procedures for review outlined in this policy apply to any discharge or activity that is affecting or *may affect* [emphasis added] water quality in Connecticut, including but not limited to any existing, new or increased activity or discharge requiring a permit, water quality certificate or authorization pursuant to chapters 439, 440, 445 or 446i to 446k, inclusive of the Connecticut General Statutes."

Although nitrogen driven impairments in LIS have been reduced in recent years, they have not been eliminated, and they remain significant. In EPA's technical and scientific judgment, the

current quantity of nitrogen in LIS exceeds the narrative and numeric nutrient-related criteria applicable to LIS, and designated aquatic life uses are not being protected, based on analyses of water quality data and information in the administrative record.⁴ While there have been significant reductions in the size of the hypoxic zone in LIS due largely to in-basin point source TN reductions, LIS continues to be impaired.⁵ It is undisputed that significant amounts of nitrogen from out-of-basin facilities are discharged to the LIS watershed (as much as 6 million pounds per year, based on the sum of the maximum annual discharge from each out-of-basin discharger from 2013 to 2017). The out-of-basin loads in the aggregate necessarily contribute, or have the reasonable potential to contribute, to these violations.

Since the LIS TMDL was approved by EPA in 2001, the study of water quality conditions in LIS and the nitrogen loadings that contribute to hypoxia and other impairments there has continued. Annual monitoring of hypoxia and dissolved oxygen conditions in Long Island Sound continues, as most recently documented in the *2019 Long Island Sound Hypoxia Season Review*⁶ which notes that while the area of hypoxia has been reduced, water quality standards have not yet been met.⁷

In 2015, the Long Island Sound Study (LISS)⁸ updated its Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP)⁹ which sets watershed targets, implementation actions to meet those targets, and monitoring strategies. One of the objectives of the CCMP is to improve water quality by further reducing nitrogen pollution from sources that are more distant from the Sound,¹⁰ such as wastewater treatment plants in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

A study published in 2008 used both measurements and mass-balance modeling to evaluate the potential for nitrogen attenuation in the main stem of the Connecticut River in April and August 2005. One of the reaches studied was a 55 km stretch of the Connecticut River in Massachusetts. The study found no nitrogen loss in that reach either in April or August, most likely due to the depth and higher velocities in the main stem of the river compared to the shallower, slower tributaries where previous models and studies had demonstrated varying degrees of nitrogen attenuation.¹¹

In addition, subsequent studies refined the understanding of out-of-basin baseline nitrogen loading which suggest lower out-of-basin baseline point source loading to the Connecticut River than the 21,672 lb/day assumed in the 2000 TMDL. In 2013, the United States Geological

⁴ See e.g. Long Island Sound Report Card 2018, at <https://www.ctenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/ReportCard2018-BestView.pdf>

⁵ Long Island Sound Study, *A Healthier Long Island Sound: Nitrogen Pollution*, 2019, page 2.

⁶ CTDEEP, Interstate Environmental Commission, EPA, *2019 Long Island Sound Hypoxia Season Review*, available at: http://www.iec-nynjct.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/FINAL_LISound-Hypoxia-2019-Combined-Report_april2020.pdf

⁷ *2019 Long Island Sound Hypoxia Season Review* (page 13)

⁸ The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) is a bi-state partnership, formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985, consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to restoring and protecting the Long Island Sound. For more information see <https://longislandsoundstudy.net/>

⁹ LISS, Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan 2015 Returning the Urban Sea to Abundance (CCMP), 2015.

¹⁰ CCMP, page 19.

¹¹ Smith, Thor E., et al, *Nitrogen Attenuation in the Connecticut River, Northeastern USA; A Comparison of Mass Balance and N₂ Production Modeling Approaches*, *Biogeochemistry*, Mar., 2008, Vol. 87, No. 3 (Mar., 2008), pp. 311-323

Survey (USGS) published an estimation of the total nitrogen load to Long Island Sound from Connecticut and contributing areas to the north for October 1998 to September 2009.¹² Available total nitrogen and continuous flow data from 37 water-quality monitoring stations in the LIS watershed, for some or all of these years, were used to compute total annual nitrogen yields and loads. In order to extract the non-point source loadings from the total nitrogen measured, the authors relied on point source estimates from the SPARROW model of nutrient delivery to waters in the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states in 2002, including the Connecticut River, that was published by Moore and others in 2011.¹³ The SPARROW model estimated that 1,776.7 metric tons per year (MT/yr) (or annual average 10,820 lb/day) of total nitrogen was discharged to the Connecticut River from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont in 2002¹⁴. These estimates were based on an approach by Maupin and Ivahnenko, published the same year, which used discharge monitoring data available from EPA's Permit Compliance System (PCS) database for 2002.^{15,16} Where no data was available, an estimated typical pollutant concentration (TPC) and flow was used to approximate nitrogen loading from point sources according to their industrial category.¹⁷

Finally, Long Island Sound continues to be listed as impaired on Connecticut's latest EPA-approved list of impaired waters and is experiencing ongoing effects of eutrophication, including low DO, although the system has experienced improvements since the TMDL was approved.

In light of the foregoing, EPA is establishing water quality-based effluent limitations for total nitrogen on three grounds: (1) to ensure compliance with the State of Connecticut's antidegradation provisions, a downstream affected state under 401(a)(2) of the Act and 40 CFR § 122.4(d); (2) to translate and fully implement the state's narrative water quality criterion for nutrients, pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vi)(A); and (3) to ensure consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the available WLA, pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B).

Compliance with Antidegradation Requirements of Downstream Affected State

One of the principal objectives of the CWA, articulated in CWA § 101(a) is to "maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." The antidegradation requirements in federal regulations at 40 CFR § 131.12 provide a framework for maintaining and protecting water quality that has already been achieved and require states to adopt provisions in their water quality standards that prevent further degradation of both degraded waters and waters

¹² Mullaney, J.R., and Schwarz, G.E., 2013, Estimated Nitrogen Loads from Selected Tributaries in Connecticut Draining to Long Island Sound, 1999–2009: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2013–5171, 65

¹³ Moore, Richard B., Craig M. Johnston, Richard A. Smith, and Bryan Milstead, 2011. Source and Delivery of Nutrients to Receiving Waters in the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic Regions of the United States. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA)* 47(5):965-990. DOI: 10.1111/j.1752-1688.2011.00582.x

¹⁴ Extrapolated from Moore, et.al 2011, Table 3 on page 977 which estimated that for 2002 an 33.2 % of the total 4,553 MT/yr Massachusetts nitrogen load was from point sources, 2.5% of the total 3,795 MT/yr Vermont nitrogen load was from point sources and 6.1 percent of the total 2,790 MT/yr New Hampshire nitrogen load was from point sources.

¹⁵ Moore (2011), page 968.

¹⁶ Maupin, Molly A. and Tamara Ivahnenko, 2011. Nutrient Loadings to Streams of the Continental United States From Municipal and Industrial Effluent. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA)* 47(5):950-964.

¹⁷ Maupin (2011), page 954.

which are meeting or exceeding the water quality necessary to protect designated and existing uses. As noted above, antidegradation provisions of Connecticut's water quality standards require that existing uses be fully maintained and protected. They expressly required consideration of any applicable TMDL, as well as narrative and numeric water quality criteria. EPA therefore undertakes Tier 1 review in light of the LIS TMDL, which has still not resulted in attainment of water quality standards in LIS, as well as Connecticut's numeric water quality criteria for dissolved oxygen, which are routinely violated, and its narrative water quality criteria nutrients, which is likewise not being met. Authorizing a significantly increased nitrogen loading into an impaired water body that is suffering the ongoing effects of cultural eutrophication would further compromise receiving water conditions and uses and be inconsistent with applicable antidegradation requirements. In arriving at this conclusion, EPA also notes that Connecticut's antidegradation procedures are precautionary in nature and apply to discharges that "may affect" water quality.

To ensure that the out-of-basin point-source load does not violate Connecticut's antidegradation standards, the new total nitrogen loading limits (for dischargers with design flows greater than 1 MGD) along with the requirement to minimize nitrogen discharge by facility optimization (for all dischargers with design flow greater than 0.1 MGD) are intended to ensure that nitrogen loads are held at current loadings.

Translation of Narrative Nutrient Criteria

Using the TMDL as the "calculated numeric water quality criterion for the pollutant which the permitting authority demonstrates will attain and maintain applicable narrative water quality criteria and will fully protect the designated use" under the regulatory provision used to translate narrative water quality criteria into numeric effluent limitations, 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vi)(A), EPA has determined that an effluent limitation is necessary to ensure compliance with the State's narrative water quality criterion for nutrients. In order to assure compliance with water quality standards, and fully implement and translate the states' narrative nutrient and related criteria, out-of-basin loads in EPA's judgment should not be increased, because water quality data indicates that the assimilative capacity for nitrogen has been reached in portions of LIS and cultural eutrophication, the impacts of which include hypoxia, is ongoing. It is reasonable, in EPA's view, to issue permits to out-of-basin dischargers that hold loads constant and in so doing curtail the potential for these out-of-basin loadings to contribute to further impairment and degradation of a water that is already beyond its assimilative capacity for nitrogen. The TN effluent limits and optimization requirements are necessary to assure that the out-of-basin load does not cause or contribute to further violation of water quality criteria in the downstream LIS. Holding these loads level, in conjunction with significant nitrogen pollution reduction efforts being pursued by in-basin dischargers will, under EPA's analysis, be sufficient to make a finding that the out-of-basin permits taken as a whole contain nutrient controls sufficient to ensure that the discharges comply with water quality standards under Section 301 of the Act, based on information in the record currently before EPA. EPA acknowledges the complexity of the system and the receiving water response, and EPA recognizes that work that is currently ongoing with regards to additional water quality modeling, point source load reductions and WWTP upgrades in other states, particularly New York and Connecticut. In order to ensure that water quality standards are met, EPA has determined that, at most, TN should be no greater than that resulting from nitrogen currently being discharged from all sources. Holding the load from out-of-basin

sources, along with reductions resulting from the nitrogen optimization special condition, combined with other ongoing work to further reduce in-basin loadings, are in EPA's judgment together sufficient to assure that the discharge is in compliance with standards.

Consistency with Assumptions of Available WLA

Finally, EPA is imposing enforceable total nitrogen limitations for dischargers with design flow above 1 MGD to ensure consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable WLA, which calls for out-of-basin loads to be capped at 25% of the baseline in fact at the time of TMDL approval. A WQBEL for a discharge must ensure compliance with WQS and be "consistent with the assumptions and requirements" of an available WLA. 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B). Capping the aggregate out-of-basin load at current levels will ensure that this requirement is met.

In sum, the permit conditions at issue here have been fashioned to ensure full implementation of CWA §§ 301(b)(1)(C), 401(a)(2) and 402, as well as consistency with the assumptions of the LIS WLA. A permitting authority has wide discretion to determine appropriate effluent limits for a permit. "Congress has vested in the Administrator [of EPA] broad discretion to establish conditions for NPDES permits" in order to achieve these statutory mandates of establishing effluent limitations, including narrative permit conditions, to attain and maintain water quality standards. *Arkansas v. Oklahoma*, 503 U.S. 91, 105 (1992). Section 402 provides that a permit may be issued upon condition "that such discharge will meet either all applicable requirements under sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308 and 403 of this Act, or prior to taking of necessary implementing actions relating to all such requirements, such conditions as the Administrator determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act." 33 U.S.C. §1342(a). "This provision gives EPA considerable flexibility in framing the permit to achieve a desired reduction in pollutant discharges." *Id.* An increased discharge of nitrogen beyond current loads into nitrogen-degraded waters experiencing the effects of cultural eutrophication (*e.g.*, DO impairments) under the circumstances here would not be consistent with the Act. Holding the load from these facilities will maintain and protect existing uses. This allows EPA to ensure that the nitrogen limits are applied fairly and in a technologically feasible manner while ensuring that antidegradation provisions of Connecticut's water quality standards are being met.

EPA's decision to cap the out-of-basin TN loads in the aggregate was consistent with a gross approach to pollutant control, which is appropriate here given the need to ensure reasonable further progress toward restoration of uses in LIS based on reductions that have already occurred and whose impact is still being realized. It is also appropriate in light of the fact that more sophisticated models to precisely define the exact level of pollutant controls needed are not available. EPA has explained that when permitting for nutrients, time is of the essence, because of the tendency of nutrients to recycle in the ecosystem and exacerbate existing impairments, as outlined in EPA's Nutrient Technical Guidance Manual. Rather than wait for the development of that information, a daunting task because of the size and complexity of LIS and vast areal extent of loading, EPA determined that it would be reasonable to move forward. This decision is also reasonable because the permits for many other contributing sources are long expired. The D.C. Circuit has described the CWA's balance when confronted with a difficult situation and the obligation to eliminate water quality impairments: "EPA may issue permits with conditions designed to reduce the level of effluent discharges to acceptable levels. This may well mean

opting for a gross reduction in pollutant discharge rather than the fine-tuning suggested by numerical limitations. *But this ambitious statute is not hospitable to the concept that the appropriate response to a difficult pollution problem is not to try at all.*” *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Costle*, 568 F.2d 1369, 1380 (D.C. Cir. 1977) (emphasis added) (finding unlawful a rule that would have exempted certain discharges from permitting requirements based on the difficulty in setting limits).

Derivation of Effluent Limits

As mentioned above, the TMDL did not assign each out-of-basin POTW a specific WLA but instead specifies an aggregate reduction target. Therefore, the task of allocating nitrogen loads among these facilities in a manner that ensures compliance with water quality standards, as required under Section 301 of the Act, falls to EPA. That EPA would implement any necessary reductions through the issuance and oversight of NPDES permits was expressly assumed by the TMDL. EPA notes that as much as 6 million pounds of nitrogen per year from out-of-basin facilities are discharged to the LIS watershed and that ongoing nitrogen-driven water quality impairments exist in LIS.

In developing allocations for Massachusetts and New Hampshire dischargers, EPA began with two facts: first, that significant amounts of nitrogen from out-of-basin facilities are discharged to the LIS watershed (as much as 6 million pounds per year, based on the sum of the sum of the maximum annual discharge from each out-of-basin discharger from 2013 to 2017) and, second, that ongoing nitrogen water quality impairments exist in LIS.

When confronting the difficult environmental regulatory problem of controlling or accounting for dozens of discharges into a complex water body like Long Island Sound, EPA was presented with a variety of potential permitting approaches. Long Island Sound is a nitrogen-impaired water body spanning 1,268 square miles that implicates the sometimes-divergent interests of five states, dozens of municipalities and numerous non-governmental organizations (NGOs), along with interested members of the public. In developing its overarching permitting approach, as well as each individual permit, EPA carefully considered, but ultimately rejected, several possible alternatives, on two principal grounds: (1) that they were not sufficiently protective to assure that all the applicable requirements of the Act would be met (*i.e.*, they lacked enforceable TN effluent limitations to *ensure* as a matter of law that nitrogen loads would be maintained at protective levels), or (2) that they would entail unwarranted uncertainty and delay (*i.e.*, they called for the development of new or revised TMDLs or for development of extensive new data collection or modelling in an attempt refine or pinpoint necessary targets and loads, even though the permits at issue have long-since expired and water quality impairments are ongoing).

Rather than approach this complex permitting task on an *ad hoc* basis, EPA instead fashioned a systemic permitting approach designed to comprehensively regulate nitrogen loading from out-of-basin nitrogen sources on a gross, basin-level scale. EPA addressed the existing TN loading to ensure achievement of the following overarching objectives:

- the overall out-of-basin TN load does not increase in accordance with antidegradation requirements, given that the LIS is already nitrogen impaired, through the imposition of enforceable effluent limits that are annual average mass-based, consistent with the assumptions of the TMDL;

- no individual facility is left with an effluent limit that is not achievable using readily available treatment technology at the facility's design flow; and
- smaller facilities can achieve their limits through optimization.

EPA's derivation of effluent limitations to implement these objectives, based on its best professional judgment and information reasonably available to the permit writer at the time of permit issuance, consists of three essential parts:

- First, EPA *identified* the existing aggregate load from all contributing facilities in a given state.
- Second, because Long Island Sound is already nitrogen impaired and failing to achieve applicable water quality standards,¹⁸ EPA *capped* that load to avoid contributing to further impairments and fully protect existing uses.
- Third, EPA *allocated* the load according to a water quality-related consideration rationally related to achieving water quality standards in Long Island Sound and carrying out the objectives of the Act.

In the case of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, that consideration was facility *size*, with loads distributed based on the design flow of the POTW treatment plants. In deriving design-flow-based effluent limitations, EPA utilized the following methodology:

- EPA estimated the current maximum out-of-basin annual point source load using data for the five year period of 2014 to 2018, consistent with Region 1's ordinary practice of using the most recent five years of data in the derivation of effluent limits for permits, which is in accordance with the recommendation in EPA guidance to use three to five years and, by use of the longer timeframe, is intended to more fully capture a representative data set¹⁹ (see estimate of recent effluent loadings in Exhibit 1 below);
- It prioritized effluent limits for major POTW facilities with design flow greater than 1 MGD for Massachusetts, consistent with the definition of major facility²⁰ in 40 CFR § 122.2, and 1.5 MGD for New Hampshire;
- It developed mass-based rolling annual average TN effluent limits based on design flow (consistent with 40 CFR § 122.45(b)(1)) and effluent concentrations that can be achieved by means of currently available nitrogen removal technology for all facilities and the design flow for each facility, where effluent limit (lb/day) = Concentration (mg/L) x Design Flow (MGD) x 8.34;

¹⁸ CTDEEP, Interstate Environmental Commission, EPA, 2019 Long Island Sound Hypoxia Season Review, available at: http://www.iec-nynjct.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/FINAL_LISound-Hypoxia-2019-Combined-Report_april2020.pdf

¹⁹ NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, EPA-833-K-10-001, September 2010, page 5-30, available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/pwm_2010.pdf.

²⁰ NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, EPA-833-K-10-001, September 2010, page 2-17, available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/pwm_2010.pdf.

- EPA based limits on concentrations that can typically be achieved through optimization for POTW facilities with design flow less than 10 MGD, with more aggressive optimization expected for facilities with design flow greater than 5 MGD; and,
- For the four POTW facilities with design flow greater than 10 MGD (which together comprise more than half of the total Massachusetts load to LIS), EPA based limits on concentrations achievable through optimization or upgrades.

Although EPA considered caps for individual dischargers at their current loadings, that approach was rejected because these effluent limits are subject to statutory anti-backsliding requirements of CWA § 402(o) which would prevent a limit from being increased if flows increase due to new residential or industrial development. Therefore, a facility currently discharging well below its design flow, could be put in a position of having a load limit that is below the limit of technology at its design flow. For example, if a new industrial discharger was to tie in, even if that discharger was willing to invest in readily available treatment technology, the load would preclude the facility from operating at its design flow.

Instead, EPA examined out-of-basin loads across the watershed and developed effluent limits that are achievable through optimization or readily available treatment technologies for all facilities, even if they are operating at their design flow. EPA has determined that this approach will be protective of water quality and will carefully monitor receiving water response over the permit term and adjust as necessary. EPA recognizes that Connecticut and New York have very substantially reduced their nitrogen loadings into LIS and water quality conditions have improved, although LIS is not yet fully achieving water quality standards. Additional work is being undertaken in New York and Connecticut to further reduce nitrogen loadings into LIS. It will take time to allow the impact of these reductions to be fully realized and for designated uses to be fully restored. EPA believes that this approach reasonably balances the need to hold overall TN loadings constant to avoid exacerbating ongoing nitrogen-driven environmental degradation against the inherent scientific and technical uncertainty associated with receiving water response in a water body as complex as LIS. More stringent limitations on the out-of-basin dischargers are therefore not necessitated at this time.

Based on the approach described above, Tables 1 and 2 summarize EPA's approach since 2019 to update TN requirements for permits in the LIS watershed in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively.

Table 1 - Annual Average Total Nitrogen Limits for Massachusetts WWTF Dischargers to the Long Island Sound Watershed

Facility Design Flow, Q_D (MGD)	Annual Average TN Limit (lb/day)
$Q_D > 10$	$Q_D \text{ (MGD)} * 5 \text{ mg/L} * 8.34 + \text{optimize}$
$5 < Q_D \leq 10$	$Q_D \text{ (MGD)} * 8 \text{ mg/L} * 8.34 + \text{optimize}$
$1 \leq Q_D \leq 5$	$Q_D \text{ (MGD)} * 10 \text{ mg/L} * 8.34 + \text{optimize}$
$0.1 \leq Q_D < 1$	Optimize
$Q_D < 0.1$	TN monitoring only

Table 2 - Annual Average Total Nitrogen Limits for New Hampshire WWTF Dischargers to the Long Island Sound Watershed

Facility Design Flow, Q_D (MGD)	Annual Average TN Limit (lb/day)
$1.5 \leq Q_D$	Q_D (MGD) * 10 mg/L * 8.34 + optimize
$0.1 \leq Q_D < 1.5$	Optimize
$Q_D < 0.1$	TN monitoring only

The basis for establishing mass-based effluent limits using facility design flow and 5, 8 and 10 mg/L as total nitrogen concentrations that facilities can meet by means of optimization or, for the four largest facilities, readily available treatment technology, meets the legal requirements of the CWA but was derived in order to balance the burden of treatment with the four largest facilities (currently generating more than half of the Massachusetts out-of-basin load) required to meet 5 mg/L concentration at design flow, and the remaining facilities with effluent limits that can be achieved through system optimization. In tiering the facilities, EPA considered the relative magnitude of flows from these facilities and observed that there was a significant divide between the four largest facilities and the remaining facilities (67 MGD for Springfield, 17.5 MGD for Holyoke, 17 MGD for Pittsfield and 15 MGD for Chicopee compared to the next largest at 8.6 MGD for North Hampton). The four largest facilities contribute 53% of the design flow for the out-of-basin watershed. EPA also observed that three of these facilities are on the main stem of the Connecticut River and Pittsfield is on the mainstem of the Housatonic. All these factors, in EPA's technical judgment, warranted the further additional assurance of meeting water quality standards provided by a more stringent numeric cap in loading that may necessitate a facility upgrade, as opposed to limits achievable through optimization only. EPA also notes that the four larger facilities will be able to spread the cost of any upgrade over a much larger user base.

EPA established the next tier at 5 MGD partly on the assumption POTWs of greater than that size are likely to already possess the technical capability, operator sophistication and administrative capacity needed to achieve more stringent effluent limitations via optimization requirements. To this point, EPA took notice of the fact that the 5 MGD threshold has some regulatory significance under EPA's regulations implementing the NPDES program, specifically pretreatment, where EPA determined that facilities of that size are significantly large enough to require a pretreatment program. EPA, of course, also took into account the relatively large magnitude of the loads associated with these facilities. Finally, EPA also took note of the fact that these facilities, though not serving communities as large as Springfield, Holyoke, Pittsfield and Chicopee, still have considerable ability to spread costs over user bases of considerable size.

EPA chose the 1 MGD tier because that corresponds to the definition of major POTW under NPDES regulations. Facilities above 1 MGD account for approximately 80% of the total out-of-basin load. Because the many facilities smaller than 1 MGD collectively account for a relatively small amount of the total load, EPA believes that optimization is reasonable for these facilities, given their comparatively small loads and user bases.

Finally, those facilities under 0.1 MGD are required to monitor and report data that may be used in future permitting cycles.

Thus, in arriving at its tiering determination, EPA considered a series of technical and environmental factors within its expertise, and also took into account equitable considerations. EPA acknowledges that the chosen tiers are not the only way to divide the out-of-basin TN allocations, but was not presented with any alternatives that capped the existing load based on design flow through the imposition of enforceable permit limits. For example, EPA considered, and rejected, the option to apply a limit based on 8 mg/L effluent limit for all facilities with design flow greater than 1 MGD (at their respective design flows) because that would result in an increase in the current loading and place a greater burden on facilities that service relatively small communities. The combined design flow for the 29 MA POTW facilities with design flow greater than 1 MGD is 196 MGD. Of this combined design flow, 60%, or 117 MGD consists of the design flow for the four largest POTWs. Under the selected permitting approach, the proportion of the permitted load from the four largest facilities will be 60% of the combined permitted load for all 29 MA facilities, consistent with the proportion of design flow. If all POTWs with design flow over 1 MGD had a concentration-based limit of 8 mg/L (or a load-based limit based on 8 mg/L and design flow), the proportion of the permitted load coming from the four largest facilities would increase from 60% of the total permitted load to 90%, shifting the burden of treatment significantly from larger to smaller facilities. In addition, the total permitted TN loading from those 29 facilities would increase from 8,100 lb/day under the chosen approach to 8,600 lb/day.

In addition to the effluent limits described above, EPA is also requiring all POTWs with a design flow of 0.1 MGD or greater to optimize for nitrogen removal to ensure that the aggregate 25% reduction is maintained or increased. The optimization condition in the Draft Permit requires the Permittee to evaluate alternative methods of operating their treatment plant to optimize the removal of nitrogen, and to describe previous and ongoing optimization efforts. Specifically, the Draft Permit requires an evaluation of alternative methods of operating the existing wastewater treatment facility to control total nitrogen levels, including, but 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. This evaluation is required to be completed and submitted to EPA and MassDEP within one year of the effective date of the permit, along with a description of past and ongoing optimization efforts. The permit also requires implementation of optimization methods to ensure that the facility is operated in such a way that discharges of total nitrogen are minimized. The permit requires annual reports to be submitted that summarize progress and activities related to optimizing nitrogen removal efficiencies and track trends relative to previous years.

In addition to the rolling annual average total nitrogen effluent limit and optimization requirements, the Draft Permit includes weekly monitoring and average monthly reporting requirements for total nitrogen (TN), total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), and total nitrite/nitrate nitrogen (NO_2/NO_3).

The limits applicable to each facility are based on the equation presented in Table 1 above and the numeric limit for each is either carried forward from their individual permit (if already included in the facility's individual permit) or is identified in Appendix E of the Draft General Permit as a new limit (if not already included in the facility's individual permit). The effluent limits are rolling annual average limits and compliance will be based on the average of the current average monthly load and the average monthly load of the previous 11 months. The

monitoring frequency in the Draft Permit is once per week.

Future Nitrogen Limits

The nitrogen annual loading limits in this Draft General Permit are intended to meet the requirements of the 2001 LIS TMDL, which was developed to address hypoxic conditions in the bottom waters of LIS. In December 2015, EPA signed a letter detailing a post-TMDL EPA nitrogen reduction strategy for waters in the LIS watershed. The strategy recognizes that more work may need to be done to reduce nitrogen levels, further improve DO conditions, and attain other related water quality standards in LIS, particularly in coastal embayments and the estuarine portions of rivers that flow into the Sound. EPA is working to establish nitrogen thresholds for Western LIS and several coastal embayments, including some of the receiving waters for discharges eligible for coverage under this General Permit. Documents regarding the EPA Nitrogen Reduction Strategy are available for public review on EPA's Long Island Sound website (<http://longislandsoundstudy.net/issues-actions/water-quality/nitrogen-strategy/>). Upon completion of establishing thresholds and assessing the water quality conditions of the estuarine waters that receive discharge from an eligible discharger under this General Permit, allocations of total nitrogen loadings may be lowered if further reductions are necessary resulting in a lower water quality-based effluent limit being established in a future permit action. If so, EPA anticipates exploring possible trading approaches for nitrogen loading in the Massachusetts portion of the LIS watershed.

EXHIBIT 1

NH, VT, MA Nitrogen Discharges to Long Island Sound Watershed

Summary of Massachusetts Out-Of-Basin Wastewater Treatment Plant and Industrial Discharger Total Nitrogen Effluent Data

Permit #	Name	Type	Design Flow (MGD)	2014-2018 Avg Flow (MGD)	2014 Average Load (lb/day)	2015 Average Load (lb/day)	2016 Average Load (lb/day)	2017 Average Load (lb/day)	2018 Average Load (lb/day)	2014-2018 Avg Load (lb/year)
Total Massachusetts Out-of-Basin Load			262	146	11,528	11,215	9,767	10,557	10,631	10,740
Total Massachusetts Connecticut River Load			179.6	98	9,184	8,945	7,695	8,390	8,341	8,511
MA0101613	SPRINGFIELD REGIONAL WTP	POTW	67.00	36.26	2,303	2,377	1,643	1,953	1,684	1,992
MA0101508	CHICOPEE WPC	POTW	15.50	7.83	2,220	2,092	1,854	1,872	1,895	1,987
MA0101630	HOLYOKE WPCF	POTW	17.50	8.05	584	644	687	747	593	651
MA0101214	GREENFIELD WPCF	POTW	3.20	3.23	436	467	460	386	482	446
MA0100994	GARDNER WWTF	POTW	5.00	2.89	413	470	377	455	404	424
MA0101818	NORTHAMPTON WWTP	POTW	8.60	3.85	489	412	355	393	453	420
MA0100218	AMHERST WWTP	POTW	7.10	3.76	456	411	335	342	377	384
MA0100455	SOUTH HADLEY WWTF	POTW	4.20	2.37	393	325	288	364	315	337
MA0101478	EASTHAMPTON WWTP	POTW	3.80	3.44	202	186	262	329	639	324
MA0101800	WESTFIELD WWTP	POTW	6.10	2.88	276	225	221	189	211	224
MA0110264	AUSTRALIS AQUACULTURE, LLC	IND	0.30	0.13	149	138	116	107	74	117
MA0101168	PALMER WPCF	POTW	5.60	1.47	142	92	84	100	125	109
MA0100137	MONTAGUE WWTF	POTW	1.80	0.84	107	78	55	215	78	107
MA0100099	HADLEY WWTP	POTW	0.54	0.38	73	76	65	109	67	78
MA0100889	WARE WWTP	POTW	1.00	0.55	62	89	87	72	78	77
MA0101257	ORANGE WWTP	POTW	1.10	0.98	72	62	58	91	91	75
MA0003697	BARNHARDT MANUFACTURING	IND	0.89	0.33	58	78	49	54	96	67
MA0103152	BARRE WWTF	POTW	0.30	0.19	77	81	50	50	49	61
MA0101567	WARREN WWTP	POTW	1.50	0.26	45	42	124	38	55	61
MA0000469	SEAMAN PAPER OF MASSACHUSETTS	IND	1.10	0.83	26	97	53	62	46	57
MA0100005	ATHOL WWTF	POTW	1.75	0.79	76	56	40	39	44	51

NH Medium WWTF General Permit Fact Sheet
NHG590000

Appendix C

Permit #	Name	Type	Design Flow (MGD)	2014-2018 Avg Flow (MGD)	2014 Average Load (lb/day)	2015 Average Load (lb/day)	2016 Average Load (lb/day)	2017 Average Load (lb/day)	2018 Average Load (lb/day)	2014-2018 Avg Load (lb/year)
MA0101061	NORTH BROOKFIELD WWTP	POTW	0.62	0.32	62	51	40	47	50	50
MA0110043	MCLAUGHLIN STATE TROUT HATCHERY	IND	7.50	7.12	39	44	43	41	37	41
MA0100919	SPENCER WWTP	POTW	1.08	0.35	28	33	31	29	71	38

NH, VT, MA Nitrogen Discharges to Long Island Sound

Summary of Massachusetts Out-Of-Basin Wastewater Treatment Plant and Industrial Discharger Total Nitrogen Effluent Data

Permit #	Name	Type	Design Flow (MGD)	2014-2018 Avg Flow (MGD)	2014 Average Load (lb/day)	2015 Average Load (lb/day)	2016 Average Load (lb/day)	2017 Average Load (lb/day)	2018 Average Load (lb/day)	2014-2018 Avg Load (lb/year)
MA0100862	WINCHENDON WPCF	POTW	1.10	0.50	25	33	29	48	40	35
MA0101290	HATFIELD WWTF	POTW	0.50	0.17	51	37	28	28	27	34
MA0101052	ERVING WWTP #2	POTW	2.70	1.78	35	38	38	33	25	34
MA0100340	TEMPLETON WWTF	POTW	2.80	0.27	19	35	18	21	35	26
MAG580004	SOUTH DEERFIELD WWTP	POTW	0.85	0.37	15	33	18	18	27	22
MA0040207	CHANG FARMS INC	IND	0.65	0.22	22	15	34	20	20	22
MA0110035	MCLAUGHLIN/SUNDERLAND STATE FISH HATCHERY	IND	2.10	2.16	25	22	19	20	25	22
MA0102148	BELCHERTOWN WRF	POTW	1.00	0.36	61	13	11	11	5.6	20
MAG580002	SHELBURNE WWTF	POTW	0.25	0.16	15	13	17	17	21	17
MAG580005	SUNDERLAND WWTF	POTW	0.50	0.17	20	12	13	10	9.3	13
MAG580001	OLD DEERFIELD WWTP	POTW	0.25	0.068	13	14	13	12	12	13
MA0110051	MCLAUGHLIN/BITZER STATE TROUT HATCHERY	IND	1.43	1.70	23	12	12	8.2	8.2	13
MA0032573	NORTHFIELD MT HERMON SCHOOL WWTP	POTW	0.45	0.072	22	7.6	15	10	10	13
MA0100102	HARDWICK WPCF	POTW	0.23	0.12	8.2	5.9	13	4.3	17	10
MA0100200	NORTHFIELD WWTF	POTW	0.28	0.080	3.8	6.8	6.5	10	14	8.1
MA0101516	ERVING WWTP #1	POTW	1.02	0.14	7.2	6.1	3.7	10	7.5	6.9
MA0102776	ERVING WWTP #3	POTW	0.010	0.0049	6.1	2.9	6.9	8.0	7.5	6.3
MA0102431	HARDWICK WWTP	POTW	0.040	0.016	7.4	1.5	11	6.9	2.3	5.9
MAG580003	CHARLEMONT WWTF	POTW	0.050	0.016	7.5	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2
MA0101265	HUNTINGTON WWTP	POTW	0.20	0.067	4.6	4.1	5.6	4.3	5.2	4.7
MA0100188	MONROE WWTF	POTW	0.020	0.013	<u>1.4</u>	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.6
MA0000272	PAN AM RAILWAYS YARD	IND	0.015	0.011	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.47	0.18	0.19
MA0001350	LS STARRETT PRECISION TOOLS	IND	0.025	0.014	0.03	0.0	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.05
MA0100161	ROYALSTON WWTP	POTW	0.039	0.01298	<u>0.9</u>	0.49	0.43	0.49	0.60	0.59
Total Massachusetts Housatonic Load			29.4	18	1,667	1,605	1,509	1,612	1,707	1,626
MA0101681	PITTSFIELD WWTF	POTW	17.00	10.55	1,179	1,176	1,145	1,245	1,319	1,213
MA0000671	CRANE WWTP	POTW	3.10	3.07	155	142	108	116	107	126

NH, VT, MA Nitrogen Discharges to Long Island Sound

Summary of Massachusetts Out-Of-Basin Wastewater Treatment Plant and Industrial Discharger Total Nitrogen Effluent Data

Permit #	Name	Type	Design Flow (MGD)	2014-2018 Avg Flow (MGD)	2014 Average Load (lb/day)	2015 Average Load (lb/day)	2016 Average Load (lb/day)	2017 Average Load (lb/day)	2018 Average Load (lb/day)	2014-2018 Avg Load (lb/year)
MA0101524	GREAT BARRINGTON WWTF	POTW	3.20	0.97	110	120	100	99	124	111
MA0100935	LENOX CENTER WWTF	POTW	1.19	0.61	49	67	59	71	78	65
MA0001848	ONYX SPECIALTY PAPERS INC - WILLOW MILL	IND	1.10	0.94	51	39	44	33	22	38
MA0005011	PAPERLOGIC TURNERS FALLS MILL(6)	IND	0.70	0.73	85	17	12	6.5	Term	30
MA0100153	LEE WWTF	POTW	1.25	0.64	18	17	14	15	35	20
MA0101087	STOCKBRIDGE WWTP	POTW	0.30	0.15	10	15	16	13	10	13
MA0103110	WEST STOCKBRIDGE WWTF	POTW	0.076	0.014	<u>5.3</u>	<u>3.8</u>	4.3	5.0	3.7	4.4
MA0001716	MEADWESTVACO CUSTOM PAPERS LAUREL MILL	IND	1.5	0.34	4.3	7.9	5.7	7.2	7.8	6.6
Total Massachusetts Thames River Load			11.8	6	677	666	564	556	583	609
MA0100439	WEBSTER WWTF	POTW	6.00	2.97	389	393	328	292	344	349
MA0100901	SOUTHBRIDGE WWTF	POTW	3.77	1.97	<u>178</u>	149	154	151	130	152
MA0101141	CHARLTON WWTF	POTW	0.45	0.21	40	75	41	68	70	59
MA0100421	STURBRIDGE WPCF	POTW	0.75	0.51	44	21	18	19	20	24
MA0101796	LEICESTER WATER SUPPLY WWTF	POTW	0.35	0.19	24	27	22	26	19	24
MA0100170	OXFORD ROCHDALE WWTP	POTW	0.50	0.24	2.4	1.0	0.23	0.57	0.49	0.9

NOTES:

- 1) *italics* = estimated load based on average conc & flow from other years, or if no data for any years, assumed concentration of 19.6 mg/L.
- 2) The loads represent annual totals, based on annual daily average flow and daily average nitrogen concentration.
- 3) Term = Permit was terminated in that year
- 4) This summary only includes POTWs and Industrial sources for which there was nitrogen monitoring at the outfalls for treated effluent and/or process wastewater.

Summary of New Hampshire Out-Of-Basin Wastewater Treatment Plant and Industrial Discharger Total Nitrogen Effluent Data

Permit #	Name	Type	Design Flow (MGD)	2014-2018 Avg Flow (MGD)	2014 Average Load (lb/day)	2015 Average Load (lb/day)	2016 Average Load (lb/day)	2017 Average Load (lb/day)	2018 Average Load (lb/day)	2014-2018 Avg Load (lb/day)
Total New Hampshire Out-of-Basin Load			31.5	18.6	1,662	1,457	1,370	1,555	1,154	1,440
NH0000621	BERLIN STATE FISH HATCHERY	IND	6.1	6.30	8.8	13	13	15	8.7	12
NH0000744	NH DES (TWIN MTN STATE FISH HATCHERY)	IND	1.0	0.78	2.0	5.8	6.2	5.5	5.1	4.9
NH0100099	HANOVER WWTF	POTW	2.3	1.30	<u>341</u>	<u>341</u>	313	350	361	341
NH0100145	LANCASTER WWTF	POTW	1.2	0.79	84	78	45	72	63	68
NH0100153	LITTLETON WWTP	POTW	1.5	0.69	32	36	24	31	45	34
NH0100200	NEWPORT WWTF	POTW	1.3	0.59	97	63	80	80	79	80
NH0100366	LEBANON WWTF	POTW	3.2	1.49	<u>136</u>	<u>136</u>	132	127	152	137
NH0100382	HINSDALE WWTP	POTW	0.3	0.19	<u>18</u>	17	11	20	16	16
NH0100510	WHITEFIELD WWTF	POTW	0.2	0.08	35	22	15	18	24	23
NH0100544	SUNAPEE WWTF	POTW	0.6	0.40	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	50	33	35
NH0100765	CHARLESTOWN WWTP	POTW	1.1	0.28	22	13	12	19	22	17
NH0100790	KEENE WWTF	POTW	6.0	2.89	<u>533</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>40</u>	363
NH0101052	TROY WWTF	POTW	0.3	0.08	23	15	12	13	25	18
NH0101150	WEST SWANZEY WWTP	POTW	0.2	0.07	6.1	6.4	7.8	7.8	15	8.7
NH0101168	MERIDEN VILLAGE WATER DISTRICT	POTW	0.1	0.03	0.53	2.5	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.7
NH0101257	CLAREMONT WWTF	POTW	3.9	1.51	<u>161</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>161</u>	163	146	158
NH0101392	BETHLEHEM VILLAGE WWTP (1)	POTW	0.3	0.21	25	26	25	29	25	26
NHG580226	GROVETON WWTP	POTW	0.4	0.12	18	13	10	12	14	13
NHG580315	COLEBROOK WWTP	POTW	0.5	0.22	26	23	21	31	31	26
NHG580391	CHESHIRE COUNTY MAPLEWOOD NURSING HOME	POTW	0.040	0.02	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
NHG580404	WINCHESTER WWTP	POTW	0.28	0.14	6.1	11	3.9	13	8.3	8.3
NHG580421	LISBON WWTF	POTW	0.3	0.12	26	23	19	17	17	20
NHG580536	STRATFORD VILLAGE SYSTEM	POTW	0.1	0.01	2.2	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.7
NHG580978	WOODSVILLE WWTF	POTW	0.3	0.19	22	15	19	19	13	18
NHG581206	NORTHUMBERLAND VILLAGE WPCF	POTW	0.1	0.04	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.0
NHG581214	STRATFORD-MILL HOUSE	POTW	0.0	0.01	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.8
NHG581249	LANCASTER GRANGE WWTP	POTW	0.0	0.00	0.45	0.53	0.45	0.49	0.44	0.47

NOTES:

1) *italics* = estimated load based on average conc & flow from other years, or if no data for any years, assumed concentration of 19.6 mg/L.

2) The loads represent annual totals, based on annual daily average flow and daily average nitrogen concentration.

3) Term = Permit was terminated in that year

4) This summary only includes POTWs and Industrial sources for which there was nitrogen monitoring at the outfalls for treated effluent and/or process wastewater.

Summary of Vermont Out-Of-Basin Wastewater Treatment Plant and Industrial Discharger Total Nitrogen Effluent Data

Permit #	Name	Type	Design Flow (MGD)	2014-2018 Avg Flow (MGD)	2014 load (lb/day)	2015 load (lb/day)	2016 load (lb/day)	2017 load (lb/day)	2018 load (lb/day)	2014-2018 Avg Load (lb/day)
	Total Vermont Out-of-Basin Load		18.3	7.8	1,273	1,255	1,146	1,221	1,421	1,263
VT0000019	WEIDMANN ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY INC	IND	0.25	0.15	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6
VT0000108	PUTNEY PAPER COMPANY MILL & LAGOONS	IND	0.28	0.16	22	26	20	22	17	22
VT0000248	FIBERMARK	IND	2.00	1.06	117	82	89	106	92	97
VT0100013	BELLOWS FALLS WWTF	POTW	1.40	0.44	136	136	136	102	179	138
VT0100048	BETHEL	POTW	0.13	0.06	10.4	4.0	2.4	6.5	3.5	5.4
VT0100064	BRATTLEBORO WWTF	POTW	3.01	1.27	487	487	446	501	421	469
VT0100081	CHESTER MTP	POTW	0.19	0.16	16	5.0	4.5	5.6	7.6	7.6
VT0100145	LUDLOW WWTF	POTW	0.71	0.37	35	27	35	41	42	36
VT0100277	PUTNEY	POTW	0.09	0.05	16	16	11	16	21	16
VT0100285	RANDOLPH	POTW	0.41	0.17	23	23	21	20	28	23
VT0100374	SPRINGFIELD WWTF	POTW	2.20	0.98	133	133	133	120	130	130
VT0100447	WINDSOR-WESTON HEIGHTS	POTW	0.02	0.01	0.40	0.53	1.2	0.88	1.0	0.8
VT0100579	ST JOHNSBURY	POTW	1.60	0.83	34	23	13	24	146	48
VT0100595	LYNDON WWTP	POTW	0.76	0.15	21	21	16	24	21	20
VT0100625	CANAAN MTP	POTW	0.19	0.10	17	15	16	19	17	17
VT0100633	DANVILLE WPCF	POTW	0.07	0.03	2.9	3.5	7.6	4.4	4.3	4.5
VT0100706	WILMINGTON WWTP	POTW	0.15	0.08	3.8	15.9	10.0	4.7	17.2	10
VT0100731	READSBORO WPC	POTW	0.76	0.04	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.8	4.0	3.5
VT0100749	S. WOODSTOCK WWTF	POTW	0.06	0.01	1.9	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.9	1.9
VT0100757	WOODSTOCK WWTP	POTW	0.46	0.22	25	23	24	26	22	24
VT0100765	WOODSTOCK - TAFTSVILLE	POTW	0.02	0.00	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.55	0.87	0.44
VT0100803	BRADFORD WPCP	POTW	0.15	0.08	9.1	9.1	7.7	9.4	8.5	8.8
VT0100846	BRIDGEWATER WWTF	POTW	0.05	0.01	1.1	0.91	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
VT0100854	ROYALTON WWTF	POTW	0.08	0.02	5.2	4.6	4.7	7.7	5.0	5.4
VT0100862	CAVENDISH WWTF	POTW	0.16	0.06	15	10	9	11	15	12
VT0100919	WINDSOR WWTF	POTW	1.13	0.25	69	69	66	65	71	68
VT0100943	CHELSEA WWTF	POTW	0.07	0.02	8.2	8.2	4.8	8.9	9.9	8.0
VT0100951	RYEGATE FIRE DEPARTMENT .#2	POTW	0.01	0.00	0.55	1.1	1.9	2.1	0.76	1.3
VT0100978	HARTFORD - QUECHEE	POTW	0.31	0.22	24	53	12	12	10	22
VT0101010	HARTFORD WWTF	POTW	1.23	0.61	11	31	30	34	89	39
VT0101044	WHITINGHAM(JACKSONVILLE)	POTW	0.06	0.02	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.2
VT0101061	LUNENBURG FIRE DISTRICT #2	POTW	0.09	0.06	7.6	6.9	5.6	3.2	7.8	6.2
VT0101109	WHITINGHAM	POTW	0.02	0.01	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	1.7
VT0101141	SHERBURNE WPCF	POTW	0.31	0.08	8.9	8.3	7.7	10	16	10

NOTES:

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4) This summary only includes POTWs and Industrial sources for which there was nitrogen monitoring at the outfalls for treated effluent and/or process wastewater.