SPECIAL CONDITIONS

E. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Electronic Reporting

NPDES Electronic Reporting, 40 CFR 127, requires MEPDES permit holders to submit monitoring results obtained during the previous month on an electronic discharge monitoring report to the regulatory agency utilizing the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) electronic system.

Electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted using the USEPA NetDMR system, must be:

1. Submitted by a facility authorized signatory; and
2. Submitted no later than **midnight on the 15th day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

Documentation submitted in support of the electronic DMR may be attached to the electronic DMR. Toxics reporting must be done using the DEP Toxsheet reporting form. An electronic copy of the Toxsheet reporting document must be submitted to the Department compliance inspector as an attachment to an email. In addition, a hardcopy form of this sheet must be signed and submitted to the compliance inspector, or a copy attached to the NetDMR submittal will suffice. Documentation submitted electronically to the Department in support of the electronic DMR must be submitted no later than midnight on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

F. DYE STUDY

Within 12 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit a plan to the Department for review and approval that includes a scope of work and schedule to conduct a dye study to ~~ensure~~ confirm the accuracy of the analysis of the mixing characteristics of the effluent being discharged with the receiving water.

Within 6 months of the facility being capable of discharging 7.7 MGD, the permittee must conduct a dye study to assess in practice the mixing characteristics of the treated effluent and the receiving water. The dye study must be conducted in July or August and at multiple tidal stages.

Within 6 months of completion of the dye study, the permittee must submit a report to the Department that characterizes the mixing conditions in the receiving water and depicts the radial propagation of measured dilution factors associated with the discharge, to the point where the dye concentration is below the instrument detection level.