AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.); the "CWA", and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended, (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§26-53),

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority
10 Park Plaza
Boston, MA 02116-3974

Massachusetts Bay Commuter Railroad Company
89 South Street, 8th Floor
Boston, MA 02111

are authorized to discharge from the facility located at:

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority
Commuter Rail Maintenance Facility
70 Rear Third Avenue
Somerville, MA 02143-4458

The following parties are named as co-permittees for specific activities required by the permit, as set forth in Sections B, C and E of this permit. The responsible parties are:

Boston & Maine Corporation
Iron Horse Park
High Street
North Billerica, MA 01862

City of Somerville
Department of Public Works
1 Franey Road
Somerville, MA 02145

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Conservation and Recreation
251 Causeway Street
Boston, MA 02114

to receiving water named:

Unnamed Tributary, locally known as the Millers River (MA 72-31)

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on August 1, 2007.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five (5) years from the last day of the month preceding the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on November 9, 1976.

This permit consists of 13 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and the Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this **11th** day of **June, 2007**

/S/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

_____
Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA

_____
Director
Division of Watershed Management
Department of Environmental Protection
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Boston, MA

PART I

A.1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittees (MBTA/MBCR) are authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001,** treated storm water to the unnamed tributary, locally known as the Millers River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	**EFFLUENT LIMITS**			**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**	
PARAMETER	**AVERAGE MONTHLY**	**AVERAGE WEEKLY**	**MAXIMUM DAILY**	**MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY**	**SAMPLE TYPE[2, 6]**
Flow (mgd)	Report	***	Report	Continuous	Recorder[1]
Oil & Grease (mg/l)	***	***	15	1/MONTH[3]	Grab
pH (SU)	See Part I.A.1.b., Page 4			1/MONTH[3]	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (colony forming units/100 ml)	Report	***	Report	1/MONTH[4] (Dry) 1/MONTH[3] (Wet)	Grab
E. coli (colony forming units/100 ml)	Report	***	Report	1/MONTH[4] (Dry) 1/MONTH[3] (Wet)	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	***	***	100	1/MONTH[3]	Grab
Temperature	***	***	Report	1/MONTH[3]	Grab
Iron (mg/l)	***	***	Report	1/QUARTER[5]	Grab
Total Magnesium (mg/l)	***	***	Report	1/QUARTER[5]	Grab
Total Phosphorus (mg/l)[10]	***	***	Report	1/QUARTER[5]	Grab
Benzene (ug/l) [10]	***	***	51	1/QUARTER[5]	Grab
Priority Pollutants (ug/l) [7, 8, 10]	***	***	Report	1/QUARTER[5]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity[10]	Report LC50 and Chronic Endpoint			1/YEAR	Composite[9]

Footnotes:

1. Flow into (Chamber 1) and out of the oil/water separator (Chamber 4) shall be measured continuously by the MBTA/MBCR using a recording meter. Each co-permittee, with the exception of DCR, shall measure, using a recording meter, flows from the property under their control to the oil/water separator prior to commingling with flows from other sources. The permittees and co-permittees, with the exception of DCR, shall report the average monthly flow and the maximum daily flow.

2. All samples, with the exception of flow and dry weather fecal coliform and E. coli bacteria, are to be taken within 30 minutes of discharge where practicable, but in no case later than the first hour of discharge, and then subsequent samples shall be taken at 1 hour and 3 hours following the initial discharge. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

3. Sample frequency of once per month (1/Month) is defined as a sampling of one (1) significant rainstorm (as defined in Footnote 2) in each calendar month.

4. Fecal Coliform Bacteria and E. coli should be sampled, concurrently, once per month (1/Month) during dry weather conditions.

5. Sample frequency of one per quarter (1/Quarter) is defined as a sampling of one (1) significant rainstorm (as defined in Footnote 2) in each quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December).

6. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the downstream end of the oil/water separator just prior to discharge into the triple barrel culvert.

7. The permittee shall conduct freshwater chronic and modified acute toxicity tests once per year using the test species, Daphnid (Ceriodaphnia dubia) and the Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas). The chronic test may be used to calculate the acute LC_{50} at the 48 hour exposure interval. Toxicity test samples shall be collected during the month of July. The testing shall be performed in accordance with the test procedures and protocols in **Permit Attachment A**. The test results shall be submitted by the last day of the month following the completion of the test. The results are due by August 31st.

8. If toxicity test(s) using receiving water as diluent show the receiving water to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee shall follow procedures outlined in **Attachment B Section IV., DILUTION WATER** in order to obtain permission to use an alternate dilution water. In lieu of individual approvals for alternate dilution water required **in Attachment B**, EPA-New England has developed a Self-Implementing Alternative Dilution Water Guidance document (called "Guidance Document") which may be used to obtain automatic approval of an alternate dilution water, including the appropriate species for use with that water. If this Guidance document is revoked, the permittee shall revert to obtaining approval as outlined in **Attachment B**. The "Guidance Document" has been sent to all permittees with their annual set of DMRs and Revised Updated Instructions for Completing EPA's Pre-Printed NPDES Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form 3320-1 and is not intended as a direct attachment to this permit. Any modification or revocation to this "Guidance Document" will be transmitted to the permittees as part of the annual DMR instruction package. However, at any time, the permittee may choose to contact EPA-New England directly using the approach outlined in **Attachment B**.

9. A composite sample consists of at least three (3) grab samples collected over a three hour period coinciding with the three hour grab sampling period defined in footnote 2.

10. The permittee, MBTA and MBCR, may request a reduction in testing for total phosphorus, benzene, priority pollutants and whole effluent toxicity following 12 consecutive months of test results which shows any or all of these pollutants are less than the water quality criteria.

The permittee is required to continue testing at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from the EPA that the testing requirements have been changed.

Part I.A.1. (Continued)

a. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.

b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.3 standard units (SU), unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes.

c. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam.

d. There shall be no visible sheen of oil or grease on the receiving waters or the adjacent sediments which would be attributable to the permittee.

e. The discharge shall not cause objectionable color, odor or turbidity to the receiving waters.

2. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.21(g)(7); or

(4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f).

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels**":**

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);

(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R §122.21(g)(7); or

(4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(f).

c. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

3. This permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued, on the basis of new information in accordance with 40 CFR §122.62.

B. COLLECTION SYSTEM AND FACILITY EVALUATION STUDIES

Significant information was gathered by MBTA/MBCR, EPA and MassDEP in the process of developing this draft permit. However, there are numerous questions which remain regarding the extent of the drainage area and therefore the volume of flows which are conveyed via this outfall. The permittee (MBTA/MBCR) is required to complete an evaluation of their system and submit a report **by September 1, 2008**. Each co-permittee is responsible for specific elements of the evaluation and is required to submit a completed evaluation of their system, as detailed below, **by September 1, 2008**. The permittees and co-permittees shall coordinate their efforts to ensure that the evaluations are performed in a consistent manner and results are presented in a format acceptable to the permittees. The permittee is then required to complete an integrated Collection System and Facility Evaluation Study, which integrates the studies completed by the co-permittees with the study completed by the permit to provide a comprehensive understanding of the entire drainage area contributing flows to the subject discharge. The information gathered for these studies will also be necessary to complete the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans required in Section C.

1. MBTA/MBCR

The MBTA and its contractor, MBCR, shall further develop the initial system evaluation submitted as part of the NPDES permit application. MBTA shall submit a scope of work and a schedule for completing the study by **September 1, 2007.** The MBTA shall submit an interim report **by the 15th day of October, January, April and July** which update the progress of activities required below and the funding of those activities. A completed study, including the incorporation of the studies by the co-permittees, shall be submitted to EPA and MassDEP **by December 30, 2008.** The completed study should also include a plan and schedule for any recommended modifications to the operation or structure of the facility. If no comments are received from EPA and MassDEP within 60 days of the submission of the completed study; the permittee, MBTA/MBCR, shall proceed with the plan/schedule recommended in the study.

The MBTA/MBCR study shall, at a minimum;

a. Determine the current condition and capacity of the triple culvert from the oil/water separator to the point of discharge;

b. Determine the current functional capacity of the oil/water separator;

c. Determine the current and best case treatment efficiencies for the existing oil/water separator;

d. Evaluate the potential for infiltration of TPH and petroleum product identified in the North Station Railyard Property Response Action Outcome (RAO), dated July 1, 2005, to enter the oil/water separator;

e. Confirm the condition of all related infrastructure under the control of the MBTA/MBCR;

f. Develop a water balance diagram for the conveyance system under the control of the MBTA/MBCR using onsite velocity flow meters at the same five locations sampled as part of the application, plus meter all other discharge/overflow points and any additional locations as necessary. Quantify any discrepancies in the metering and identify the cause of each discrepancy;

g. Submit a detailed map identifying the aerial extent of flooding on the CRMF property and along the Fitchburg main line and adjacent areas;

h. Submit a detailed map identifying all drainage infrastructure; including any temporary or intermittent structures, along the Fitchburg main line and adjacent areas which are operated and/or maintained by the MBTA/MBCR.

2. Boston & Maine

Boston & Maine shall submit an evaluation of the infrastructure on its property which discharges ultimately to the subject oil/water separator. **The completed evaluation shall be submitted to EPA, MassDEP and the permittees (MBTA/MBCR) by September 1, 2008.** The evaluation, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:

a. A detailed map showing the infrastructure that discharges to the oil/water separator, including type and size of the pipe;

b. A detailed map delineating the drainage area contributing to the oil/water separator either by the conveyance system or overland flow;

c. Identify potential pollutants in the tributary drainage areas;

d. Approximate flow quantities and characterize the quality of the flow at the most downstream point in the tributary drainage but prior to combination with other sources. Sampling for effluent characterization must be done during the first flush of a storm event. A storm event shall be defined as >0.1 inches of rain occurring 72 hours after the last measurable storm event (>0.1 inches). The first flush is defined as the first thirty (30) minutes of discharge from the co-permittee's infrastructure into infrastructure controlled by another party. The variance of the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area. The permittee must sample at least one representative storm event.

3. City of Somerville

The City of Somerville shall submit an evaluation of the collection system on its property which discharges to the subject oil/water separator. **The completed evaluation shall be submitted to EPA, MassDEP and the permittees (MBTA/MBCR) by September 1, 2008.** The evaluation, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:

a. A detailed map showing the infrastructure that discharges to the oil/water separator, including type and size of the pipe.

b. A detailed map delineating the drainage area contributing to the oil/water separator either by the conveyance system or overland flow.

c. A detailed map identifying areas in the drainage area with past reports of flooding, surcharging or back-ups. Include all drainage infrastructure on the map including combined sewers.

d. Identify potential pollutants in the drainage areas.

e. Approximate flow quantities and characterize the quality of the flow at the most downstream point in the tributary drainage but prior to combination with other sources. Sampling for effluent characterization must be done during the first flush of a storm event. A storm event shall be defined as >0.1 inches of rain occurring 72 hours after the last measurable storm event (>0.1 inches). The first flush is defined as the first thirty (30) minutes of discharge from the co-permittee's infrastructure into infrastructure controlled by another party. The variance of the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area. The permittee must sample at least one representative storm event.

C. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENT

1. A joint Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed by the MBTA and MBCR. Separate SWPPPs shall also be developed by the co-permittees; B&M, and City of Somerville for the property under their control which discharges to the oil/water separator discharge subject to this permit. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and identify potential sources of pollutants, which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The goal of the SWPPP is to help identify the sources of pollutants in the storm water discharge and to ensure practices are being implemented to minimize pollutants from entering the storm water discharge.

2. The interim plan(s) shall be completed, signed and submitted to EPA and MassDEP **within 90 days after the effective date of this permit**; the plan should be modified as necessary during the life of the permit. A current copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility by each party. Following the completion of the Collection System and Facility Evaluation Study, the permittees and co-permittees shall revise their SWPPP and submit the final plans to EPA and MassDEP **within 60 days of the submission date of the completed Evaluation Study**. These plans should be modified as necessary during

the life of the permit and a current copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility by each party.

3. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources - The plan must provide a description of potential sources which may be reasonably expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. The description must specifically address each pollutant for which monitoring is required (See I.A.1) but is not limited to the listed pollutants. Each plan must identify all activities and significant materials, which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include:

i. A drainage site map indicating: a delineation of the drainage area contributing to the collection system for the oil/water separator, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, locations where significant materials are exposed to storm water, locations where significant leaks or spills have occurred, a delineation of all impervious surfaces, all surface water bodies, all separate storm sewers, and the locations of the following activities where such areas are exposed to storm water: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, material handling areas, process areas and waste disposal areas.

ii. A topographic map extending one-quarter of a mile beyond the property boundaries of the drainage area.

iii. An estimate of the overall runoff coefficient for the drainage area, determined by an acceptable method, such as, but not limited to, area weighting.

iv. A narrative description of significant materials that have been treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years prior to the issuance of this permit to the present; method of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of these materials with storm water runoff between the time of three (3) years prior to the issuance of this permit and the present; materials loading and access areas; the location and description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and description of any treatment the storm water receives.

v. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at the facility prior to the effective date of this permit to the present.

vi. A list of any pollutants limited in effluent guidelines to which a facility is subject under 40 CFR Subchapter N, any pollutants listed on an NPDES permit to discharge process water, and any information required under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(iii)-(v).

vii. For each area of the "facility", the runoff area owned by the permittee or co-permittee, that generates storm water discharges with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an estimate of the types of pollutants, which are likely to be present in storm water.

viii. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility.

ix. A list of any allowable non-storm water discharges, except discharges from fire fighting activities that are known or are reasonably expected to be present at the site. Allowable non-storm water discharges are limited to fire hydrant flushings; external building washdown that do not use detergents; lawn watering; uncontaminated ground water; springs; air conditioning condensate; potable waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials, such as solvents, or contaminated by contact with soils, where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials has occurred. If any of these discharges may reasonably be expected to be present and to be mixed with storm water discharges, they must be specifically identified and addressed in the facility's SWPPP.

b. Storm Water Management Controls - Each permittee and co-permittee must develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the runoff area owned by the permittee or co-permittee, and implement such controls. The appropriateness for implementing controls listed in the Plan must reflect identified potential sources of pollutants with the facility runoff area owned by the permittee or co-permittee. The description of storm water management controls must address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

i. Pollution Prevention Team - Each plan must identify a specific individual(s) within the facility organization as members of a team that are responsible for developing the Plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The Plan must clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of the facility's Plan.

ii. Risk Identification and Assessment/Material Inventory - The SWPPP must assess the potential of various sources within the drainage area to contribute pollutants to storm water discharge associated with the industrial activity. The Plan must include an inventory of the types of materials handled. Each of the following must be evaluated for the reasonable potential for contributing pollutants to runoff: loading and unloading operations, outdoor manufacturing or processing activities, significant dust or particulate generating processes, and on-site waste disposal practices. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water, and the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Testing by EPA showed high concentrations

of solvents in the collection system. The permittees and co-permittees shall identify the source of the solvents and eliminate them from the storm water system.

iii. Preventative Maintenance - A preventative maintenance program must involve inspections and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g. oil/water separators, catch basins, track mats) as well as inspecting and testing plant equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdown or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters. Specifically, the maintenance program must establish a regular schedule for measuring sediment levels in the chambers and determine the sedimentation level at which treatment efficiency is reduced and cleaning is necessary.

iv. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of a clean and orderly facility.

v. Spill Prevention and Response Procedure - Areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points, must be identified clearly in the SWPPP. The potential for spills to enter the storm water drainage system must be eliminated whenever feasible. Where appropriate, specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, and procedures for cleaning up spills must be identified in the Plan and made available to the appropriate personnel.

vi. Storm Water Management - The Plan must contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices. Based on an assessment of the potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to the storm water discharge, the Plan must provide that measures, determined to reasonable and appropriate, must be implemented and maintained.

vii. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The Plan must identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion and identify measures to limit erosion.

viii. Employee Training - Employee training programs must inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the Plan, or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels, of the components and goals of the Plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The Plan must identify periodic dates for such training.

ix. Visual Inspections - Qualified plant personnel must be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. Material handling areas must be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. A tracking or follow up procedure must be used to ensure that the appropriate action has been in response to the inspection. Records of inspections must be maintained for five (5) years.

x. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - Incidents such as spills, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges must be included in the records. All inspections and maintenance activities must be documented and maintained on site for at least five (5) years.

c. Site Inspection - An annual site inspection must be conducted by appropriate personnel named in the SWPPP to verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under part B.1 is accurate, that the drainage map has been updated or otherwise modified to reflect current conditions, and controls to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges identified in the Plan are being implemented and are adequate. A tracking or follow-up procedure must be used to ensure that the appropriate action has been taken in response to the inspection. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection must be retained as part of the SWPPP for a minimum of five (5) years.

d. Consistency with Other Plans - Storm water management controls may reflect requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans under Section 311 of the CWA or Best Management Practices (BMP) Programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit and may incorporate any part of such plans into the SWPPP by reference.

e. Amending the Plan - The permittee shall immediately amend the Plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State; a release of reportable quantities of hazardous substances and oil; or if the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Changes must be noted and then submitted to EPA and/or MassDEP. Amendments to the Plan may be reviewed by EPA and/or MassDEP. If the Plan is reviewed the permittee may be notified at any time that the Plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. After such notification by the EPA and/or MassDEP, the permittee shall make changes to the Plan and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided by the EPA and/or MassDEP, the permittee shall have thirty (30) days after such notification to make the necessary change.

D. AMBIENT MONITORING PLAN

The permittee, MBTA/MBCR is required to develop an ambient monitoring plan. The sampling plan is required to be submitted to EPA and MassDEP **within 60 days of the effective date** of this permit. At a minimum, the permittee shall conduct quarterly ambient monitoring for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), CBOD, fecal coliform bacteria, E. coli, oil and grease, benzene and priority pollutants. Sampling must be conducted concurrent with effluent sampling and shall include at least 2 dry weather sampling events per year to establish baseline water quality conditions.

Following 2 years of ambient monitoring, the permittee may submit a written request to EPA and MassDEP for a reduction in frequency for ambient monitoring. The permittee shall continue at the current frequency until written authorization in received from EPA and MassDEP.

E. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM

Operation and maintenance of the treatment facility and collections systems shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part II.

1. MBTA/MBCR

The MBTA/MBCR is responsible to:

a. install booms immediately downstream of the outfalls to the Millers River but upstream of the CA/T discharge,

b. maintain the booms in place at the outfalls to ensure they are in proper working order,

c. regularly remove and dispose of properly any oil, scum debris, trash, etc. collected around the booms,

d. maintain the booms at minimum frequency of once per month,

e. ensure that there is no discharge of floating solids, visible foam, debris, or oil sheen.

2. Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

The Massachusetts DCR shall submit to EPA and MassDEP a report, **within six months** of the effective date of this permit, documenting the current condition of the weir/pump structure and its current function**.**

DCR shall also submit an Operation and Maintenance plan for the weir and pump structure. The operation and maintenance plan at a minimum should include:

a. The party or parties responsible for operation and maintenance;
b. A schedule for inspection and maintenance;
c. The routine and non-routine maintenance tasks to be undertaken.

DCR shall submit an annual summary report documenting the operations and maintenance actions taken during the past year **by February 15** of each year.

3. **All** permittees are required to report to EPA and MassDEP any discharges within this drainage area other than to the subject oil/water separator.

F. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring results obtained during the previous quarter shall be summarized for each quarter and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) (DMRs) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due by the 15th of the month following the first full quarter that the permit is in effect.

Standard reporting quarters are: January 1- March 31, April 1 - June 30, July 1 - September 30, and October 1- December 31.

Signed and dated originals of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the Director at the following address:

Environmental Protection Agency
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

The State Agency address for all reports is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast Regional Office
Bureau of Waste Prevention
205B Lowell Street
Wilmington, MA 01887

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) and all other reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Watershed Management
Surface Water Discharge Permit Program
627 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608

G. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) under Federal and State law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this Permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MassDEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap.21, §43.

Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Permit. 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 this Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this Permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of State law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under Federal law as a NPDES Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this Permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of Federal law, this Permit shall remain in full force and effect under State law as a Permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.