

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),

Coastal Oil New England, Incorporated

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

**Coastal Oil New England - South Boston Terminal
900 East First Street
South Boston, Massachusetts 02127**

to receiving water named

**Reserved Channel to Boston Inner Harbor
Boston Harbor Watershed (MA70-02)**

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

This Permit shall become effective on the first day of the calendar month following signature.

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 May 4, 1998 and modified on January 30, 2001.

This Permit consists of 21 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and 27 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this 9th day of August, 2006

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

Linda M. Murphy, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA

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

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated storm water runoff from the Coastal Oil South Boston facility through **Outfall Serial Number 001** to the Reserved Channel. Such discharge shall: 1) be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below; and 2) not cause a violation of the State Surface Water Quality Standards of the receiving water.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements ⁽¹⁾	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate ⁽⁵⁾	GPM	Report	Report ⁽²⁾	When Discharging	Recorder
Total Flow ⁽⁶⁾	Mgal/ Month	Report Monthly Total	----	Continuous	Calculated
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	100	2/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Oil and Grease (O&G) ⁽⁷⁾	mg/L	----	15	2/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
pH	S.U.	----	6.5 to 8.5 ⁽⁸⁾	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾

Part I.A.1, Continued

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
Group I PAH Compounds ⁽⁹⁾					
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Chrysene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Group II PAH Compounds ⁽¹⁰⁾					
Naphthalene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Acenaphthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Benzo(ghi)perylene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Fluorene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Phenanthrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾
Pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾

Part I.A.1, Continued

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Benzene Ethylbenzene Toluene Total Xylenes MTBE	µg/L µg/L µg/L µg/L µg/L	---- ---- ---- ---- ----	51 Report Report Report Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾ Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾ Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾ Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾ Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab ⁽³⁾ Grab ⁽³⁾ Grab ⁽³⁾ Grab ⁽³⁾ Grab ⁽³⁾

See pages 5-6 for explanation of footnotes.

Footnotes:

1. All samples shall be collected from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (i.e., greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.
2. Prior to discharge, the permittee shall submit the design flow rate of the O/W separator. At no time shall the O/W separator operate at a flow rate that exceeds this design flow.
3. All grab samples are to be taken within thirty (30) minutes of the initiation of the discharge from Outfall 001 where practicable, but in no case later than within the first hour of discharge from Outfall 001. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: after treatment in the oil/water (O/W) separator and before commingling with any other waste stream, but before the effluent is discharged into and/or mixes with the Reserved Channel.
4. Sampling frequency of 1/month and 2/month is defined respectively as the sampling of one (1) and two (2) discharge event(s) in each calendar month, when discharge occurs. Sampling frequency of quarterly is defined as the sampling of one (1) discharge event in each quarter, when discharge occurs. Quarters are defined as the interval of time between the months of: January through March, inclusive; April through June, inclusive; July through September, inclusive; and October through December, inclusive. **Quarterly sampling shall be performed concurrently with the monthly monitoring event.** The permittee shall submit the results to EPA of any additional testing done to that required herein, if it is conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii).
5. For Flow Rate, the permittee shall report the maximum daily flow rate of treated storm water discharged by the facility during the reporting period. The maximum daily flow rate, which is to be measured in the units of gallons per minute (gpm), shall be based upon the flow meter results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device and shall be representative of the flow through the O/W separator.
6. For Total Flow, the value reported represents the sum of the flow for each day that storm water is discharged during that month. The total monthly flow rate shall be calculated by adding together the daily discharge volumes from the flow meter results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device and shall be reported in the units of millions of gallons/month (Mgal/month).
7. O&G is to be measured using EPA Method 1664.
8. See Part I.A.4., Page 11, for the pH limitations.
9. See Part I.A.20., Page 13, for a list of Minimum Levels of reporting for Group I Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

10. See Part I.A.21., Page 13, for a list of Minimum Levels of reporting for Group II Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

Part I.A. (Continued)

2. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated ground water from the Coastal Oil South Boston facility **Outfall Serial Number 002** to Boston Water and Sewer Commission's (BWSC) combined collection system which discharges into the Reserved Channel by means of BSWC's Combined Sewer Overflow Number 080. Such discharge shall: 1) be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below; and 2) not cause a violation of the State Surface Water Quality Standards of the receiving water.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁽¹⁾
Flow Rate ⁽³⁾	gpm	25	25	When Discharging	Recorder
Total Flow ⁽⁴⁾	Mgal/ Month	Report Monthly Total	----	Continuous	Calculated
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	100	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
pH	S.U.	----	6.5 to 8.5 ⁽⁵⁾	1/month ⁽²⁾	Grab

Part I.A.2 (Continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁽¹⁾

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
Group I PAH Compounds ⁽⁶⁾					
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Chrysene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Group II PAH Compounds ⁽⁷⁾					
Naphthalene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Acenaphthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Benzo(ghi)perylene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Fluorene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Phenanthrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab
Pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab

Part I.A.2 (Continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type ⁽¹⁾

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Total BTEX ⁽⁸⁾ Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Total Xylenes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L µg/L µg/L µg/L µg/L mg/L µg/L	---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----	100 5 Report Report Report 5 70.0	Quarterly ⁽²⁾ Quarterly ⁽²⁾ Quarterly ⁽²⁾ Quarterly ⁽²⁾ Quarterly ⁽²⁾ Quarterly ⁽²⁾ Quarterly ⁽²⁾	Grab Grab Grab Grab Grab Grab Grab
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See page 10 for explanation of footnotes

Footnotes:

1. All samples shall be collected at the outlet of the ground water remediation system prior to mixing with any storm water or any other waste stream, but before the effluent is discharged into and/or mixes with the Reserved Channel.
2. Sampling frequency of 1/month and 2/month is defined respectively as the sampling of one (1) and two (2) discharge event(s) in each calendar month, when discharge occurs. Sampling frequency of quarterly is defined as the sampling of one (1) discharge event in each quarter, when discharge occurs. Quarters are defined as the interval of time between the months of: January through March, inclusive; April through June, inclusive; July through September, inclusive; and October through December, inclusive. **Quarterly sampling shall be performed concurrently with the monthly monitoring event.** The permittee shall submit the results to EPA of any additional testing done to that required herein, if it is conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii).
3. For Flow Rate, the permittee shall report the maximum daily flow rate of treated ground water discharged by the facility during the reporting period. The maximum daily flow rate, which is to be measured in the units of gallons per minute (gpm), shall be based upon the flow meter results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device.
4. For Total Flow, the value reported represents the sum of the flow for each day that ground water is discharged during that month. The total monthly flow rate shall be calculated by adding together the daily discharge volumes from the flow meter results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device and shall be reported in the units of millions of gallons/month (Mgal/month).
5. See Part I.A.4., Page 11, for the pH limitations.
6. See Part I.A.20., Page 13, for a list of Minimum Levels of reporting for Group I Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons.
7. See Part I.A.21., Page 13, for a list of Minimum Levels of reporting for Group II Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons.
8. The Permit includes an effluent limit for the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX) compounds reported.

Part I.A. (Continued)

3. The discharges either individually or in combination shall not cause a violation of State Water Quality Standards of the receiving waters.
4. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5 at any time unless these values are exceeded as a result of natural causes.
5. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.
6. The discharge shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam, or floating solids at any time.
7. The discharge shall not contain materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to human health, aquatic life of the receiving surface waters or which would impair the uses designated by its classification.
8. There shall be no discharge of tank bottom water and/or bilge water alone or in combination with storm water discharge or other wastewater.
9. The discharge shall not impart color, taste, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity or other properties which cause those waters to be unsuitable for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their use.
10. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this Permit, the effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification, or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.
11. The permittee shall inspect, operate, and maintain the O/W separator(s) at the facility to ensure that the Effluent Limitations and Conditions contained in this Permit are met. The permittee shall ensure that all components of the facility's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan including those which specifically address the operation and maintenance of the O/W separator(s) and other components of the storm water conveyance system are complied with.
 - a. Tank 18 shall not serve as substitution for storm water treatment. Storm water must be treated in an approved O/W separator.
 - b. Prior to any storm water discharge, an approved O/W separator capable of removal of pollutants to the Permit limits or lower shall be installed and operated at a flow no greater than the design flow of the O/W separator.

12. Storm water shall not commingle with excavation dewatering waste prior to final treatment and monitoring.
13. Any discharge of water associated with the excavation dewatering activities, such as excavation dewatering waste water and any water coming in contact with the biopiles such as water collected in the underdrain of the biopile shall be prohibited, unless authorized by another NPDES Permit.
14. Chemicals (i.e. disinfecting agents, detergents, emulsifiers, etc.), bioremedial agents including microbes shall not be added to the collection and treatment systems without prior approval by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) to prevent hydrocarbon and/or particulate matter carryover into the Reserved Channel.
15. There shall be no discharge of any sludge and/or bottom deposits from any storage tank(s), basin(s), and/or diked area(s) to the receiving waters. Examples of storage tanks and/or basins include, but are not limited to: primary catch basins, stilling basins, O/W separators, petroleum product storage tanks, baffled storage tanks collecting spills, and tank truck loading rack sumps.
16. The bypass of storm water runoff, wash water, or water used at the facility is prohibited except where necessary to avoid loss of life, injury, or severe property damage. Each bypass shall be sampled for all of the effluent characteristics identified in Part I.A.1 of this Permit (i.e., monthly and quarterly) and the results reported to EPA within forty-five (45) days of the initiation of the bypass. These bypass reporting requirements are in addition to those already identified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.41(m).
17. EPA may modify this Permit in accordance with EPA regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.62 and §122.63 to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations, increase the frequency of analyses, or impose additional sampling and analytical requirements.
18. The appearance of any size sheen attributable to the discharge from Coastal Oil New England shall be reported immediately by the permittee to the appropriate U.S. Coast Guard Officer in accordance with Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This requirement is in addition to any reporting requirements contained in this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.
19. The reporting of Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) as described in the effluent limits for Outfall 001 will be based on the Minimum Level (ML) of reporting. The ML is defined as the level at which the entire analytical system gives recognizable mass spectra and acceptable calibration points. This level corresponds to the lower points at which the calibration curve is determined based on the analysis of the pollutant(s) of concern in

reagent water. PAH analysis shall include the following compounds and their respective MLs as identified in parenthesis for each compound: benzo(a)anthracene (<0.05 µg/L), benzo(a)pyrene (<2.0 µg/L), benzo(b)fluoranthene (<0.1 µg/L), benzo(k)fluoranthene (<2.0 µg/L), chrysene (<5.0 µg/L), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (<0.1 µg/L), indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (<0.15 µg/L), and naphthalene (0.2 µg/L).

20. The Group I PAH compounds as identified in the effluent limits for Outfall 002, consist of the following seven (7) compounds: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene. The following MLs as identified in parenthesis next to each constituent shall be achieved during the monitoring of these compounds: benzo(a)anthracene (<0.05 µg/L), benzo(a)pyrene (<2.0 µg/L), benzo(b)fluoranthene (<0.1 µg/L), benzo(k)fluoranthene (<2.0 µg/L), chrysene (<5.0 µg/L), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (<0.1 µg/L), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (<0.15 µg/L).
21. The nine (9) Group II PAH compounds as identified in the effluent limits for Outfall 002 and their respective MLs consist of the following: acenaphthene (<0.5 µg/L), acenaphthylene (<0.2 µg/L), anthracene (<2.0 µg/L), benzo(ghi)perylene (<0.1 µg/L), fluoranthene (<0.5 µg/L), fluorene (<0.1 µg/L), naphthalene (<0.2 µg/L), phenanthrene (<0.05 µg/L), and pyrene (<0.05 µg/L).
22. 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 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 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 C.F.R.§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).
 - (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.
23. Toxics Control
- a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.
 - b. Any toxic components of the effluent shall not result in any demonstrable harm to aquatic life or violate any state or federal water quality standard which has been or may be promulgated. Upon promulgation of any such standard, this Permit may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards.
24. Hydrostatic Test Water Discharges
- a. There shall be no discharge of hydrostatic test water alone or in combination with storm water discharge or other wastewater.

B. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES/STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. The permittee shall maintain, update and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to account for any changes which might occur at the facility which could impact the plan. The permittee shall be required to provide annual certification to EPA and the MassDEP documenting that the previous year's inspections and maintenance activities were conducted, results recorded, records maintained, and that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP.
2. The certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22 and a copy of the certification will be sent each year to EPA and MassDEP as well as appended to the SWPPP within thirty (30) days of the annual anniversary of the

effective date of the Draft Permit. The permittee shall keep a copy of the most recent SWPPP at the facility and shall make it available for inspection by EPA and MassDEP.

3. The amended SWPPP shall be completed, signed and submitted to EPA and MA DEP within 90 days after the effective date of this Permit. A current copy of the SWPPP shall be maintained at the facility.
4. The permittee shall submit an annual status report describing any changes to the SWPPP, summarizing the monitoring results from the previous year (January through December) and pointing out any deviations of the discharge limits set by this Permit. The annual Status Report shall be due on or before February 15 each year.
5. Equipment or tanks used as either part of storm water treatment or excavation dewatering treatment shall be drained and cleaned prior to use in any other treatment train in order to remove possible residual contaminants. The permittee shall amend its existing SWPPP to include the procedure for draining and cleaning such equipment and tanks.
6. The SWPPP shall contain the following elements:
 - a. Pollution Prevention Team
 - b. Site Description
 - c. Receiving Waters and Wetlands
 - d. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
 - e. Spills and Leaks
 - f. Sampling Data
 - g. Storm Water Controls
 - (1) Description of Existing and Planned Best Management Practices (BMP)
 - (2) BMP Types to be Considered
 - (3) Non-Structural BMPs
 - i. Good Housekeeping
 - ii. Minimize Exposure
 - iii. Preventive Maintenance
 - iv. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures
 - v. Routine Facility Inspections
 - vi. Employee Training
 - (4) Structural BMPs
 - i. Sediment and Erosion

- ii. Management of Runoff
 - iii. Example BMPs
 - (5) Other Controls
 - (6) Details of each element, above, can be found in Section 4 of the Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit at 65 FR 64812-64815 (2000).
7. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
- a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources - The SWPPP 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 pollutant draining the facility. The description must address each pollutant for which monitoring is required (see Sections I.A.1 & 2, above). The SWPPP must identify all activities and significant materials, which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. The SWPPP shall include:
 - (1) A drainage site map indicating: a delineation of the drainage area of each storm water outfall, 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;
 - (2) A topographic map extending one-quarter of a mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility;
 - (3) An estimate of the overall runoff coefficient for the site, determined by an acceptable method, such as area weighting;
 - (4) 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;

- (5) A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at the facility three (3) years prior to the effective date of this Permit to the present;
 - (6) 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);
 - (7) For each area of the facility 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;
 - (8) A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and
 - (9) 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 - The facility must develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and implement such controls. The appropriateness for implementing controls listed in the SWPPP must reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls must address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
- (1) Pollution Prevention Team - The SWPPP must identify a specific individual(s) within the facility organization as members of a team that are responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting the facility manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The SWPPP must clearly identify

the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of facility's SWPPP.

- (2) Risk Identification and Assessment/Material Inventory - The SWPPP must assess the potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharge associated with the industrial activity. The SWPPP 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.
- (3) Preventative Maintenance - A preventative maintenance program must involve inspections and maintenance of storm water management devices (i.e. oil/water separators, catch basins, track mats) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdown or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- (4) Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of a clean orderly facility.
- (5) 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 SWPPP and made available to the appropriate personnel.
- (6) Storm Water Management - The SWPPP 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 SWPPP must provide that measures, determined to be reasonable and appropriate, must be implemented and maintained.
- (7) Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The SWPPP must identify areas which; due to topography, activities, or factors; have a high potential for significant soil erosion and identify measures to limit erosion.

- (8) Employee Training - Employee training programs must inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels, of the components and goals of the SWPPP. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The SWPPP must identify periodic dates for such training.
 - (9) Visual Inspections - Qualified facility personnel must be identified to inspect designated equipment and facility 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.
 - (10) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - Incidents such as spill, 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 SWPPP 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 Counter-measure (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 SWPPP - The permittee shall immediately amend the SWPPP 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 MA DEP. Amendments to the SWPPP may be reviewed by EPA and/or

MA DEP. If the SWPPP is reviewed the permittee may be notified at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. After such notification by the EPA and/or MA DEP, the permittee shall make changes to the SWPPP 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 changes.

C. REOPENER CLAUSES

1. This Permit shall be modified, or alternately, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable standard or limitation promulgated or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (d), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the Permit; or
 - b. Controls any pollutants not limited in the Permit.

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the effective date of the Permit.

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

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

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

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

and

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

E. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. This discharge Permit is issued jointly by the EPA and the 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 MA DEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap.21, §43.
2. 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.