

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),

Sprague Twin Rivers Technology(TRT) Terminal

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

740 Washington Street, Quincy, MA 02169

to receiving water named: **Town River**
MA Watershed Code 74-15

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

This permit shall become effective 60 days after signature.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire, five (5) years from the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on May 4th, 1998.

This permit consists of 10 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and 35 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this 28th day of March, 2005

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

Linda M. Murphy, 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. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements				
1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 001 treated storm water runoff to Town River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below.				
EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
PARAMETER	AVERAGE MONTHLY	MAXIMUM DAILY	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE ⁴
FLOW ²	Report, gallons	Report, gallons	Continuous	Meter
TSS ³	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	Monthly	Grab
OIL AND GREASE ^{1,3,5}	*****	15 mg/l	Monthly	Grab
pH RANGE ¹	6.5 - 8.5 S.U.-See Paragraph I.A.1.b.		Monthly	Grab

Sampling for effluent parameters shall be collected after treatment and before the effluent is discharged through outfall 001 into Town River or mixes with other water body. See page 4 for explanation of footnotes.

A.1. Continued

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) ⁶					
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Chrysene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) ⁷					
Benzene	µg/L		51	Quarterly	Grab

Footnotes:

1. Required for State Certification.
2. For flow report the monthly average and maximum daily gallons discharged during the month. The permittee shall take steps to control the water flow rate through the oil/water separator so it does not exceed the maximum design flow rate of 200 GPM.
3. The permittee shall at a minimum, remove sediment from the oil/water separator whenever it has accumulated to a depth of one foot or otherwise diminishes the effectiveness of the system.
4. All required effluent samples shall be collected at the point specified in this permit on Page 2. Any change in sampling location must be reviewed and approved in writing by EPA and MADEP.

Storm water runoff samples will be collected and analyzed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and EPA's NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document, EPA 833-B-92-001, July, 1992. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a significant storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event. The grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge; if this is not feasible, it may be taken within the first to third hour of discharge and noted.

5. The permittee shall maintain and operate the oil/water separator in order to minimize the discharge of oil. Use EPA Method 1664 for the determination of the conventional pollutant Oil and Grease.
6. Use EPA Method 610 - Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH). As described in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix A: Benzo (a) anthracene (Case No. 56-55-3), Benzo (a) pyrene (Case No. 50-32-8), Benzo (b) fluoranthene (Case No. 205-99-2), Benzo (k) fluoranthene (Case No. 207-08-9), Chrysene (Case No.218-01-9), Dibenzo (a, h) anthracene (Case No. 53-70-3), Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene (Case No. 193-39-5). The permittee is required to test for PAHs at the frequency specified in the permit until a new permit is reissued.
7. VOC (Benzene) shall be determined from the discharge at outfall 001, following the testing procedures outlined in 40 CFR Part 136.3 Table IC- List of Approved Test Procedures for Non- Pesticide Organic Compounds.

I.A.1. Effluent limitations and Monitoring Requirements- (Continued)

- a. The discharge either individually or in combination shall not cause a violation of the State water quality standards of the receiving waters.
- b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5 at any time, unless these values are exceeded as a result of an approved treatment process.
- c. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.

- d. The effluent shall not cause a visible oil sheen nor an objectionable discoloration of the receiving water.
- e. There shall be no discharge of tank bottom water or bilge water alone or in combinations with storm water discharge or other wastewater unless specifically approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.
- f. The permittee shall not add chemicals (i.e. disinfectant agents, detergents, emulsifiers, etc.) to the collection and treatment system without prior approval from EPA. Also, the permittee shall not add any bio-remedial agents including microbes to the collection and treatment system without prior acceptance of EPA.
- g. The permittee shall not discharge any sludge and/or bottom deposits from storage tanks, basin and/or diked area to the receiving water. Examples of storage tanks and/or basins include, but are not limited to: primary catch basins, stilling basins, the oil or water from an oil/water (O/W) separator, observation basins with baffles, petroleum product storage tanks, baffle storage tanks collecting spills, and tank truck loading rack sumps.
- h. The effluent shall not contain materials in concentrations and combinations which are hazardous or toxic to human health, aquatic life of the surface receiving water or which would impair the uses designated by its classification.
- i. 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 (<0.5 µg/L), benzo(a)pyrene (<0.2 µg/L), benzo(b)fluoranthene (<0.5 µg/L), benzo(k)fluoranthene (<1.0 µg/L), chrysene (<0.5 µg/L), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (<0.5 µg/L), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (<0.5 µg/L).
- j. Laboratory Protocol
 - (1) PAHs shall be analyzed in accordance with 40 CFR § 136, Appendix A, Method 625 or, alternatively, Method 610 using the liquid chromatographic method. The PAHs shown on footnote 6 are similar to the PAHs shown in 40 CFR § 136, Appendix A, Method 610.
 - (2) The permittee shall attach a copy of the laboratory case narrative to the respective Discharge Monitoring Report Form submitted to EPA and MADEP for each sampling event reported. The laboratory case narrative shall include a copy of the laboratory data sheets for each analyses, providing the test method, the detection limits for each analyte, and a brief discussion of whether all appropriate Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures were met and were within acceptable limits.

I.A.2. Hydrostatic Test Water Discharges

a. The hydrostatic test water shall be monitored as described below and treated through the O/W separator prior to being discharged through Outfall 001 to the Town River Bay, the flow of hydrostatic test water into the O/W separator shall be controlled to prevent it from exceeding the maximum design flow rate of the separator (i.e., 200 gpm).

b. At a minimum, six (6) representative samples shall be taken of the hydrostatic test water: one (1) grab sample of the influent test water; and three (3) grab samples of the hydrostatic test water effluent before it is discharged (in process); and two (2) serial grab samples of the effluent which after treatment through the oil water separator is discharge to the receiving water.

The influent grab sample shall be taken approximately midway through the fill segment of the hydrostatic test procedure. The three (3) grab in process samples which are representative of the hydrostatic test water after depressurization shall be analyzed as noted below and results evaluated prior to discharge through the conveyance and discharge system. The hydrostatic test water shall only be discharge if such analysis of the (in process) samples indicates that after appropriate management and treatment, all permit conditions shall be met.

The first serial effluent grab sample shall be taken midway through the discharge; and the final effluent sample shall be taken at the end of the discharge, after the oil/ water separator. These effluent samples are required to document that the effluent limits have been made at the point of discharge. These samples should provide adequate characterization of the influent, in-process, and effluent **hydrostatic test water**.

These influent, in process, and effluent samples shall be analyzed for the parameters indicated below:

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Oil & Grease (O&G)
pH
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
Total Residual Chlorine
BTEX
PAHs

c. Testing for total residual chlorine is only required when potable water or a similar source of water which is likely to contain a residual chlorine concentration is used for hydrostatic testing.

d. The hydrostatic test waters released from the tank(s) after treatment through the oil/water separator, must satisfy all the effluent limitations and conditions of the NPDES storm water permit. The surface of the oil/water separator should routinely be observed if there is any detectable increase in the separated oil layer to prevent inadvertent hydrocarbons released to the receiving water. In the event that there is evidence of such a release (e.g., visible oil sheen and/or noticeable increase in turbidity of discharge water), the permittee shall

immediately halt the transfer of hydrostatic test water and take steps to correct the problem.

e. The permittee may initiate the treatment of hydrostatic test water in accordance with proposed procedures when these procedures have been approved (either written or verbal approval) by EPA and the MADEP. Any changes to these procedures must be approved by EPA and the State prior to their implementation.

f. The permittee shall submit a letter/report to EPA and the MADEP, summarizing the results of the hydrostatic test within 90 days of completion of the test. This report shall contain: the date(s) during which the hydrostatic testing occurred; the volume of hydrostatic test water discharged; a copy of the laboratory data sheets for each analyses, providing the test method, the detection limits for each analyte, and a brief discussion of whether all appropriate QA/QC procedures were met and were within acceptable limits; and a brief discussion of the overall test results and how they relate to the Effluent Limitations in this permit.

g. Sampling of the above parameters should provide adequate characterization of the influent and effluent hydrostatic test water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall reserve the right to re-open the permit, in accordance with 40 CFR §122.62(a)(2), to examine hydrostatic test water discharges in the event that sampling results indicate that the standards for the assigned classification of the Town River Bay might not be attained using only an O/W Separator for treatment.

h. Discharge of additives are prohibited including but not limited to: Xylenes, Ethyl benzene; Glutaraldehyde; Ethylene Glycol, Butoxyethanol, Alkylacrelate nitrito styrene polymer, Coco alkylamine, 1,2,3 and 4-Trimethylbenzene,1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene and Methhyl Isobutyl Ketone.

I.A.3. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharges must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 CFR § 122.42):

- a. 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 (as defined at 40 CFR §122.2) 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 CFR § 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 microgram 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 CFR §122.21 (g) (7) or
 - (4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44 (f).
- c. That they have began or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or by product any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

I.A.4. 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.

B. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and only from the outfall listed in Part I A.1. of this permit. Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including oil and/or hazardous material from the transfer station (dock barge), contact or noncontact cooling water, or untreated contaminated ground water, or storm water not authorized by this permit shall be reported in accordance with Section D.1.e. (1) of the General Requirements of this permit (Twenty-four hour reporting).

C. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

The permittee shall maintain, update and implement the existing 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 provide annual certification to EPA and the MADEP 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. The certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40CFR § 122.22 and a copy of the certification will be sent each year (with the DMRs) to EPA and MADEP 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 MADEP.

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Reporting:

Monitoring results obtained during each calendar month shall be summarized and reported on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the reporting period.

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

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

In addition, a second copy of each hydrostatic testing letter/report submitted in accordance with this permit shall be sent to EPA at the following address:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1
OEP/Massachusetts State Program Office
One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (CMA)
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

The State Agency is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast Regional Office, Bureau of Waste Prevention
1 Winter Street,
Boston, MA 02108

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Forms 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

E. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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.

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 an 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.