

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2011 - DECEMBER 31, 2011



ATTACHMENT VOLUME I
NBC AND PRETREATMENT PROGRAM
SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT VOLUME I
NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION
AND
PRETREATMENT PROGRAM
SPECIFIC INFORMATION

LISTING OF ATTACHMENT SECTIONS ATTACHMENT VOLUME I

NBC AND PRETREATMENT PROGRAM SPECIFIC INFORMATION

<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1	NBC Public Information – Mailings, Newspaper Articles, Public Notices, Press Releases, Newsletters, and Educational Documents
2	Typical NBC Wastewater Discharge Permits
3	Various Pretreatment Program Documents ~ Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan Guidance Document ~ Toxic Organic / Solvent Management Plan Guidance Document ~ Significant Industrial User Annual Inspection Checklist ~ NBC Sampling, Reporting, and Chain of Custody Forms
4	Sample Enforcement Letters, Notices, and Orders

ATTACHMENT VOLUME I

SECTION 1

***NBC PUBLIC INFORMATION,
MAILINGS, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES,
AND ADVERTISEMENTS***

***INFORMATIONAL LETTERS TO
USERS***



December 23, 2011

SEPTAGE HAULERS
FEE PAY STICKER LETTER 2012

Permit Number: «PERMIT_NUMBER»

Dear «TITLE» «LASTNAME»:

Enclosed please find «NUMBER» 2012 Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) permitted Septage Hauler Identification Sticker(s). Effective January 2, 2012, a sticker must be affixed to the inside windshield of each NBC permitted truck for identification purposes. Vehicles without a sticker will not be permitted to dump at the NBC Septage Receiving Facility.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact the NBC Pretreatment Staff at 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,


Sulema Martinez
Pretreatment Clerk

Enclosure(s)

December 7, 2011



**MASS MAILING
#4, #5, #6 FUEL OIL USERS
List Attached**

Dear :

As you know the heating season is here again. Earlier this year, the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Bucklin Point facility was impacted by #6 fuel oil that had discharged to the sewer via a ruptured pipe. The company where the oil originated was held responsible for the cost of the clean-up of the plant. In order to prevent this from happening at your company it is recommended that you inspect the entire heating system including preheaters and piping and perform any necessary maintenance prior to starting up the boiler. Small pin holes in the piping or leaks may allow fuel oil to discharge to the sewer system by mixing with steam condensate.

If you have any questions, please contact the Pretreatment Office at 401.461.8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

cc: PT Engineers/Technicians

December 1, 2011



**MASS MAILING
HOLIDAY SHUTDOWN LETTER
All IU and SIU (Categories 11 thru 59)
List Attached**

Dear :

It is that time of year as the holiday season is here! Many companies close for vacation and maintenance activities during this time. We would like to take this opportunity to remind you that the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) is here to help industry maintain compliance. Pretreatment staff will be conducting brief inspections throughout this month to meet with our regulatory contacts, answer waste disposal questions, and provide general assistance. If you should have any questions regarding the proper disposal of any wastes generated from maintenance activities or would like to make modifications to your processes during the shutdown, please contact our office and we will be happy to assist you.

During and prior to the industry holiday shutdown, the NBC routinely monitors the sewer system to ensure that illegal dumping of waste does not occur and to catch illegal dumpers. Violators are subject to enforcement action which could result in civil and/or criminal penalties and termination of sewer use privileges. The attorney fees and fines associated with such an enforcement action will greatly outweigh the cost of proper disposal of waste. In general, industries within the NBC's service area are to be commended for their progress to date in reducing the toxic loadings to the NBC treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay. Please feel free to contact the NBC Pretreatment Office at 461-8848, ext. 490 should you need assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt".

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:smb

Enclosure

cc: Pretreatment Engineers and Technicians



October 24, 2011

**MASS MAILING
Dem Auto Body Letter
List of Companies Attached**

To Whom It May Concern:

As you may be aware, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has implemented regulations to oversee auto body repair facilities. All auto body facilities are required to comply with these regulations. A Self-Certification Program has been developed to assist auto body repair facilities in complying with the regulations. This program allows participants to receive many benefits including but not limited to: reduced inspection priority by the DEM, free compliance assistance, the ability to correct violations without the fear of gravity-based fines being imposed, and protection under the Rhode Island Environmental Compliance Incentives Act. By participating in the Self-Certification Program, you reduce the regulatory oversight by DEM.

If you have any questions regarding this program, please contact Michele McCaughey at the DEM Office of Customer & Technical Assistance at 222-6822, ext. 7269.

Sincerely,

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

cc: Michele McCaughey - DEM

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
LETTER OF DEFICIENCY



June 15, 2011

**3RD NOTICE SNC REIMB LETTER
LIST ATTACHED**

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

As of June 15, 2011, our records indicate that your firm has an outstanding balance of \$250.00 for reimbursement of the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Public Notice placed in the Providence Journal on February 22, 2011, for your firm being listed in Significant Non-Compliance.

Please be advised that this balance must be paid within five (5) days of receipt of this letter. **Please make checks payable to the Narragansett Bay Commission and deliver to NBC Pretreatment Section, 2 Ernest Street, Providence, RI 02905. (Please do not send check to customer service with your pretreatment fee or consumption payment as this will result in billing errors.)**

Please note that this is the third notice requesting payment. Failure to make payment within the timeframe specified will result in referral of this matter to the NBC Enforcement Section for collection and may result in the initiation of enforcement action against your firm. Please note that the NBC can assess administrative penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day should an enforcement action be initiated. Your prompt attention to this matter is appreciated.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Sulema Martinez at 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:sm

Enclosure

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
LETTER OF DEFICIENCY



April 22, 2011

**2nd NOTICE SNC REIMB LETTER
LIST ATTACHED**

«Address1»

«City», «State» «PostalCode»

Certified Mail
Return Receipt Requested

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

As of April 22, 2011, our records indicate that your firm has an outstanding balance of \$250.00 for reimbursement of the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Public Notice placed in the Providence Journal on February 22, 2011, for your firm being listed in Significant Non-Compliance.

Please be advised that this balance must be paid within five (5) days of receipt of this letter. **Please make checks payable to the Narragansett Bay Commission and deliver to NBC Pretreatment Section, 2 Ernest Street, Providence, RI 02905. (Please do not send check to customer service with your pretreatment fee or consumption payment as this will result in billing errors.)**

Please note that this is the second notice requesting payment. Failure to make payment within the timeframe specified will result in referral of this matter to the NBC Enforcement Section for collection and may result in the initiation of enforcement action against your firm. Please note that the NBC can assess administrative penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day should an enforcement action be initiated. Your prompt attention to this matter is appreciated.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Sulema Martinez at 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:sm

Enclosure

June 2, 2011



MASS MAILING
Summer Shutdown Letter
Both Districts – Categories 11 through 59
List Attached

Dear :

Typically, many industries shutdown their operations for a period of time during the summer months. Past operating experiences in the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Districts have shown that large quantities of toxic and hazardous wastes have been indiscriminately dumped in significant quantities into the sewer system as part of an industry's "clean-up" procedure prior to their summer shutdown. This usually occurs in the last two weeks of June and throughout the month of July.

The two NBC Wastewater Treatment Facilities are secondary treatment facilities which utilize microorganisms to treat sanitary wastewater. These microorganisms work to reduce the amount of conventional pollutants discharged to Narragansett Bay from our treatment facilities. Slug discharges containing industrial pollutants can kill or severely impair the effectiveness of these microorganisms, thus creating a situation that would counter the efforts of the NBC to provide a clean bay for all to enjoy.

We urge all firms to dispose of their spent solutions properly, since it will be far less costly than the fines and legal expenses incurred if caught improperly disposing of these wastes. The NBC will be actively monitoring the sewer system during the upcoming vacation period to detect any illegal discharges. Industries found to be in violation of the NBC Rules and Regulations may be subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 per violation and/or thirty (30) days of imprisonment for criminally negligent violations. Therefore, we ask for your cooperation and request that you contact your chemical supplier or a licensed hazardous waste hauler to properly dispose of your spent concentrated solutions during your upcoming vacation shutdown.

Over the next few weeks in advance of the summer shutdown, the Pretreatment staff will be conducting site visits to every manufacturing facility to remind the waste operators regarding waste disposal requirements and to assist operators regarding their waste treatment and disposal options. This will help to ensure that firms do not experience any compliance problems associated with the vacation facility clean up. For more information regarding the proper disposal of waste from your facility or to report illegal dumping, contact the Pretreatment Program staff at 461-8848, ext. 490. Thank you for your continued cooperation with regard to properly treating all waste and enjoy your summer vacation.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt".

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

Enclosure

2 Ernest Street • Providence, Rhode Island 02905 • 401 . 461 . 8848 • 401 . 461 . 0170

March 23, 2011



MASS MAILING
Categories 11 through 59 - Both Districts
List Attached

Dear _____ :

This informational form letter is being sent to all industrial firms regulated by the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Pretreatment Program to educate our users about EPA Regulations regarding Significant Non-Compliance. Federal general pretreatment program regulations require the NBC to annually publish a list of all industrial users that violate any of the EPA Significant Non-Compliance Criteria listed below:

SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66% or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement for the same pollutant parameter;
- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33% or more of all the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement multiplied by the applicable TRC value (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- C. Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or long-term average) that the Commission determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of Commission personnel or the general public);
- D. Any discharges of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or the environment or has resulted in the Commission's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

- E. Failure to meet, within 90 days after the scheduled date, a compliance milestone contained in a Commission notification, permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction or attaining final compliance;
- F. Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, self-monitoring compliance reports and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- G. Failure to accurately report non-compliance;
- H. Any other violation or group of violations which the Commission determines has adversely effected the operation or implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

The EPA requires that the NBC must review each industrial user file every three (3) months for SNC criteria A and B referenced above, evaluating the user's previous six (6) month compliance status as can be seen from the enclosed EPA graphic. **If an industrial user exceeds the compliance percentages specified in the SNC criteria A or B, even for just one quarterly evaluation period, the user is in significant non-compliance and must be listed in the newspaper.** The compliance percentages specified in SNC criteria A and B are calculated for each sample location specified in your Wastewater Discharge Permit. The NBC still reviews each user file annually to determine the user's compliance status with EPA criteria C through H. This EPA data evaluation method clearly shows how important it is for an industrial user to sample early and often during each quarterly data review period, especially for any parameters which your firm may periodically experience excursions above the discharge limits. Sampling early and often each quarterly review period will ensure that you are not listed as a violator for criteria A and B.

SUBMIT ALL REPORTS BY THE DUE DATE SPECIFIED BY THE NBC. The name of your firm will automatically be published in the newspaper as being in SNC for criteria F if any NBC requirement is not satisfied within thirty (30) days of the due date. Notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of any sampling violation and immediately begin to resample for any parameters in violation (except for BOD and TSS). This is required by your discharge permit and is clearly stated on the Self-Monitoring Compliance Report form that must accompany each analyses. Please do not hesitate to contact the NBC Environmental, Safety & Technical Assistance (ESTA) Section if your firm is experiencing compliance problems and would like assistance with pollution prevention measures. The NBC ESTA staff is available to provide FREE technical assistance to your firm. For information regarding how pollution prevention assistance can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848, ext. 352.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NBC DOES NOT WANT TO PUBLISH THE NAME OF ANY FIRM, BUT WE MAY HAVE NO CHOICE. On February 22, 2011, the names of twelve (12) firms from both districts were published in an advertisement in the Providence Journal due to their SNC status. These firms were billed by the NBC for the reimbursement cost for this public notice. A copy of this public notice is enclosed for your information. Firms published in the 2012 annual public notice will also be billed by the NBC for the cost of the advertisement. Only you can ensure that the name of your firm is not published for being in Significant Non-Compliance with NBC and EPA regulations. Please feel free to contact the ESTA staff if the NBC can be of assistance with your compliance endeavors. Good luck maintaining full compliance during 2011.

If you should have any questions regarding this letter or the permit requirements specific to your facility, contact the engineer or technician that regulates your firm at 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt".

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:smb

Enclosures

cc: Pretreatment Engineers and Technicians

March 17, 2011



PERFECT COMPLIANCE

Mass Mailing

All SIUs - Both Districts

List Attached

Dear :

As you may be aware the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Pretreatment staff reviews the files of all Significant Industrial Users (SIU) as a part of the Pretreatment Annual Report preparation. As a part of this review, a list of SIUs achieving perfect compliance is compiled. These companies did not receive any Notices of Violation during the review period. In 2010, 13 SIUs achieved perfect compliance with the NBC Rules and Regulations and their permits. These companies are to be commended for their hard work and efforts to maintain compliance. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the following companies:

A. Harrison & Company, Inc.
Callico Metals, Inc. d/b/a Oster Pewter
Darlene Group, Inc.
Fujifilm Electronic Materials USA, Inc.
General Cable Industries, LLC
Impco, Inc.
Interplex Metals RI Corporation

Northland Environmental, LLC
Providence Metallizing Company, Inc.
Stackbin Corporation
Tanury Industries PVD, Inc.
Technical Materials, Inc.
Umicore USA, Incorporated

An advertisement recognizing the achievements of these companies was published in the Providence Journal on February 22, 2011. Below is a copy of the advertisement for your reference.

Sincerely,

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:smb

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION
Perfect Compliance
in recognition of Significant Industrial User Perfect Compliance in 2010

The Narragansett Bay Commission recognizes these Significant Industrial User companies for perfect regulatory compliance with Pretreatment Program regulations during 2010:

A. Harrison & Company, Inc.	Callico Metals, Inc. dba Oster Pewter
Darlene Group, Inc.	Fujifilm Electronic Materials USA, Inc.
General Cable Industries, LLC	Impco, Inc.
Interplex Engineered Products, Inc.	Northland Environmental, LLC
Providence Metallizing Company, Inc.	Stackbin Corporation
Tanury Industries PVD, Inc.	Technical Materials, Inc.
Umicore USA, Incorporated	



Has your company demonstrated extraordinary environmental efforts this year?
If so, apply for an NBC Environmental Merit Award! Download an application form at www.narrabay.com.

Vincent J. Mesolella, Chairman • Raymond J. Marshall, P.E., Executive Director
One Service Road, Providence, RI 02905 401-461-8848 • www.narrabay.com

March 11, 2011



**MASS MAILING ALL SIUs
Field's Point and Bucklin Point
List Attached**

Dear :

The R. I. DEM requires the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC), prior to submission of its Annual Pretreatment Report, to notify all significant industrial users annually if their firm was classified as a Significant Industrial User (SIU) during that report year. Therefore, this letter is to notify you that your firm was classified as a SIU during 2010, since one or more of the following criteria applied to your firm:

1. Firm is subject to Federal EPA categorical standards;
2. Firm discharges an average process waste stream of 5,000 gallons per day (0.005 MGD) or more;
3. Firm contributes a process waste stream which is 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the NBC treatment facility to which the firm discharges;
4. Firm has reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW's operation, or has the potential for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

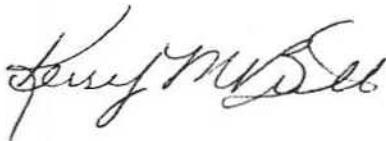
In accordance with EPA and NBC regulations and the terms of NBC Wastewater Discharge Permits, SIUs must comply with various site specific requirements and must also comply with the EPA reporting requirements outlined in 40 CFR part 403.12. Site specific requirements may include (1) development, implementation, and maintenance of Toxic Organic Solvent Management and Spill & Slug Prevention Control Plans, (2) monitoring of process effluent, and (3) maintenance of logbooks, manifests, and associated paperwork. Reporting requirements may include (1) immediate notification of any spill or slug discharge, (2) twenty-four hour notification of any effluent violation, (3) submission of effluent monitoring reports within thirty days from the end of the month in which monitoring is required, or within thirty days from the sampling date, (4) submission of properly completed and signed Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports with each wastewater analysis, (5) notification of any changes in operation, and (6) submission of any other document by the NBC specified date.

Please refer to your discharge permit to ensure that you are in full compliance with the specific aforementioned requirements that apply to your facility. I recommend that you have regular meetings with all levels of employees at your firm to discuss the environmental regulations and your specific permit requirements and to develop ways to maintain full compliance. I recommend that you form Employee Awareness Programs, since so often your existing employees with the "hands on" responsibilities may see a better way to produce your product or to achieve and maintain compliance. I also encourage your firm to develop Environmental Management Systems (EMS) to provide your firm the environmental focus needed to ensure compliance with today's complex environmental regulations and issues. Avoiding non-compliance is a hard job requiring the participation of every employee from the hourly worker to the owner or CEO. The hard work of all employees is necessary to ensure that the name of your firm is never published in the annual Public Notice in the Providence Journal for being in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with NBC and EPA regulations.

The NBC Environmental, Safety & Technical Assistance (ESTA) Program is available to assist you with pollution prevention measures to help your firm achieve and maintain full compliance with environmental regulations. This technical assistance program is free and confidential. Contact Mr. James McCaughey, P.E., at 461-8848, ext. 352 to find out more about the NBC ESTA Program.

The NBC wishes you well at your efforts to comply with the NBC and EPA regulations throughout 2011. If you have any questions regarding this letter or the NBC Pretreatment Program in general, feel free to contact the engineer or technician responsible for regulating your firm at 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt".

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:smb

cc: Pretreatment Engineers/Technicians

March 17, 2011



ENVIRONMENTAL MERIT AWARDS
Mass Mailing All Users - Both Districts
List Attached

Dear :

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) is proud to announce its seventeenth annual NBC Environmental Merit Awards. As you may be aware, each year the NBC honors companies that have gone above and beyond compliance using pollution prevention techniques and approaches, implemented storm water mitigation technologies, and companies that achieved perfect compliance records.

There are three types of Environmental Merit Awards, the Pollution Prevention Award, the Perfect Compliance Award, and the Stormwater Management Award. Companies qualified for a Pollution Prevention Award must be in good standing with the NBC Rules and Regulations and able to demonstrate pollution prevention efforts that have resulted in volume/toxicity reduction of pollutants, commitment to sound environmental management practices, application of pollution prevention efforts for use by other companies, employee participation, extraordinary efforts to go beyond compliance and/or demonstrate innovative approaches to waste management. Companies that are qualified for Stormwater Management Awards must demonstrate stormwater abatement efforts resulting in measurable reduction/elimination of storm flow to the NBC sewer system.

If you would like to nominate your company for an NBC Environmental Merit Award, you can find the application and award criteria on our website using the following link:

http://www.narrabay.com/News/2011/February/apply_for_an_environmental_merit_aw.aspx

Please download the application and return it by April 15, 2011 to:

Mr. James McCaughey
Narragansett Bay Commission
One Service Road
Providence, RI 02905-5505
Email: jmccaughey@narrabay.com
Fax: 401.461.6540

Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact me at 461.8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kerry" being the most prominent part.

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

cc: Jim McCaughey
John Zuba

March 4, 2011



**MASS MAILING
2010 SNC VIOLATORS LETTER AND INVOICE
LIST ATTACHED**

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) is required by the EPA to publish annually the names of all firms in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC). As you may know, the name of your firm was published in the Providence Journal on February 22, 2011 as being in SNC with NBC or EPA regulations for the reporting period of October 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010. A copy of the Public Notice is enclosed for your information. The publication of your firm's name should have come as no surprise to you since a form letter dated March 29, 2010 was sent to all users explaining the NBC regulations, the SNC review criteria, and the consequences for non-compliance. In addition, your firm was notified by Notice of Violation citing each non-compliance event at the time the violation occurred, notifying you of the fact the name of your firm may be published for being in SNC.

Enclosed please find an invoice in the amount of \$250.00 for your share of the cost of the public notice. Your check must be made payable to the **Narragansett Bay Commission and mailed to the Pretreatment Section, 2 Ernest Street, Providence, RI 02905, no later than April 6, 2011. (Please do not send check to customer service with your pretreatment fee or consumption payment as this will result in billing errors.)**

Thank you for your anticipated prompt payment, and I urge you to comply with all your permit requirements and NBC/EPA regulations so that the NBC will not have to publish the name of your firm in the future. The NBC Environmental Safety & Technical Assistance (ESTA) Section is available to provide free technical assistance to your firm. To take advantage of the free NBC Pollution Prevention program, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848, ext. 352.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt".

Kerry M. Britt
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:sm

Enclosures

cc: Mario Martone, Esq. – Legal
Clara Casimiro - Customer Service

***NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE
ARTICLES***



Projo Blogs

Johnston

Comments 4 | Recommend 1

Officials will meet over ongoing sewer dispute

01:00 AM EST on Monday, January 17, 2011

By **Maria Armental**

Journal Staff Writer

CRANSTON — City officials plan to meet with their Johnston counterparts to settle a long-standing dispute over Cranston's sewer service with that town.

At issue is what businesses are connected into Cranston's sewer system -- city officials speak of illegal tie-ins -- along with the type and amount of discharge.

Cranston officials had unsuccessfully tried for months to negotiate a resolution with Johnston Mayor Joseph M. Polisena. Finally, city officials issued a threat: respond or we'll shut off service by Dec. 24.

That got Johnston talking, city officials said, and town officials have since given Cranston permission "via correspondence" to inspect Johnston properties, said Deputy Solicitor Evan M. Kirshenbaum.

But Johnston officials have so far refused to sign a so-called interjurisdictional agreement, which would formalize that authority and, Kirshenbaum said, is required for Cranston to keep its wastewater-treatment license from the state Department of Environmental Management.

Meanwhile, Cranston officials are still trying to negotiate a separate resolution with the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation, the state landfill operator, over back fees and tie-ins at its industrial park in Johnston.

City officials say the tie-ins were never approved by the full council, as is required, and that the corporation owes Cranston \$2,096,598 for failing to treat its leachate or "trash juice" and pay its share of expensive upgrades to the city treatment plant when stricter requirements were established after a highly publicized fish kill in Greenwich Bay during the summer of 2003 that killed more than 1 million fish.

Complicating matters, Cranston officials say, is that corporation officials have indicated they intend to leave the Cranston system and tie in to the Narragansett Bay Commission sewage system. No application has been filed so far.

Whether the landfill remains in the Cranston system will affect the extent and cost of the upgrades under the new state requirements, Kirshenbaum said.

DEM officials gave Cranston more time to complete an engineering study on the needed upgrades due to the uncertainty of whether the landfill, Cranston's largest customer based on discharge, would remain in the system, said Kirshenbaum.

marmenta@projo.com

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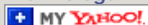
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4 comments Sort: Newest to Oldest

	<p>Wiseman72 Score: 1</p> <p>11:53 AM on January 17, 2011</p> <p>I live in Johnston and most homes are already tied into the NBC.....Why not just make it everyone</p>	
	<p>Poisiden Score: 2</p> <p>11:23 AM on January 17, 2011</p> <p>Complicating matters, Cranston officials say, is that corporation officials have indicated they intend to leave the Cranston system and tie in to the Narragansett Bay Commission sewage system. No application has been filed so far.</p> <p>Hey tie in Bishop road to the NBC line.</p>	
	<p>38Q Score: 2</p> <p>9:13 AM on January 17, 2011</p> <p>I think Mike trainor should pay the Syaye back the \$250,000.00 that He stiffed the State of RI for His CT business!</p> <p>Use this \$\$\$ to help with the budget deficit, and lower taxes for all of us!!</p>	

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Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:09 p.m.



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Taking stock of the Bay

08:01 AM EST on Tuesday, January 25, 2011

Richard Salit
Journal Staff Writer

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — As the sun set Monday night, the audience of environmentalists and state legislators who had gathered at Save The Bay's Fields Point headquarters could gaze out at the Providence River while listening to promising reports on the health of Narragansett Bay and its coastal environs.

"We see seals outside the windows every day," said John Torgan, Narragansett Baykeeper for Save The Bay. "This view always reminds us why the work is so important," he said, adding that the Bay "reaches into nearly every community in this state."

The construction of a \$342-million underground tunnel in Providence now prevents most of the sewage overflows from the city's combined sewer-stormwater system, improving water quality in the river, Torgan said. But he and others said that much more work needs to be done to protect the Bay and the state's vital coastline.

Among the chief concerns, said Executive Director Jonathan Stone, are preparing for climate change, removing unnecessary dams, ensuring public access to the water, curbing persistent sources of pollution and bolstering diminished state environmental agencies.

"We view ourselves as partners. We want to work with you to arrive at good, common outcomes," Stone said.

Save The Bay invites state regulators and legislators to its offices every year to discuss the needs of the Bay just as the General Assembly and state agencies prepare for another season of lawmaking and budget-setting.

Stone said Save The Bay is concerned about a reduction in staffing at the state Department of Environmental Management, from close to 650 to fewer than 400 employees. Janet Coit, the new director of the DEM, attended the session.

And he is urging long-overdue progress on filling 8 vacancies on the 16-member state Coastal Resources Management Council, which votes on coastal development. Since the council needs a quorum of eight, if just one member can't attend a meeting, business cannot be conducted, he said.

Stone and Torgan said another vital issue for the governor or the Assembly is to place a bond referendum on the 2012 ballot to provide funding for clean-water projects. The fund, which provides loans to city and towns for wastewater-system improvements, has not been refreshed since 2004, and federal stimulus funds are also being depleted.

Last year, voters approved an open-space bond to provide recreational funds for three coastal parks — Fort Adams in Newport, Rocky Point in Warwick and India Point in Providence. It will be important, said Stone, to ensure that public access to the water is preserved at all three.

Torgan talked about how the Providence sewer-overflow project, completed a couple of years ago, appears to have made almost

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immediate improvements to water quality. Testing at three beaches in the Upper Bay, he said, produced results on par with the state's ocean beaches. But the funding for the water-quality monitoring program is due to expire.

"Monitoring is crucial," he said. "This would be the worst time to stop measuring and checking our progress."

This year's devastating floods, caused by a series of severe storms, also revealed inadequacies in the condition and monitoring of the state's many dams, said Stone. Many of the dams may no longer be deemed necessary and could be removed to restore vital habitats and buffer flooding, he said.

Wenley Ferguson, a habitat specialist for Save The Bay, described how several of the projects — in Newport, Cranston and Barrington — helped revive valued vegetation, beat back invasive plants and brought back populations of sea birds and other wildlife. Ferguson said that \$1.6 million in seed money had been used to leverage \$17.8 million in federal and local funds for the projects.

Senate Majority Leader M. Teresa Paiva Weed said it sounded like Ferguson was looking for more funds for the program. Ferguson said an extra \$50,000 a year would be helpful.

Save The Bay invited two legislators to address the audience — state Sen. Susan Sosnowski, chairwoman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Agriculture, and state Rep. Arthur Handy, chairman of the House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

Sosnowski thanked the Save The Bay for providing a "great deal of information and food for thought." Both she and Handy said they were optimistic that a new climate-change committee at the State House will improve planning for something that Handy said "we know is coming."

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N. Kingstown seeking turbine moratorium

01:00 AM EST on Thursday, February 3, 2011

By **ALEX KUFFNER** and **Andy Smith**

Journal Staff Writers

NORTH KINGSTOWN — The town is asking the [General Assembly](#) to impose a one-year moratorium on land-based wind turbines throughout Rhode Island so that statewide siting guidelines can be developed.

On Jan. 10, the Town Council passed a six-month moratorium on new wind turbines to allow time for North Kingstown to create a new wind-energy ordinance. The move came after two proposals for large turbines stirred vigorous opposition in town.

Town Manager Michael Embury said local officials were meeting to discuss the ordinance when they decided it made more sense to wait for the state to complete an effort to create uniform standards for wind turbines.

Partly, Embury said, it's an issue of statewide consistency; partly, it's a question of money for towns struggling with tight budgets.

"Each local community should not have to bear the very large expense of hiring consultants, establishing scientific and/or non-scientific parameters, which can be more easily addressed by the state," said a news release from the town.

But imposing a statewide moratorium would harm the clean-energy industry in Rhode Island, said David Cohen, regional director of wind business for Alteris Renewables, a company active in the Northeast.

"You can't just stop the industry without fully assessing the situation," said Cohen.

Questions have been raised about standards for wind turbines elsewhere. In Massachusetts, a bill was proposed last year that would limit local control of how turbines are sited, but the legislation died. In Connecticut, a state council was handed authority over nearly all proposals, but some groups are chafing at the loss of local control.

The state Division of Planning has been working on standards that would relate to noise, fall zones, height and other issues. Kevin Flynn, associate director of the division, is supervising the project and expects it to be completed this summer. Individual cities and towns could then choose whether to adopt the standards.

"They would not be imposed on anyone," he said.

Five wind turbines have been installed in Rhode Island — two in Portsmouth, one in Middletown and two in Warwick. The most recent, at the Shalom Housing apartment complex in Warwick, was completed Tuesday.

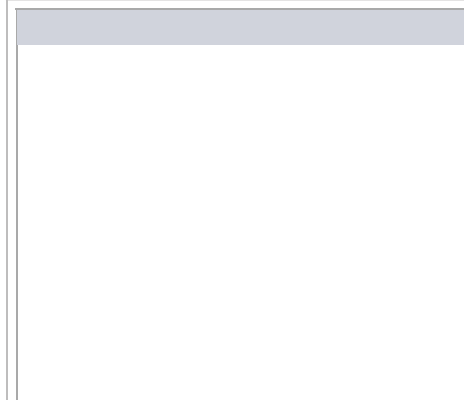
At least three dozen more are in various stages of planning. A group of East Bay communities is proposing to put up as many as 10 turbines in Tiverton with a total capacity of 25 megawatts. Naval Station Newport just embarked on a study to develop up to 9

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megawatts of wind energy, which would require several turbines in Newport or Middletown. There are also proposals in Providence, Narragansett, Jamestown, Charlestown, Johnston and North Smithfield.

Although objectors have come out against some proposals, citing noise concerns and damage to views, the opposition has been more strident in Charlestown, North Kingstown and Johnston. The turbines being considered in those places are much larger than projects that have been developed elsewhere.

The largest turbine in the state, at Portsmouth High School, stands 336 feet tall at its highest point. The maximum height of the turbine at Shalom Housing is 156 feet.

In Charlestown, Whalerock Renewable Energy is proposing two turbines that would each be 410 feet high. Wind Energy Development wants to build one 389-foot tall turbine in North Kingstown and one that is 427 feet high. In Johnston, the company would put up a pair standing 496 feet.

David Darlington, spokesman for Wind Energy Development, said state guidelines could be helpful to a developer if they are fair, and towns are willing to abide by them.

"Rules done right are great for developers because they know what the rules are," he said.

State Sen. V. Susan Sosnowski, chairwoman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Agriculture, said she would consider legislation to regulate wind turbines, but not a moratorium.

"There's a lot we can do without just shutting the gate," said Sosnowski, D-South Kingstown.

Rep. Deborah Ruggiero, chairwoman of the legislature's Small Business Renewable Energy Task Force, agreed and said a moratorium would be bad for business.

Rep. Laurence Ehrhardt, R-North Kingstown, also a member of the task force, opposes the proposed North Kingstown turbines and said he's a strong proponent of state guidelines. He said it's too soon to determine whether a statewide moratorium is a good idea and has not talked to other legislators about it.

Cohen, of Alteris, said it would be easier for his company to navigate one set of rules in Rhode Island than many municipal ordinances. But at a time when state regulators are reassessing how turbine owners sell electricity to the power grid, a moratorium would be particularly damaging.

"I think everyone needs to slow down and look at particular projects and their suitability," Cohen said. "Turbines are not appropriate everywhere. But the smaller machines are less imposing."

The wind turbine at Shalom Housing, which Alteris installed, is one of the smaller ones. The Northwind machine is considered a community-scale turbine as opposed to utility-scale turbines that can be three times the size.

It was funded through a \$1.4-million federal grant that also paid for other green initiatives at the nonprofit complex of 154 apartments for the elderly and disabled near Route 95. The turbine will save an estimated \$25,000 a year in energy bills.

Bonnie Sekeres, executive director of Shalom, said the Warwick City Council unanimously supported installation of the turbine. At two public hearings before the council, no opponents stepped forward, she said.

On Tuesday, when a crane lifted the blades into place, putting the final touch on the turbine, tenants watching from nearby apartments left no doubt about their opinion of the new machine.

"When the blades went up, they all cheered," Sekeres said.

WIND TURBINES IN RI Proposals that received state or federal funding since 2009

East Bay Energy Consortium, Tiverton, 8-10 turbines

Hodges Badge Company, Portsmouth, one turbine

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Sandywoods Farm, Tiverton, one turbine
Genesis Health Care, Middletown, one turbine
St. Antoine Residence, North Smithfield, one turbine
Coastal Housing Corporation, Portsmouth, one turbine
SLA Realty, Exeter, undetermined number of turbines
Narragansett Bay Commission, Providence, three turbines
Department of Environmental Management, Narragansett, one turbine
Turnpike and Bridge Authority, Jamestown, one turbine
City of Providence, up to two turbines
Town of New Shoreham, one turbine
Town of Jamestown, one turbine
Town of Narragansett, up to two turbines
North Kingstown School Department, one turbine
Town of North Smithfield, undetermined number of turbines
City of Warwick, undetermined number of turbines
asmith@projo.com

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Environmental Digest: Volunteers sought for FrogWatch

01:00 AM EST on Sunday, February 20, 2011

Volunteers sought for FrogWatch

Roger Williams Park Zoo is seeking volunteer "citizen scientists" to participate in the fourth season of its statewide FrogWatch USA program.

Volunteers attend a training session that discusses the importance of amphibians in the environment, how to tell the frog species apart by their calls, and how monitoring local population helps to protect them. Volunteers commit to monitoring a local amphibian habitat (such as a pond or lake) and collecting data on what they hear, approximately once a week. The work takes about 15 minutes.

Amphibian species are disappearing at an alarming rate across the globe due to a number of factors such as habitat loss, pollution and disease. This has led to what many conservationists call a global amphibian crisis, with one-third to one-half of all amphibian species facing possible extinction.

Though there does not appear to be any immediate threats to the species in New England, the monitoring and data collected through the FrogWatch program will help conservationists keep tabs on these populations and react more quickly to any decline.

The zoo will hold volunteer-training sessions for the program from noon to 2 p.m., on Feb. 27; from 6 to 8 p.m. on March 24; and from 10 a.m. to noon on April 16. A \$10 fee will be charged per participating household to cover training materials. Registration can be done online at http://rwpzoo.org/conservation/yof_frogwatch.cfm.

Data collected in Rhode Island will be added to a national FrogWatch USA database, and will also be shared with the Rhode Island Natural History Survey. In 2010, Roger Williams Park Zoo trained at least 89 volunteers who monitored 70 sites across all 5 counties in Rhode Island.

For more information about the FrogWatch USA program, visit the Zoo's website, www.rwpzoo.org, and click on "conservation."

Learn LEED for new construction

The R.I. Green Building Council is offering an educational seminar called LEED for New Construction Credit by Credit Review — Sustainable Sites. The interactive webinar, facilitated by Scott Lindgren, a LEED-accredited engineer at Pare Corp., will be held from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, at the New England Institute of Technology, 2480 Post Road, Warwick. The cost is \$25 for individuals seeking GBCI or AIA continuing education credits but free for anyone else.

Hatchery offers vacation activities

The Department of Environmental Management invites the public to visit the Lafayette Fish Hatchery in North Kingstown during the upcoming school vacation week. Tours of the facility will be offered

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continuously from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Activities for children and families will include arts and crafts and a coloring table. Highly skilled fly fishing instructors will also be available to teach the arts of knot tying and fly tying.

The hatchery houses about 200,000 rainbow, brown and brook trout. In addition, about 200,000 baby trout are in the hatch house, and there are about 400 specially raised golden trout available for viewing in the outdoor raceways.

Bay commission wins award

The Narragansett Bay Commission has received a National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) National Environmental Achievement Award for excellence in public information and education. The Bay commission was selected for the DVD "Environmentalism at Work," a 25-minute documentary on the history of sewage treatment in Rhode Island and the strides made by the commission since its creation in 1980 to protect and enhance Narragansett Bay.

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ENVIRONMENT

Sewer rates likely to rise again for CSO work

By [Chris Barrett](#)
PBN Staff Writer

Sewer rates in the Providence metropolitan area could rise once more as the Narragansett Bay Commission tackles the next phase of a major environmental project.

Last week, the R.I. Coastal Resources Management Council provided the last major permit required for the roughly \$300 million project that seeks to reduce the amount of raw sewage spilling into Narragansett Bay. The commission plans to advertise construction contracts this spring and start work in the fall.

As work progresses, the commission expects rates to rise; for the average customer about \$550 a year in 2014 from about \$400 now. Rates for commercial users will also increase, but the amount will vary depending on water usage. All the increases would require approval from the R.I. Public Utilities Commission.

The increases, if they occur, would come after the commission already doubled rates to pay for the first phase of the project, which included a massive tunnel under Providence.

"The news is not overwhelmingly good [but] ... the rates are rising slower than in other parts of the country," bay commission spokeswoman Jamie Samons said.

The commission says a 2009 survey by the Metropolitan Water Reuse Authority found the average major city charged \$523 for 120 hundred cubic feet of water – a standard unit of measure in the water industry. Providence charges \$467.

The commission says it has little choice but to increase rates. The agency reached an agreement with the R.I. Department of Environmental Management in 1994 to curtail the amount of raw sewage that its pipes spilled into the Narragansett Bay watershed.

The problem finds its roots in the 19th century when engineers installed one set of pipes to carry both sewage and runoff from streets. That worked for a while but soon the growth of the metro area meant more sewage. Meanwhile, more paved surfaces forced more water into the drains. The system can no longer keep up and, especially during heavy rainstorms, overflows, releasing some 2.2 billion gallons of sewage each year into the watershed.

So two decades ago engineers crafted the three-phase Combined Sewer Overflow project to separate sewage and stormwater pipes in some places, add capacity in others and build new piping elsewhere.

The first step, undertaken between 2001 and 2008, installed a 26-foot in diameter, 300-foot-long tunnel 300 feet under Providence. The tunnel holds 65 million gallons of stormwater and sewage until the Fields Point Wastewater Treatment Plant can handle it.

The project cost \$359 million, making it one of the priciest public works projects in the state's history.

Phase II primarily consists of building two smaller tunnels branching off the tunnel completed in 2008. Known as interceptors, the pipes – 18 inches to 48 inches wide – will collect runoff headed toward the Seekonk and Woonasquatucket rivers. The Seekonk Interceptor will be 11,200 feet long, the Woonasquatucket Interceptor 19,150 feet long. Both will sit about 30 feet underground, making the project highly visible, unlike Phase I that took place hundreds of feet below the surface.

The commission wants construction wrapped up by 2014 to meet agreements made with environmental agencies.

And the quasi-public agency that serves 10 communities expects its customers to likely foot the entire bill.

"It's a pretty dire arena out there for funding infrastructure projects for water and wastewater," Samons said.

The puts the commission in the likely position of floating bonds to pay for the project. Its customers, in turn,

will repay them over time.

And customers could be paying for some time. After Phase II, there's Phase III, which calls for the construction of two massive tunnels under Central Falls and Pawtucket and could cost millions of dollars more.

But Samons said the commission is holding out hope that Phases I and II will prove so effective that it can scrap or scale back Phase III. •

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FINANCIAL SERVICES

S&P: Commission's credit 'excellent'

By William Hamilton
PBN Staff Writer
Twitter: @waham

PROVIDENCE – Bond-rating agency Standard & Poor's maintained the Narragansett Bay Commission's AA- credit rating, saying the wastewater authority for 10 Rhode Island communities is in good financial condition.

S&P also noted that the agency oversees a large and diverse service area, and charges sewage rates that remain competitive despite recent increases.

"This rating by Standard & Poor's underscores the [commission's] excellent financial record and will enable us to continue to make important improvements to our clean water infrastructure at the lowest possible cost to our ratepayers," said Deputy Director Ray Marshall.

Currently, Phase II of the NBC's Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Program is in design, at an estimated cost of \$311 million, and a \$71 million nitrogen reduction project is in construction at Field's Point.

For the audited years from 2007 to 2010, S&P noted, net revenues covered debt service by at least 1.25 times; for the fiscal year ended June 30 2010, revenues were 1.3 times debt payments. In addition, unrestricted cash has not dropped below a level representing 144 days of operating expenses since 2007.

"The commission's financial performance remains very strong, in our opinion," S&P said in its statement.

The Narragansett Bay Commission owns and operates Rhode Island's two largest wastewater treatment plants: Field's Point in Providence and Bucklin Point in East Providence. Together these two facilities serve 70 percent of Rhode Island residents whose homes are connected to sewers.

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In Portsmouth, 300 owners told waiting might be their best move

01:00 AM EDT on Monday, April 4, 2011

By **Richard Salit**

Journal Staff Writer

PORTSMOUTH — Cesspool owners in this coastal town are caught in the middle of an escalating battle between the town and the state.

In September, the state Department of Environmental Management slapped the town with a violation notice for failing to address chronic discharge of sewage from storm-water pipes in Island Park and Portsmouth Park. The agency fined the town \$186,019 and ordered it to build a sewer system.

Portsmouth, which has been struggling with the problem for decades, promptly challenged the notice. And, in a step away from sewers, it created a Wastewater Management District, which would enable the town to address its pollution woes by strictly regulating cesspools and septic systems.

Now, with the two sides locked in a legal dispute, an estimated 300 cesspool owners are on the verge of receiving notices ordering them to replace their cesspools.

But with what?

If they install a septic system, they might be blowing \$10,000 to \$15,000 — maybe as much as \$25,000 for advanced systems — when sewers could very well be on the way.

It's a dilemma that many homeowners with failed systems have dealt with for years as the town has struggled to reach a decision on what to do about the sewage discharges. Several studies recommended sewers, but town officials ultimately determined that sewers would be too costly, much to the disapproval of the DEM.

Town Planner Robert Gilstein says he gets calls daily from residents unsure of what they should do with old septic systems.

"My answer for over 10 years is, 'Can you wait?' I don't know what to tell them," he said. "To be fair to the residents, there needs to be a decision. It's incumbent on the town and [the] DEM to come to an agreement really soon."

Russell Chateaufneuf, chief of the DEM's groundwater and wetlands protection, sympathizes with the residents' dilemma.





"On the one hand, you have a belief that sewers need to be installed in these neighborhoods; but at the same time, the cesspool phase-out law says the cesspools have to be removed by 2013. And obviously, since the town is not proposing to put sewers in, they can't get the exemption. So it's a problem, let's say. I'm not sure where this is going to go. So stay tuned, let's say."

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Rhode Island news

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Cesspools given notice

01:00 AM EDT on Monday, April 4, 2011

By **Richard Salit**

Journal Staff Writer



Joan Maine, of 82 Sea View Ave., North Kingstown, says the ban on waterfront cesspools is long overdue. Instead of calling the state to complain, she called to say, "How come it took you so long?"

The Providence Journal / Frieda Squires

All that stands between Mary Gagnon's tiny front yard and the blue-gray waters of Narragansett Bay is a narrow dirt road and the rocky beach where she likes to go swimming. Seals that frequent nearby Rome Point sometimes swim by.

It's this natural beauty that lured her to North Kingstown's Wild Goose Point when she moved from a landlocked town in New Jersey 13 years ago.

When she bought the 71-year-old Cape, Gagnon knew it had a cesspool, much like her old house. Atop its cover, she placed a rock engraved: "Without the thorns, the roses can't be sweet."

The cesspool, however, has become thornier, and more painful, than she anticipated.

Recently, Gagnon received a letter from the state Department of Environmental Management informing her that she must replace her cesspool in two years. A typical septic system costs \$10,000 to \$15,000, and Gagnon is looking at the added expense of having to rip up her driveway and patio to install it.

"I retired in 2008," says the former computer programmer. "This would be an expense I hadn't figured on. I've been here 12 years. Why don't they give us more time?"

Still, since the Bay is so important to her, she wants to curb pollution that seeps into it.

"I think it's a pretty good idea to get rid of cesspools," she says.

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Like a tidal wave, a statewide initiative many years in the making may soon deluge owners of older properties along Rhode Island's more than 400 miles of coastline.

In February, the state began mailing the first of 4,236 notices to property owners suspected of having cesspools within 200 feet of the coast, public wells or drinking-water reservoirs.

Residents have six months to submit an up-to-date inspection report. Failed cesspools must be removed within one year from the date of the inspection. But even working cesspools must be eliminated by Jan. 1, 2013.

Property owners must replace cesspools with a modern septic system or tie into a sewer system if one is available.

If they can prove they have a hardship, they can get the deadline pushed back to 2018.

But sooner or later, the cesspools will have to be removed. And that's good news for the Ocean State, said Russ Chateaufneuf, chief of the DEM's groundwater and wetlands protection.

"Many of these cesspools are allowing raw sewage to go off the landscape and enter the waters of the state," he said. "And obviously, if that is close to a bathing beach or shellfish grounds, it doesn't take a lot of sewage to contaminate the water."

Long before the heyday of sewers and modern septic systems, buildings were commonly served by cesspools.

Buried deep underground, the compact holding chambers collect solids and allow liquids to drain out. But when periodically pumping them out ceases to restore their ability to drain adequately, waste can spread up and out — contaminating groundwater, flowing into sensitive wetlands and creating a stench.

By 1968, cesspools were viewed as harmful to the environment and laws were passed banning them. Septic systems were favored because, in addition to collecting solids in a tank for later removal, they allow impurities in liquid waste to decompose naturally in underground leach fields.

While a boom in construction has taken place along the coast in recent decades, many older houses and their cesspools have been largely untouched.

Save The Bay and the DEM began pushing in 2002 for legislation to eliminate cesspools. They lobbied for a bill, modeled after Massachusetts law, that would have triggered the removal of cesspools when property was sold.

But lawmakers, responding to concerns about the costs, wouldn't get on board, even as the legislation was reintroduced year after year. Only in 2007, when the bill was narrowed to high-risk cesspools — those within 200 feet of sensitive water resources — did it pass.

Since then, the DEM's John Zwarag has been leading a review of GIS maps and septic-system permits to try to identify houses affected by the law.

(Some property owners will receive notices in error. They may simply provide proof that they don't have a cesspool that close to the water.)

On Feb. 22, the first batch of notices went out —585 to North Kingstown and 12 to Jamestown. The roll-out will continue town by town into the summer.

The calls started coming in almost immediately, says Zwarag

"There hasn't been anyone calling up and screaming, or anything like that," says Zwarag. "They are calling to learn what the law means and what their responsibilities are ... They are accepting, which is not to say they are happy."

North Kingstown was an easy first step for the DEM. It has daunting wastewater challenges, and has already taken steps to deal with them.

"We're the largest community that's not largely sewered. We have a

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lot of cesspools," says Timothy Cranston, the town's water-quality specialist.

North Kingstown's many miles of coves and coastline are dotted with older houses and converted summer cottages. And the town depends upon clean groundwater for its drinking supply.

"If it gets polluted, we're in a whole lot of trouble," Cranston says.

That's why, even before the cesspool law passed, the town created a Wastewater Management District to regulate the inspection, maintenance and replacement of the town's approximately 1,300 cesspools and 8,200 septic systems. These districts allow homeowners to apply for 2-percent loans from the Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency.

Still, few residents like being told to get rid of the cesspools.

"People don't understand. They say, 'My cesspool works fine.' You try to tell them that your cesspool doesn't do anything at all except contain the waste," Cranston says. "Economically, this is a difficult time ... This is just one more thing in their eyes."

After the notices arrived, "there were definitely people who were upset."

Over on Sea View Avenue, Gagnon and her neighbor Joan Maine aren't calling anyone to complain. In fact, Maine did exactly the opposite.

"I called them and said, 'How come it took you so long?' I don't think a cesspool should be allowed on the water," says Maine, who immediately teamed up with Gagnon to get three price quotes. "I don't want to fool around. If we're going to have to do it, let's do it."

Her willingness to comply with the law may stem partly from the good news she got after her property was inspected. Tests indicated that a traditional system would do the job. Some properties are too small for leach fields or have soils that don't drain adequately, requiring advanced septic systems costing more than \$25,000.

"Most people will be able to put a conventional system in," Chateaufort says.

Just how many cesspools are there across Rhode Island?

No one knows for sure. One estimate years ago was 50,000. The number has dropped substantially since then, says Chateaufort. Every year, the DEM issues about 1,000 licenses a year for new septic systems and about three-quarters of them are to replace cesspools. He thinks the actual number is closer to 30,000 now.

While the law will affect only about 4,000 cesspools, they are the ones that are potentially the most harmful to the environment. Not only do they discharge bacteria that can cause illnesses, but they also elevate levels of nitrogen and phosphorous in the Bay and salt ponds, which can lead to algae blooms and reduce oxygen levels.

Despite the law's limited scope, "I think it's a huge step," says Chateaufort. "We think there will be an increased awareness of the problem, and that voluntary replacement of the cesspools will increase."

John Torgan, baykeeper for Save The Bay, says the DEM "deserves a lot of credit for getting this off the ground."

Still, he's disappointed that the 2007 legislation didn't go further.

"It's the tip of the iceberg, in our view," he says. "This is a large problem around the state for the environment and public health."

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Environmental Bills Debated at Statehouse

By TIM FAULKNER/ecoRI News staff

PROVIDENCE — Climate change, wind power and electricity contracts were some of the environmental issues hashed out during hearings at the Statehouse last week.

The most controversial discussion took place over the establishment of guidelines for payments for excess electricity to small-sized alternative energy projects, a process known as “net metering.” Bills in the Senate and House address the disputed power distribution agreement between the Portsmouth High School wind turbine and National Grid. A Newport resident disrupted the deal last fall when he challenged the method National Grid pays for the power.

But local alternative energy developers said flexible net metering guidelines are needed to help kick-start the green energy business in Rhode Island.

“The overall message is we need to get moving and we need to get moving now,” said Michael Sabitoni of the construction association BuildRI. Wind and solar energy projects will improve the 50 percent unemployment rate in the construction sector, he added.

Benjamin Riggs Jr., a semi-retired manufacturing executive, said he dislikes “net-metering” and wind turbines in general. “The first thing is, it isn't green,” he said during a Senate committee hearing April 13. Referring to an article in a British newspaper, Riggs said the process for making magnets used in turbines creates environmental devastation “like Chernobyl.”

The premium paid for the Portsmouth turbine electricity gets tacked on utility bills, he said. Riggs also criticized wind power as intermittent and unpredictable. “It blows when it feels like blowing. And because of that it may not deliver energy when you need it,” he said.

But proponents of net metering say wind and solar projects will create jobs, and as more are built,



Benjamin Riggs Jr. of Newport said wind turbines are bad for the environment and increase energy costs. (Photo by Tim Faulkner/ecoRI News)

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costs to National Grid will decrease.

Bob Chew of Alteris Renewables said wind and solar projects deserve incentives like those subsidies and tax breaks given to fossil-fuel companies. "If you want to play fair, remove all the other subsidies and we can compete," Chew said.

Eric Offenberg, of the alternative energy consultants rTerra and president of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, said the bill will help advance the land SAMP project, clarify regulations, help build needed electricity infrastructure and allow struggling farmers to generate additional income from their property.

The Narragansett Bay Commission spoke in favor of net metering to move ahead with a wind project at Fields Point and a biogas facility at Bucklin Point in East Providence. Other groups speaking in support of net metering included the Rhode Island Student Climate Coalition, the town of Jamestown, People's Power and Light and the Rhode Island Farm Bureau.

But Sen. William Walaska, D-Warwick, said he doesn't foresee net metering as an economic engine. "It's starting to be a profit-making thing and that's not the way it's supposed to be," he said.

National Grid and The Energy Council of Rhode Island, a consortium of large business energy users, also spoke against the bill over fear of higher utility rates.

Committees from both the Senate and House version are expected to vote on the bill in the coming weeks. A decision on the Riggs complaint is expected from the state Division of Public Utilities and Carriers no sooner than August.

Monday, April 18, 2011 at 3:51PM

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MANAGEMENT

PBN names Best Places To Work for 2011

By PBN Staff

PROVIDENCE – Providence Business News and Best Companies Group announced Wednesday the 2011 winners of the annual Best Places To Work competition.

The 40 companies – split into three divisions based on their size, ranging from 15-49 employees to 50-149 employees to 150+ employees – were chosen based on responses to a management questionnaire as well as a confidential employee survey.

This marks the sixth year that PBN has sponsored the Best Places To Work program, which is conducted by Best Companies. The winners will be celebrated at a dinner to be held Thursday, June 9, from 5:30-8 p.m. at the Crowne Plaza Hotel Providence-Warwick. Rankings within each category will be revealed then. To make reservations to attend, email Events@PBN.com.

Five companies have been named to the Best Places To Work list in each of the six years PBN has sponsored it: Edward Jones, South Kingstown; Embrace Home Loans(formerly Advanced Financial Services Inc.), Middletown; Hinckley Allen Snyder, Providence; Kahn, Litwin, Renza & Co., Providence; and Perspectives Corp., North Kingstown.

Additional sponsors for the 2011 Best Places To Work program are: Collette Vacations; Cox Business; the Rhode Island Society for Human Resource Management; Tufts Health Plan; and USI-Mastors & Servant Insurance.

The winners, by category and in alphabetical order, are:

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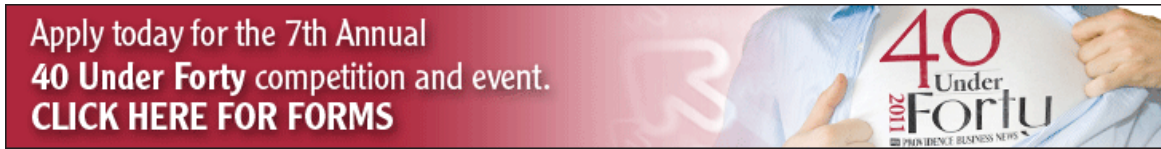

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National Endowment for the Oceans

May 12, 2011

Dear Rhode Islander,

We know we cannot let our oceans go unprotected.

*Not only would it be a tragedy for the millions of marine species that rely on these precious ecosystems, **but it could devastate our economy.***



The ocean is directly responsible for 2.3 million jobs. But its impact goes far beyond that...*America's coastal zone counties are home to over 55 million jobs, and contributed 48% to the Gross Domestic Product.*

More than one year out from the BP oil spill we have seen how a local economy suffers when the ocean is not protected – whether it's fishermen who can't work or hotels and restaurants that stand empty because tourists will not visit. America's economy is linked to our oceans.

That's why I have introduced the National Endowment for the Oceans bill with my New England Colleague, Senator Olympia Snowe (R-ME).

This important piece of bi-partisan legislation will establish a national endowment for the study, protection, and restoration of our Nation's oceans, coasts and Great Lakes.

What's more, the legislation will be paid for by revenue generated from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, offshore energy development, and a portion of the fines and damages collected for violations of laws meant to protect our ecosystems. Put simply, a small portion of the revenue generated from damaging our oceans will be reinvested in their health and long-term viability.

I would like to offer a special thank you to original co-sponsors Senator Rockefeller of West Virginia, Senator Inouye of Hawaii, Senator Stabenow of Michigan, Senator Bill Nelson of Florida, and Senator Mary Landrieu of Louisiana.

Finally, I'd like to ask you to become a citizen co-sponsor of the National Endowment for the Oceans. Your support will help show that there is strong support for this bi-partisan piece of legislation.

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Government

U.S. Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse Tours East Providence Treatment Plant

He took the tour a day after sponsoring legislation that would create an endowment to help protect waterways.

By Cheyenne Poskey Bayse | [Email the author](#) | May 13, 2011 [Print](#)

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U.S. Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) toured the Narraganset Bay Commission's Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in East Providence Friday in an effort to highlight positive environmental and conservation efforts in Rhode Island.

The tour and effort came one day after the Senator introduced legislation for the National Endowment for the Oceans, Coasts, and Great Lakes. The bill's main goal is to "protect, conserve, restore, and understand the Nation's Ocean's coasts, and Great Lakes." In this effort, funding would be made available for research, conservation, restoration, and create a cohesive plan for progress which the bill states is currently poorly coordinated.

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The tour took members of local environmental organizations such as Ames Colt of the Rhode Island Bays, Rivers, and Watersheds Coordination Team, Kevin Essington of the Nature Conservancy through the facility to show the treatment facility in action.

According to Jamie Samons, public affairs manager of the Narraganset Bay Commission, the 55 acre facility's mechanical footprint (the amount of machinery on the land) is actually only a small portion of the land used. It also serves as a conservation area for wildlife in the area and works to be receptive to the concerns of the neighborhood while researching ways in which more efficient treatment processes might benefit the environment.

Jennifer Specker, Associate Professor of Oceanography at URI and Associate Director of the Rhode Island Science and Technology Council, said the NBC does much more than just get waste in from one side to another. NBC also offers conducts a large amount of research which would help clean pollutants out of the environment, such as a moss study which hopes to pull arsenic out of the water.

The bill, which was promoted by the Gulf Oil Spill in 2010, is sponsored by Whitehouse and co-sponsored by Senators Olympia Snowe (R-ME), Jay Rockefeller (D-WV), Inouye (D-HI), Stabenow (D-MI), Nelson (D-FL), and Landrieu (D-LA). It would create a resource for national, state, regional, and private grant seekers to apply for aid in order to The legislation.

If passed, funding for the bill would be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. Additional funding would come from a portion of federal fines for violations occurring in the Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ), which reaches 200 miles off the United States' coast, and 12.5 percent of the revenue generated from offshore renewable energy developments.

The dissemination of funds would be made available to grant applicants after the fiscal year 2011. Grant applicants must submit a general five year plan, a one year plan with schedules and proposed outcomes of works, and describe how the projects goals align with the Endowments.

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GOVERNMENT

Chafee asks quasi-public agencies to review, cancel contracts

By PBN Staff

PROVIDENCE – Gov. Lincoln D. Chafee asked Rhode Island's 17 quasi-public agencies to review all contracts for outside services and cancel those not "demonstrably critical" as soon as possible.

In particular, he said Wednesday, contracts with public relations, advertising and lobbying services should be scrutinized.

"As you are aware, the current financial situation in this state is perilous," said Chafee in a letter to the executive directors of the agencies. "I take very seriously the responsibility of placing highly qualified individuals who strive to ensure value in the services provided by our quasi-public agencies. I will continue to seek and appoint individuals who will protect our taxpayers from waste and mismanagement."

The governor also urged the agencies to review contract requirements under state purchasing law, specifically those requiring the posting of contract solicitations on a public website, the posting of all awarded contracts and the posting of all procurement rules and regulations applicable to each agency's contract practices.

Rhode Island's 17 quasi-public agencies are: the Capital Center Commission; R.I. Convention Center Authority; R.I. Economic Development Corporation; R.I. Industrial Facilities Corporation; R.I. Industrial-Recreational Building Authority; Quonset Development Corporation; R.I. Airport Corporation; R.I. Health and Educational Building Corporation; R.I. Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation; R.I. Higher Education Assistance Authority; R.I. Student Loan Authority; Narragansett Bay Commission; R.I. Clean Water Finance Agency; R.I. Water Resources Board Corporate; R.I.



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Raimondo urges leaders, unions to make radical pension changes

02:23 PM EDT on Tuesday, May 24, 2011

By Katherine Gregg

Journal State House Bureau

First published Monday, 5.23.2011, at 2 p.m. and updated at 2:58 and at 3:28 p.m.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — With the state buckling under the weight of its “crushing” pension obligations, state Treasurer Gina M. Raimondo is recommending radical changes, and making it clear that she believes the rescue effort has to include longtime state workers and public school teachers and retirees.

Among the possibilities: a higher retirement age, reduced benefits, suspension of the annual cost-of-living-adjustments paid to more than 19,000 current retirees until the state retirement system is 80 percent funded.

She also suggests automatic adjustments to benefits and contributions whenever funding dips below acceptable levels; “anti-spiking provisions” to prevent big end-of-career boosts in pensions and the creation of a new “hybrid” retirement system that couples a much-reduced pension plan with, perhaps, a 401k-style plan.

“The pension system’s challenges are so great that it will be mathematically impossible to fix without dramatic changes that will affect all stakeholders, not just the youngest and most recent employees,” she wrote in a report aired Monday at a press conference at the Crossroads homeless shelter. She has called her report: “Truth in Numbers: The Security and Sustainability of Rhode Island’s Retirement System.”

The implications for taxpayers are enormous.

Their required state and local taxpayer contributions to the pension fund for these two groups of public-employees has already doubled from \$139 million in 2003 to \$302 million in 2010, is expected to more than double again to \$621.8 million in the year that begins on July 1, 2012, and “soon exceed \$1 billion.”

Her warnings have been dire: “Threats to vital public services ... Unsustainable annual costs for taxpayers ... Pension fund could run out of money.”

“This report underscores the truth that any reform impacting only new employees will not affect the existing \$7-billion to \$9-billion unfunded liability for past service,” Democrat Raimondo wrote. “This problem is decades in the making and all stakeholders must now

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share in the solution.”

Acknowledging there is more than one possible solution, Raimondo recommends several starting points for discussion by lawmakers, who are already considering a special session this fall to deal with the state’s pension-funding crisis.

She proposes, for example, to increase the minimum retirement age to 67 for state workers and teachers to match the direction in which Social Security is heading.

Current rules vary, depending on how long ago an employee started work. But the newest rules allow state workers and teachers to retire, and start collecting a pension, at age 65 after at least 10 years’ work, and at age 62, after 29 years work.

The treasurer figures this one step — raising the retirement age to 67 — could shave \$700 million off the state’s \$6.8 billion to \$9 billion in unfunded pension promises to these two groups of public employees, and 4 to 6 percentage points off the soaring percent-of-payroll that taxpayers are required to contribute to the state pension fund on their behalf.

The state pension system is based on three basic sources of funding: employee contributions, employer contributions and the volatile stock market.

Since 1995, employee contributions have been locked in place at 8.75 percent of pay for state workers and 9.5 percent for teachers. As a result, taxpayers now pay more than twice as much as the employees, and face the prospect of paying four times as much in 2012.

Raimondo estimates that suspending the payment of COLAs to thousands of current retirees — and those headed for retirement — would reduce the state’s pension debt by another \$1 billion, and knock the annual taxpayer contribution back to approximately 28 percent of payroll, from a projected 35 percent a year from now.

Reducing benefit-levels would also save the taxpayers big money. .

The way it works now: each year of work adds anywhere from 1.6 percent to 2.5 percent-of-pay to the pension of a departing worker, up to a maximum of 75 percent of what the worker averaged in the five years leading up to his or her retirement. For veteran workers, the maximum pension is 80 percent of their three-year salary average.

Since benefit levels are a key contributor to the cost of the state’s pension, Raimondo suggests that these “be the focus of rigorous analysis.”

If each year of work was worth 2 percent, a 35-year employee could leave with a 70 percent pension benefit. If each year was worth 1 percent, the pension would be half as much.

In her report, Raimondo says: “It has been estimated that a reduction of the accrual rate to 1 percent for future service would reduce the state’s annual contribution by approximately 7 percent of state employee salary. Note that 1 percent is a commonly used rate in defined benefit plans, which also have a defined contribution component, such as the federal employees’ system or that used by the Narragansett Bay Commission.”

But Raimondo suggests that any redesign of the pension system be structured in a such a way that it has “a smaller impact on plan members at lower income and lower benefit levels.”

In one of the more enigmatic sections of her report, she suggests the state consider “creative solutions,” such as transferring “assets” to the pension fund to boost its value.

While she said she has no specific items in mind, the National Education Association’s executive director, Robert Walsh, has suggested reamortization, to stretch the state’s pension debt out over a longer period, and pension-fund acquisition of the state Lottery and Twin River to boost asset value as ways to ease the funding crisis.

Raimondo has denounced reamortization in the past because of the billions it would add to the state’s pension debt over time, but says in her report, it could be part of the solution “once reforms have significantly reduced the total size of the unfunded liability.”

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Pensions are a bargaining chip in contract negotiations in many other states, and a number of communities across Rhode Island.

But pension benefits and employee contribution levels for Rhode Island's state workers and teachers are established in law, by the [General Assembly](#), meaning that any reform will require legislative action.

The options for reform have been studied and debated by at least three study commissions in recent history. The last task force, appointed by former House Speaker William J. Murphy, two years ago recommended adopting a "hybrid" pension plan for new employees, but legislative leaders then were unwilling to go that far.

As a candidate, new Governor Chafee questioned the legality of modifying the pension benefits promised vested workers. But that was before he took office and had a chance to see how deep the problems are. Just recently, a lawyer representing the state against a pending court challenge by state employee unions to earlier pension changes, took the position that the employees have no such legal, contractual right.

In his May 5, 2011, request for a summary judgment, the state's lawyer John A. Tarantino argued: "the law in Rhode Island is clear that neither the state pension statute nor the state pension plan establishes a contractual relationship ... and, therefore, members of the Employees Retirement System of Rhode Island "have no contractual entitlement to receipt of benefits authorized by the pension statute at any time before their retirement."

It remains unclear where Chafee personally stands. But when asked Monday if he still believed that vested workers were untouchable, he said: "A decision by the Court on the validity of the 2009 and 2010 pension amendments will bring welcome legal clarity, will give state policy makers a better idea of the range of options available to them and will set the table for meaningful negotiations on pension reform."

Asked recently why she believes her effort to spur reform will be more productive than previous efforts, Raimondo said the governor, legislative and labor leaders have all told her they are "committed to a comprehension solution, sweeping changes, by July 1, 2012."

"We've been warned in the past: this [bill] will crush you if you don't fix it. We are now being crushed so we can't ignore it," she said in an interview on Sunday.

"Let's begin anew. No finger-pointing. No blaming the state employee," she said. "It's Democrats and Republicans ... union and management. This has been in the making for decades ... decades of mismanagement and poorly designed systems and politics trumping good accounting and actuarial practices.

"People need to pause and let it seep in ... how devastating the consequences of inaction will be," Raimondo said.

Senate President M. Teresa Paiva Weed and House Speaker Gordon D. Fox Monday praised Raimondo's report and pledged to work on solutions.

"The General Assembly is ready to continue the task of reforming the State's pension systems to protect the long-term financial security of the state. While recently enacted reforms are saving taxpayers over \$100 million annually, it is clear that we have additional work ahead of us.

"We commend General Treasurer Raimondo for her work to ensure Rhode Islanders understand the magnitude of the pension challenges ahead and their implications for all of us, and for her efforts to organize a thoughtful and deliberate process that will bring all interested parties to the table.

"We certainly appreciate the complexity and financial implications of the pension issues facing the state, and we look forward to working with the Governor, the General Treasurer and all stakeholders to ensure we have a healthy pension system that is fair to employees and affordable to taxpayers."

kgregg@projo.com

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Shellfishing regulations relaxed for parts of Narragansett Bay

11:06 AM EDT on Friday, May 27, 2011

By **Tatiana Pina**
Journal Staff Writer

PROVIDENCE, R.I. -- A project designed to capture the wastewater that used to pollute the Providence River and the Upper Narragansett Bay has been so successful improving water quality that fishermen in two large swaths of the Bay will have many more days each year to harvest shellfish.

The state Department of Environmental Management announced Thursday that, thanks to the massive tunnel known as the Combined Sewer Overflow, for the first time in 20 years it is increasing the amount of rain that must fall before the two areas — north and south of a line from Rocky Point in Warwick to Colt State Park in Bristol — are closed to shellfishing.

On average, most of the area known as Conditional Area A is expected to be open 215 days a year, up from 150 days a year. Conditional Area B is projected to be open 310 days, up from 265.

Beginning at sunrise Saturday, the majority of Conditional Area A — more than 5,800 acres — will close after a 0.8-inch rainfall, up from a half-inch. Conditional Area B, over 3,700 acres, will close after 1.5 inches of rainfall, up from 1 inch.

Water quality hasn't improved within the 120-acre portion of Conditional Area A known as the Conimicut Triangle, and that area will still close after a half-inch rainfall.

John Torgan, spokesman for Save The Bay, said Thursday that the news is great for shellfishermen, who "operate on a razor-thin margin." But, he said, there is still plenty of work to be done.

"We're still getting overflows from other wastewater plants upriver and, so, it's too soon to say that we have cleaned it up," Torgan said.

As if to underscore that point, the DEM announced the closing of some of the state's other shellfish harvesting waters. Based on results of the DEM's routine water-quality and shoreline-survey monitoring program, 664 acres will be closed, including 451 acres in Mount Hope Bay, 46 acres in Greenwich Bay in the vicinity of Baker Creek, 75 acres of the Potowomut River in West Middle Bay and 52 acres of Fry's Cove in West Middle Bay.

The closing of additional areas is disappointing, DEM officials said in a news release, particularly because the Baker Creek area of Greenwich Bay had reopened in 2010 after several years of improved water quality.

Related links

- Map: Full-sized map of the two affected areas, Conditional Areas A and B
- Find more shellfishing area maps, descriptions and boundaries | For current information on all conditional closures, call DEM's hotline: (401) 222-2900

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The closings, the department said, point out the need to implement the state law phasing out cesspools near the water, installing sewers and controlling storm water in watershed areas.

"We should celebrate this milestone, and recommit to finishing the job of cleaning up the Providence River," Torgan said.

Jeff Grant, a commercial shellfisherman from Warwick, likes to fish at Barrington Beach and Ohio Ledge in Upper Narragansett Bay. He says it's a calm, productive area where he finds plenty of quahogs.

But when it rains too much and portions of the Upper Bay are closed off, he and fellow fishermen have to vie for good spots in a lot less space.

Grant was thrilled to hear about the changes.

"We found out Monday," Grant said on Thursday. "It was a fantastic thing to hear about the water quality. ...

"The Bay is cleaning up."

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Cleaner Bay means more days for quahoggers

by John Howell

May 31, 2011 | 567 views | 0  | 3  |  | 

For the first time in more than 20 years, the Department of Environmental Management has eased restrictions on shellfishing in upper Narragansett Bay based on the level of rainfall thereby allowing an untold number of additional harvest days.

With the exception of the "Conimicut triangle," an area of about 120 acres off Conimicut Point where regulations won't change, 9,500 acres of waters will remain open after new levels of rainfall where they have closed in the past.

"This will give shellfishermen more days to be out there," said Elizabeth Scott, deputy chief office of Water Resources. Scott called the change as "very good news" and an indication of bay water quality improvement.

She said the ultimate goal is for the conditional areas to remain open at all times with the lifting of bans linked to rainfall.

Marty McGiveney, who has owned Twin Shellfish in Warwick with his twin brother Tim for the past eight years, called the announcement "some good news with some bad news mixed in."

The department closed several areas, including two productive areas for steamers, Cedar Tree Point in Warwick and Fry's Cove in North Kingstown.

McGiveney said with the two Upper Bay areas remaining open longer, shellfishermen "will have more places to hide in different winds," enabling them to continue to work in adverse weather conditions. Also, he said, the revision "is going to spread guys out."

The new regulations that went into effect Saturday will close Conditional Area A after 0.8 inches of rain, up from 0.5 inches. Conditional Area B, which is to the south of Area A off Rocky Point will now close after 1.5 inches of rainfall, up from 1.0 inch. Based on the last 10 years of data, which included closures related to both rainfall and wastewater treatment plant bypasses, on average, Area A is expected to be open approximately 215 days, up from 150 days per year. Area B is projected to be open 310 days, up from 265 days per year.

The duration of closure remains unchanged at seven days.

The revised restrictions are a testament to the effectiveness of the combined sewer overflow (CSO) program undertaken by the Narragansett Bay Commission. The first phase of the three-phase program costing more than \$300 million was completed in 2008 with the opening of giant cisterns bored from bedrock under Providence that hold wastewater until it can be treated. Previously, during periods of heavy rain, the wastewater was released into the bay with only minimal treatment.

"The change in closure criteria for Upper Narragansett Bay is positive news for our commercial shellfishermen and for all who recreate on the Bay," said DEM Director Janet Coit in a statement. "The historic changes in the shellfish closure criteria we are seeing today illustrate the strong connection between the quality of the state's waters and the state's economic opportunities. The Department is committed to continuing our work with NBC and the state's municipalities and industries, so that further improvements in water quality can be realized."

According to Mark Gibbons, deputy chief of Marine Fisheries, shellfishing generates almost \$4 million in revenues. He said that in 2009, a total of 510,000 pounds of hard shell clam or quahog meat was harvested with a value of \$2.9 million. Soft shell clam sales totaled \$781,000 and blue mussel \$145,000 for the year.

Gibbons said there are 1,400 licensed shellfishermen in the state but of that total, about 300 are "latent" licenses, or those who don't actively fish. The department issues one new license for every three that are retired. Gibbons said 16 new licenses are being issued this year.

Since the first phase of the CSO went into service in November 2008, NBC has captured and treated approximately three billion gallons of combined sewer overflow. Final designs for Phase II were recently completed, and per a consent agreement with DEM, construction must be completed by Dec. 31, 2014. Phase II consists primarily of connecting additional CSOs to the tunnel for treatment at the Fields Point facility, separation of storm water, and a constructed wet vegetated treatment system.

Scott said with cleaner waters, it is not the department's intent to extend areas for shellfishing further north of the existing line between Conimicut and Nyatt Points. If that were to happen, she said it would only come after extensive evaluation and tests.

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Cranston steps up pressure on Johnston over sewer connections

01:00 AM EDT on Tuesday, May 31, 2011

By Maria Armental

Journal Staff Writer

CRANSTON — Unable to get permission from Johnston to inspect sewer connections in that town, Cranston is considering upping the ante — literally.

The City Council has asked its lawyer to research a rate increase, of as much as four times the current rate, for non-Cranston users, and consider shutting off service to Johnston.

The move is intended to get Johnston to sign a so-called interjurisdictional agreement, which would allow Cranston to inspect connections in that town and enforce penalties, such as imposing tax liens, without having to go through the Town of Johnston.

The agreement, said Cranston Deputy Solicitor Evan M. Kirshenbaum, is required under Cranston's wastewater-treatment license from the state Department of Environmental Management.

City officials say they suspect illegal tie-ins and discharge violations.

"It's been a long [story] of one-way communications with Johnston," Kirshenbaum told the council last week.

An earlier threat to shut off service by Dec. 24, 2010, got Johnston talking, but discussions stalled in February, Kirshenbaum said.

Johnston already has a similar agreement with the Narragansett Bay Commission, said Sean O. Coffey, Cranston's environmental lawyer.

"This is routine in communities throughout the state as well as the country," Coffey said. "Why Johnston is bucking this request, I don't understand."

Johnston Mayor Joseph M. Polisena could not be reached for comment.

The council's public works committee is expected to discuss the matter at its meeting June 16.

The clash with Johnston does not affect the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation, the state landfill operator, which has a separate agreement with Cranston.

City officials and Resource Recovery have resumed discussions over several issues, including: the state agency owing the city more than \$2 million in back fees for allegedly failing to treat its leachate or "trash juice" and its share of past upgrades to the treatment plant; possible illegal sewer connections at its Johnston industrial park; and whether Resource Recovery will stay in the Cranston system.

Resource Recovery said last year it intended to tie in to the Narragansett Bay Commission sewer system. Whether the landfill remains in the Cranston system affects the extent and cost of needed

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upgrades to the city treatment plant.

Kirshenbaum — who likened the question of whether Resource Recovery stays or goes for the purpose of upgrading the city's plant to building a 4-cylinder engine as opposed to a 12-cylinder engine — said city officials intended to file a plan with the state that counted on Resource Recovery no longer being in the system.

"We chose the 4-[cylinder] because the 4 is a lot cheaper," Kirshenbaum said.

The plan, he said, could be amended if Resource Recovery chooses to stay.

As proposed, the upgrades would increase sewer bills by about 6 percent, he said.

If Resource Recovery were to stay, requiring more extensive and costlier upgrades, he said, the agency would be responsible for the cost difference.

"We are willing to pay our fair share of whatever would be required to meet the [wastewater-discharge] limits of DEM," said Michael J. OConnell, Resource Recovery's executive director.

OConnell said Resource Recovery was weighing the cost of staying in Cranston versus joining the Narragansett Bay system.

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DoNotJudgeOthers Score: 4

1:15 PM on 5/31/2011

The appearance of wrongdoing is being broadcast by Johnston's refusal to allow inspections. That generally means there's something to hide. Come on, Johnston, and Mayor Polisena, man up and do the right thing for a change!!!! I live in Johnston now and I will remember what you do on this issue. I really can't wait to vote in this district!

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Joe Plumber Score: 8

9:16 AM on 5/31/2011

Again we find Mayor Joseph M. Polisena unable to fix a problem without being pressured into it. This apparent lack of governing ability on his part was also evident when he was not able to make a decision on hiring a new fire chief and had to tap the tax-payers of Cranston to supply the leadership he should have provided for the taxpayers of Johnston himself.

Report Abuse

Polesina is either a sleezy slime bag succcking off the taxpayers of Cranston or he is totally unable to lead his own town effectively and provide basic needs such as firefighters and sewers. This is the equivalent of haveing your water shut off because you didn't pay your bill and then didn't return the calls of the water department. It is shamefull and it gives Johnston more of a sleezy reputation.

He should be fired for incompetence in the next election.

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From the July 18, 2011 edition

0 [tweet](#)[SHARE](#) **ENVIRONMENT**

Sewer projects improve water but increase bills

By Chris Barrett
PBN Staff Writer

Scientists say excessive nitrogen in waterways threatens ecosystems by sucking up dissolved oxygen. As a result, Rhode Island environmental officials tasked wastewater treatment plants with reducing nitrogen discharges. Now, as plants work to comply with that directive, it's proving to be costly.

Last month, the city of East Providence officially broke ground on a \$52.5 million project to upgrade its collection system and treatment plant. About half the money will go toward constructing a facility designed to cut nitrogen discharges in half. To pay for it, rates are expected to increase 27 percent to \$584 annually for the average customer by 2014.

Elsewhere, the Narragansett Bay Commission, which serves 10 communities, is in the midst of a \$59 million project to install a nitrogen-removal system at its Fields Point treatment plant. The commission is also designing an estimated \$37 million project to reduce nitrogen discharges at the Bucklin Point plant. The projects will contribute to a rate increase that also stems from a larger project to separate sewer and stormwater lines.

In East Greenwich, the town opened a new nitrogen-reduction facility about three years ago. The facility, which reduces nitrogen discharges from 15 milligrams per liter to 5 mg/l, came with an \$8 million price tag. Sewer rates doubled and customers "were not happy," Assistant Superintendent Shawn O'Neill said.

"It's very difficult to make this fly with the taxpayers of your town when they don't understand wastewater treatment from Adam," he said.

Costly or not, plant operators have little choice under a 2004 state law that directed wastewater plants, as a whole, to cut nitrogen discharges by half. The R.I. Department of Environmental Management gave treatment plants individual reduction targets based primarily on where they discharged treated water.

"We picked a phased approach where we felt we got the largest reduction for the amount of investment," said Angelo Liberti, chief of surface water protection at DEM.

Six treatment plants in the state have completed projects to meet their targets. Another two have largely completed the work required. Planning is in the works at two plants and construction under way at another two.

East Providence is the latest plant to start a project. And while city officials acknowledge bills will rise, they say an innovative contract will cost \$13 million less than if the city took on the project solo.

Under the deal, New Jersey-based United Water, which operates the plant for the city, will design and oversee construction of the project. That includes the new nitrogen-removal facility, odor control measures, other upgrades at the plant and the replacement of the Watchmocket Pumping Station. The plant improvements are slated for completion in September and the pumping station is to be ready by fall 2013.

East Providence Director of Public Works Steve Coutu said the arrangement with United Water would ease the construction process. City officials will work with one company familiar with the plant rather than coordinate individual engineering, construction and equipment firms working on the largest public works project in the city in at least four decades.

United Water assumes the entire responsibility for delivering the project on time and on budget. The company also must use the equipment installed, unlike a contractor that finishes its job and then leaves.



PBN PHOTO/NATALJA KENT

WORK FLOW: Hart Construction employees Rich Noreau, left, and Mike Hazel at the East Providence sewer plant.

Jack Bonomo, United Water's vice president responsible for the Northeast, said the design-build-operate contract model is gaining popularity around the United States as sewer plants comply with tougher environmental requirements.

Many of the new requirements involve reducing nitrogen discharges, a task that many plants cannot accomplish without significant upgrades, Bonomo said.

"The plants built 20, 30 years ago did not contemplate that level of efficiency," he said.

In Rhode Island, the standards could get even tighter. Another round of required reductions in nitrogen discharges could go into affect in May 2014 if environmental benchmarks are not met by the 50 percent reduction, Liberti said. He said DEM worked with plants that recently undertook renovations to ensure they can be upgraded if required. •

Wednesday, September 21, 2011 2:23 p.m.



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List of Central Falls' 20 largest creditors is released

01:00 AM EDT on Wednesday, August 3, 2011

By **W. Zachary Malinowski**

Journal Staff Writer

PROVIDENCE — A familiar name surfaced on Tuesday claiming that the bankrupt City of Central Falls owes his firm \$156,000 for past work in the city.

Intercity Maintenance & Restoration Inc., of Providence, topped the list of the 20 largest creditors who want to be paid by the city as soon as possible. The filing, in U.S. Bankruptcy Court, does not provide specifics about Intercity's work, but the firm and its president, Michael G. Bouthillette, have a controversial history in the state's poorest and smallest city.

Bouthillette and two of his companies, Intercity Maintenance and Certified Disaster Restoration Corp., were awarded a no-bid contract to board up more than 200 abandoned properties in the city in 2008 and 2009. Bouthillette collected about \$1.5 million. A Journal investigation last year concluded that Bouthillette was in line to collect another \$400,000 to \$500,000 on remaining liens that were filed with the city.

He was paid after the boarded-up properties were sold.

Bouthillette was childhood friends with embattled Central Falls Mayor Charles D. Moreau, and he contributed more than \$2,000 to his political campaigns between 2005 and 2009.

Certified Disaster also charged the city's public library, Adams Library, \$32,560 to remedy a moisture problem in the building's basement. The library board never authorized the work and its members refused to pay the bill.

In the winter of 2010, the state police and FBI launched a criminal investigation into Moreau, Bouthillette and the no-bid board-up program. So far, a number of city employees have provided testimony to a federal grand jury, but no one has been charged with any crimes.

The investigation is ongoing.

C. Leonard O'Brien, who has served as Bouthillette's lawyer, said that he is not representing him in the bankruptcy case. He said that part of the \$156,000 is for the work his client performed at the Adams Library. He said that the library board and city have been fighting over that claim and Bouthillette has yet to receive any payments.

O'Brien also said that several of the buildings that Bouthillette's firms boarded up have been sold and the liens have been canceled, but he has yet to receive any payments.

"The new owners are supposed to pay," he said. "Not the city."

The amended list of creditors was filed on Tuesday, the day after Central Falls became the first city in state history to file for Chapter 9 bankruptcy. On Wednesday, at 11 a.m., Judge Frank J. Bailey will

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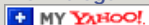
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preside over the case for the first time at a status conference in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Providence.

Bailey, who normally is seated in Boston, was assigned the Central Falls bankruptcy on Monday, shortly after state-appointed receiver Robert G. Flanders Jr. filed the bankruptcy petition.

The creditors that are owed money are merely a small slice of the city's financial problems. All told, it amounts to less than \$750,000, while the unfunded-pension liabilities have reached \$80 million for retired firefighters, police officers and municipal workers, though public-safety pensions represent more than 98 percent of that.

On Monday, Flanders announced that he had voided the city's existing contracts with the firefighters, police and municipal workers. He also slashed by 50 percent the pensions of most public-safety retirees and ordered them to begin paying 20 percent of their health-care costs. They had not been paying anything toward the insurance premium. The reductions are intended to save more than \$2.5 million this budget year.

Flanders, who first floated his plan as a proposal to the retirees on July 19, imposed the cuts after the retirees rejected any voluntary reductions July 29. There is no reduction for retirees or survivors collecting \$10,000 or less annually.

After Bouthillette's firm, the next largest creditors are Boyajian Harrington & Richardson, a Providence law firm, \$130,000, and Cardi Corp., of Warwick, a construction company that claims the city owes it \$80,828. The city has disputed that claim.

Gayle Corrigan, Flanders' chief of staff, said they developed information last week the Cardi Corp. dispute involves paving work that was done in the city two years ago. She said that the state Department of Transportation hired the construction firm to pave a state road that runs through the city. Allegedly, she said, Mayor Moreau took Cardi's project manager for a ride and told him to pave several city streets that are not state roads.

The work was done, Corrigan said, but Cardi claims that it was never paid.

Corrigan said the \$130,000 claim involves a matter dating to the administration of Lee Matthews, who preceded Moreau as mayor.

Theodore Orson, who serves as legal counsel for Flanders, the state receiver, listed the creditors in his filing of the "proposed agenda" for Wednesday's status conference in bankruptcy court. The list is expected to be revised several times in the coming weeks.

Orson said he anticipates that retirees will quickly climb to the top of the list of creditors. He said that people who retired in their 40s with a pension could mount an argument that they are entitled to hundreds of thousands that they would collect if they lived another 30 years. He said that actuaries will use mortality tables to reach those projections.

Much of Wednesday's hearing will be an introduction to the world of bankruptcy for Central Falls. It will include topics such as the financial necessity of Chapter 9 bankruptcy, filing schedules and the status of negotiations with the unions representing city workers.

"I don't think the court is going to make any decisions," on Wednesday, Orson said. "This will be introductory in nature, and it will allow [Judge Bailey] to get his arms around a very complicated case."TOP CREDITORS

Creditor	Location	Claim
Intercity Maintenance and Restoration Inc.	Providence	\$156,242.01*
Boyajian Harrington & Richardson	Providence	\$130,000.00
Cardi Corporation	Warwick	\$80,828.66*
RI Resource Recovery Corporation	Boston	\$48,564.22
Pawtucket Water Supply Board	Providence	\$36,875.57
National Grid	Newark, N.J.	\$34,788.63
Petro Commercial Services	Brooklyn, N.Y.	\$22,405.58
RI Division of Taxation Excise Tax Division/Realty	Providence	\$21,110.00
Ursillo, Teitz & Ritch Ltd.	Providence	\$12,308.20

Roger Williams University	Portsmouth	\$12,094.87
One Communications Corp.	Boston	\$11,830.15
Dennis K. Burke Inc.	Boston	\$11,081.67
RI Inter-Local Trust Risk Management	East Providence	\$9,643.00
RI Traffic Tribunal	Cranston	\$8,915.41
Patrick's Properties LLC	Warwick	\$8,854.78
Narragansett Bay Commission	Providence	\$7,784.61
Title Investment Co.	Providence	\$7,059.49
University of Massachusetts Boston	Boston	\$6,565.00
Curanderismo Inc.	Providence	\$6,289.66
Alliance Benefit Group	Indianapolis	\$6,200.00
* Claim is disputed		

Source: Bankruptcy court filing

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ITski

2:31 PM on 8/3/2011

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I highly doubt that is was legal for Cardi to do additional work totaling \$80k based on riding around with Moreau. Legally this is work that would have had to go to bid and then be awarded to the best bidder. Let us see your original bid and the signed contract that awarded you the additional work. Then maybe you can get paid. Otherwise, just more jabber-jawing and the issue is between Cardi and Moreau personally.

James Peters

11:43 AM on 8/3/2011

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I'd like to see a list of all CF's bondholders,the predatory lenders that fed the beast for years but won't take any losses.Oh,wait a minute,is that un-American to say that?

CF's bondholders=Too Big To Fail money junkies.No better than Mastercard,Visa getting college students addicted to debt.You call it what you want,i'll call it usury,plain and simple.Unions only too happy to take the money and run,just like a junkie that needs another fix.

Central Falls was addicted to debt,now it's going thru withdrawal.

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From the Aug 8, 2011 edition

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GOVERNMENT

Central Falls' tab for top 20 creditors is \$651K

By [Chris Barrett](#)
PBN Staff Writer

Since the Great Recession hit, concrete contractor Cardi Corp. has been cautious with extending credit to its customers. For a long time, Cardi executives worried about private businesses. Last week they found reason to start scrutinizing municipalities with the same vigor.

On Aug. 1, Central Falls filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy. As part of its filing, the city listed its top 20 creditors. Cardi took No. 3 on the list, with an outstanding \$80,828 bill for roadway paving.

Receiver Robert G. Flanders, who filed the lawsuit, said the list was required as part of the filing and is no indication that the city plans to skip on its bills, which could grind city services to a halt.

"Our hope is that they will get paid," the retired R.I. Supreme Court justice said in an interview with Providence Business News.

Stephen Cardi Sr., the treasurer of the concrete company, hopes Flanders is right. The bill is sizable for the Warwick firm. And a bankruptcy filing by a Rhode Island city is unprecedented and left Cardi and other creditors wondering what comes next.

"What do you do?" Cardi said. "You just be a little more selective in [how] you bid."

Flanders and Theodore Orson, an attorney assisting Flanders, said last week that they expect the list to change as the bankruptcy team wades through accounts payable. The team must still add debts associated with the school department.

The team also wants to put retirees on the list. Orson told a U.S. Bankruptcy judge last week that will mean calculating the total benefits the city expects to pay all 141 of its retirees. To do so, actuaries need to sort through a host of different plans and gather information from retirees.

Adding retirees and school-department costs could significantly boost the amount owed to the top 20 creditors that last week showed just \$651,411 in debts – a tiny sliver of Central Falls' financial woes.

"The real problem here is not in paying our trade creditors," Flanders said. "It's in dealing with these unsustainable pension and labor obligations that we've incurred."

The city carries \$80 million in unfunded pension costs. It has a structural deficit of about \$5 million on a \$16.4 million budget. It has carried over a \$2.3 million deficit from the fiscal year that ended June 30.

In an attempt to stave off a financial crisis, Flanders – and his predecessor Mark Pfeiffer – raised taxes and slashed city services ranging from recreation hours to overtime for police.

Flanders also sought to renegotiate pensions for retired city workers. When he proposed a plan that would have saved \$2.5 million annually, but slashed pensions by as much as half and raised retiree health care costs, the retirees and their survivors balked, saying they needed more time to review the concept.

But Flanders said there was no time; the city was running out of cash. After filing for bankruptcy, he unilaterally adjusted pension benefits. And he is seeking to void contracts with the city's police, fire and municipal-worker unions.

He is not seeking to void day-to-day contracts such as those for office supplies. Flanders said those contracts cost the city a paltry amount in the grand scheme of the city's troubles.

Flanders says the city has the cash to pay its day-to-day bills and, on the day of the bankruptcy filing, anticipated no interruption to services provided to the city. And he sought to reassure companies to which the city owes money that Central Falls will not skip on paying its bills.

Some creditors say they understand the difficult situation Central Falls faces. The city owes the R.I. Resource Recovery Corporation \$48,564, primarily for dumping trash at the state's central landfill. Corporation Executive Director Michael OConnell said there are no plans to stop letting garbage trucks from the city unload at the landfill.

"We expect to be paid and we'll work with them," he said.

When the city fell behind on its bills last year, the corporation withheld profit-sharing from the state's recycling program and applied it to Central Falls' bill. OConnell said a similar arrangement could be made again if required.

Also willing to hammer out an arrangement is the Narragansett Bay Commission, owed \$7,784 for sewer bills. Spokeswoman Jamie Samons said the commission is also aware that of all the issues facing the city "their sewer bill is probably pretty far down" on the priority list.

Some creditors also face an uncertain future themselves. Intercity Maintenance and Restoration Inc. is owed \$156,242. Intercity and a sister company, Certified Disaster Restoration Corp., boarded up more than 200 abandoned properties under a no-bid contract from the city.

State police and the FBI are investigating the contract to the firms headed by Michael Bouthillette, a childhood friend and campaign contributor of Central Falls Mayor Charles D. Moreau. •



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Lawsuit Forces Newport to Upgrade Wastewater Management

By ecoRI News staff

NEWPORT — Under the terms of a settlement lodged in federal court, the city of Newport has agreed to eliminate illegal discharges of sewage into Narragansett Bay from its wastewater treatment plant and wastewater collection system, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The city also has agreed to take actions to reduce the pollutants associated with storm sewer discharges into Easton's Beach, buy and distribute rain barrels to residents to capture rainwater for reuse and take actions to encourage low-impact development.

The EPA estimates that the city will spend about \$25 million to address these issues. The city also will pay a \$170,000 penalty to be split between federal and state government.

The settlement is the result of a federal and state enforcement action brought by the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the EPA, the state of Rhode Island, the National Environmental Law Center on behalf of Environment Rhode Island and certain Rhode Island residents. The consent decree alleged that Newport violated the federal Clean Water Act, including illegal discharges of sewage and stormwater containing bacteria and other pollutants that pose threats to human health and the environment.

Under this consent decree, Newport is required to develop a comprehensive, system-wide plan to address discharge violations at its wastewater treatment plant and eliminate overflows from its wet-weather sewage treatment facilities at Wellington Avenue and Washington Street and from other points in its collection system. Planned actions include identifying and removing extraneous sources of water from its collection system by eliminating stormwater connections and repairing or replacing leaky pipes.

The city also will take measures to reduce the levels of bacteria in discharges from its storm sewer system to Easton's Beach.

"EPA expects all municipalities to pay attention to critical elements of their wastewater

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infrastructure,” said Curt Spalding, regional administrator of EPA’s New England office. “Maintaining these municipal assets reduces the risk of service disruptions, the environmental and economic impacts associated with untreated sewage discharges and avoids the potentially higher costs to repair or replace them when they fail.”

While negotiating this agreement, the city has been taking corrective action and working cooperatively with all federal, state and environmental parties involved.

“Newport’s waters are treasured by all Rhode Islanders – they are vital to our ecology, economy and quality of life,” said John Rumpler, senior attorney for Environment Rhode Island. “The city’s decision to take responsibility for ending its pollution will be appreciated for generations to come.”

The consent decree, filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island, is subject to a 30-day public comment period and approval by the federal court.

Thursday, August 11, 2011 at 1:00PM

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the average car gets about 23 mpg, which equates to about 7 gallons of gas a week to commute. At today's prices — about \$3.68 per gallon on average — that's about \$25.75 a week, or nearly \$1,300 a year. Share your ride and the gas bill with just one friend, then, and you each save \$650 a year. Fill the car, and you each save nearly \$1,000.

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Judith Swift: Watersheds count big-time for Rhode Island's future

01:00 AM EDT on Saturday, August 13, 2011

By Judith Swift

Rhode Islanders may argue about how to make a johnny cake but we all agree on the value of our environment. Whether we identify as urban or rural, we are smart enough to know that our state's prosperity is inextricably linked to the condition of the land and water resources that surround us.

As taxpayers, at the ballot box we overwhelmingly support major investments in environmental projects like the recently completed \$359-million Narragansett Bay Commission project to end pollution of Narragansett Bay from combined sewer overflows. Why? We want to fish and swim in our rivers, lakes, streams and the Bay.

The Rhode Island [General Assembly](#) has passed landmark legislation to protect the health and economic resources of the Narragansett Bay Watershed. The state and federal government have invested in programs to monitor the Bay's changing conditions.

But are these investments paying off? Back on April 27, a new collaboration of 34 leading Rhode Island environmental agencies and other organizations delivered the first annual "Watershed Counts" report.

The report focused on five key areas:

Beaches: Beaches are central to quality of life and economic vitality of the Ocean State – think tourism. And water quality at Narragansett Bay and ocean beaches is improving, because of major federal and state investments in on-the-ground projects and continuous monitoring of the state's environmental health. There are still beaches with water quality problems, but many of the beach closures are found at just a handful of beaches.

Climate change: We are already experiencing increases in air and water temperatures, rising sea level, and increased rainfall and storm intensity. Rhode Island is paying attention and planning for the future.

Hard surfaces: "Impervious cover," the name it goes by, describes the roads, driveways and roofs that prevent rainfall from soaking into the ground. Preventing the normal cycle of groundwater cleansing itself through this natural sieve is a significant cause of the polluted stormwater that pollutes lakes, streams and the Bay. Rhode Island is creating impervious cover at an alarming rate, six times faster than population growth. That doesn't help when you have rainstorms the size of those that gave us the Great Flood of 2010.

Freshwater resources: Rhode Island is fortunate to now have ample rainfall that supports the system of groundwater aquifers, rivers, streams and lakes. But there is a limit to this precious resource. In some suburban communities, summertime demand for water (read: lawn watering) exceeds wintertime use by two to three times. Rivers and streams experience low levels or dry up due to this overuse of water.

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Invasive species: They aren't the notorious "snakehead" fish that the news media love to scare people with, but other invasives are threatening the Rhode Island environment nonetheless. They damage the environment and the economy. In Massachusetts, \$62 million was spent in less than three years to manage the Asian longhorned beetle. Why? To prevent widespread loss of trees, forests and associated damage.

Rhode Island has made major investments in monitoring, managing and protecting land and water resources. These investments tell a story — a story of progress — and chart challenges that lie ahead. Watershed Counts! helps to explain where we have succeeded and where additional work is needed. This partnership will expand its reporting each year as a gift to our fellow citizens.

Judith Swift is director of the Coastal Institute at the University of Rhode Island.

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Why Cleaned Wastewater Stays Dirty In Our Minds

by ALIX SPIEGEL



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Enlarge Jeff Barnard/AP

A boom sweeps around a tank at a sewage treatment plant in Coos Bay, Ore. Even though sewage water can be treated and cleaned, psychologists say getting the "cognitive sewage" out of the water is much more difficult.

August 16, 2011

text size A A A

Brent Haddad studies water in a place where water is often in short supply: California.

Haddad is a professor of environmental studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz. About 14 years ago, he became very interested in the issue of water reuse.

At the time, a number of California's local water agencies were proposing a different approach to the state's perennial water problems. They wanted to build plants that would clean local wastewater — aka sewage water — and after that cleaning, make it available as drinking water. But, says Haddad, these proposals were consistently shot down by an unwilling public.

"The public wasn't really examining the science involved," Haddad says. "They were just saying no." This infuriated the water engineers, who thought the public's response was fundamentally irrational, Haddad says.

"That's what I would hear at these water agency meetings," Haddad says, "these very frustrated water engineers saying, 'My public is irrational! They are irrational! They simply won't listen!'"

For those unfamiliar with water reuse, it's a system by which water that has been used in your toilet or sink or shower is purified through a variety of technological processes that make it clean enough to drink. Then it's reused in the same location: It's used to water fields. It's put in reservoirs. It can also be used for drinking water.

From the perspective of the water engineers Haddad was talking with, this kind of reuse was a no-brainer. The benefits were clear, and the science suggested that the water would be safe. Clean Water Action, an environmental activist group, also supports reuse for drinking water, though it thinks there should be national regulatory standards.

But according to Haddad, no matter what the scientists or environmental organizations said, the public saw it differently: They thought that directly reusing former sewage water was just plain gross.

“

It is quite difficult to get the cognitive sewage out of the water, even after the real sewage is gone.

”

- Carol Nemeroff, psychologist



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"A scientific answer is not going to satisfy someone who is feeling revulsion," says Haddad. "You have to approach it in a different way."

That's why Haddad turned to a nonprofit called the WateReuse Research Foundation for funding for a study. He wanted to figure out more about the public's response to reused water, and for that he needed additional people. This was a job, Haddad concluded, for psychologists.

Psychological Contagion

Carol Nemeroff is one of the psychologists Haddad recruited to help him with his research. She works at the University of Southern Maine and studies psychological contagion. The term refers to the habit we all have of thinking — consciously or not — that once something has had contact with another thing, their parts are in some way joined.

How Wastewater Gets Cleaned

In most large cities around the globe, sewage and wastewater gets processed at a treatment plant.

First, it passes through a filter to remove large materials like tree limbs, trash and leaves. Next up is the primary sedimentation tank, where sludge settles to the bottom and lighter liquids like grease, oil and soap rise to the top. The surface is skimmed off while the sludge is pumped away to a separate treatment facility.

Then it's on to another tank, where oxygen is bubbled in, enabling bacteria to break down any organic matter in the wastewater. After that comes another filtration — sometimes through sand or carbon.

During the final stage, the water is disinfected — by the addition of chlorine, hydrogen peroxide and other chemicals and by running it past ultraviolet lights. It's then drained into a nearby water supply, like a river, or pumped into the ground, where it is reintroduced into the below-ground water supply. Months to years later, water utilities extract the water, which has now mixed with the wider supply, from wells. After standard testing and treatment for drinking water, this reclaimed water ends up in houses.

— *Andrew Prince*

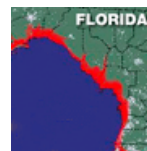
to drink. The conclusion?

"It is quite difficult to get the cognitive sewage out of the water, even after the real sewage is gone," Nemeroff says.

Around 60 percent of people are unwilling to drink water that has had direct contact with sewage, according to their research.

But as Nemeroff points out, there is a certain irony to this position, at least when viewed from the perspective of a water engineer. You see, we are all already basically drinking water that has at one point been sewage. After all, "we are all downstream from someone else," as Nemeroff says. "And even the nice fresh pure spring water? Birds and fish poop in it. So there is no water that has not been pooped in somewhere."

Ridding Water Of Psychological 'Poop'



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"It's a very broad feature of human thinking," Nemeroff explains. "Everywhere we look, you can see contagion thinking."

Contagion thinking isn't always negative. Often, we think it is some essence of goodness that has somehow been transmitted to an object — think of a holy relic or a piece of family jewelry.

Nemeroff offers one example: "If I have my grandmother's ring versus an exact replica of my grandmother's ring, my grandmother's ring is actually better because she was in contact with it — she wore it. So we act like objects — their history is part of the object."

And according to Nemeroff, there are very good reasons why people think like this. As a basic rule of thumb for making decisions, when we're uncertain about realities in the world, contagion thinking has probably served us well. "If it's icky, don't touch it," says Nemeroff.

The researchers led by Haddad wanted to figure out more about how our beliefs about contagion in water work. And so they recruited more than 2,000 people and gave them a series of detailed questionnaires that sought to break down exactly what would have to be done to wastewater to make it acceptable to the public

So what do you need to do to make reused water acceptable to the public?



Rick Bowmer/AP

Co-mingling treated, cleaned wastewater with a natural water supply is one way to remove the psychological contagion from sewage water. "It's an identity issue, not a contents issue," says psychologist Carol Nemeroff. Above, Multnomah Falls in Oregon.

Nemeroff says you need to change the identity of the water so that it's not the same water. "It's an identity issue, not a contents issue," she says, "so you have to break that perception. The water you're drinking has to not be the same water, in your mind, as that raw sewage going in."

One of the best ways to do that, Nemeroff and Haddad and their colleagues concluded, was to have people cognitively co-mingle the water with nature.

Apparently, if you have people imagine the water going into an underground aquifer, for example, and then sitting there for 10 years, the water becomes much more palatable to the public. It budes even those most unwilling to drink the water.

This, Haddad says, is why people find it acceptable to get their water supply from their local river, even though that river water at one point mingled with the sewage of the town upstream. People see river water as natural.

But, in fact, Haddad says, putting treated water back into nature can make it less clean.

"That's an interesting twist to all of this," Haddad says. "When you do introduce a river or even groundwater ... you run the risk of deteriorating the water that's been treated. You can make the water quality worse."

In any case, say Nemeroff and Haddad, it's certainly true that our psychological relationship to water and our beliefs about contagion have an enormous impact on water policy in this country. We spend millions and millions of dollars for water that is cognitively, if not actually, free of contamination.

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Recent First



Tommy Armstrong (BrickEngraver) wrote:

This is one subject I feel actually qualified to comment on as I have in the past been the ORC of a water treatment plant and a sewer plant. Water reuse in many areas of the world, including many in the USA is pretty much of a no-brainer. I would not hesitate for example go to the effluent pipe of my current wastewater plant and have a drink just after it leaves the UV disinfection system. It would indeed make a perfect feedstock for a water treatment plant. But the article is all about perception. Perhaps since the "organic" and natural label now carries such great weight in current marketing it should be applied to wastewater. After all almost all current ww plants simply use biology to cleanse the sewage-pretty much the exact process that nature uses itself --just in a more concentrated way. So if I were a marketer, I would start a campaign that would go along these lines.

"Our water is treated in state of the art water purification facilities using only certified organic natural and biologically cleansed and filtered feed stocks. Because of this process , through extensive testing, we can assure that the water being sent to the water purifications facility meets the highest standards of pathogen free water". Sounds lot better

Sunday, August 21, 2011 12:25:03 PM

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kat dakay (kat90) wrote:

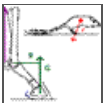
An interesting point perhaps beyond the scope of this article is the effect medications have on the water supply, as they are excreted in our waste. There are actually trace amounts of synthetic drugs in our water, such as risperdal (anti-psychotic), hormones from BCPs, etc. that still are detectable in the water even after much of the treating is done. There's really not much we can do about it at least for now.

But, one of the realities of living in a modern world is either dealing with the consequences that come from our conveniences or trying to change them. Hopefully the answer lies somewhere in between those two extremes.

Saturday, August 20, 2011 4:18:55 PM

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Martha Hyde (Ratcatcher) wrote:

Nemeroff's example of a grandmother's ring was to show that "contagion thinking" caused the ring to be more important than even an exact replica because it was in contact with the grandmother. Thus the history of the object is part of the actual quality of the object to most people. However, that ring is different from just any ring, and not for our conscious memories of the person.

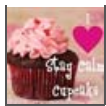
After my parents died, I went through their belongings to take what I wanted as my own and had them shipped. When those packages arrived, I could not emotionally face unpacking them for months, but when I did, I could still smell their bodies on the tools and clothing they used. I had to use Muscle Reflex Testing to tell that their smell was still there, but memories started to flood back into my mind once I determined who had last touched that tool. We all can smell that scent, but only unconsciously since the part of the scent that would become conscious to us had long since been lost. We can find out what that scent says to us by tapping into our unconscious brains using Muscle Reflex Testing [see my blog post "MRT 1.0-a (Applied Kinesiology): How it Works" at <http://marthalhyde.wordpress.com/2011/04/14/mrt-1-0-a-how-it-works/>].

Saturday, August 20, 2011 11:42:32 AM

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Angela Roquemore (AmberMartingale) wrote:



Ewww... .

Friday, August 19, 2011 3:45:58 PM

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Ray Mailhot (RayMailhot) wrote:

This reminds me of a water purifying plant the company I worked for operated. The effluent was too pure and they were killing the fish in the river with the pure water. The engineers had to figure out how to bring the water to the sameness as the water in the river or simply make it dirty again. Things are never as they seem and this is more of the same! There are birds, fish, turtles and other organisms using your water as a latrine and creating on giant cesspool. What are we going to do?

Friday, August 19, 2011 9:09:15 AM

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Craig Tafoya (CraigTafoya) wrote:

Reverse Osmosis will filter down to 0.0001 microns. Oxygen is 0.0005. Darbon Dioxide is 0.00065. The smallest virus know to man is only 0.005 micrns. You should be getting clean water from your RO plant:-)

http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/particle-sizes-d_934.html

www.ACT2Tech.org

Thursday, August 18, 2011 11:27:44 AM

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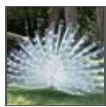
D G (DGFlorida) wrote:

Clean water is mission-critical to the safety of the community and unlike NASA, we are at the mercy of local operators working with increasingly more sophisticated treatment systems. My concern would be with toxins, viruses and medication -- specifically sex hormones that may become concentrated in recycled water. With the banning of the Florida Dept. of Environment I foresee operators of toilet-to-tap systems regulating themselves at least in this government-phobic state and probably others leaning the same way. My community operates a reverse-osmosis plant drawing brackish water and producing excellent quality 'soft' tap water. It also operates a gray water system for irrigation.

Wednesday, August 17, 2011 7:59:23 PM

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Felonious Punk (Felonious) wrote:

@ Ippus

I think this is one of the things we can learn from Middle Eastern Asia, they use little water hoses and one of their hands to wipe off poo. Then, they pull up their pants and wash their hands, walking around a little wet for a while, as opposed to with little bits of paper stuck to their behinds.

Wednesday, August 17, 2011 5:51:49 PM

[Recommend \(3\)](#) ↑

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L. Cameron (LindaC) wrote:

Mr. Fishman makes an excellent point in his comment. He also wrote an excellent book in which he expands on the topic. If you are interested in this topic (or even if you think you aren't!), I recommend it: The Big Thirst: The Secret Life and Turbulent Future of Water

Wednesday, August 17, 2011 5:39:59 PM

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Ippus in Idaho (Ippus) wrote:

Also, drinking bottled water is one of the worst things, hands-down, that we can do for the environment.

Wednesday, August 17, 2011 5:37:07 PM

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Oversight panel to look at spending

01:00 AM EDT on Wednesday, August 31, 2011

By Katherine Gregg

Journal State House Bureau

PROVIDENCE — The same Senate committee that spent months grilling top officials in the former Carcieri administration about why they gave a state staffing contract worth up to \$11 million annually to a fledgling company under terms offered to no other potential bidders is about to launch the first of several new probes.

By the end of September, the Senate Government Oversight Committee will begin an off-session inquiry into the operations of a vast and varied group of satellite agencies, with multimillion-dollar budgets, according to Sen. Frank A. Ciccone III, the high-level official in a local arm of the Laborers' International Union of North America, who chairs the committee.

These "quasi-public" agencies are, in many cases, run by boards of directors made up of political appointees. They are not, for the most part, included in the \$7-billion tally of state spending that the governor and lawmakers negotiate each year.

But, they had 1,814 employees and budgets totaling \$576.9 million last year, according to a January 2011 Senate Fiscal Office report.

Many are also home to significant numbers of union employees, such as the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority, whose workers are divided between the Amalgamated Transit Union, Local 618, and Ciccone's union, Laborers' Local 808.

In a letter that went out to the top administrators of these agencies on Aug. 25, Ciccone posed a series of questions, such as this: Does the agency give bonuses to any of its employees? Does it pay overtime?

Does it provide any form of compensation to its board members, including "travel, lodging, meals, training and, or education and if so, please provide a list of all compensation and/or reimbursement that board members received in FY 2011?"

Does the agency make "charitable and non-charitable contributions" and, if so, did its "employees or board members receive any benefits from [these] contributions, such as tickets, meals or golfing?"

Each letter also asks the administrator of each agency to "please list all gifts, benefits or other compensation that vendors or consultants gave to employees or board members in FY 2011."

The letters were sent to the Rhode Island Airport Corporation, Capital Center Commission, Clean Water Finance Agency, Convention Center Authority, Economic Development Corporation, Health & Educational Building Corporation, Higher Education Assistance Authority, Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation, Industrial Facilities Corporation, Industrial-Recreational Building Authority, Narragansett Bay Commission, R.I. Public Rail Corporation, RIPTA, Quonset Development Corporation, Refunding Bond Authority, Resource Recovery Corporation, Small Business Loan Fund, Student Loan

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Authority, Turnpike and Bridge Authority and Water Resources Board.

(Among the first to respond was the Economic Development Corporation, which wrote: "no... no ... none that we are aware of.")

While these agencies provide "essential government services," Ciccone said, they are by definition independent agencies "exempt from many kinds of public oversight, such as the budgetary review required of [other] state agencies." His stated goal: to make sure they are each "operating in a transparent, efficient and accountable manner."

In May, Governor Chafee voiced his own concerns about the money spent by these agencies, that are not required to funnel their hiring and spending through the state personnel, purchasing and controller's offices.

He publicly asked each of the agencies to review all contracts for outside services, with a focus on public relations, advertising and lobbying. He urged that all contracts not critical to the "fulfillment" of an agency's mission be cancelled.

In his letter to them, Chafee wrote: "As you are aware, the current financial situation in this state is perilous."

Ciccone said his committee will also delve, broadly, into the "purchasing practices" of these agencies.

He was one of the few out-front advocates of an 11th-hour budget move in the House to limit the satellite agencies to using companies with "master-price agreements" for their TV and radio media buys. The subsequently aborted move would have benefited the only company with such an agreement: PriMedia.

In an interview this week, Ciccone, D-Providence, said he still believes the quasi-publics might benefit from this bulk-buying approach.

But he said his committee wants to know, more broadly: "Are they compliant with state purchasing rules and, if not, what do they have in place, and why is it in place, and is it consistent with state purchasing?"

An unrelated Aug. 21 letter from Ciccone to Anna Cano Morales, head of the Central Falls School District Board of Trustees, may set the stage for an unrelated inquiry.

In it, he said, a recent staff review of the "Central Falls High School Transformation: Year One Report" dated June 2011, raised questions about the state-funded school's progress. It says "we have made progress, but doesn't say what progress was made," Ciccone said.

For example, his letter says: "A strategic goal of the Reform Plan is improved school culture and climate for students, teachers, parents, staff and other stakeholders through improved communication, professionalism, and administrative processes and policies ... Are these policies achieving the intended results? Please detail how results are being measured."

Ciccone is a field representative for the Rhode Island Laborers' District Council, and business manager for Local 808, according to state filings.

kgregg@projo.com

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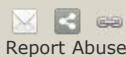
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Oldschool27

Score: 0



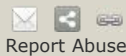
11:15 PM on 9/7/2011

For all you non-union creeps, keep hiding under the cloak we've created for you!... The worst is yet to come! However, it will be spelled out by the elimination of YOUR Jobs and YOUR Existence, and we'll still have OUR jobs because we possess something you'll never understand...Job identity... Farewell to those who enjoy the benefits the unions got them and don't have the GUTS to associate themselves with unions. May they never obtain employment again....unless cleared legally by the NLRB..



Oldschool27

Score: 0



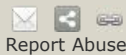
11:05 PM on 9/7/2011

Bye Bye Arby.....Bye Bye!!!! HA HA HA HA HA!!!!



Spoiled Rotten

Score: 0



11:53 PM on 9/1/2011

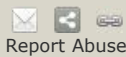
It is the Tea Party's fault.

1 reply



Howard Stephens

Score: 2



10:26 AM on 9/1/2011

When you consider that a business organization like IBM has sales of approximately \$245,000 for each employee and they make a profit of about 3.5 % and compare this to Rhode Island's Quasi Public Organizations which have about \$317,530 in expenses for each employee, why wouldn't there be a strict auditing procedure for all the agencies?

Seeing that these agencies employees and managers are for the most part political appointees why wouldn't there be an organized personal department to manage proper hiring and compensation.

With over 1800 employees who reviews whether the staff is used efficiently. Are their salaries, bonuses, perks and expenses subject to an audit review.

Is each "Quasi Public Organization" reviewed in-depth periodically to see if it is meeting its objectives.

Is every agency really necessary?

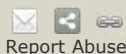
How does their effectiveness compare to the general RI government sector?
How do the Quasi and Non-Quasi sectors compare nationally.

Considering the generally poor finances of the state of Rhode Island these Quasi Government Organizations should be reviewed very closely as they are a very significant cost to the average taxpayer.



Johnri

Score: 3



Report Abuse

7:42 AM on 9/1/2011

Let's call a spade a spade. These are public, taxpayer-funded organizations that should be subject to the same transparency rules as all other PUBLIC agencies. It's our money. We have every right to know how it's being spent, and to demand that all agencies spending it abide by FAIR hiring and personnel practices. This includes the GA, by the way...who seem to have forgotten that IT'S OUR MONEY.



Lady McBeth

Score: 5



Report Abuse

4:47 PM on 8/31/2011

Wait a minute...it is OK for Sen.Paiva Weed and Ralph Mollis to hire people without interviewing anyone else...but not for these agencies????

.."Sen. Frank A. Ciccone III, the high-level official in a local arm of the Laborers' International Union of North America, who chairs the committee." This in itself is an oxymoron.....Senator and high ranking union official...please. So, a union big shot will oversee an investigation into quasi publics??? Save money by cleaning your own house first.

1 reply



Arby

Score: 8



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2:22 PM on 8/31/2011

The head of the Rhode Island Airport Corporation refuses to divulge his bonus, a clear violation of the Public Records Act

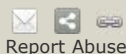
Ciccone-you gonna take this no answer for this guy? He works for us but tells you no???

Let's see just how much you are really going to do!!!!



Arby

Score: 8



Report Abuse

2:14 PM on 8/31/2011

Sen. Frank A. Ciccone III, the high-level official in a local arm of the Laborers' International Union of North America, who chairs the committee.

HAHAHAHAHAHAHA-Laborers International???? THE same Laborers International that Ianazzi belongs to? The same Ianazzi who got his kid an 88k job as a gofor at the state house

for rubbers?
HAHAHAHAHA. And these guys are going to save money?
Here's a start on how to do it. Get rid of Ianazzis kid.stop the colas/stop the minimum manning/forbid any top GA member from having a portrait done of himself at taxpayer expense!!




Oh and I almost forgot. Make grace diaz pay for her medical along with the rest of you people. And lastly you might want to tell the GA member who turns dow a side street by the seventh day adventist church in Johnston on Hartford to use his/her turn signals. I guess he/she feels they are above the law;you know like my s...t don't stink because I'm a GA member!!!!

 2 replies



aaah

Score: 9

  
Report Abuse

2:07 PM on 8/31/2011

What a surprise, a committee chaired by a union official has a problem with a company that provides non-union contract help to the state!

That said, lots of folks get money from the state. Tourism money, training money, etc. it would be interesting to see where it all goes. These entities should simply be part of the state auditor's list of things to look into. Not part of some crazy board.

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Bob Kerr: Mining misfortune, preying on hard times and making some money

01:00 AM EDT on Sunday, September 4, 2011

People caught in the really low-down, predatory hustle of home foreclosure often find strangers at their door.



Leslie McGee and her son, Donald Lopes, 27, in front of the family's home on Constitution Street in Providence.

The Providence Journal / Frieda Squires

One came to Don and Leslie McGee's door on Constitution Street, in Providence, a couple of months ago. He drove a Mercedes and didn't introduce himself. He said he represented the new owner of the house and wanted to look around.

The McGees said no. They considered themselves the owners of the house, which Leslie says she inherited from her mother.

But the foreclosure squeeze knows few limits. According to the McGees, the man in the Mercedes called the police to say there was a gas leak in the house and he had to get in.

Three police officers showed up. The McGees explained the situation, that they were working with Citizens Bank to clear up the financing on the house, and they planned to stay. There was no gas leak.

The man, and the police, left.

But it was just the beginning. Others showed up, one claiming to be the new owner himself, another simply walking into the backyard to check things out without so much as a simple "hello."

The McGees are among the many who end up on the target list of those who mine the misfortune of hard-hit homeowners by buying up liens. These roving investors pay off the liens, then make tidy profits by collecting reimbursement and interest from the desperate homeowner. If the lien is not repaid within a year, the lien holder can petition to take ownership of the property.

It's a cold piece of work. It's preying on hard times.

The McGees have probably lost their house because of an unpaid \$2,500 lien imposed by the Narragansett Bay Commission for unpaid sewer fees.

The situation, says Leslie McGee, is a "hot mess."

I am reminded of another hot mess. Back in March 2000, I met Pedro Santos, an immigrant from the Dominican Republic who was all about hard work. In 1981, he bought a house on Gilmore Street, in Providence, for \$3,000. The price was low because the house had no



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plumbing, no heating, not much of anything but the outside walls. Santos worked on it nights after leaving his factory job. He turned it into three apartments, moving into the basement and renting out the two apartments above.

Santos lost the house in 2000 because he didn't open his mail. He was being treated for depression. He didn't see the letter telling him he owed \$2,000 in delinquent taxes to the City of Providence. By the time he was aware of it, it was too late. Someone had bought the tax lien and he was out of the house he had renovated with his own hands.

Santos got his house back because some good people helped correct what they saw as a very unfair and unfortunate situation.

Then there is Madeline Walker, the elderly woman who was perhaps the most famous victim of the foreclosure hustle. Walker was evicted from her South Providence home in 2005 because a lien imposed by the Narragansett Bay Commission for unpaid sewer fees had been bought and the new owner forced Walker out.

Walker got her house back, too, because people were outraged that she had lost it in the first place. And Walker has left her imprint on the whole process of scooping up property that has liens against it. The Madeline Walker Law, which went into effect four years ago, gives Rhode Island Housing first right to purchase the liens on owner-occupied one-, two- and three-family houses.

Liens can be sold at auction by taxing authorities including cities and towns, water and sewer districts and independent fire districts. The Madeline Walker Law requires those authorities to notify Rhode Island Housing 90 days before a scheduled tax lien auction. Rhode Island Housing can then buy the lien and provide homeowners up to five years to pay it off. Private investors need wait only a year before taking the property.

The law is not popular with private investors, says Richard Godfrey, executive director of Rhode Island Housing. It gets in the way. It has pulled hundreds of properties away from the lien hustlers.

But Rhode Island Housing did not get to the McGees in time.

"From the information I have, ownership has been recorded in the name of Emerald Isle Realty," said Godfrey.

The McGees have a court hearing this week on their eviction.

Leslie McGee sums up the situation briefly and succinctly:

"I blew it," she said. "I missed it."

She says she was aware of the lien but thought it might have been covered within a loan modification she and her husband had been negotiating with Citizens Bank. But it wasn't.

So the way was clear for another quick property hit. Leslie McGee said the house has been in her family for almost 50 years. She and her husband have had to scramble at times to cover tax bills and liens and negotiate with Citizens and hold on. They had even been putting together plans to make some much needed renovations.

But now it appears they are being done in by a relatively small amount of money that they didn't see but others, with a hard eye on the bottom line, did.

And, of course, the impact on the place where they live isn't figured into the deal. It means nothing that the McGees mean a great deal to those who have been their neighbors.

"They've been great neighbors," said Christine Evans, who lives across the street and has done some gardening with Leslie McGee. "They're just great people. They're always looking out for their friends and neighbors."

Evans said it is heartbreaking the way people are losing their homes. The McGees, she said, have really been the soul of Constitution Street.

And they probably have to leave.

It's just business, of course. It's the kind of business where people just show up at the door and say "let me in."

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


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7 comments Sort:

	<p>chris12 Score: 0</p> <p>4:52 PM on 9/5/2011</p> <p>"The McGees have probably lost their house because of an unpaid \$2,500 lien imposed by the Narragansett Bay Commission for unpaid sewer fees."</p> <p>Usually the home owner is notified or called more than once about a delinquent tax bill. The article is vague on the notification(s). I guess if you don't have the money to pay it really doesn't matter how many times you are notified.</p>	   Report Abuse
	<p>Spoiled Rotten Score: 0</p> <p>1:09 PM on 9/5/2011</p> <p>Just another reason not to invest in Providence. How are the bond sales going?</p>	   Report Abuse
	<p>icare09 Score: -1</p> <p>10:53 AM on 9/4/2011</p> <p>I intended to fully type"praying"..because that's what the greedy merchants of misery do..pray for others to fail,so they can then really prey on their misfortunes.</p>	   Report Abuse
	<p>icare09 Score: -1</p> <p>9:49 AM on 9/4/2011</p> <p>The lien looters.</p> <p>Complicit in these otherwise "legal"schemes are the greedy merchants of misery,praying on the naive,unsuspecting, good neighbors,who just need and want help and not a handout.</p> <p>But,like Henry Potter,these unfortunate,proud,independent Americans are offered tents.</p> <p>We have lost the George Bailey's of the world,to the Potters of the mean streets of profits,at any cost,at any cost.</p>	   Report Abuse

This Bailey/Bush/Cheney model makes all of us much poorer for it.



51chevy

Score: 1



9:27 AM on 9/4/2011

To all who are ready with your fingers poised over your keyboards to say something akin to "Too bad! These people should pay their bills on time like the rest of us good Americans!": Think before you type. We should be better than this. This country is going down the tubes not because of the Democrats or the lack of religious beliefs or immigration. It is losing its basic compassion and tolerance for neighbors. I see more kindness toward some injured puppy or stranded cat on a roof in a hurricane than I see toward a family in crisis. What happened? [I just opened the door to "I'll tell you what happened! We can't teach the bible" or "We let in the immigrants" or "Welfare!"]. Here we go again.....

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Turbines Going Up On Providence Waterfront

By TIM FAULKNER/ecoRI News staff

PROVIDENCE — Construction starts in December on three 1.5-megawatt wind turbines at the Field's Point wastewater overflow and treatment facility at the Port of Providence.

This wind energy is expected to supply 55 percent to 60 percent of the facility's power while reducing carbon dioxide use by 3,000 tons annually.

Last Thursday, the Narragansett Bay Commission board of commissioners approved a \$12 million contract for the project to a team of six construction and engineering firms.

The turbines are expected to be completed in March.

The board for the quasi-government agency also approved a biogas congeration plant at the Bucklin Point sewage treatment facility in East Providence. The upgrade will allow heat from the burning of biogas to be captured and generate up to 50 percent of the electricity for the plant.

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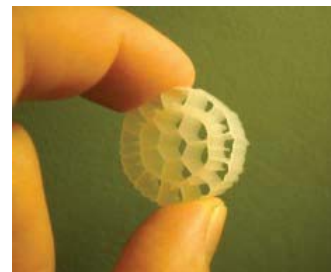


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Wastewater treatment at Field's Point will also undergo nitrogen removal with the help of about 78 million quarter-sized plastic discs. The discs will float inside aeration tanks capable of holding 1 million gallons of wastewater and provide surface area for nitrogen eating bacteria. Filters keep the discs from discharging into Narragansett Bay.



Millions of these plastic discs will help remove nitrogen from Providence wastewater.

The board of commissioners also approved some \$6 million for the next phase in the combined sewage overflow project, which will connect storm pipes from the Providence area to the Field's Point overflow tunnel.

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BREAKING NEWS

Wind turbines planned for Providence

Comments 0 | Recommend 0

October 6, 2011 9:32 am

By News staff

Wind turbines planned for Providence:
wpri.com

Reporting By: TJ Del Santo

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WPRI) - The city of Providence will soon have three wind turbines spinning in the wind, providing power to the Fields Point wastewater treatment plant.

The Narragansett Bay Commission is in the process of constructing the turbines, which will actually start going up in December. In the meantime, they've created a video simulation to show how the new turbines will look.

Each turbine will stand 365 feet tall and the three will provide power for the plant to



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the tune of 4.5 megawatts per year - enough to cover about 40% of the plant's energy needs.

Wastewater from homes, businesses, schools and industries is treated at the plant before it is released into Narragansett Bay, and the Executive Director of the Commission says he's excited to be implementing some more environmentally-friendly solutions to the facility's power needs.

Ray Marshall says the plant's power bill currently stands at about \$2.8 million, and will be reduced to about \$1.1 million after the turbines are finished. That includes off-days when the turbines generate more power than is needed, which can then be sold back to National Grid.

The \$12 million project breaks ground in December and is expected to be wrapped up in March of 2012.

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Wind turbines planned for Providence

3 new turbines will power wastewater plant

Updated: Wednesday, 05 Oct 2011, 8:16 PM EDT
Published: Wednesday, 05 Oct 2011, 8:16 PM EDT

Reporting By: TJ Del Santo

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WPRI) - The city of Providence will soon have three wind turbines spinning in the wind, providing power to the Fields Point wastewater treatment plant.

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Flush With Excitement

By *Jen McCaffery*

Nov 15, 2011 - 05:17 PM

Toilet seats are back at Firehouse 13.

Well, they've never gone away. But starting this week for the second year, the walls of the gallery will be lined with additional "artistically enhanced" toilet seats. Hosted by the Narragansett Bay Commission, the whimsical show is intended to bring attention to a serious issue: that 40 percent of the world's population does not have access to adequate sanitation, and a shocking number of young children die each year from related diseases, commission spokeswoman Jamie Samons says. The effort is in honor of World Toilet Day on Nov. 19, which the United Nations designated ten years ago to bring attention to the issue.



NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

Elementary, middle and high school students in Rhode Island--plus a few adults--contributed to the more than 70 pieces of artwork in the exhibit. Last year, the people at Firehouse 13 liked some of the seats on display so much that some became permanent exhibits on the gallery's restroom walls, Samons says. Meanwhile, Rhode Island residents are lucky, Samons says. "We never have to worry when we flush if the right thing is being done."

Firehouse 13 is located at 41 Central St. in Providence. The World Toilet Day reception will be held on Thursday from 5 to 7 p.m. and the artwork will be on display from Nov. 15 through 20.

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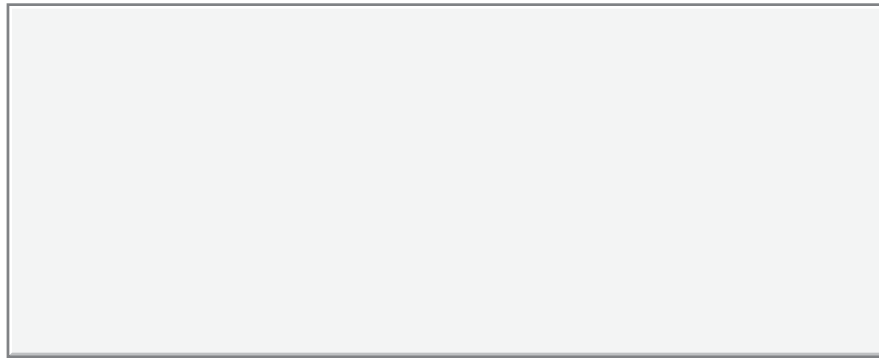
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Saved from foreclosure

housing

The Providence Journal - Providence, R.I.

Author: Christine Dunn

Date: Dec 4, 2011

Start Page: A.1

Section: Local News

Text Word Count: 1680

Document Text

PROVIDENCE

Six years ago, Madeline Walker, a frail 81-year-old woman, was evicted from her longtime home less than two weeks before Christmas because of an unpaid sewer bill that led to a foreclosure.

The outrage over her eviction turned into legal help that allowed Walker to return to her Chester Avenue home -- and led to a law to prevent similar evictions.

In January 2006, when politicians and television crews heralded Walker's return, there was no hint of what was coming: a housing crisis and recession that has forced thousands of Rhode Islanders into unemployment and foreclosure.

"When this [law] was passed, we really didn't know we were going to get into times that were this tough," says Richard Godfrey, executive director of Rhode Island Housing.

But since the Madeline Walker Act was enacted, 2,221 tax liens have been purchased by Rhode Island Housing, at a cost of nearly \$10 million, to prevent investors from buying liens and possibly foreclosing on homeowners because of unpaid sewer, water and property-tax bills. More than 60 percent of the liens have already been repaid by the homeowners.

Walker had been evicted after an investor who had purchased a Narragansett Bay Commission lien on her home, Lincoln lawyer John E. Shekarchi, foreclosed. There were multiple liens on Walker's home, but Shekarchi's company was the first to win court approval to foreclose.

The law still allows investors like Shekarchi to petition the Superior Court to foreclose when the liens they have purchased at tax sales go "unredeemed" -- unpaid by the homeowners -- for one year.

As recently as Sept. 27, Shekarchi foreclosed on a house in North Providence that had been owned by mortgage giant Fannie Mae. An unpaid \$504.35 water bill led to the lien sold by the Providence Water Supply Board. Shekarchi quickly resold the house at 3 Angell Ave. for \$48,000, and the house was recently featured on a real-estate website with a price of \$89,900.

But today, thanks to the Madeline Walker Act, state law also gives Rhode Island Housing the first right to purchase tax, water or sewer liens for delinquent bills on owner-occupied one- to three-family properties, before they go to tax sales.

The agency then works with the owners to set up a repayment plan, giving owners up to five years to repay. Rhode Island Housing said it has the legal right to charge owners interest, and decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

Because the owners can be facing more complicated financial problems, the agency also connects qualifying owners with other sources of help, if needed, including the Hardest Hit Fund and HelpCenter foreclosure prevention counselors.

Rhode Island Housing says it has reached out to more than 20,000 homeowners faced with a tax sale. Homeowners in nearly every city and town in Rhode Island have been assisted, the agency says.

Stephanie Lachance of North Smithfield is one of those homeowners. She and her husband, Joseph, live in a house that her grandfather built for her mother at the end of a long driveway off Eddie Dowling Highway.

LaChance, now 48, was "born and raised" in the house, and she moved back in when her mother fell ill with cancer several years ago. She took care of both her parents in the house before they died.

More hard times came to the Lachances in 2007, when Joseph suffered a massive heart attack, forcing them to sell their restaurant business. They have four children, and two are still at home. She said that at one point, they owed close to \$19,000 in back taxes, and the assistance from Rhode Island Housing has been a "miracle" that has helped her family continue to live in their home. Lachance said they are still paying back the debt.

"I would hate, hate, hate to lose my house," she said. "It means more than anything to me."

A Johnston resident, Frederick J. "Freddie" Pontarelli, 66, is another beneficiary of the Madeline Walker Act.

Pontarelli, a self-employed merchandiser, said his income has been reduced by two-thirds since the soured economy forced many of his former clients to cut back on costs. He said he has sought help from Rhode Island Housing twice with his property taxes, and the agency has never charged him interest on the debt.

Pontarelli, a Vietnam War veteran, said he has been struggling to get by for several years, and he currently owes \$4,605 in property-tax bills for his three-bedroom raised ranch on Betsey Williams Court. Pontarelli has lived in his home for 32 years.

He admits that he "lost it" one day in 2009 at Johnston Town Hall, after a clerk in the tax office said there was nothing that could be done to waive or reduce the mounting interest and fees on his unpaid property-tax bill.

Pontarelli said he was upset that the town had tacked on a legal fee of several hundred dollars to his debt.

"I've been working since I was 10. I turned 21 in Vietnam," he said. "It's not right."

But Pontarelli denies that he made threats to any town officials, as the tax clerk alleged. He was arrested and charged with threatening public officials, but after a five-day trial in Providence Superior Court in July 2010, the jury took just half an hour to acquit him.

At the time, Pontarelli's public defender noted that he has lived in Rhode Island his entire life and had never once been in trouble with the law.

Today, Pontarelli said, money is still tight, but he no longer worries about losing his home because he is behind on his taxes.

Tax liens may be sold at auctions by taxing authorities, including cities, towns, water and sewer districts, and independent fire districts, when taxes remain unpaid for a period of time.

The Madeline Walker Act now requires these authorities to notify Rhode Island Housing before a scheduled tax auction. The agency may then contact homeowners and offer assistance well before they are in danger of losing their property.

When private investors buy tax liens, they have to wait a year before they can begin legal action to take possession of a property. When Rhode Island Housing buys a lien, the waiting period is five years.

Godfrey and Leslie McKnight, director of loan servicing at Rhode Island Housing, said that many people who are behind in their tax payments are also having trouble paying their mortgages. Of the 850 households that still have outstanding liens that were paid by Rhode Island Housing because of the Walker law, 24 also have active applications for the Hardest Hit Fund Rhode Island. Hardest Hit Fund is a foreclosure prevention effort also operated by Rhode Island Housing. It can help people who are unemployed continue to make mortgage payments until they get back on their feet.

Rhode Island Housing is a privately funded public purpose corporation created by the General Assembly in 1973. It provides low-interest loans, grants, education and assistance to help Rhode Islanders with their housing needs.

As for Madeline Walker, she is living today at Greenfield Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation, a nursing home on Putnam Pike in Smithfield. She had to leave her home because she was unable to continue living independently. Her house was sold in September 2007 for \$60,000 by her court-appointed guardian, with the approval of the Providence Probate Court.

For more information or help related to tax liens and the Madeline Walker Act, call Rhode Island Housing at (401) 457-1180 or 1-800-854-1180. For information on mortgage foreclosure prevention programs, contact the agency's Help Center at (401) 457-1130.

BY THE NUMBERS

City of Providence tax liens

The City of Providence's annual tax-lien sale is currently held in June. Here's a look at the lien sales since 2005.

554

2011

434

2010

400

2009

506

2008

486

2007

363

2006

458

2005

"I've been working since I was 10. I turned 21 in Vietnam. It's not right." Frederick J. Pontarelli, above, a Johnston homeowner, nearly lost his home due to tax liens. He was ultimately saved from foreclosure by the state's 2006 Madeline Walker Act.

Rhode Island Housing says it has reached out to more than 20,000 homeowners faced with a tax sale. Homeowners in nearly every city and town in Rhode Island have been assisted.

Stefanie Lachance holds Chester as Sadie looks on from inside of her North Smithfield home. Thanks to the Walker law, she was able to keep her house. The Providence Journal / Bob Thayer

Madeline Walker heads into her Providence home in January 2006. She had been evicted for failure to pay a sewer bill of several hundred dollars. Members of her family, the Urban League and media follow. The providence Journal Files / Bob Thayer

Frederick J. Pontarelli, of Johnston, no longer worries about losing his home of 32 years because he owes taxes. The Providence Journal / Connie Grosch

The Providence Journal / Connie Grosch

Arlett Ferreira, left, of the Urban League of Rhode Island, talks with her client Madeline Walker, just before a news conference in 2006 announcing a bill to help save homes from tax sales. The providence Journal / Frieda Squires cdunn@providencejournal.com (401) 277-7913

Credit: Christine Dunn, Journal Staff Writer

[Illustration]

Caption: 1) Stefanie Lachance holds Chester as Sadie looks on from inside of her North Smithfield home. Thanks to the Walker law, she was able to keep her house.[The Providence Journal / Bob Thayer] 2) Madeline Walker heads into her Providence home in January 2006. She had been evicted for failure to pay a sewer bill of several hundred dollars. Members of her family, the Urban League and media follow.[The providence Journal Files / Bob Thayer] 3) Frederick J. Pontarelli, of Johnston, no longer worries about losing his home of 32 years because he owes taxes.[The Providence Journal / Connie Grosch] 4) [The Providence Journal / Connie Grosch] 5) Arlett Ferreira, left, of the Urban League of Rhode Island, talks with her client Madeline Walker, just before a news conference in 2006 announcing a bill to help save homes from tax sales.[The providence Journal / Frieda Squires]

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Abstract (Document Summary)

Rhode Island Housing said it has the legal right to charge owners interest, and decisions are made on a case-by-case basis. Because the owners can be facing more complicated financial problems, the agency also connects qualifying owners with other sources of help, if needed, including the Hardest Hit Fund and HelpCenter foreclosure prevention counselors.

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CREATIVE ECONOMY

AIA names best design projects for 2011

By PBN Staff

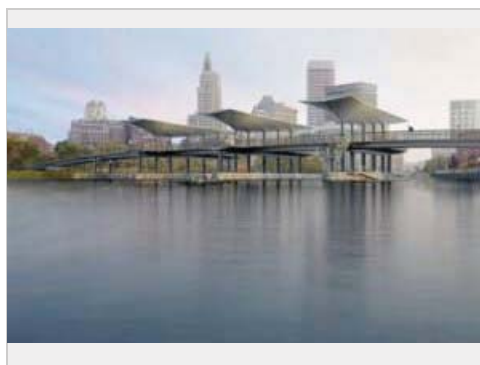
PROVIDENCE – A dozen awards for recent design and planning projects have been presented by the American Institute of Architects' Rhode Island chapter in its annual recognition program.

The design awards were given in areas of architecture from urban planning to commercial and institutional buildings to single-family homes. The winning projects received either Honor Awards – “conferred on submissions showing outstanding achievement” – or Merit Awards – “presented to projects demonstrating noteworthy achievement.”

Three of the 12 awards were for projects that have not been built.

Honor Awards went to:

- 3Six0 Architecture of Providence in commercial/industrial for the Wildflour Vegan Bakery & Juice Bar in Pawtucket
- 3Six0 Architecture of Providence in residential for the Pettasquamscutt River Residence in Narragansett
- 3Six0 Architecture of Providence in interiors for the Paschke Danskin Loft in Providence
- 3Six0 Architecture of Providence for the unbuilt design for a thematic pavilion for Expo 2012 in Yeosu, Korea
- Studio Providence LLC of Providence for the unbuilt design for a



COURTESY AIA

DESPITE NOT BEING CHOSEN as the winning design by the Providence Pedestrian Bridge Design Selection Committee to replace the Interstate 195 bridge over the Providence River, this Studio Providence bridge design took an Honor Award in the American Institute of Architects Rhode Island chapter annual design contest.



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pedestrian bridge over the Providence River

Merit Awards went to:

- Thurlow Small Architecture of Pawtucket in urban planning and design for its plan for Pawtucket
- TSOI/KOBUS & Associates of Cambridge, Mass., in educational/institutional for Johnson & Wales University's Cuisinart Center for Culinary Excellence in Providence
- Burgin Lambert Architects Inc. of Newport in adaptive reuse for the Watch Hill Yacht Club and Cabanas in Westerly
- Durkee, Brown, Vivieros & Werenfels Architects of Providence in historic preservation for the Stanford White Casino Theater in Newport
- LLB Architects of Pawtucket in residential for the Miller/Carr residence in Manchester, Mass.
- Estes/Twombly Architects of Newport in residential for the Field House in Little Compton
- William Kite Architects Inc. of Providence for the unbuilt design for a Narragansett Bay Commission operations center in Providence

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Real Alchemy

Donald Pryor

In the Middle Ages, alchemists tried to convert matter from one form to another, especially base metals into gold. It's one of history's ironies that until recently, the goal of modern environmental management has been to do the opposite—convert a valuable resource into waste. That is, the nutrients processed and excreted by humans and animals have been considered waste products to be hidden and disposed of as quickly as possible. But these days we're catching up to the alchemists; we recognize that nutrients, especially nitrogen, move through the environment along many different paths and produce both advantages and disadvantages. More and more, environmental managers are looking at whole systems and seeking to optimize the nutrient cycle.

The history of wastewater management in Narragansett Bay provides a fascinating case study of this paradigm shift. In Providence from 1840–1870, 14% of all deaths were caused by cholera, diarrhea, dysentery or enteritis—diseases we now recognize as carried primarily by sewage-contaminated water, although that was only an emerging scientific concept at the time. Profiting from their foresight in planning for a public water supply, city officials by 1871 were bringing clean water to Providence from a then-uncontaminated stretch of the Pawtuxet River. But at the same time, they also realized the need to address the other end of the system. In that same year, they hired J. Herbert Shedd to design a system of pipes to carry wastewater and stormwater away from the population. It was 1882 before construction began and 1892 before this system was completed enough to deliver the first sewage to be discharged at Fields Point. The sewage was discharged untreated; but in 1882, the year they started construction, the city had already charged the city engineer, Samuel Gray, with designing a treatment system based on the latest developments in Massachusetts and Europe. Chemical precipitation began in 1901. Unfortunately, this period of visionary municipal oversight did not continue. Despite intermittent advances in treatment systems over the next 60 years, the plants fell victim to disrepair and poor maintenance. By the 1970s, even with passage of the Clean Water Act, conditions had deteriorated to the point where nearly 65 million gallons of untreated or partially treated sewage were discharged into Rhode Island's waters everyday. Grease deposits the size of soccer balls were a favorite report of travelers on the Bay; long-time residents tell of

swimming through floating human waste. It took enabling state legislation, creation of the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC), and overwhelming passage of an \$87.7 million bond issue in 1980 to rescue the city's wastewater management system. By 1995, just 15 years later, the city's Field's Point plant received an EPA award as the best large secondary treatment facility in the country

Justifiably proud as the city and NBC were of this accomplishment, the late 1990s brought a dawning realization that treatment levels were not adequately protecting aquatic life in the bay. Nutrient levels, primarily nitrogen, from treatment plants (but from other sources as well), were overstimulating phytoplankton growth and the resulting decaying matter was using up oxygen in the water. Dissolved oxygen concentrations occasionally, and in some areas chronically, dropped to levels that stunted or killed marine organisms. A dramatic fish kill in Greenwich Bay in 2003 raised public attention. By 2005, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) had devised a "Plan for Managing Nutrient Loadings to Rhode Island Waters." Today, major progress has been made in implementing this plan and by 2014 most upgrades will be completed, reducing nutrient levels significantly.

Nitrogen is an essential element in the proteins that humans and animals need to live. It's also the nutrient exerting the greatest control over primary growth in marine waters (Phosphorus is the other major nutrient, but its effects are much more pronounced in fresh water.) Unfortunately, humans



The Narragansett Bay Commission Fields Point Wastewater Treatment Facility. Photo: NBJ.

aren't particularly efficient in assimilating nitrogen—20 to 30% of it passes through our systems, more in many domestic animals. Modern sanitation systems send our domestic wastes to wastewater treatment facilities where organic nitrogen is broken down into simpler inorganic forms (ammonia and nitrate) by decomposing bacteria. Microorganisms can also transform nitrate into nitrogen gas, which is then released into the atmosphere. The combination of these and other transformations is called the nitrogen cycle.

What we have found is that this kind of treatment can exacerbate the effect of nitrogen on the bay ecosystem by converting more of it to forms that are more easily assimilated by phytoplankton. On the other hand, natural processes can remove nitrogen quite efficiently, and many facilities have adopted an additional treatment stage, often called tertiary treatment, that mimicks these natural processes but does so at an accelerated pace and under conditions where oxygen can be controlled.

But in yet another instance of unintended consequences, this process has led to concerns about its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is a greenhouse gas, it is 300 times more potent than carbon dioxide. And if that were not enough, the other concern often raised about treatment to remove nutrients from wastewater is the fear of higher energy costs and resulting CO_2 emissions.

Kartik Chandran and associates at Columbia University have been measuring N_2O emissions from plants throughout the country. Their results indicate that partial nitrogen removal (particularly ammonia removal only, as is practiced in many US plants) produces high N_2O emissions, whereas well-operating systems that also remove nitrates produce lower emissions. Further, the level of N_2O emissions can serve as a useful indicator for plant engineers on how well their plant is operating. In cooperation with Kartik, industry leader Glenn Daigger, and Steve Hamburg and James Wang of Environmental Defense Fund, we have estimated that, if a greenhouse gas trading system were in place, good control of N_2O emissions could offset up to 70% of operating and maintenance costs of biological nutrient removal in wastewater treatment. Fortunately, plants in the Narragansett Bay area already are being designed to remove both ammonia and nitrates, but if rugged and simple instrumentation can be developed for N_2O monitoring it would assist with optimizing process control.

Similarly, plants that remove both forms of nitrogen are also more energy-efficient than those that remove only ammonia. An exciting finding is that wastewater treatment can be a net energy producer. Facilities in Europe are approaching this goal and EPA has been working with treatment

plants in this region to demonstrate similar potential here. Throughout the wastewater industry there is increased interest in the potential for energy generation and efficiency. The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), the Boston-area wastewater treatment system, self-generated 40% of its energy needs in 2009 and is implementing plans to increase that percentage. NBC's Bucklin Point plant is planning to generate biogas and use it to fuel a generator to partially power that plant. NBC's Fields Point plant will use its site advantage to install wind turbines to help power that plant.

More broadly, wastewater plants are interested in conserving and recycling as much as possible. For example, phosphorus, the primary cause of nutrient problems in freshwater and a key material for agricultural fertilizer, is anticipated to be in short supply because it cannot now be produced artificially. Some treatment facilities are now capturing it from wastestreams as struvite, a phosphate that can be recycled into fertilizer. Although there is growing interest in digesting sludge for biogas, it too can be recycled by using it as a fertilizer. Locally, Jamestown's wastewater treatment plant has used some of its treated effluent to water and fertilize a golf course. Cranston's treatment plant has used some of its treated effluent for power plant cooling water.

Like the alchemists of old, we are looking to transmute base materials into more valuable ones. But unlike their efforts, ours will be successful. Capturing and recycling nutrients, as well as other materials from wastewater, will increasingly make sense and cents.

~Donald Pryor is a visiting scholar with Brown University's Center for Environmental Studies.

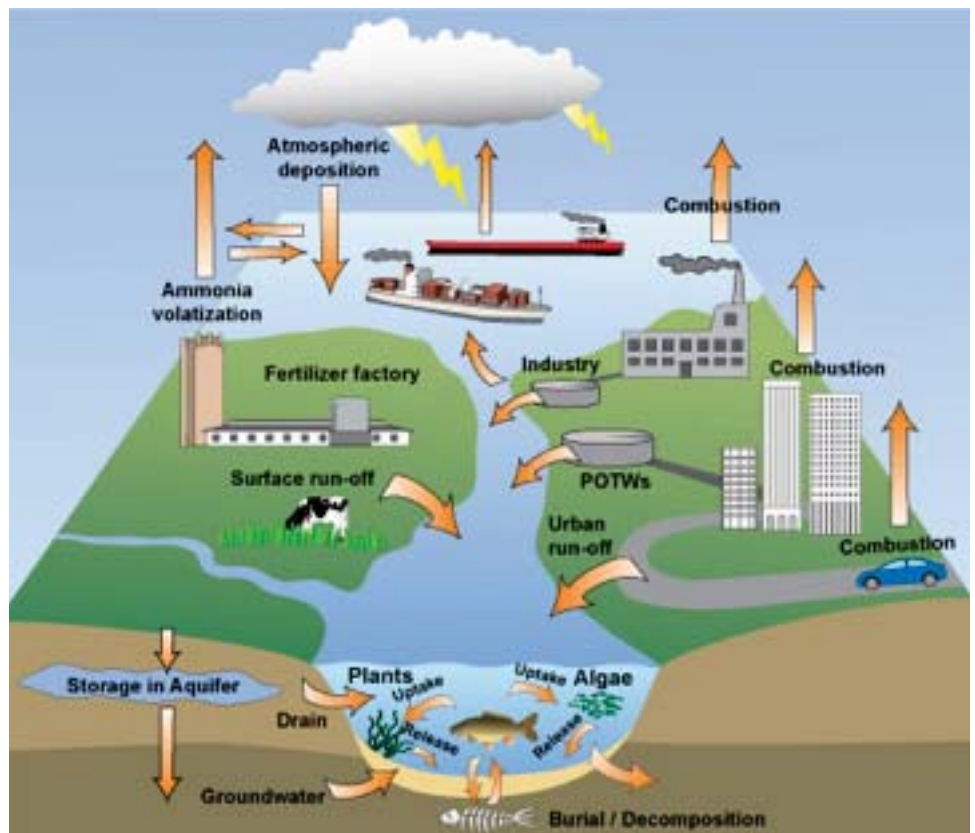


Image from: Southern California Coastal Water Research Project.

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Firehouse 13 **TIX**

41 Central St, Providence, RI (view map)

In honor of World Toilet Day 2011 on Nov 19, artistic toilet seats will be on display | Sponsored by the Narragansett Bay Commission | Reception Nov 17 5-7 pm



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More Events at Firehouse 13

- MON, DEC 12 2011
A Cry On Deaf Ears
- THU, DEC 15 2011
Sparks the Rescue + the Washingtons + Heroes By Day + One Word Away + Max Prussner
- FRI, DEC 16 2011
Big Rush + DuBBz City + Renaissance + Chachi
- SAT, DEC 17 2011
The 3rd Semi-Annual Most Worst Christmas Party Ever
- THU, DEC 22 2011
Home For the Skallidays 2011 with Short-Handed Goal + Llama Tsunami + Steady Habits + In the Meantime + the Cougar Skates

Bumps in the Road

New Street Rip-ups Coming to the East Side

The First Annual Providence Paint-Off

The Providence Rotary Street Painting Festival is always one of the great downtown family art events, but this year the festival is adding a little something different. The event itself will be held at the Bank of America Skating Rink on Sunday, October 2. In addition, there will also be a "Paint-Off" between six of the area's best artists on Tuesday evening from 6-8pm at the Providence Art Club. The six will be given a theme, which in this case (and in honor Providence's 375th anniversary) is the broad concept of "freedom." As in social freedom, artistic freedom or any kind of freedom they can think of. The artists will then have two hours to make a painting that will then be auctioned off to raise money for the festival, which supports arts and the children of Providence. Meanwhile, the rest of us can cheer them on while we eat, drink and make merry. Contact ProvidencePaintOff@gmail.com to reserve a spot for what will be a new and excitingly creative way to help a good cause.

Brisket Fever Hits the East Side

In what promises to be an evening of full-contact chow downs, Temple Beth-el on Orchard Avenue will be holding its first-ever World Series of Brisket competition on Sunday, October 16 from 4-6pm. Participants are encouraged to cook up their favorite brisket recipes that will be then be judged by a panel of celebrity judges. (They'll be competing for a highly coveted "people's choice" award as well.) Contact Brisket co-chairperson Karen Borger at 521-5618 or kborger@aol.com for more info (or if you have a "beef" with the nature of the competition). Contestants can enter individually, or as part of a team with their children, their bubbe or anyone else who knows their *milchik* from their *fleischik*. No matter how you slice it, this is one brisket competition that promises to be a cut above average.

The Festival of Frightening Films

Flush from their successful summer festival in August, the Rhode Island International Film Festival will be offering a three-day presentation of independent horror films during the Rhode Island International Horror Film Festival at selected theatre sites around Providence from October 20-23. To

ensure you don't get bored, the mini-festival will also include an H.P. Lovecraft Walking Tour and a Zombiethon. It seems only fitting that any city that became a favorite haunt for the Lovecrafts and Poes of the world, certainly deserves its own zombiethon, no? For details and theatre sites visit www.film-festival.org/horror.ri.

Library Laughs

The Providence Public Library downtown will be hosting an interesting event called the "Improv Comedy Competition" on October 27. The contest will be set up like a sporting event, including teams, referees and audience participation where applause meters will help select the winners - who knows, maybe even cheerleaders too. While we always thought libraries were supposed to be laugh-free zones, this event certainly sounds like fun. Check www.provlib.org for details. That said, we'd also like to see the city's two dueling library systems finally work out their differences, which as far as we're concerned, is anything but a laughing matter.

We All Have a Steak In this One

The good folks at Ruth's Chris downtown will be hosting a fundraiser on Tuesday, October 13 to help support the noble efforts of WaterFire. Now a Providence institution, WaterFire always depends on the "kindness of strangers" to support their lightings. This fundraiser will include food, drink, boat rides and a silent auction. WaterFire certainly deserves our support so call 272-2271 for more specifics. Or stated another way, imagine our Capital City without it.

Oh, Canada!

The good folks at Family Service of Rhode Island are bringing in one of the most respected names in urban education to receive an award at the Convention Center on Tuesday, October 11 at noon. He'll hopefully share some of his secrets too. Geoffrey Canada is the president and CEO of the successful Harlem's Children's Zone in New York. For the past 20 years he has become nationally recognized for his pioneering work helping children and families and for his advocacy for educational reform. His Zone Project now covers over 100 blocks of Harlem and expects to serve over 10,000 children by the end of this year. Call 331-1350 or 294-6138 to get more information on the event.

Can You Dig It?

Just as National Grid completes tearing up our streets for their pipe replacement project, the Narragansett Bay Commission announces they're about to start a similar program in the next few weeks. To their credit, the NBC will be holding an open meeting on Tuesday, October 18 at 6:30pm at the Church of the Redeemer Parish Hall (655 Hope Street), where all will be explained. While there will be intermittent street closures and on-street parking dislocations, there will also be a Twitter feed (twitter.com/narrabay) that will provide daily updates. The project is phase II of the Commission's Sewer Overflow Abatement Project. For the record, Phase I has prevented over 3 million gallons of sewage from going into the bay, so who are we to complain.

Getting a Taste of Afghanistan

While much of the recent news coming out of Afghanistan has unfortunately been focused on combat deaths and governmental missteps, the International House of Rhode Island at 8 Stimson Avenue will be presenting something of a much more positive nature on Friday, October 21 at 6pm. The House will host a special authentic Afghan dinner including dishes like Asheh Lubia (a noodle and bean soup), Kabuli Pulao (a non-spicy rice dish with raisins and herbs) and Louleh kabobs (ground meat on a stick with special spices). The meal will be followed by a presentation on "Afghanistan Today" by a local Afghani student. All you need is a good appetite and to call 421-7181 to reserve by October 14. The cost is \$20 for members and \$25 for non-members.

Announcing the New Z-Mobile

As part of his ongoing effort to spread the word about art, Berge Zobian, the owner of Gallery Z on Atwells Avenue, has just created The Gallery Z Art-mobile. Made from a beautifully retrofitted FedEx truck, the gallery on wheels will feature an interior boasting hardwood floors, carpeted walls, a surround sound system and digital monitors. In addition to being available for festivals, as well as private, public and corporate events, this unique mobile art space sounds like just the ticket to create new visibility within the local arts scene - hopefully without attracting those pesky red tickets, as well.



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Neighborhood Meeting: Clean Water Construction Slated for Summit Neighborhood

Beginning in October, the Narragansett Bay Commission will be installing pipes around your neighborhood for Phase II of Commission's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement Program. These pipes are helping to keep Narragansett Bay and our urban rivers clean.

Thanks to Phase I of the Narragansett Bay Commission's CSO project, more than 3 billion gallons of sewage already has been prevented from flowing into Narragansett Bay. Phase II will help make our waters even cleaner.

As we embark on this important work, we invite you to a neighborhood meeting to discuss the details of the construction. Please join us

Tuesday, October 18th, 6:30 PM
Church of the Redeemer, Parish Hall, 655 Hope Street

While we're at work, we appreciate your patience, as on-street parking will be limited and there will be intermittent street closures during this time. You can get daily updates of construction by following the Narragansett Bay Commission on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/narrabay>.

For more information go to
www.narrabay.com
www.twitter.com/narrabay
or call the Narragansett Bay Commission Public Affairs office: 401-461-8848



working for a clean bay today

Need Help Picking Colors? Fabrics?



SPECTRUM STUDIO

A space to create, hosted by The Paint Shoppes

Hosted by The Paint Shoppes in Providence and East Providence, this airy new space offers plenty of workspace to enjoy personal consultations with our friendly interior decorators and color consultants.

Spectrum Studio now offers workshops, free use of giant corkboards for sample displays, and hundreds of fabric samples for draperies and furniture.

From rods and hardware to area rugs and wall coverings, Spectrum Studio is YOUR space to create your dream room with the help of our experienced consultants.

THE PAINT SHOPPES

SPECTRUM STUDIO IS LOCATED IN TWO CONVENIENT LOCATIONS:
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Providence 275 Smith St. | 421-7256 • thepaintshoppes.com

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News Digest: Part of bikeway in Providence to close for construction

01:00 AM EDT on Friday, September 16, 2011

Transportation

Part of bikeway to close for construction

A portion of the Fred Lippitt Woonasquatucket River Bikeway in Providence has been closed for a Narragansett Bay Commission sewer project, the state Department of Transportation announced Thursday.

The work, which includes the installation of 2,300 feet of new sewer lines, is expected to be completed in early 2013, the DOT said in a news release.

Detour signs are in place.

The path will reopen temporarily on Saturday, Sept. 24, for the Woono River Ride, an annual fundraiser for the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council.

Journal staff

COVENTRY

Cause of vacant mill fire being probed

The cause of a fire at a vacant mill at 9 Howard Ave. Wednesday night is under investigation.

Tax-assessor records indicate the mill was built in 1898, that it is used as a warehouse, and that it is owned by Nine Howard Development Llc. It includes six acres. The fire at the mill went to a second alarm.

At 11:45 p.m., the Coventry Police responded to 9 Howard Ave. for a reported structure fire. The building was burning but was not fully involved when officers arrived. An officer reported seeing flames coming through the main building's doors and windows. Fire personnel were already on the scene fighting the fire.

The building was vacant at the time of the blaze.

Journal staff

Share Your Thoughts

Having problems seeing comments?

Conversation guidelines: We welcome your thoughts and information related to this article. Please be civil. Vicious comments, personal attacks and profanity are not allowed. You may report abuses.

New look: Find more information about the updated commenting and social tools.



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MOST WATCHED Video



Felon arraigned in killing of Providence girl, 17, in chaotic court scene



Game of the week: Two parochial rivals meet Friday night



A race to the altar at reunion of RI greyhound adoption group



ACI's giant pumpkin: Early release for Miss Demeanor

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The Providence Journal

Publication Date: 02/22/2011

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Yesterday and today

Today is the 53rd day of 2011. There are 312 days left in the year.

On this date
In 1732, the first president of the United States, George Washington, was born in Westmoreland County in the Virginia Colony.
In 1810, according to some sources, Polish composer

Frederic Chopin was born. (Chopin, however, claimed March 1 as his birthday.)
In 1862, Jefferson Davis, already the provisional president of the Confederacy, was inaugurated for a six-year term following his election in November 1861.

In 1924, President Calvin Coolidge delivered the first radio broadcast from the White House.
In 1940, the 14th Dalai Lama was enthroned at age 4 in Lhasa, Tibet.
In 1959, the inaugural Daytona 500 race was held

with Lee Petty declared the winner.
In 1980, the "Miracle on Ice" took place in Lake Placid, N.Y., as the unheralded United States Olympic hockey team upset the Soviets, 4-3. (The U.S. team went on to win the gold medal.)

Today's birthdays

- Movie director Jonathan Demme is 67.
Basketball Hall of Famer Julius Erving is 61.
Actress Drew Barrymore is 36.
Singer James Blunt is 34.

CONGO

Army colonel gets 20 years for rape rampage

Sixty-two women are treated for rape after New Year's Day attack on their village

By MICHELLE FAUL ASSOCIATED PRESS

BARAKA, Congo — One by one, the rape survivors relived their attacks for a panel of judges. A newly married bride flung her torn, bloodied clothing onto the courtroom floor.

A mother of six dropped to her knees, raised her arms to heaven and cried out for peace.

Nearly 50 women poured out their stories in a wave of anguish that ended Monday with the conviction of an army colonel for crimes against humanity — a landmark verdict in this Central African country where thousands are believed to be raped each year by soldiers and militia groups who

often go unpunished.

It was the first time a commanding officer had been tried in such an attack.

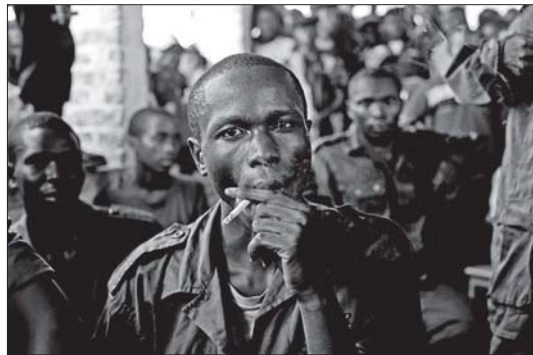
Prosecutors had sought the death penalty for Lt. Col. Mutuare Daniel Kibibi, who was accused of ordering his troops on New Year's Day to attack the village of Fizi, a sprawling community 20 miles south of Baraka on an escarpment of mountains covered in banana trees.

Military prosecutor Col. Laurent Mutata Luaba said the men "behaved like wild beasts," terrorizing defenseless civilians they had orders to protect.

Doctors later treated 62 women for rape. One woman testified that Kibibi himself raped her for 40 minutes.

Kibibi and 10 of his men who stood trial with him were the only ones identified after the rampage.

As the defendants were being led away in handcuffs, hundreds of people jeered at them, booed and shook their fists. Some shouted, "Kibibi! You thought you could get away with this! Now you are



AP / PETE MULLER

Sidlo Bizinungu, a close associate of Lt. Col. Mutuare Daniel Kibibi, smokes a cigarette after being convicted of crimes against humanity in the town of Baraka, Congo, Monday.

going to jail!" and "You must pay for your crimes!" Kibibi, 46, who is married with eight children, was convicted of four counts of crimes against humanity but will serve no more than 20 years in

prison. Kibibi denies all the charges and says the testimony by his bodyguards was part of a plot to denigrate him. Defense attorney Alfred Maisha described his client as a "valiant hero" who had served in the army since 1984 and had risked his life many times in the defense of the country.

Maisha said many of the troops under Kibibi's command were poorly trained and included former members of rebel and militia groups.

Witnesses said the soldiers descended in a fury upon the village, where residents had stoned a soldier to death who had been involved in an altercation with a local shop owner.

The soldiers smashed down doors and went house-to-

house, pillaging, beating and raping for an entire night, from 7 p.m. until 6 a.m. the next day, witnesses said.

Three of Kibibi's officers received the same sentences, and five others got lesser sentences. One man was acquitted and another will be tried in juvenile court.

Rape has long been used as a brutal weapon of war in eastern Congo, which suffered back-to-back civil wars starting in the late 1990s. The eastern portion of the country is still brutalized by armed groups.

PAKISTAN

American jailed in shootings was working for CIA

By ADAM GOLDMAN and KIMBERLY DOZIER ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — An American jailed in Pakistan for the fatal shooting of two armed men was secretly working for the CIA and scouting a neighborhood when he was arrested, a disclosure likely to further frustrate U.S. government efforts to free the man and strain relations between two countries partnered in a fragile alliance in the war on terror.

Raymond Allen Davis, 36, had been working as a CIA security contractor and living in a Lahore safe house, according to former and current U.S. officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity because they weren't authorized to talk publicly about the incident.

Davis, a former Special Forces soldier who left the military in 2003, shot the men in what he described as an attempted armed robbery in the eastern city of Lahore as they approached him on a motorcycle.

Meanwhile, the Obama administration insisted anew Monday that Davis had diplomatic immunity and must be set free. In a hastily arranged conference call with reporters shortly after details of Davis' employment were reported, senior State Department officials repeated the administration's stance that he is an accredited member of the technical and administrative staff of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. They said the Pakistani government had been informed of his status in January 2010 and that Pakistan is



AP / HAMZA AHMED

Raymond Allen Davis was working for the CIA in Pakistan.

violating its international obligations by continuing to hold him.

The officials would not comment on Davis' employment but said it was irrelevant to the case because Pakistan had not rejected his status.

The revelation that Davis was an employee of the CIA comes amid a dispute over whether he is immune from criminal prosecution under international rules enacted to protect diplomats overseas.

New protests in Pakistan erupted after The Guardian newspaper in London decided to publish details about Davis' relationship with the CIA. The Associated Press learned about Davis working for the CIA last month, immediately after the shootings, but withheld publication of the information because it could endanger his life while he was jailed overseas, with at least some protesters there calling for his execution as a spy.

Advertisement for Narragansett Bay Commission Perfect Compliance. It features a seal and text stating that the commission recognizes significant industrial user perfect compliance in 2010. It lists several companies like Calico Metals, A. Harrison & Company, and Darlene Group.

Advertisement for West Bay Retirement Living. It features a large image of a smiling woman and text promoting assisted living communities. The text says 'Get more for your Assisted Living dollar.' and 'Not all Assisted Living communities are created equal. Compare carefully and you'll discover more for your money at West Bay Retirement Living. More services. More experience. More innovation. More value. We let you pinch pennies without letting you down.'

Public Notice from The Narragansett Bay Commission regarding firms in significant non-compliance. It includes a table of firms, their violations, and present status. The table is organized by service area: Bucklin Point, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Field's Point, and North Providence. It also includes a bar chart showing Total Metals Inflow to Field's Point WWTF from 1981 to 2010, with a peak of 954,000 pounds in 1981.

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News

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NBC Approves \$100M in Clean Water Construction

NBC Approves \$100M in Clean Water Construction

Post Details

Posted December 21, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

In 2011, the Narragansett Bay Commission awarded over \$100 million in clean water construction contracts to improve Rhode Island's waterways.

Over \$70 million is slated for ongoing construction of Phase II of the NBC's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement Project. Phase I of the project, a deep rock tunnel under the City of Providence has already captured over 3.5 billion gallons of combined sewage that previously would have discharged into the Providence River and Upper Narragansett Bay in times of heavy rain. Phase II construction include two near surface interceptors to bring additional flow to the tunnel as well as construction of a separate storm sewer system on the east side of Providence.

On Tuesday, December 20, the NBC Board of Commissioners approved \$34 million to enhance nitrogen reduction at the NBC's Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in East Providence. Nitrogen is a nutrient of concern for estuaries like Narragansett Bay as excess nitrogen can lead to low levels of dissolved oxygen, which is harmful for marine life. In 2009, the NBC embarked on a \$60 million upgrade of Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in Providence that includes nitrogen reduction.

"I am pleased to say that, over the last 30 years, the Narragansett Bay Commission has been the single greatest protector of Narragansett Bay and its tributaries," said NBC Chairman Vincent Mesoella at Tuesday's meeting. "This Commission has gone above and beyond its environmental responsibilities while also maintaining our fiduciary responsibility to our ratepayers."

Phase II of the CSO project and the nitrogen reduction projects are all slated for completion in 2014.

For more information about the Narragansett Bay Commission's clean water construction or other programs, visit www.narrabay.com.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Please call our customer service department at 1-401-461-8848, or email us at cs@narrabay.com with all your questions.

Fax: 1-401-461-6540

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Narrabay > News > 2011 > November > World Toilet Day Exhibit November 17

News

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World Toilet Day Exhibit Showcases Creativity & Activism: November 17

World Toilet Day Exhibit Showcases Creativity & Activism: November 17

Post Details

Posted November 10, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

In honor of World Toilet Day 2011, the Narragansett Bay Commission will host an exhibit of "artistically enhanced" toilet seats at Firehouse 13, 41 Central Street, Providence. The exhibit of over 70 pieces of student artwork is on display from November 15 through 20, and a World Toilet Day reception is planned at the [Firehouse 13](#) gallery on Thursday, November 17 from 5 – 7 p.m. The exhibit and reception are open to the public.

"Our local students have contributed their talents to help us share the message that clean water is important," said NBC Chairman Vincent Mesoilella. "We're very lucky in our communities to have access to reliable sanitation and safe drinking water; many places in the world struggle to provide these seemingly basic services."

What's World Toilet Day? On November 19, people all over the world will celebrate one of our most humble yet necessary tools: the toilet.

Did you know...

- Toilets were used as early as 3100 BC and flush toilets were used throughout the Roman Empire?
- That *The Lancet*, a British medical journal, called the toilet the most important health innovation of the last 150 years?
- That Rhode Island was one of the first places in America to build a facility to take dirty water and make it clean?
- That the Narragansett Bay Commission's two wastewater treatment facilities---Bucklin Point in East Providence and Field's Point in Providence---treat an average of 32 BILLION gallons of sewage each year and are considered among the best facilities in the nation?

But still...

- EVERY DAY, nearly 6,000 people who share our planet, especially in developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, die from water-related illnesses, and the vast majority are children, because of lack of access to proper toilets and sewage treatment.

The Narragansett Bay Commission's World Toilet Day exhibit brings together artistic expression, environmental stewardship, and social awareness. For more information about the exhibit call 401-461-8848. To learn more World Toilet Day and the global sanitation crisis, visit <http://www.worldtoilet.org/WTD/>.

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Construction Update: Week of October 24

Construction Update: Week of October 24

Post Details

Posted October 24, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

On the East Side of Providence:

Thank you to our neighbors who came out for the Community Meeting last Tuesday.

We also send our appreciation to the Church of the Redeemer for opening up the Parish Hall for our meeting.

During the week of October 17:

- Trench patching on North Ave.
- Installation of catch basins on North Ave. – work rescheduled for week of the Oct. 24th due to rain last week
- Continue the installation of manhole at North Ave and Blackstone Blvd.
- Continue installation of drainage manholes and drainage pipe in Hope St from Eighth St to Ogden St.
- Trench patching on Hope St.

Scheduled for the week of October 24:

- Continue the installation of manhole at North Ave and Blackstone Blvd.
- Continue installation of drainage manholes and drainage pipe in Hope St from Eighth St to Ogden St.
- Installation of drainage manholes and drainage pipe across Hope St. from Blackstone Blvd. to Chace Ave.
- Installation of catch basins on North Ave.
- Trench patching on Hope St.

In Olneyville:

During the week of October 17:

- Repaired/replaced new curbing and sidewalk along Valley Street-complete.
- Repaved and stripped VA parking area at Governor Dyer Site.
- Installed utility poles at Governor Dyer Site as required.
- Performed multiple test pits for utility location verifications.
- Received remaining shipment of steel sheet piles for use at Stage 1 area (first 400 lf of sheets).
- Began installing sheet piles

Bike Path notice:

Bike path within the main site area remains closed to the public for the duration of the Project.

City of Providence is beginning road work and repaving activities on Manton Ave. and Glenbridge Ave. This work is not part of the NBC project but will impact the public residing near the C11 Project work. Any questions or concerns regarding this paving activity should be directed to the City of Providence public works department. Additionally, all bike detour signage installed on Manton Ave. should not be impacted by this work.

AT YOUR SERVICE

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Narrabay > News > 2011 > October > World Toilet Day

News

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Help the NBC Celebrate World Toilet Day

Help the NBC Celebrate World Toilet Day

Calling Student Artists: We want you to help us celebrate
WORLD TOILET DAY!

Post Details

Posted October 17, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

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But still...

EVERY DAY, nearly 6,000 people who share our planet, especially in developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, die from water-related illnesses, and the vast majority are children, because of lack of access to proper toilets and sewage treatment.

November 19 is World Toilet Day and we want you to help us share the message that CLEAN WATER IS IMPORTANT.

How? We invite you to "artistically enhance" a toilet seat to convey the message that we all deserve rivers, lakes, streams, bays, and oceans that are healthy and clean. Work as an individual or as a group. Ask your classmates at school or your fellow scouts or club members to join you. The NBC will supply the toilet seat, you supply the clean water creativity. Your work will be displayed at the FIREHOSE 13 Gallery as a part of our World Toilet Day exhibit on Thursday, November 17.

To enter the exhibit and claim a toilet seat, call the Public Affairs Office at 401-461-8848 ext 377, or email me at nbcpr@narrabay.com.

Last year's exhibit was a huge success, covered in the Providence Journal, the Phoenix, and Motif Magazine. We predict this year will be even better. We're flushed with excitement!

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Summit Neighborhood Meeting: Tuesday, October 18

Summit Neighborhood Meeting: Tuesday, October 18

Post Details

Posted October 15, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

This month, the Narragansett Bay Commission began installing pipes in the Summit neighborhood of Providence for Phase II of Commission's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement Program. These pipes are helping to keep Narragansett Bay and our urban rivers clean.

Thanks to Phase I of the Narragansett Bay Commission's CSO project, more than 3 billion gallons of sewage already has been prevented from flowing into Narragansett Bay. Phase II will help make our waters even cleaner.

A neighborhood meeting to discuss the details of the construction will be held Tuesday, October 18th, 6:30 PM at the Church of the Redeemer, Parish Hall, 655 Hope Street. Attendees should enter the Parish Hall through the Savoy Street Entrance.

Due to this clean water construction, on-street parking will be limited and there will be intermittent street closures during this time. You can get regular updates of construction by following the Narragansett Bay Commission on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/narrabay>.

For more information go to www.narrabay.com or call the Narragansett Bay Commission Public Affairs office: 401-461-8848.

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Construction Update: Week of October 17

Construction Update: Week of October 17

Post Details

Posted October 14, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

On the East Side of Providence:

During the week of 10/10/11 to 10/14/11

- No work on Monday due to Columbus Day Holiday.
- Trench patching on North Ave. was delayed due to weather conditions.
- Installation of catch basins on North Ave. was delayed due to weather conditions.
- Began installation of drain manhole at North Ave and Blackstone Blvd.
- Installed "Tee's" in water main along Hope St at Bayard St, Overhill Rd. and Fifth St.
- Continue installation of drainage manholes and drainage pipe in Hope St from Eighth St to Bayard St.
- Trench patching on Hope St was delayed due to weather conditions.

Work scheduled for week of 10/17/11 to 10/21/11

- Trench patching on North Ave.
- Installation of catch basins on North Ave.
- Continue the installation of manhole at North Ave and Blackstone Blvd.
- Continue installation of drainage manholes and drainage pipe in Hope St from Eighth St to Ogden St.
- Trench patching on Hope St

Reminder: A neighborhood meeting on this project will be held on Tuesday, October 18 at 6:30 PM at the church of the Redeemer, 655 Hope Street. Please enter the Parish Hall through the Savoy Street entrance.

In Olneyville:

During the week of 10/10/11 to 10/14/11

- Complete preparing additional lay down area for equipment at the end of Sheridan Street.
- Grubbed area for construction.
- Removed existing highway fencing within site perimeter, where required.
- Installed temporary fencing to isolate Route 6 breakdown lane closure along worksite perimeter near highway.
- Repaired/replaced new curbing and sidewalk along Valley Street.
- Received initial shipment of steel sheet piles.

Work scheduled for week of 10/17/11 to 10/21/11

- Curb and sidewalk restoration activities will conclude on Valley Street at the intersection of Rathbone. The public should expect temporary lane shifts in the east bound direction during this restoration work periodically early next week.
- Bike path within the main site area remains closed to the public for the duration of the Project.
- City of Providence is beginning road work and repaving activities on Manton Ave. and Glenbridge Ave. This work is not part of the NBC project but will impact the public residing near the C11 Project work. Any questions or concerns regarding this paving activity should be directed to the City of Providence public works department.

Additionally, all bike detour signage installed on Manton Ave. should not be impacted by this work.

For more information about the NBC's CSO Project, contact nbcpr@narrabay.com

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NBC Releases FY2011 Audit

NBC Releases FY2011 Audit

[Post Details](#)

Posted October 03, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

At the Narragansett Bay Commission's September 28 Board of Commissioners Meeting, the Board voted unanimously to approve and accept the NBC's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2011.

For the fourteenth year in a row, the NBC received no management letter from the independent auditors, indicating no improvements are suggested for the agency's financial reporting.

The Narragansett Bay Commission has completed nineteen consecutive year under budget, fourteen consecutive year with a spotless financial audit by independent auditors, and has been awarded eight Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards and seven Certificates in Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada.

[Click here for a copy of the FY2011 Audit.](#)

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Narrabay > News > 2011 > September > Fields Point WWTF Featured in Water World Magazine

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Fields Point WWTF Featured in Water World Magazine

Fields Point WWTF Featured in Water World Magazine

Post Details

Posted September 15, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

The Narragansett Bay Commission's nitrogen reduction project at the Fied's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility is the largest application of the integrated fixed film activated sludge (IFAS) process in the world.

The upgrade at Field's Point is desgned to meet seasonal nitrogen limits of 5 mg/L using a fixed film system to allow additional bacterial populations to grow on the surface of floating plastic media in the existing activated sludge tanks. This decreases the need to construct new tanks and ultimately saves the Narragansett Bay Commissioner's ratepayers money through lowere capital costs.

Water World Magazine profiled the Field's Point project in its most recent issue. Read the whole story [here](#).

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NBC Announces Detours on Woonasquatucket Bike Path

NBC Announces Detours on Woonasquatucket Bike Path

Post Details

Posted September 15, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

On September 25, the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) will begin work along the Woonasquatucket River Greenway Bike Path for Phase II of Commission's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement Program.

The Woonasquatucket River Greenway Bike Path will be detoured from September 25 through February 2013 to accommodate construction work on a new sewer pipeline that will help keep Narragansett Bay and the Woonasquatucket River clean.

The NBC is redirecting the 19 combined sewer overflow pipes that flow directly to the Woonasquatucket River to the 65-million gallon, 300-ft deep CSO tunnel built in Phase I of the project. Currently when Providence experiences heavy rain, stormwater mixed with sewage (aka, combined sewage) flows directly into the Woonasquatucket River. Phase II of NBC's CSO the project redirects the combined sewage to the tunnel and later to the Field's point Wastewater Treatment Facility where it is treated and then released into Narragansett Bay. Thanks to Phase I of the Narragansett Bay Commission's CSO project, more than 3 billion gallons of sewage already has been prevented from flowing into Narragansett Bay. Phase II will help make our waters even cleaner.

The bike path will remain open on Saturday, September 24th for the 2nd Annual Woony River Ride, a fundraiser for the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council. Go to wrwc.org for details.

The detour is approximately three-quarters of a mile and well-marked by signage. The detour access points are Sheridan Street and the Manton Avenue Gateway located just west of Glenbridge Avenue. Click [here](#) for a map.

The Narragansett Bay Commission appreciates your patience during this time. You can get daily updates of construction by following the Narragansett Bay Commission on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/narrabay>.

For more information go to www.narrabay.com, www.twitter.com/narrabay, or call the Narragansett Bay Commission Public Affairs office: 401-461-8848.

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Mayor Taveras visits NBC to Discusses Hurricane Preparedness

Mayor Taveras visits NBC to Discusses Hurricane Preparedness

Post Details

Posted August 26, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

Providence Mayor Angel Taveras visited the Narragansett Bay Commission's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) tunnel pumping station on Friday, in advance of Hurricane Irene, scheduled to hit Providence on Sunday. The Mayor was joined by Peter Gainor, Director of the Providence Emergency Management Agency.

NBC Executive Director Ray Marshall, Director of Operations & Engineering Paul Nordstrom, and Director of Construction Rich Bernier led the Mayor on a tour of the 300-foot deep tunnel pump station and explained the NBC wet weather operations and hurricane preparedness activities.

Since November 2008, the NBC's CSO tunnel has captured 3.2 billion gallons of storm-related sewage discharge and carried that flow for treatment at the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility.



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Notice of Public Hearing on Johnston Facilities Plan

Notice of Public Hearing on Johnston Facilities Plan

Post Details

Posted August 03, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

Interested individuals and groups are invited to a Public Hearing on the Wastewater Facilities Plan for NBC owned Interceptors and Town owned Sewers in Johnston. This plan was prepared by the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) in cooperation with the Town of Johnston. The Facilities Plan was prepared to evaluate the capacity and condition of the existing NBC owned sewer interceptors and to assess their ability to convey wastewater flows from build-out of the Town sewers over the next 20 years. The Plan also addresses the need for new sewer infrastructure in areas of the Town that currently have no sewers.

The Hearing will be held on Wednesday, August 24, 2011 at 7:00 pm at the Town of Johnston Senior Center, 1291 Hartford Avenue. The meeting site is accessible to the handicapped. Individuals requesting interpreter services must notify the Commission at (401)461-8848 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting date.

Copies of the Facilities Plan are available for review during regular work hours at the Narragansett Bay Commission's Corporate Office Building at 1 Service Road in Providence. The purpose of the Hearing is to solicit comments on the Plan. You may download the executive summary [here](#).

For further information, contact Kathryn Kelly at 401-461-8848 ext. 316 or kkelly@narrabay.com.

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Public Meeting and Hearing Notice for Fields Point BNR

Post Details

Posted August 03, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

Interested individuals and groups are invited to a PUBLIC MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING on the Narragansett Bay Commission Facility Plan Update for Biological Nitrogen Removal (BNR) at the Fields' Point Wastewater Treatment Facility (FPWWTF). This document updates the March 2007 BNR Facility Plan Amendment for projected increases in the flows and loads to the FPWWTF over the next 20 years. Changes affecting the flows and loads are the initiation of operations of the CSO Phase I tunnel in 2008, future flows and loads anticipated from the CSO Phase 2 project and from future growth in the FPWWTF service area.

The meeting will be held on Thursday, August 25, 2011 at 5:30 p.m. at the Narragansett Bay Commission's Corporate Office Building, at 1 Service Road in Providence, RI 02905. Copies of the Facilities Plan Update are available for review during regular work hours at the Corporate Office Building. The public meeting is intended to inform the public of the proposed changes and to answer any questions on the Facility Plan Update. The hearing will be held immediately after the conclusion of the meeting to receive comments on the Facility Plan Update.

Please use the rear entrance to the building. The meeting site is accessible to the handicapped. Individuals requesting interpreter services must notify the Commission at (401)461-8848 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting date.

An executive summary of the project may be downloaded [here](#). For further information, contact Thomas Brueckner, Engineering Manager at (401)461-8848 ext. 362 or tbrueckner@narrabay.com.

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NBC Recognized for Excellence in Management Recognition Program Award

NBC Recognized for Excellence in Management Recognition Program Award

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Posted August 02, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) was selected to receive the Excellence in Management Recognition award from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA), during a ceremony at NACWA's 2011 Summer Conference, held July 19 – 22, 2011, in Chicago, Illinois. The NBC is one of only five wastewater utilities in the country to receive this designation in 2011, and only one of four utilities to receive the designation three times over the past decade.

The Excellence in Management Recognition Program recognizes public clean water utilities that implement progressive management initiatives and thereby advance the goals of the Clean Water Act. NACWA is committed to clean water and a healthy environment and strives to help ensure that member agencies have the tools they need to meet these objectives. The NBC fulfills this commitment to clean water through its significant efforts over the past several years to maximize efficiency during an era of rising costs and ever expanding water quality challenges.

The NBC's commitment to improving water quality through its capital program (including the Combined Sewer Overflow, or CSO, program), as well as the agency's aggressive water monitoring program and award-winning financial record contributed to the award.

"The Narragansett Bay Commission truly embodies the spirit of the Excellence in Management Recognition Program. It is an honor and an inspiration to showcase the achievements and commitment of this utility and those of our nation to America's Waters," Ken Kirk, NACWA's Executive Director.

"This award reflect the commitment of the NBC's Board of Commissioners and staff---twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week---to protect and enhance Narragansett Bay and its tributaries," said NBC Executive Director Raymond J. Marshall.

"The efforts of the NBC have effected real and positive environmental change. We're so proud to receive this award, but we're even more proud of the improvements we make daily to the Bay."

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Branch Avenue Sewer Work to Begin July 6

Branch Avenue Sewer Work to Begin July 6

Post Details

Posted July 05, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

The Branch Avenue sewer lining project is scheduled to begin in the morning on July 6. The work will begin at the western end of the work area east of Douglas Avenue and proceed in an easterly direction to Langdon Street (east of Route 146). First activities will include sewer cleaning and TV inspections. Bypass pumping setup and sewer lining will begin later in the month. Much of the activity is centered on the sewer, which is in the center of Branch Avenue. Traffic control officers will be used to facilitate traffic movement during the work. Delays can be expected.

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NBC Named Among Best Places to Work in RI

NBC Named Among Best Places to Work in RI

Post Details

Posted June 20, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

The Narragansett Bay Commission joins 39 other companies in Rhode Island with the "Best Place" designation. The Providence Business news cited the NBC's "impressive range of programs to make employees' lives easier, including flexible schedules, strong health and retirement benefits and wellness programs" as well as the agency's commitment to the environment.

Read the article [here](#).

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Posted June 20, 2011

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DEM ANNOUNCES ANNUAL RECLASSIFICATION OF SHELLFISH WATERS AND SEASONAL SHELLFISH CLOSURES THAT TAKE EFFECT ON MAY 28

Reclassification Will Result in Significant Increase in Days that Upper Narragansett Bay will be Opened to Shellfish Harvesting

PROVIDENCE - The Department of Environmental Management announces that as a result of improved water quality conditions in Upper Narragansett Bay, the amounts of rainfall allowed before Conditional Areas A and B are closed to shellfish harvesting are being increased for the first time in over 20 years. Beginning at sunrise Saturday, May 28, the majority of Conditional Area A, which encompasses over 5,800 acres, will now close after 0.8 inch of rainfall, up from 0.5 inch. Conditional Area B, which encompasses over 3,700 acres, will now close after 1.5 inches of rainfall, up from 1.0 inch. Water quality improvements have not been documented within the 120-acre portion of Conditional Area A known as the "Conimicut Triangle," and therefore the closure criteria will remain at 0.5 inch of rainfall. The duration of all Upper Bay closures will remain at seven days. The changes are a result of water quality improvements associated with the completion of Phase I of the three-phase Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) combined sewer overflow (CSO) program in 2008.

Today's announcement was preceded by an agreement in 2009 between DEM and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on new interim monitoring procedures that allowed DEM to re-open Conditional Areas A & B to shellfish harvesting as soon as the post-storm data demonstrated it was safe to do. The plan was announced as interim because once sufficient data was collected to demonstrate a full understanding of pollution sources and resulting water quality over a range of environmental conditions, the closure criteria would be modified as appropriate. DEM has reviewed all available data, including sampling results from NBC, and has determined that the above changes are appropriate.

"The change in closure criteria for Upper Narragansett Bay is positive news for our commercial shellfishermen and for all who recreate on the Bay," said DEM Director Janet Coit. "The historic changes in the shellfish closure criteria we are seeing today illustrate the strong connection between the quality of the state's waters and the state's economic opportunities. The Department is committed to continuing our work with NBC and the state's municipalities and industries, so that further improvements in water quality can be realized."

NBC's Executive Director Ray Marshall commented, "We are very pleased that the CSO Phase I facilities are having such a significant impact on water quality in the Upper Bay so early in the overall program. NBC's ratepayers have supported this very important and financially demanding program. We trust that other entities will do their share to achieve even more comprehensive results."

Based on the last 10 years of data – which included closures related to both rainfall and wastewater treatment plant by-passes – on average Area A is expected to be open approximately 215 days, up from 150 days per year. Area B is projected to be open 310 days, up from 265 days per year. The actual number of days these areas are open to shellfish harvesting will depend on the specific characteristics of actual weather patterns. Continued diligence addressing existing urban storm water, septic systems, wastewater infrastructure, and combined sewer overflows is necessary to ensure these improvements in water quality are maintained and that future advances are realized.

The first phase of the NBC CSO plan consisted of construction of a tunnel that captures a portion of the combined sewage from the Providence metropolitan area for subsequent treatment at the Fields Point wastewater treatment facility and upgrades to wet weather primary treatment facility at Bucklin Point. Since the tunnel went into service in November 2008

NBC has captured and treated approximately 3 billion gallons of combined sewer overflow. Final designs for Phase II were recently completed, and per a consent agreement with DEM, construction must be completed by December 31, 2014. Phase II consists primarily of connecting additional CSOs to the tunnel for treatment at the Fields Point facility, separation of storm water, and a constructed wet vegetated treatment system.

DEM also announces the reclassification of several areas of the state's shellfish harvesting waters. Based on results of the Department's routine water quality and shoreline survey monitoring program, areas closing to the harvest of shellfish, totaling 624 acres, are the following: 451 acres of Mount Hope Bay; 46 acres of Greenwich Bay in the vicinity of Bakers Creek, 75 acres of the Potowomut River in West Middle Bay; and 52 acres of Fry's Cove in West Middle Bay.

The closure of additional areas is disappointing, particularly in the Bakers Creek area of Greenwich Bay, which was re-opened in 2010 after several years of improved water quality. However, the closures exemplify the need to remain diligent in the implementation of the state's mandatory cesspool phase-out law, continued installation of sewers, and implementation of watershed-wide storm water controls that will ultimately result in Greenwich Bay achieving approved shellfishing status.

Seasonal shellfish harvesting closures will also take effect at sunrise Saturday, May 28 for the following areas: Block Island (Great Salt Pond), Bristol Harbor, Jamestown (Dutch Harbor area), Potter Cove (Prudence Island), Sakonnet Harbor, Wickford Harbor (Fishing Cove), Coastal Shore Ponds, and the Kickemuit River. Consistent with US Food and Drug Administration requirements, DEM closes these areas to the harvesting of shellfish every year at this time due to potential water quality impacts associated with marinas and mooring fields. These areas will re-open to shellfish harvesting at sunrise on Tuesday, October 12.

Additional information on the affected shellfish areas is available on [DEM's website, www.dem.ri.gov](http://www.dem.ri.gov), by clicking on "Maps" and selecting the "[Shellfish Grounds, Closures and Approved Areas](#)" link under "[Paper Maps](#)", or by calling DEM's Office of Water Resources at 222-3961. Updated current information on all conditional closures is available by calling DEM's shellfishing hotline at 222-2900.

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PBN Cites NBC CSO Project as One of Top 25 stories

PBN Cites NBC CSO Project as One of Top 25 stories

[Post Details](#)

Posted June 20, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

In its 25th anniversary issue, the Providence Business News underscored the important connection between Rhode Island's environmental and economic health in a feature on the NBC's CSO Phase I tunnel as one of the top 25 news-worthy stories over the paper's 25-year history. The CSO tunnel, which went on-line in November 2008, involved decades of planning and eight years of construction. Since its commissioning, over three billion gallons of combined sewage that previously would have flowed into Narragansett Bay have been captured in the tunnel and treated at the Fields Point Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Water quality in upper Narragansett Bay has improved so quickly and dramatically that the RI Department of Environmental Management has revised shellfishing closure rules, allowing greater access to fertile shellfishing grounds for Rhode Island shellfishermen.

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[Narrabay](#) > [News](#) > [2011](#) > [June](#) > [June 16 NBC Symposium to Highlight Bay Research and Future Challenges](#)

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June 16 NBC Symposium to Highlight Bay Research and Future Challenges

June 16 NBC Symposium to Highlight Bay Research and Future Challenges

Post Details

Posted June 03, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

The Narragansett Bay Commission will sponsor a day-long workshop to provide an opportunity to discuss the latest water quality data collected and research conducted in Narragansett Bay. We hope to bring together Narragansett Bay's water quality experts, regulators, and other stakeholders to discuss the most recent findings, source reduction successes and future monitoring and research needs. Regulators from Rhode Island and Massachusetts are also invited to provide the regulatory perspective. The workshop will be a great opportunity for all stakeholders, scientists, and regulators to exchange information and track the latest improvements to the Upper Bay, and discuss the future path toward achieving and surpassing water quality standards.

[Download the agenda.](#)

The workshop is free, and will take place at the Johnson & Wales Culinary Archive and Museum, 315 Harborside Blvd., Providence. Thursday, June 16, 2011, 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

RSVP by June 10 to Kimberly Kirwan

401-461-8848 x391

kimberly.kirwan@narrabay.com

To download a program flyer, click [here](#).

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Narragansett Bay Commission

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Narrabay > News > 2011 > June > RI Treasurer Raimondo Lauds NBC and Environmental Award Winners

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RI Treasurer Raimondo Lauds NBC and Environmental Award Winners

RI Treasurer Raimondo Lauds NBC and Environmental Award Winners

Post Details

Posted June 03, 2011

Filed under [General](#)



On June 2, 2011, the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) held its seventeenth annual Environmental Merit Awards ceremony. Each year, NBC recognizes those companies among its 1500 permitted users who have achieved perfect regulatory compliance and outstanding pollution prevention in the previous year.

The Narragansett Bay Commission's Pretreatment Program is one of the most successful in the United States. In 1991 and 1998, the program was named Best in the US by the US Environmental Protection Agency. In 2009, the NBC's program received the Excellence in Pretreatment Award from USEPA for Region 1. The NBC also honored Home and Hospice Care of Rhode Island with a Stormwater Management Award for efforts to reduce and manage the flow of stormwater from their LEED certified facility in Providence into the combined sewer system, thereby enhancing protection of our urban rivers and Narragansett Bay. The new stormwater management system reduced stormwater flows by 100% to the NBC combined sewer system, totaling approximately 249,000 gallons of stormwater during a two-year storm.

Rhode Island General Treasurer Gina Raimondo delivered the keynote address, praising the awardees for their leadership not only in Rhode Island, but also nationally, setting an example for environmental excellence. Raimondo also praised the NBC as "one of the most well-run, efficient, and cutting-edge agencies in the state."

NBC Chairman Vincent J. Mesolella noted the importance of these awards, "Being perfect isn't easy, and the Narragansett Bay Commission appreciates extra efforts that these businesses make to protect our urban rivers and Narragansett Bay. Ultimately their hard work makes Rhode Island a better place for us all."

The NBC thirteen local companies for achieving perfect compliance with all parameters in their NBC permits.

2010 Perfect Compliance Award Winners

A Harrison & Company, Inc.
 Callico Metals, Inc. dba Oster Pewter
 Darlene Group
 Fujifilm Electronic Materials USA, Inc.
 General Cable Industries, LLC
 Impco, Inc.
 Interplex Engineered Products, Inc.
 Northland Environmental, LLC
 Providence Metallizing Company, Inc.
 Stackbin Corporation
 Tanury Industries PVD, Inc.

Materion Technical Materials, Inc.
Umicore USA, Incorporated

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Narrabay > News > 2011 > April > The Hummel Report is Good News for the NBC

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The Hummel Report is Good News for the NBC

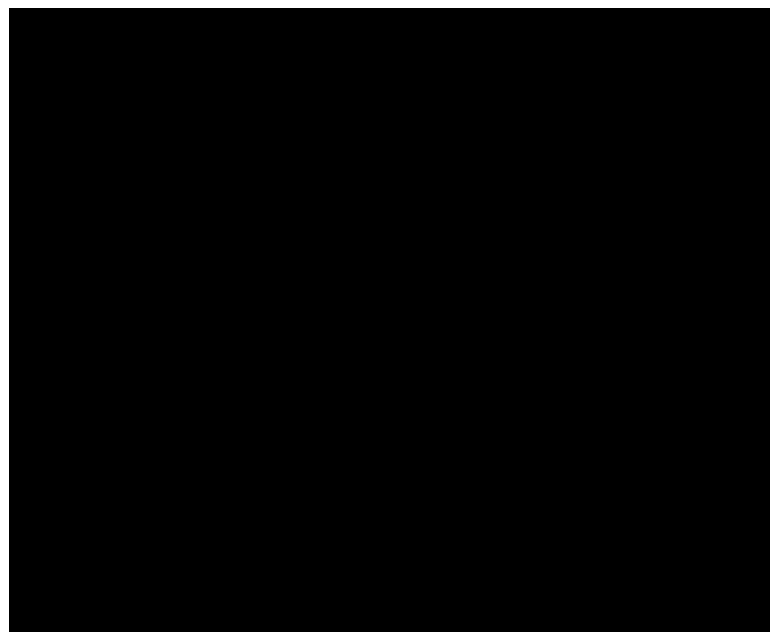
The Hummel Report is Good News for the NBC

Post Details

Posted April 25, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

Jim Hummel reports on the NBC's combined sewer overflow (CSO) project in print for the April 20 issue of Motif Magazine and in video for the Hummel Report. The good news for Rhode Island's beaches and shellfishing industry is that the project's investment in clean water is delivering bigger and earlier than expected dividends. Read the article [here](#) (it begins on page 6) and check out the video below.



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Narrabay > News > 2011 > April > Rain Barrel Distribution Day is May 7

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Rain Barrel Distribution Day is May 7

Rain Barrel Distribution Day is May 7

Post Details

Posted April 21, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

On Saturday, May 7, the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) will host a Rain Barrel Distribution Day at its headquarters at One Service Road, Providence. The NBC is working with The New England Rain Barrel Company to make its premier barrel, the New Englander, available to the public. The barrels must be ordered in advance, and may be picked up on Saturday, May 7.

The regular price for The New Englander is \$119.95, but for the NBC's event the public can purchase one for \$75.95. Rain barrels for the Narragansett Bay Commission distribution day may be ordered through The New England Rain Barrel Company, www.nerainbarrel.com, or 1-877-977-3135.

Rain water is ideal for a multitude of applications, including biodynamic and organic vegetable gardens, planter beds for botanicals, indoor tropicals like ferns and orchids, and automobile washing. Saving water in this manner can reduce a household's demand of treated tap water and save money by lowering water and sewer bills. Only ¼ inch of rainfall runoff from the average roof will completely fill the typical barrel.

Rain water diversion also helps decrease the burden on the Field's Point and Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facilities and local municipal drainage systems during storms.

The rain barrel is designed to connect to one of the downspouts on a house. The barrels come equipped with an overflow prevention valve, a screen and louver to prohibit insect larvae growth, and a spigot that connects to a garden hose. The barrel comes complete with all hardware installed, and a five-foot starter hose with shutoff. A homeowner may connect multiple barrels together to store even more rainwater.

The Bio-Orb home composter will also be available for purchase for \$89.95. Read more about the Bio-Orb [here](#).

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Narrabay > News > 2011 > March > Earth Day River Clean Up is April 14

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Earth Day River Clean Up is April 14

Earth Day River Clean Up is April 14

Get a little dirty, have a lot of fun, and show your love for one of our nation's most historic rivers --- join the NBC for our 11th annual Earth Day Clean Up of the Woonasquatucket River!

Post Details

Posted March 11, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

Over the past nine years, the NBC has hosted numerous clean-ups of the Woonasquatucket, an American Heritage River, from Waterplace Park to Olneyville Square as a part of the Chairman's River Restoration Initiative. The NBC-organized clean-ups have attempted to clear floatable pollution such as trash, tires, shopping carts and other debris from the river. The clean-ups have been very successful clearing tens of thousands of pounds of debris from the river and riverbanks.

DUE TO PREDICTED RAIN, THE CLEAN UP WILL TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 14.

Members of the public are invited to join in as well. Equipment, refreshments and a volunteer t-shirt will be provided to all registered participants.

Interested? Contact the NBC at 461-8848, ext. 391 or email rivers@narrabay.com or download a flyer [here](#).

For more information about the NBC's activities on the Woonasquatucket River, click [here](#).

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NEWS ABOUT US PROGRAMS & PROJECTS CUSTOMER SERVICE EDUCATION EMPLOYMENT FORMS



Narrabay > News > 2011 > February > Apply for an Environmental Merit Award

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Apply for an Environmental Merit Award

Apply for an Environmental Merit Award

Post Details

Posted February 22, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

The Narragansett Bay Commission's Environmental Merit Awards honor companies that have demonstrated extraordinary efforts above and beyond normal NBC discharge compliance requirements, as well as companies that have achieved perfect compliance records in meeting NBC regulatory requirements. We seek nominations of outstanding companies whose environmental efforts demonstrate innovation and commitment controlling wastewater discharges to the NBC system.

do we qualify for an award?

To be eligible for an Environmental Merit Award, the applicant must be located within the NBC service district and must be in good standing with all NBC rules and regulations.

the criteria for an award?

The following criteria will be used to evaluate each applicant:

- Volume/toxicity reduction of pollutants
- Demonstrated commitment to sound environmental management practices
- Employee participation
- Benefits to workers and the community
- Applicability of pollution prevention efforts for use by other companies
- Extraordinary efforts to go beyond compliance and/or demonstrate innovative approaches to waste management

my company participate?

Recipients of Environmental Merit Awards are honored at a special ceremony. Recipients receive a trophy, a certificate, and are acknowledged in an NBC publication. In addition, advertisements in statewide newspaper highlight the award winners.

Download your application form [here](#).

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Narrabay > News > 2011 > February > NBC Honored with NACWA Environmental Achievement Award

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NBC Honored with NACWA Environmental Achievement Award

NBC Honored with NACWA Environmental Achievement Award

Post Details

Posted February 17, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

The Narragansett Bay Commission has received a National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) National Environmental Achievement Award for its excellence in Public Information and Education. NACWA's Public Information and Education Award was presented for outstanding programs in the following categories: video, printed publication, educational program, or e-media.

The Narragansett Bay Commission was selected for this honor for its DVD, *Environmentalism at Work*, a twenty-five minute documentary on the history of sewage treatment in Rhode Island and the strides made by the Commission since its creation in 1980 to protect and enhance Narragansett Bay.

The Commission was recognized with this honor at the 2011 NACWA Winter Conference.

For more information on the Narragansett Bay Commission's award-winning contributions to environmental protection and wastewater management or to request a free copy of the award winning DVD, click [here](#). National Environmental Achievement Awards are sponsored by the National Association of Clean Water Agencies, Washington, DC.

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Standard and Poors Affirms AA- Rating for NBC

Standard and Poors Affirms AA- Rating for NBC

Post Details

Posted February 15, 2011

Filed under [General](#)

Standard & Poor's, the world's foremost provider of independent credit ratings, indices, risk evaluation, investment research, data, and valuations, has affirmed the Narragansett Bay Commission's AA- credit rating. In determining the rating, S&P cited:

- Large and diverse service area;
- Financial performance, which we consider very strong; and
- Rates that remain competitive despite recent increases.

S&P noted that "(t)he Commission's financial performance remains very strong, in our opinion. For the audited years from 2007 to 2010, net revenues covered debt service by at least 1.25x; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, coverage was 1.30x. In addition, unrestricted cash has not dropped below a level representing 144 days' operating expenses since 2007 and was 145 days in 2010."

The Narragansett Bay Commission owns and operates Rhode Island's two largest wastewater treatment plants: Field's Point in Providence and Bucklin Point in East Providence. Together these two facilities serve 70% of Rhode Island's sewer population.

"This rating by Standard & Poor's underscores the NBC's excellent financial record, and will enable us to continue to make important improvements to our clean water infrastructure at the lowest possible cost to our ratepayers," said NBC Deputy Director Ray Marshall. Currently, Phase II of the NBC's Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Program is in design, at an estimated cost of \$311 million, and a \$71 million nitrogen reduction project is in construction at Field's Point.

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The Narragansett Bay Commission
congratulates the
Women's Resource Network
of Rhode Island
for their support of
women-owned businesses.

Promoting a healthy environment
and a healthy economy.

For more information about the
Narragansett Bay Commission's clean water
and good jobs initiatives
visit www.narrabay.com



Vincent J. Mesolella, Chairman
Raymond J. Marshall, PE, Executive Director

NEWSLETTERS



NBC Pipeline

January 2011

NBC Pipeline is a monthly publication designed to keep Narragansett Bay Commission staff up to date on internal current affairs. Staff is welcome to forward to the Public Affairs Office any items they would like to share or see in a future publication. Your suggestions and participation are encouraged and appreciated. **Happy New Year, y'all.**

Calendar of Events *for January*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2	3	4	5 10:30 AM Capital Projects Coord. Mtg --Eng Conf Room	6	7 Payday	8
9	10 Tuition Reimbursement Applications for Spring 2011 DUE TODAY	11	12 5:00 PM CAC Mtg	13 11:00 - 1:00 Deferred Compensation Mtgs --A&F Conf Room	14	15
16	17 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday HOLIDAY	18	19 11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Mtg	20	21  NBC Night at the P-Bruins Payday	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	<p><i>All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.</i></p>				

Care New England/United Healthcare Update

As of Friday, December 31, 2010, it was announced that Care New England and United Healthcare reached a 2-year contract agreement allowing United members to continue using the services of Women & Infants, Kent and Butler hospitals. According to the Providence Journal, a joint statement from Care New England and United promises that the contract contains terms intended to boost safety and quality, and simplify administrative processes.



Above, the money folks in A & F put the "bread" in gingerbread this year. Accounting baked up their own version of the classic board game. For more photos, see page 3.

News Briefs...

NBC Hosts HAZWOPER Training Course

NBC's ESTA Section recently hosted a 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training class in the COB Board Room. The training was conducted by various instructors from The New England Consortium (TNEC), based out of the University of Massachusetts - Lowell. TNEC was able to offer this on-site training free-of-charge to NBC employees through the utilization of ARRA funds.

Eight NBC employees from Pretreatment, EMDA, Permitting, and the Lab attended the training, in addition to eleven non-NBC employees who were invited to attend the training by TNEC and NBC. This 40-Hour HAZWOPER training is required for applicable NBC employees who are likely to witness chemical spills/explosions or may need to serve as a support function for emergency first responders. NBC has thirty seven employees who are 40-Hour certified at the HAZWOPER "Awareness Level."

Throughout the course, which was held on five separate days throughout November and December, students learned the basics of air monitoring, chemical protective clothing (air purifying respirators, SCBAs, etc.), material sampling & handling, site control & characterization, physical & biological hazards of different chemicals, emergency response procedures, and equipment decontamination.

--Contributed by Dave Aucoin

2011 SECA Campaign

NBC's SECA campaign came to a close with 81 participants and a total of \$16,611.30 raised. Although slightly short of the \$20,000 goal, these dollars will go a long way to support a wide variety of charities. At the closing NBC SECA event, twenty-three NBC employees won raffle prizes as a result of their SECA participation. Many thanks to Claudette Kalf, who once again, enthusiastically spearheaded the NBC campaign.

Al Andrade: 30 Years

Friends and family gathered on December 10 at Julio's Restaurant in North Providence to celebrate FP Mechanic Al Andrade's 30th anniversary and retirement. Co-workers presented Al with the stunning and original sculpture at right. Congratulations to Al and best wishes! *Photos by Michael Spring.*



WELCOME



Marc Taylor
Operator I, FPWWTF

CONGRATULATIONS!

To **Dave Aucoin** who received a special citation from Providence Mayor David Cicilline for Dave's work as Secretary of the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

THANK YOU

To **Claudette Kalf**, for her holiday cheer and help in coordinating NBC's December employee appreciation events.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

- Henry Monte, ING Deferred Compensation plan representative, will be available to meet with employees on **January 13**, from 11:00 am - 1:00 pm. If you're interested in an individual meeting with Henry, please call Kristen at extension 371 to arrange an appointment.
- Applications for tuition reimbursement for the upcoming Spring Session must be submitted to Joanne Maceroni by Monday, **January 10**.
- NBC Night at the P-Bruins means half price tickets: \$14 each. The game is Friday, January 21 at the Dunk and first 3,000 fans receive a free P-Bruins mug. If you would like tickets, please contact Cynthia Morissette by Friday, **January 14**.
- The next Blood Drive is **February 1**.
- EAP will provide Sexual Harassment training for newly hired employees (anyone hired from January 1, 2010 - December 31, 2010) on **February 3**, at the COB from 2-3 pm.

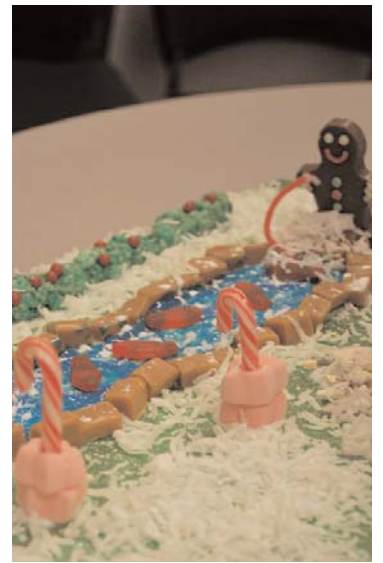
GRAB YOUR CALENDAR

The 2011 NBC Poster calendars are here! The calendar, designed by Rafael Cuello, features the winning artwork from our 2010 poster contest, and will be a superfly addition to any office. Contact Rafael or visit the 4th floor COB to get a calendar.



The baking wizards of A & F channeled their inner Martha Stewarts for a gingerbread extravaganza last month. The results were not only fiendishly clever and dazzling to behold...they smelled good, too!

ginger BREAD wonder LAND



Clockwise, from top left: detail of the IT staff; Customer Service's gingerbread fisherman, trying to hook some Swedish Fish; Finance's edible rendering of the Grinch's sleigh; Purchasing's gingerbread village---complete with outhouse; Customer Service's house with candy cane-lined path; Human Resource's sweetly bedecked cottage. *photos by Rafael Cuello*



NBC Pipeline

March 2011

NBC Pipeline is a monthly publication designed to keep Narragansett Bay Commission staff up to date on internal current affairs. Staff is welcome to forward to the Public Affairs Office any items they would like to share or see in a future publication. Your suggestions and participation are encouraged and appreciated.

Calendar of Events *for March*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;"> <p>WOOT! Good Samaritan! On Feb. 28, Jen Harrington discovered a man unconscious in a parking lot; she wrapped him in her yoga mat and her coat and called for medical help. The man, Joe, had slipped on the ice and was knocked out when he hit his head. Jen's actions saved Joe from hypothermia and additional injury. As it turns out, Joe himself is a Samaritan: he was delivering Meals on Wheels when he fell. Yay Joe! Yay Jen!!</p> </div>					Payday	
		8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Spring Forward! Daylight Savings Time Begins			5:00 PM CAC Mtg	10:30 AM Capital Projects Coord. Mtg --Eng Conf Room St. Pat's Day!	Payday	St. Joseph's Day!
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Mtg			RI State Science Fair
27	28	29	30	31		

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.

Earth Day River Clean Up 4/13

Celebrate Earth Day this year by participating in the NBC Chairman's River Restoration Initiative! On Wednesday, April 13th from 8:30 am to 2:00 pm, the NBC will be organizing and sponsoring our annual Earth Day Cleanup of the Woonasquatucket River in Providence. Please meet us at the Promenade Street pedestrian crosswalk and help us clean up the river and its banks from Providence Place Mall to Riverside Park, Olneyville. The rain date will be Thursday, April 14th. Refreshments, T-shirts and equipment will be provided to all who volunteer. Be sure to check with your supervisor for approval if you would like to volunteer and then please call Kimberly Kirwan at ext. 391 to register.



News Briefs...

NBC Readies New Strategic Plan

The Planning & Permits department has been working hard to revise the NBC Strategic Plan to chart out our agency's course over the next three to five years and to reflect the advancements the NBC has made since the last plan was adopted in 2006. Part of updating the Plan includes incorporating pictures of staff on the job, so the Permits staff is working with Public Affairs to capture the daily work activities at NBC. If you see a flash, you could be getting your picture taken to star in the pages of the Strategic Plan! If you have any pictures showing the hard work done by your section that you feel deserves to be immortalized in the pages of the Strategic Plan, please send them to the Planning & Permits staff. Thank you!

--Contributed by Pamela Luey

Cool Science: Passive Sampling

Did you know you could use a piece of plastic to sample the chemicals in the water?? The chemicals in the water accumulate in the plastic, and the plastic concentrates the chemicals so that they can be detected. Recently, the NBC staff worked in cooperation with URI to investigate a specific group of compounds called Emerging Pollutants of Concern (EPC). EPCs refer to a group of currently unregulated chemicals that have been identified to be potentially harmful to humans and wildlife. EPCs are derived from man-made chemicals and appear to interfere with the normal functioning of human and wildlife endocrine systems. NBC and URI set out to sample Field's Point and Bucklin Point plant influents and effluents for EPCs with just pieces of plastic paint drop cloth. The plastic is cut into strips, cleaned, and then it is ready to go. To protect the plastic samplers from the high flow of the plant, Maintenance staff constructed a metal pipe with many holes to house the plastic sampler and allow the water to flow past. After seven days in the plant flows, the plastic samplers were removed, wiped off, and then sent to URI for analysis. Preliminary analysis showed chemicals could be detected and some are being removed in the WWTP process. The NBC scientists and laboratory staff attended training at URI so the NBC is now able to perform this sampling and analysis in-house.

--Contributed by John Motta



Snow Removal & Winter Driving Tips

March is here, but that doesn't mean that the snow is history. Even in the springtime, the hazards associated with snow removal and winter driving remain clear, but may not be as obvious to some people. When shoveling or driving during the winter, employees should be aware of the following basic, yet helpful tips that are suggested by the National Safety Council:

Snow Shoveling:

- People over the age of 40, or those who are relatively inactive, should use extra caution
- Do not shovel immediately after eating or while smoking
- Try to push the snow as you shovel as opposed to lifting the snow out of the way
- Lift the snow with your legs bent, not with your back
- Avoid working to the point of exhaustion - take lots of breaks

Winter Driving:

The US DOT reports that over 450,000 injury crashes occur annually due to adverse weather conditions and slick pavement. Be aware of the following safe driving tips during the winter months:

- Become familiar with how your personal vehicle handle
- Decrease your speed and leave plenty of room to stop

continued in next column



WELCOME



Jaren Urban
Environmental
Monitor



Joseph Garganese
Operator I, BP

THANK YOU

To **Nora Lough**, for being the coolest scientist ever in her presentation to students from the MET School as a part of NBC's water quality program for 9th graders.

To everyone who gave blood at the February 1st Blood Drive. Your contributions saved 69 lives!

GET JUDGY

We need judges for the NBC's special judging at the RI State Science Fair on Saturday, March 26 from 11 am - 2 pm. This gig is always a lot of fun and you'll get a sneak peek at the scientific geniuses of the future. Plus, you'll get lunch. Contact Jamie Samons if you're interested.

Snow removal, continued

- Brake gently to avoid skidding - if your wheels start to lock up ease off the brake
- Turn on your lights to increase your visibility to other motorists
- Clean the snow off of your car - failure to properly clean-off your car can lead to an \$85 fine in RI
- DO NOT pass snow plows and sanding trucks - these drivers have limited visibility and passing a snow plow can result in a \$95 fine
- As request by IM please park in clusters in the NBC parking lots during snow events

--Contributed by Dave Aucoin

NBC to participate in Brown U Study

Recently, Workforce Management magazine identified NBC as one of twenty four companies from RI and surrounding states to participate in a Brown University study funded by the National Cancer Institute.

The study titled *Good to Go* will randomly divide the 24 participating employers into three groups. One group of employers will have a produce stand selling fresh, affordable fruits and vegetables at the workplace, another group of employers will have the fresh fruit and vegetable stand plus an educational component related to healthy eating, and a third group of employers will have only an educational and health promotion component.

While participating in this program, employees of NBC should gain a better understanding of the importance of making wise food choices throughout the day which can lead to better health, safe weight loss, and better nutrition which helps protect you from chronic diseases.

All the particulars of the study will be announced at a future date.



--Contributed by Cecille Antonelli

Field's Point O&M Avert a Dry Weather Discharge!

File this under ENVIRONMENTAL HEROES:

During a planned influent flow shut down on Thursday, February 10th the Field's Point WWTF came very close to having a dry-weather discharge event. These type of events, whether they contain unchlorinated final effluent or disinfected primary effluent, carry with them the potential for stiff penalties and fines for the NBC. In this case, the plant influent flow from the Ernest St. PS was stopped at 5:00 am so the contractor building the new BNR (Biological Nitrogen Removal) Facility could cut out a 24-inch hole of concrete and install a 24-inch pipeline in the wall of the Aeration Tank Influent Channel. During the hole-drilling phase of the work the contractor cut into an electric line which delayed the installation of the 24-inch pipe by an hour while electricians raced to determine the equipment affected by the damaged electrical conduit. When the ESPS pumps are shut off Operators use the Allens Ave. sewer to store flow, but that sewer only has about 1 hour of storage capacity. Then Operations uses any and all off-line tanks to store flow once the ESPS pumps have been restarted to provide additional time for the contractor to complete their work if needed. The plans for the work on 2/10 provided for enough storage time for the contractor to core the 24-inch hole and install the pipe. The 1-hour electrical troubleshooting setback pushed the storage capacity to the limit though. The ESPS pumps were restarted at 6:30 and the Wet Weather Tanks began filling. That provided the contractor an additional hour-and-a-half of time. As available storage in the Wet Weather tanks was running out, Operations went to put the extra flow into the off-line No. 4 Primary Tank (which is still under construction). To do this Operators had to raise the influent gates to the on-line Primary Tanks to keep flow from going through them, then lower the influent gate to the No. 4 Primary Tank so that all flow would go to it. When the Operators began to raise the influent gates they found them frozen in place! This caused quite a panic as the last bit of storage capacity in the Wet Weather Tanks was filling rapidly. Several Maintenance staff ran over to the influent box and used tools, torches, lubricants and brute strength to loosen the frozen gates. Operators and Mechanics then feverishly cranked the on-line gates closed, and then opened the gate to Primary Tank No. 4 avoiding an overflow and possible dry weather discharge. The contractor was able to then put an inflatable plug in the 24-inch hole just before the No. 4 Primary Tank filled to capacity. The Operators and Mechanics then rushed to the aeration tank influent channel to crank closed all 8 gates on Aeration Tanks # 6 and # 10 and then opened all 32 of the gates that allow flow into the on-line Aeration Tanks. Those gates had been opened/closed for the contractor's work. At one point in time there were 15 employees hand-cranking gates simultaneously. Once that was



continued in next column

completed a Screw Lift Pump was restarted and overflow from the Primary Tanks was moved up to the aeration system. The facility was back to normal. The FP O&M staff are to be thanked and congratulated for their efforts during that event. Had they not responded so quickly and been able to get the Primary Tank gates freed, Operations would have had to cause a dry weather discharge of primary effluent or flood the sewer system and create a raw sewage discharge.

Congratulations on an amazing group effort and a big thank you to everyone involved!

--Contributed by Carmine Goneconte and Paul Desrosiers

New Bar Rack at BPWWTF

Check out this shiny new bar rack at the Omega Pump Station (top pic)! The old rack (bottom photo) had served years in a harsh environment. The project involved the replacement of the chain and plights. With the co-operation between Bucklin Point., Interceptor Maintenance and Fields Point for replacing the chain and flyghts, the project was completed within the planned and scheduled time. The combined efforts and exchange of knowledge is what made the project a huge success. Many thanks to **Tom Ciolfi, Dave Brouillard, Meg Goulet, Tony Calenda, Mike Arlan, and Mike D'Arezzo.**

Thanks to Tom Ciolfi for the photos!






NBC Pipeline

April 2011

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Calendar of Events *for April*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
3	4	5	6 9:30 AM - 2 PM CPR/AED/First Aid Training (<i>contact Dave Aucoin to register</i>)	7	8  P-Bruins Game!	9
10  P-Bruins Game!	11	12	13 RIVER CLEAN UP 5:00 PM CAC Mtg	14	15 Payday	16
17	18  <i>Passover begins</i>	19	20 11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Mtg	21 10:30 AM Capital Projects Coord. Mtg --Eng Conf Room	22  <i>Earth Day</i>	23
24  <i>Easter</i>	25	26 8 AM - 10 AM & 1 PM - 2:20 PM Defensive Driving, offered by Beacon Insurance	27	28	29 Payday	30

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.

Earth Day River Clean Up 4/13

Celebrate Earth Day this year by participating in the NBC Chairman's River Restoration Initiative! On Wednesday, April 13th from 8:00 am to 2:00 pm, the NBC will be organizing and sponsoring our annual Earth Day Cleanup of the Woonasquatucket River in Providence.

The Woonasquatucket is an American Heritage River, as designated by the US Congress---meaning this river has a special place in our country's history, and it is worth protecting!

Please meet us at the Promenade Street pedestrian crosswalk and help us clean up the river and its banks from Providence Place Mall to Riverside Park, Olneyville. The rain date will be Thursday, April 14th. Refreshments, T-shirts and equipment will be provided to all who volunteer. Be sure to check with your supervisor for approval if you would like to volunteer and then please call Kimberly Kirwan at ext. 391 to register.



News Briefs...

NBC Employees Receive Flagger Re-Certification Training



On Thursday, March 17th, fifteen NBC employees received their biennial Flagger/Work Zone Safety certification. This four hour National Safety Council training class is required under NBC's Environmental, Health & Safety Program for employees who have the potential to direct traffic and setup work zones as part of their normal job activities throughout NBC's District. The training consists of

classroom and also hands-on field exercises that judge an employee's competency with respect to the requirements set forth in the US DOT's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

Employees gained valuable refresher knowledge pertaining to the fundamentals of traffic control, which include sign dimensions, sign locations, sign spacing, proper placement of traffic cones, proper flagging techniques, and factors affecting visibility. The training was funded by The URI Transportation Center (T2), coordinated by the ESTA Program and conducted by Signal 54 Training, LLC. NBC currently has fifty employees who receive this Flagger Certification every two years. Two additional classes will be held in October.

--Contributed by Dave Aucoin

Fight the forces of Fecalevil!

Do you know a young artist in grade K-6? Encourage them to enter the NBC's 2011 poster contest! This year, we ask young artists/environmentalists to imagine a clean water superhero who will battle the nefarious villain Fecalevil in the battle to keep our rivers, lakes, bays, and oceans clean.

The rules are simple: posters must be between 8.5 x 11 and 11 x 17 inches in size. The artists may use pens, pencils, crayons, markers, paint, glitter...anything goes! Digital art is also acceptable.

The deadline is May 6. One winner from each grade will win a \$100 US Savings Bond, and all winners and honorable mentions will have their artwork displayed at the Blackstone Valley Visitors Center at a special reception on June 15.

CALLING ALL SUPERHEROES!
Hey students, the Narragansett Bay Commission needs your help. The sinister FECALLEVEL is threatening to pollute the bay and we need you to stop him! Create a drawing to depict a Superhero character that can stop FECALLEVEL before he ruins Narragansett Bay!

BAY SUPERHEROES!
In honor of clean water, we are asking students to artfully envision their vision of a Bay Superhero!

All students in grades K-6 that are serviced by the Narragansett Bay Commission are eligible to enter. Posters should be no larger than 11x17 inches and no smaller than 8 1/2x11 inches. All posters must include the student's name, grade, school, home address and phone number on the back. Once received, the posters become the property of the Narragansett Bay Commission.

The deadline for entries is May 6, 2011. Mail or deliver your poster(s) to the Narragansett Bay Commission Attn: Public Affairs Office, One Service Road, Providence, Rhode Island 02908.

One winner from each grade will receive a \$100 US Savings Bond. The winning posters will be featured in the Narragansett Bay Commission's 2012 Calendar and each along with several honorable mentions will be exhibited at the Blackstone Valley Visitors Center on June 15, 2011!

THANK YOU

To **Elizabeth Javier**, for judging at the RI Science and Engineering Fair! Elizabeth helped us choose four fantastic students as winners of the NBC special recognition!

CONGRATULATIONS!

David Weisman and his wife Lisa recently adopted a seven year old boy, Joseph. After going through Foster Parenting classes that were sponsored by DCYF, Joseph moved in with the Weismans as a foster child. With the guidance and support of DCYF and Adoption RI, Joseph now has a permanent home and a forever family. Congratulations to David, Lisa and especially Joseph!

Computer Upgrades: Get Trained!



The IT Department will be upgrading NBC computers to Microsoft's latest office software suite, Office 2010. The version we are installing is Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010. This suite includes Access, Excel, Outlook, PowerPoint, Publisher, Word and OneNote (an electronic notebook).

Employees who use MS Office regularly (other than Outlook) must attend a 1 hour training before the new software will be installed on their computers. The classes will take place in the Computer Training Room, 2nd floor COB. Class sessions will be held daily at 10:00 AM every Monday - Thursday from April 11 to May 5 (except for April 20).

Please get your supervisor's approval before attending training. To reserve a seat, go to Computer Training on BayNet and select a date for Office 2010 Quick Start (under Office Productivity) or contact Deb Samson (ext. 428).

Managers may schedule their employees for training in groups. Your manager will let you know if a training date has been reserved for you. Questions? Contact the IT Helpdesk or call ext. 428.

--Contributed by Deb Sampson



NBC Pipeline

May 2011

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Calendar of Events *for May*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 10:00 am - 1:00 pm Rain barrel distribution day
					Payday	
 8 Mother's Day	9	10	11 5:00 PM CAC Mtg	12	13	14
15	16	17 11:00 AM May Breakfast-COB	18 11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Mtg	19  WWE Conference	20	21
					Payday	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30  Memorial Day HOLIDAY	31 10:30 AM Capital Projects Coord. Mtg -Eng Conf Room	31			
					Payday	

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.

Big Award for FPWWTF

The Fields Point Wastewater Treatment Facility has recently added another award to its ever-growing list of accolades: based on permit compliance data, FPWWTF has been selected as the winner of the Narragansett Water Pollution Control Association (NWPCA)'s Most Efficient Large Secondary Treatment Plant Award for performance in 2010 for the second year in a row.

Big applause to Carmine Goneconte, Paul Desrosiers, and all the staff of FPWWTF for their daily commitment to clean water and making our community a better place to live.

Congratulations to all!



News Briefs...

Emergency Action Plans....Are You Prepared?

As the warm weather approaches, NBC employees will be finding themselves spending more time outdoors, and with the bulk of NBC employees working within the highly industrial area near the Port of Providence, it is important to be fully prepared for any type of emergency situation. This could include weather, chemical releases or acts of terrorism that can result in building evacuation or shelter in place orders issued by local authorities. The spring is a great time for employees to review NBC's Emergency Action Plan documents, which can be found on BayNet under "General Info"/ "Health & Safety Info." In the event of any type of emergency situation at NBC, employees and visitors should always adhere to the following response steps:



1. Recognize the emergency,
2. Don't panic,
3. Know your own role - follow advice from one of NBC's Emergency Coordinators,
4. Always check-in with your supervisor during an emergency,
5. Let the local police and fire departments do their job.

NBC will be participating in the 7th annual Port Evacuation Drill on Wednesday, June 1st, 2011 at 10:00 AM. The drill is coordinated by the Providence Emergency Management Agency in conjunction with the Providence Fire Department and all Port facilities. Requests for NBC volunteers will be made during May. If anybody should have any questions about NBC's Emergency Action Plans or the Port Drill, please contact your supervisor or feel free to contact Dave Aucoin at ext. 418.

--Contributed by Dave Aucoin

NBC Special Open Enrollment

In accordance with the Healthcare Reform Bill, NBC will extend coverage to dependents up to age 26, regardless of student status effective July 1, 2011.

NBC is not required to provide coverage to adult children to the age of 26 if the adult child is eligible to enroll in another employer-sponsored health plan. The obligation to make dependent coverage available to children terminates at the end of the year following the 26th birthday.

The dependent:

- Does not have to live at home
 - Does not have to be claimed as a "dependent" for tax purposes by the parents
 - Can be married
 - Cannot be covered under or eligible for their own employer's plan
- (Verified upon enrollment and periodically thereafter)



The sign-up period to add a new eligible dependent to your health plan is May 16 to June 15, 2011 with a July 1, 2011 effective date*.

Please submit the Enrollment/Affidavit form to HR no later than June 15, 2011.

The Enrollment/Affidavit form can be found on the NBC's Baynet webpage. To access the form click on Forms, Administration & Finance, HR, NBC Dependent Healthcare Affidavit. If you have any questions, please contact Brenda Smith at ext 370.

*Employees can also add dependents during regular open enrollment for a January 1, 2012 effective date.

THANK YOU

To **Rich Bernier and Phil Albert**, for leading tours of the CSO tunnel pump station for students and faculty from the URI Graduate School of Oceanography. It's good to know that the next generation of marine scientists will understand the importance of clean water infrastructure!

WOOT!

NBC has been selected as the recipient of the Exemplary Worksite Health Award, an awards program of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce. While NBC has been recognized by the Chamber of Commerce for the past 5 years, this is the first time we have received their highest level award. This award honors businesses that are working to promote worksite wellness and improve the quality of life for employees.

Big thanks to **Cecille Antonelli and the entire Human Resources staff** for all their good work.

BEST WISHES, CURT TIETZE!!

On April 26, Curt Tietze retired after over 28 years of service. At his retirement festivities, FP Operations staff presented him with a special wrench-bearing toilet seat plaque.

Best wishes, Curt, and many thanks for your service to the NBC!



Mayor Tavares Kicks off 11th NBC Earth Day Woonasquatucket Clean Up



On April 14, over 200 volunteers took part in NBC's annual Earth Day Woonasquatucket River Clean Up, as a part of the ongoing Chairman's River Restoration Initiative. Many thanks to Tom Uva and PP&R staff for their organizational genius and to all the volunteers who got a little dirty in this clean water effort.

All in a Day's Work?

For Carpenter Ed Viveiros, each new project is an adventure! Recently Ed has put his talents towards building a housing for an underwater camera for EMDA and an outhouse display for Public Affairs. The camera will enhance EMDA's water quality monitoring efforts and the outhouse will serve as a display for toilet seat artwork from 2010 World Toilet Day. Did we mention that Ed also has a good sense of humor?







NBC Pipeline

June 2011

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Calendar of Events *for June*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2 10:15 PM BP Split Shift Mtg 11 Pm BP 11-7 Mtg	3 Payday	4
5	6	7 6:15 AM FP 11-7 Mtg 2 PM FP 7-3 Mtg 3 PM FP 3-11 Mtg	8 9:30 & 11 AM COB Employee Meetings 5:00 PM CAC Mtg	9	10	11
12	13	14  Blood Drive + Flag Day	11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Mtg Deadline: tuition reimb. applications for summer courses 5:00 PM Gallery Show at BV Visitors Center	16 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Monitoring Symposium--JWU	17 Payday	18
19  Father's Day	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29 10:30 AM Capital Projects Coord. Mtg --Eng Conf Room	30		

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.

Changes to Dental Plan

As of July 1, 2011, NBC will convert to Delta Dental of RI's Delta Dental Premier plan which has been customized for NBC. The Delta Premier plan offers several enhancements, including up to \$1500/calendar year maximum benefit and carry-over provisions of up to \$350/year. If you currently participate in NBC's Blue Cross Dental Plan and want to continue to participate in Delta Dental of RI's Delta Dental Premier Plan, simply do nothing and you will automatically be enrolled.

Open enrollment, which begins June 5, 2011 and ends on June 17, 2011, allows employees the opportunity to add eligible dependents or elect to accept or waive dental coverage.

Please contact the Office of Human Resources to submit enrollment/change forms if you wish to make a change to your current dental plan election.

--submitted by Cecille Antonelli



News Briefs...

June is National Safety Month

Each June, the National Safety Council launches a month-long campaign in an attempt to prevent unintentional injuries and fatalities by educating people on how to recognize and maintain safe and healthy practices in the workplace, on the road and at home. Unintentional injuries and fatalities reached an all-time high in 2009, and the numbers still remain at a dangerously high level. The cost of unintentional injuries to Americans and their employers exceeds \$693 billion nationally, or \$5,900 per household, and causes great suffering among individuals and their families.

In recognition of National Safety Month, NBC encourages employees to review general NBC emergency evacuation procedures posted on BayNet, discuss section specific safety procedures and concerns with their supervisors, and attend scheduled safety training sessions that are applicable to their job category.

The following Safety Training Sessions are schedule for the month of June:

Environmental, Health & Safety Awareness (EH&S) Training:

- June 9th, 16th, 21st, 29th, 30th

As always check with your supervisor before registering for any of these training sessions.

--Contributed by Dave Aucoin

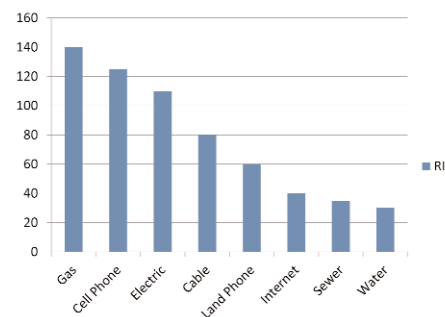
USEPA Updates Utility Cost Assessments

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has release updated figures on utility costs. The chart at right shows that clean water and drinking water services are still among the best bargains around for Rhode Island residents.

The NBC rates for the average residential household in the service area are close to the average for the state, at about \$36/month. For this chart, the sewer cost is based on 75,000 gallons per year (1,000 cu ft). The gas cost is based on 9 gallons per week at \$3.00 per gallon. Cell phone is based on \$125 per month for a family plan.



Typical Monthly Utility and Service Costs for Households in Rhode Island



BP Staff Replaces Diffuser without Skipping a Beat!

A diffuser which supplies dissolved oxygen (DO) to a BPWWTF aeration tank ruptured and was in need of replacement. The DO process is vital to nitrification and is critical to the



nutrient removal in our biological nutrient removal (BNR) process. There was a combined effort from operations and maintenance to get this replaced in a timely manner. I am pleased to say the project had been completed without incident and in fact much faster than expected. A special thanks to the staff at Bucklin Point for their professionalism, speed and expertise.

--submitted by Tom Cioffi

WELCOME!



John Furtado
Legal Counsel



Lawrence Banek
Mechanic I, FPWWTF



Soraia Fernandes
Capital Accounting
Assistant

MA Tornado Help

The Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency is seeking donations to help those affected by the tornadoes in western Massachusetts. The MEMA needs tarps to distribute to the affected areas and damaged buildings. If you would like to donate or purchase and donate please contact Miki Alroy by calling the ESF 18 line during the day: 508-820-1411, cell after hours - 617-304-4677, or email him at michael.alroy@tetrattech.com.

The MEMA also requests 1/2 inch plywood (2,000 sheets), bottled water, plastic sheeting, generators, nails, screws, hammers, screwdrivers, safety glasses, and gloves.

WOOT!

Congratulations to **Pamela Luey, Christine Comeau, Catherine Oliver, Jim Kelly, John Motta, John Zuba, and Tom Uva**, whose abstract (with Victoria Sacks) on the NBC's passive sampling work was accepted for the 9/14/11 NEWEA Lab Practices/Microconstituents Seminar!

Narragansett Bay Commission is named a 2011 *Best Place to Work in Rhode Island*. Congratulations to **Cecille Antonelli and the HR staff** for submitting such a great application and thanks to all the employees who participated in the survey. Everyone at NBC should be very proud of this prestigious accomplishment!

Shellfishing Updates

This year's shellfish transplant was a big success. From May 3rd to May 24th, NBC staff partnered with the RI Department of Environmental Management and the RI Shellfisherman's Association to facilitate four individual shellfish transplants. One transplant was held in Wickford Cove and Bristol Harbor, while two transplants were conducted in East Greenwich Cove. Over the course of the four transplants, an average of 46 shellfishermen participated in each event to relocate 301,250 pounds of quahogs from polluted areas to cleaner waters in various management areas and sanctuaries around the state of Rhode Island. A total of 6,025 bags of quahogs were transplanted and \$47,422 was expended to complete all four transplants in this vitally important project. Thank you to all the volunteers that worked on the boats in the gloomy weather and to Accounting for processing the payment paperwork. Their hard work makes this annual project a great success.

--contributed by Kim Kirvan

RISA Thanks NBC

The Rhode Island Shellfishermen's Association sent the following Letter to the Editor of the Providence Journal in appreciation to the NBC for CSO project which has led to decreased shellfishing closures.

The Rhode Island Shellfisherman's Association (RISA) would like to thank the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) and its customers for the Combined Sewer Overflow tunnel and the resulting water quality improvements recently announced (DEM relaxes regulations on shellfishing, May 27) that will allow greater access to the upper Bay for Rhode Island Shellfisherman. NBC's hard work along with DEM Water Resources has raised the closure rate for rainfall that should result in an extra 60-70 days of fishing in the Conditional Area A&B which has some of most productive shellfish beds in RI. All Rhode Islanders benefit from a cleaner Bay and these changes will result in greater economic opportunity for its Shellfishing industry and other industries that it helps to support.

RISA would also like to thank NBC for its commitment to the Shellfish Transplant Program. NBC volunteers along with DEM Fish & Wildlife and the Enforcement Division help oversee the transplanting of thousand of pounds of Shellfish from closed areas of the Bay to Winter shellfishing beds that are so important to the Industry. NBC provides the counters and helps process the slips for the 100 or so who participate in the program, this has allowed the program to run smoothly and be as successful as it has been.

NBC has also contributed to the Shellfish Seeding Program. RISA volunteers led by Owen Kelly and partnering with Roger Williams University have been growing clam seed in upwellers for the past 8 years, last year RISA working with DEM planted a combined 2.5 million seed in Narragansett Bay and Point Judith Pond and are hoping to make it 3 million this year.

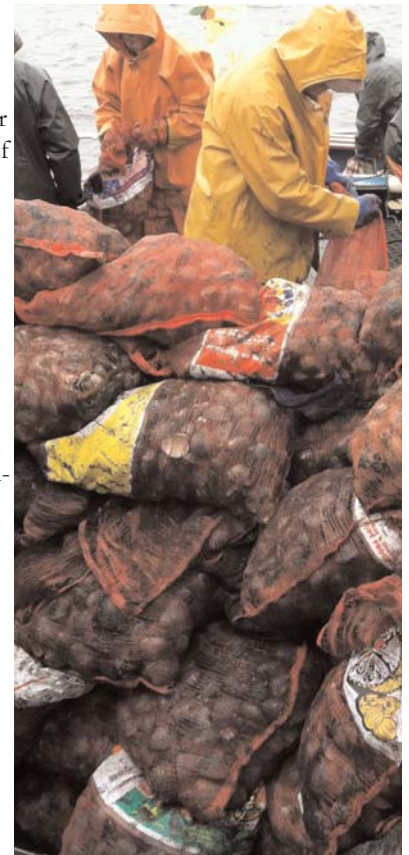
Investing in sewer projects, cesspool abatement and other watershed issues has positive economic effects for Rhode Islanders, this year RI added 32 new Quahog licenses along with open licenses for students and anyone over age 64. By partnering with other groups in the Transplant and Seeding programs along with greater access to vital shellfish beds due to water quality improvements RISA hopes to grow the number of Shellfisherman and their economic impact. RISA believes that investing in Narragansett Bay goes hand in hand with economic growth and applaud all those that have contributed to a cleaner Bay.

President RISA
Mike McGiveney, Coventry

NBC Water Quality Symposium

The PP&R section is organizing an NBC sponsored workshop called *A Day on the Upper Bay: Current Monitoring, Research, Source Reduction Progress & Future Challenges* on Thursday, June 16, 2011 at Johnson & Wales University: Culinary Archives & Museum. Curt Spalding, US EPA Regional Administrator and former Executive Director of Save the Bay, will be the keynote speaker. This workshop will provide an opportunity for NBC and stakeholders, scientists and regulators to exchange the latest information and improvements in water quality of Upper Narragansett Bay, and discuss the future path toward achieving and surpassing water quality standards. NBC's own scientists and engineers will give presentations on various NBC studies and projects, including the extreme storms that flooded Rhode Island last March, water quality improvements attributed to the CSO tunnel, nutrient loading changes in the Bay and construction updates on both the Field's Point and Bucklin Point facilities. The new NBC water quality webpage, "Snapshot of Upper Narragansett Bay" will be rolled out to the public at this event. The workshop will close with a panel discussion by Narragansett Bay experts to discuss the future challenges that lie ahead and future research that should be considered to achieve the mutual goal of having a clean productive Bay for all to enjoy.

--contributed by Pamela Luey






NBC Pipeline

July 2011

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Calendar of Events *for July*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4  Independence Day holiday	5	6	7	8 Payday	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22 Payday	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.

SNAPSHOT of Upper Narragansett Bay

On June 16th a new Webpage was officially unveiled as part of NBC's Internet www.narrabay.com that showcases NBC's outstanding environmental monitoring programs. The new site provides timely information to the public of what NBC's receiving water monitoring program is observing in upper Narragansett Bay. One portion of the site includes a vastly improved interface for obtaining near real time water quality data from the two fixed site monitoring stations maintained by the NBC. The new web page also includes blogs for each of the receiving water monitoring programs. These water quality blogs will be updated weekly with the most recent findings and data. Historical data can also be retrieved by regulators, stakeholders and scientists for research purposes. A great big THANK YOU is extended to Joe Roberts who diligently worked on this website, coming up with a wonderful design to showcase all the important work NBC does with its monitoring programs. NBC has already received many compliments and a great deal of "ooh's and aah's" as people have discovered the website. Check it out for yourself at <http://snapshot.narrabay.com/app/>.

Submitted by Christine Comeau, Environmental Scientist

News Briefs...

NBC Symposium Huge Success

With a little over a hundred people in attendance, the NBC sponsored workshop, "A Day on the Upper Bay: Current Monitoring, Research, Source Reduction Progress & Future Challenges", was an outstanding success. The event took place on Thursday, June 16, 2011 at Johnson & Wales University: Culinary Archives & Museum.

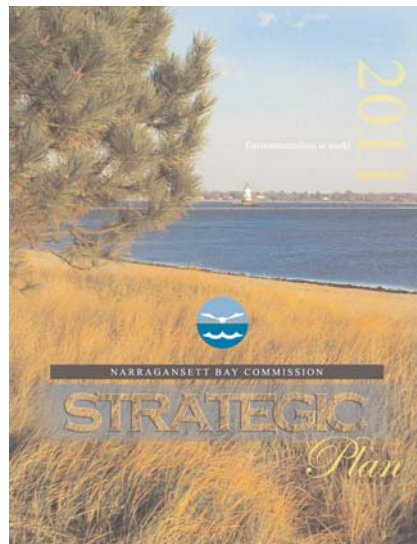


Stakeholders, scientists and regulators from throughout Rhode Island and Massachusetts, along with NBC personnel, were there to participate in the workshop. The day began with opening remarks from the Regional Administrator of EPA's New England office, Curt Spalding, followed by presentations from staff in the Engineering, Construction & Grants, EMDA, and Permits & Planning sections on various aspects of NBC operations from monitoring efforts to construction updates. Other speakers included participants from the University of Rhode Island, Brown University, Upper Blackstone Water Pollution Abatement District, RI Department of Environmental Management and the Narragansett Bay Estuary Program, just to name a few. To end the jam packed day, a panel of some of the foremost experts on Narragansett Bay discussed the mutual goal of improving water quality and restoring Narragansett Bay. Thank you to all who contributed and participated in this event!!

Submitted by Pamela Reitsma, Environmental Scientist

NBC Unveils New Strategic Plan

On June 15, 2011, the NBC Board of Commissioners approved the new and enriched 2011 NBC Strategic Plan. The NBC Strategic Plan lists seven key goals that will guide the NBC over the next four to five years. These goals essentially remained the same from the previously approved Strategic Plan in 2006. However, the Objectives and Strategies were revised and updated to reflect NBC's current challenges and duties; as well as to incorporate the many facility upgrades and major construction projects being conducted. Performance Measures and Indicators that are used to gauge NBC's performance of meeting the Objectives and Goals were also included in this 2011 NBC Strategic Plan. This Plan provides a path for NBC to follow into the future. The 2011 Strategic Plan is your document and it has been posted on BayShare at the following link: <http://nbcross/Docs/Documents/2011%20Strategic%20Plan%20final.pdf>. Thank you to all the NBC Directors, Managers, Supervisors and staff that contributed and helped to develop the plan.



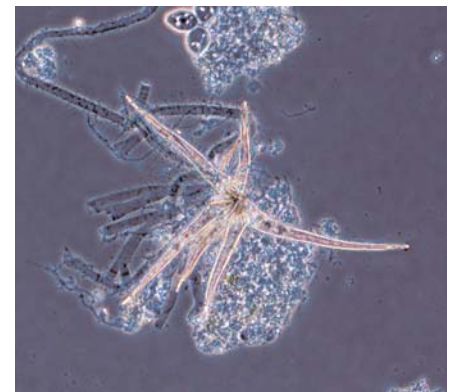
Submitted by Kimberly Kirwan, Administrative Assistant PP&R

Welcome!



Christine Cooper
PC Support Specialist/System Admin.

From the Biologist Corner *Submitted by Nora Lough*



GUESS WHAT THIS IS!
It was found on May 23rd in the Field's Point mixed liquor.
Answer Below

Achoo! Although this looks like a starfish, it actually is pollen from a plant.

Lab staff runs in Mount Washington Race

On June 16, 2011, Ed Davies NBC Laboratory Technician, participated in the New Hampshire 51st Mount Washington Road Race. The Mount Washington Road Race is a 7.6 mile run in which runners must endure the challenges of altitude changes to 6500 feet and an 11-22% gradient that is unforgiving.

The Mount Washington Road Race only accepts participants by a lottery system. Ed has been trying for 5 years to participate in this event and was finally selected this year. Of the more than 3000 applicants to the Mount Washington Road Race, only 1000 runners are selected. Of the 1000 runners selected, around 600 runners usually finish the race. Up until 1990, there was a \$10,000 prize for anyone who could finish the race in 1 hour or less. In 1990, Derek Froude, who is an Ultra Marathon runner, was the first to complete the race in less than one hour. His finish prompted more runners to participate in this challenging event.

To train for the Mount Washington Road Race, Ed kept to a strict routine of distance, speed, and endurance training. Ed participated in the Jamestown Bridge 10 K race and the Rhode Island State Trooper 5K weeks prior to the big race. As Ed realized one mile into the Mount Washington Road Race, the element of mental endurance was just as important as the physical part of the challenge.

Ed completed the Mount Washington Road Race in 1 hour 58 minutes. Crossing the finish line, Ed told his wife that he would never run this race again. Ed realized that he was completely spent, physically and mentally. About 4 hours later, Ed recanted by saying, "I've got to try this again. I just need to adjust my training."

Ed has participated in the Goddard Park Triathlon in the end of June. He will be running in the Philadelphia Marathon in November. The laboratory has other runners like Amanda Henry and Walter Palm. Amanda has run in the Providence CVS 5K and the Mews Tavern 5K in Narragansett. Walter has run in the Providence CVS 5k and the Wounded Warriors 5K in Groton Connecticut.

Submitted by Walter Palm, Laboratory Manager

2011 Hurricane Season Outlook

The Atlantic hurricane season officially runs from June 1st to November 30th. Meteorologists from AccuWeather.com and NOAA have released their predictions for the Atlantic basin, based on past and current weather patterns. With 6-10 hurricanes predicted to form this season, now is a great time for NBC employees to review section-specific hurricane preparedness plans with their supervisors and managers. NBC's hurricane preparedness plans are easily accessible through SharePoint. This is also an ideal time to assemble a Disaster Kit (flashlight, bottled water, extra batteries, etc.) at home and develop an informal Hurricane Preparedness Plan with family members.

2010 ranked as the third most active season on record. Last year, there were 19 named storms. Twelve of these storms became hurricanes, five of which were major hurricanes. Three to six storms are predicted to develop into major hurricanes for 2011.



	AccuWeather.com	NOAA	AVERAGE NUMBER
TROPICAL STORMS	15	12-18	10
HURRICANES	8	6-10	6
MAJOR HURRICANES	4	3-6	2



For more information on hurricane preparedness and recovery, including hurricane terminology, how to secure your personal property, to view local emergency evacuation routes and also review the Get Hurricane Ready Rhode Island guidebook, employees may visit RIEMA's Hurricane Preparedness website at <http://www.riema.ri.gov/preparedness/hazards/hurricane2009.php>.

Submitted by Dave Aucoin, Environmental Compliance Technical Assistant

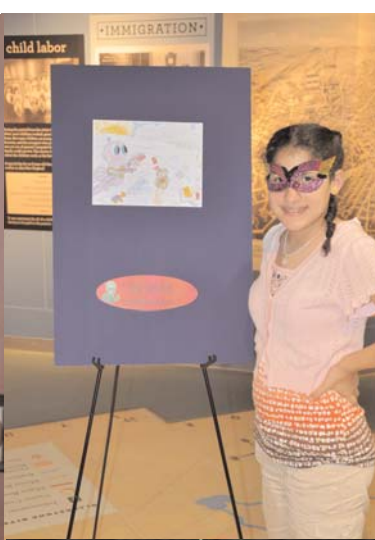
PHOTOS FROM JUNE EVENTS

NBC Awards

- Congratulations to all of the Award Winners:**
- * NBC Outstanding Service Award: Edward Viveiros
 - * Narragansett WPCA Best Large Secondary Facility: Field's Point
 - * Atlantic States Water & Wastewater Association: Outstanding Operations Award
 - * GFOA: Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting: Accounting Section
 - * Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce: Worksite Wellness: Human Resources
 - * NACWA: National Achievement Award for Excellence in Public Education
 - * Providence Business News: Best Places to Work in Rhode Island



Poster Contest Gallery Night





NBC Pipeline

August 2011

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Calendar of Events *for August*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
					Payday	
7	8  Victory Day HOLIDAY	9 10:30 AM Capital Projects Coord. Mtg -Eng Conf Room	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Payday	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.

BNR Media arrive at FPWWTF

Nitrogen reduction at the Fields Point WWTF is moving apace! Last month giant containers of the plastic media used in the Integrated Fixed film Activated Sludge (IFAS) Process arrived on site and were added via crane to the first aeration tank. In total over 670 bags of the plastic media--which look a little like wagon wheel-shaped pasta--will be added to the aeration tank system.

The IFAS process works by providing additional surface area within the tank on which nitrogen-eating bacteria can grow and live without interfering with the bacteria (or "bugs") already in the tanks removing suspended solids. Therefore, the same tank contains two different microbiological populations executing completely different functions and increasing the treatment potential within the same volume.

The project at FPWWTF is the largest application of IFAS technology to date, and one more example of how the NBC is a leader in the clean water community.



News Briefs...

NBC Launches New "Online University"

On July 26th, NBC went live with its new online safety training software. The new "NBC Online University" was organized by the ESTA section and developed in cooperation with Beacon Mutual Insurance and FirstNet Learning, Inc. This new online training resource contains numerous environmental, health and safety courses that can be accessed from any Internet connection during or after work hours, 24/7.

This valuable online training software has been implemented to supplement existing in-house OSHA General Industry (29CFR 1910) training but is not a replacement for required classroom training.

Supervisor permission is required to access the online training during work hours. All NBC employees have been issued their own usernames and passwords. As an added convenience to some employees, several courses are also offered in Spanish.

Two training sessions on the new software will be offered to all NBC managers on August 4th at 10:00 AM and also on August 9th at 11:00 AM. In the meantime, if anybody has any questions on the new software, please feel free to contact Dave Aucoin at ext. 418.



--Contributed by Dave Aucoin

NBC Recognized for Excellence in Management Award

The Narragansett Bay Commission was selected to receive the Excellence in Management Recognition award from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA), during a ceremony at NACWA's 2011 Summer Conference, held July 19 - 22, 2011, in Chicago, Illinois. The NBC is one of only five wastewater utilities in the country to receive this designation in 2011, and only one of four utilities to receive the designation three times over the past decade.

The Excellence in Management Recognition Program recognizes public clean water utilities that implement progressive management initiatives and thereby advance the goals of the Clean Water Act. NACWA is committed to clean water and a healthy environment and strives to help ensure that member agencies have the tools they need to meet these objectives. The NBC fulfills this commitment to clean water through its significant efforts over the past several years to maximize efficiency during an era of rising costs and ever expanding water quality challenges.



The NBC's commitment to improving water quality through its capital program, as well as the aggressive monitoring program, and award winning financial record contributed to the award.

"The Narragansett Bay Commission truly embodies the spirit of the Excellence in Management Recognition Program. It is an honor and an inspiration to showcase the achievements and commitment of this utility and those of our nation to America's Waters," Ken Kirk, NACWA's Executive Director.

Casual Day Spotlight: Wounded Warrior Project

Wounded Warrior Project raises awareness and enlist the public's aid for the needs of injured service members. The agency also helps injured service members aid and assist each other and provides unique, direct programs and services to meet the needs of injured service members.

WWP began when several veterans and friends, moved by stories of the first wounded service members returning home from Afghanistan and Iraq, took action to help others in need. What started as a program to provide comfort items to wounded service members has grown into a complete rehabilitative effort to assist warriors as they recover and transition back to civilian life.

Recently the NBC made a \$500 donation from the casual day fund to WWP. Thanks to **Meg Goulet** for making us aware of this great organization.

"I Love My Job"

Several weeks ago I broke my foot. During this time I was not supposed to walk on stairs or uneven surfaces. From my first day back to work, until the end of last week there was someone there to park my car in the parking lot every morning and to bring it to me every afternoon. I work with amazing people at Field s Point. Here are just a few:

Eric Bogosian, Anthony Turchetta, Rick Mello, Gary Ruggiero and Ed Ferruolo. Also thanks for the flowers, fruit basket and cards. I love my job.

--Contributed by Renee Ims

BIG THANKS!

To **Jack Fascitelli**, for all his help with the tour group from the Providence Emergency Management Response Committee.

To **Phil Albert, Walter Palm, and Tom Uva** for sharing their expertise (and charm) with the journalists from the Metcalf Institute at URI-GSO.

August EH&S Training:

- Hazardous Waste Awareness Training - 8/10, 8/24, & 8/30
- Flagger/Work Zone Safety Training - 8/23 & 8/25



NBC Pipeline

September 2011

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Calendar of Events *for September*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Mark your calendar: Free Flu Shot clinics are scheduled to take place on October 4, 2011 at Field's Point, Bucklin Point and the COB. More details coming soon.</p> </div>					
					Payday	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	 Labor Day HOLIDAY	10:30 AM Capital Projects Coord. Mtg -Eng Conf Room	Tuition Reimbursement Requests Due Today!	11:00 am - 1:00 pm VALIC 457 Appointments		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		BLOOD DRIVE			Payday	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	
					Payday	

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Irene Brings Flooding and Downed Trees, But the WWTFs Remained Operational

Hurricane Irene whipped into Rhode Island on Sunday, August 28, pelting the state with nearly two inches of rain and bringing winds up to 70 mph. The Category 1 storm left half the state without power, some for up to a week. The NBC facilities continued to operate throughout the storm, thanks excellent staff preparation.

Huge thanks to Operations Staff for working in advance and during the storm to keep NBC facilities safe and operational; to IT for sharing their generator to get Customer Service on-line quickly; to Payroll, for working through the difficulties to process paychecks (!); and to all NBC employees who continued to do their jobs in spite of the weather-related obstacles. *more photos on page 3*



News Briefs...

EMDA Assists Engineering with Glycerin Pilot Study

Led by NBC's Environmental Safety and Technical Assistance section, a project is underway to assist NBC's Engineering section to look at green methods to enhance the efficiency of the Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) process at the Bucklin Point WWTF. The project involves the evaluation of using glycerin as a carbon source, or food source for the biological organisms that break down sewage, during the de-nitrification portion of nutrient removal. The addition of glycerin will aid the process in removing nitrogen to low levels that would otherwise not be achievable with existing technology and process equipment. The glycerin is a by-product from the production of biodiesel fuel produced from waste grease collected from area restaurants; therefore making it a very "green" product. EMDA has thus far collected samples on three occasions to analyze the effectiveness of glycerin as the carbon source. NBC's laboratory has analyzed all the samples collected for various nutrients, chemical oxygen demand (COD), and volatile suspended solids (VSS). EMDA scientists are evaluating the resulting data. No conclusions can be made as of yet, but the NBC is excited about this new endeavor for a potentially great environmentally friendly way to a cleaner effluent and ultimately a cleaner Narragansett Bay!

--Contributed by Bekki Songolo

Field's Point "Gold Star" Program

Have you noticed the gold stars that adorn the hard hats worn by the Field's Point staff? Those stars were awarded to each employee for meritorious work or noteworthy actions. This concept is used by many high school and college football teams throughout the country and is an excellent motivator for most people. Every time a Field's Point Operations or Maintenance employee does something that stands out, like catching a problem before it causes a failure or performing a random act of kindness for a fellow employee they earn a gold star. Stars have been handed out for cleaning the snow off fellow employees' cars, providing assistance to a fellow employee without being asked to, completing a task ahead of schedule and with excellent results, and even for responding to minor requests with enthusiasm and passion. So the next time you run into an Operator, Mechanic or any other FP employee check out their hard hat! You might even want to ask them how they earned their star(s).

--Contributed by Carmine Goneconte

In the coming months, we will highlight those individuals who have earned FP gold stars. Look for a new profile each month!

NBC's Rafael Cuello Makes Art in Woonsocket

Graphic designer Rafael Cuello joined forces with a Providence organization called HousEART to replace a vacant and worn down house with a vibrant mural that has become the center of conversation in its Woonsocket neighborhood. The house, at 5 John Street in Woonsocket, now has a new name, "the stained glass house," thanks to Rafael's artistic vision. HousEART was launched several years ago to decorate foreclosed properties with murals. The goal is to replace urban blight with inspiration. Rafael worked with two local high school students over four days to transform an eyesore into a work of art.

Top: 5 John Street before. Bottom: And after!



WELCOME!



*Vincent Andreozzi
Operator I,
BPWWTF*



*Tina Grindeland,
Engineering and
Construction
Coordinator*

Red Tail Hawk Spotted at BPWWTF



Thanks to Marc Pariseault for the photo!

Something Must Be in the Water...

The stork made three deliveries to PP&R staff members over the past month, delivering beautiful baby girls to Kim Kirwan, Cathy Oliver, and Steve Lallo. Kim Kirwan was the first to receive her new baby girl. Kennedy L. Kirwan (below left) was born at 2:22 am on July 23rd and weighted in at 8 lbs, 3 oz. Two weeks later on August 3rd at 9:20 pm, Steve Lallo's wife delivered his new 7 lbs, 4 oz baby girl, Marielle. And on the next day, Cathy Oliver's new baby girl arrived. Lucia H. Oliver (below right) was born at 9:21 am on August 4th weighting 6 lbs, 11 oz. Congratulations to all three families!

--Contributed by Danielle Galindo



September is National Preparedness Month

As September arrives, communities across the country will be promoting emergency preparedness as the National Safety Council (NSC) recognizes National Preparedness Month. Whether natural or manmade, emergencies can strike suddenly and always have the potential to cause disruption to normal daily routines at home and at work. All NBC employees recently experienced this first hand when Hurricane Irene roared up the East Coast and made landfall in Southeastern New England as a powerful Tropical Storm.

The NSC is continuing its effort to educate the public about the importance of preparing for emergencies by promoting the following basic steps:



1. Get a **KIT** - This should include the basics for survival, like fresh water, non-perishable food, flashlights with extra batteries, a first aid kit, a battery-powered radio, a whistle to signal for help and possibly even duct tape if sheltering-in-place. Supplies should be adequate to last for at least three days.
2. Make a **PLAN** - At NBC, emergency preparedness plans are in place. While at home, NBC employees should discuss with their friends and family how they'll contact each other during an emergency, in addition to where they'll meet and what they'll do. If applicable, always make sure to check about emergency planning at your child's school or daycare center, as well.
3. Stay **INFORMED** - Learn about emergency plans that have been established in your area by your state and local government officials. Also, periodically check all types of media (web sites, newspapers, radio, TV, mobile and land phones) for local, national and possibly even global information. During a brief or extended power outage, access to news outlets can also be obtained from a battery-powered radio. If one is not available, remember that the radio in your car will work during a power outage.
4. Get **INVOLVED** - Obtain emergency response training and learn how to participate in community exercises, and volunteer to support your community's first responders. Also consider taking a class in CPR & Basic First Aid. These classes are periodically posted on the BayNet safety training calendar.

For access to more resources and detailed information, employees are encouraged to visit www.ready.gov.

---contributed by *Dave Aucoin*

Hurricane Irene



September EH&S Training:

New Employee Safety Training - 9/6
Hazardous Waste Awareness Training - 9/8
Audiometric Hearing Tests (applicable employees) - 9/13 & 9/14

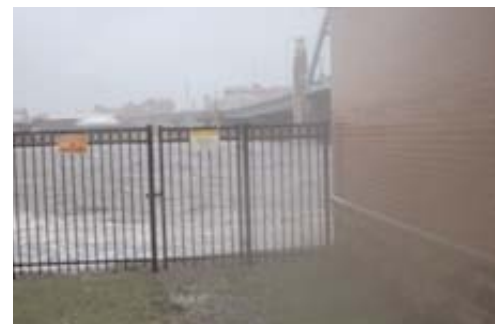
Mayor Taveras Visits NBC



Providence Mayor Angel Taveras visited the Narragansett Bay Commission's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) tunnel pumping station on Friday, in advance of Hurricane Irene, scheduled to hit Providence on Sunday. The Mayor was joined by Peter Gainor, Director of the Providence Emergency Management Agency.

NBC Executive Director Ray Marshall, Director of Operations & Engineering Paul Nordstrom, and Director of Construction Rich Bernier led the Mayor on a tour of the 300-foot deep tunnel pump station and explained the NBC wet weather operations and hurricane preparedness activities.

Since November 2008, the NBC's CSO tunnel has captured 3.2 billion gallons of storm-related sewage discharge and carried that flow for treatment at the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility.



Hurricane damage to NBC pumping stations, and rising water at India Street. On page 1, a view of rising water at the Hurricane Barrier. Thanks to Meg Goulet for the photos.



NBC Pipeline

October 2011

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10  Columbus Day HOLIDAY	11	12	13	14 Payday	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26 Deferred Compensation Meetings 5:00 PM CAC Meeting	27	28 Payday	29
30	31  HALLOWEEN!					

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.

How Do Ya Like Them Apples?

Delivered right to the office, thank you very much! In September, the NBC began taking part in "Fresh to You" a mobile fruit and vegetable market. The "Fresh to You" truck will come to the COB parking lot every Tuesday from 10 am - 12 noon (in case of rain, the produce will be available in the 2nd floor lunch room). The on-site market is a great opportunity for us all to get more fruits and vegetables into our diets!



News Briefs...

ESTA Conducts Hearing Conservation Program

The NBC has long been recognized for providing a safe and healthy workplace for its employees. This was recently exemplified on 9/13 & 9/14 as baseline and annual audiograms were conducted inside the IM garage for applicable NBC employees. As part of NBC's Hearing Conservation Program, and also in accordance with OSHA's Occupational Noise Exposure Standard, NBC is required to provide annual audiometric hearing tests to employees who are or may be exposed to noise levels of 85 dB over an 8-hr Time Weighted Average (TWA). This annual testing applies to roughly 170 NBC employees. The audiograms were once again conducted by Gordon Hearing Conservation, Inc. and employees will soon be receiving their own personalized test results in the mail, along with any corresponding follow-up recommendations from the licensed audiologist who conducted the tests.

Once hearing loss begins, it does not come back. Although age and medical problems may be relevant factors that contribute to hearing loss over time, all applicable employees must wear the appropriate form of hearing protection while on the job to ensure that work-related hearing loss is mitigated. NBC's new Online University offers a unique ½ hour course on Hearing Conservation that many employees may find interesting. If you have not already done so, please obtain your username and password from your supervisor and obtain permission to enroll in this course.

--Contributed by David Aucoin



Flames of Hope

On October 9, Renee Rinaldi Patterson, Fiscal Clerk, Customer Service, will walk a member of the team GLORIA'S GEMS in the Gloria Gemma 5K in Providence. If you would like to join Renee's team or make a donation to her team, please call or email Renee.

The Gloria Gemma Breast Cancer Resource Foundation was established in 2004 to raise breast cancer awareness, increase breast health education, and generate funding for critical breast health programs. 100% of the Foundation's net proceeds will remain right here in Rhode Island. In 2010 and 2011, the NBC Casual Day Fund has donated to the GGBCRF

Chances are you or someone you know has been affected by breast cancer. The simple facts are that one in eight women will be diagnosed with this disease in her lifetime and one woman dies from this disease every 12 minutes in the U.S. If breast cancer is detected in its early stages, the five-year survival rate is greater than 95%.

Mark Your Calendar: Health Screening, November 15

The United Healthcare Simply Engaged Health Screening Event is scheduled for November 15th. Employees can obtain Blood Pressure, Cholesterol and Body Mass Index screenings at this on-site health fair and in addition be eligible for a \$100 wellness incentive by meeting United's guidelines, which are:

- Blood Pressure: Equal to or less than 140/90
- Cholesterol: Less than 200
- Body Mass Index (BMI): Less than 30.0



A Certification of Physician consultation is required if the screening does not meet the guidelines. More info coming soon.

Open Enrollment is scheduled for November 8, 2011. This is the time when you can make changes to your benefit elections for health, dental, vision and group life insurance. More details coming soon.

Every Step Counts!



Keep track of your steps as a part of United Health's 12-week walking program and earn a \$100 wellness incentive.

The first check-in date is October 24. The goal for October is to accumulate an average of 5500 steps per day.

Well Done!



Special thanks to Dennis Place, Chris Moran, Tony DiIorio, Paul Annicelli and Bob Dutra for the excellent job on the new sidewalks at the COB!

Changes to NBC's Deferred Compensation Plan

The Narragansett Bay Commission has a 457 Deferred Compensation (the "Plan") for the benefit of its employees. The Plan was recently amended to reflect changes in the law and also to eliminate the provision of loans. Please be advised that effective October 1, 2011, the Plan will not permit loans to Participants. Any loans outstanding as of such date shall continue to be subject to the provisions of Section 7.3 of the plan until such loans are repaid in full. A copy of the Amended and Restated Narragansett Bay Commission Deferred Compensation Plan (457 Plan) can be found on NBC's Baynet Benefits page for your reference.

If you're thinking about participating in NBC's Deferred Compensation Retirement Plan, or if you already are a participant and want to review your monthly statement or have questions about your account, Michael Linehan, ING Regional Vice President and Henry Monte, ING Representative will be available to meet with you individually on **October 26, 2011 in the A&F Conference Room, COB 2nd Floor, from 11:00 am - 1:00 pm.**

Please call Kristen at extension 371 to arrange an appointment.

--Contributed by Cecille Antonelli





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6	7	8	9	10	 11 Veteran's Day HOLIDAY Payday	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	 19 WORLD TOILET DAY
20	21	22 8-10 AM & 1-3:00 PM: Healthy Back Preventing Slips and Falls	23	24  Thanksgiving!	25 Payday	26
27	28	29	30			

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Dolphins off of Field's Point!

On October 26 & 27, a pod of bottlenose dolphins, seemingly oblivious to the cold, rainy weather, traveled through Narragansett Bay, likely chasing the abundant bait fish that they love to eat. The presence of the dolphins is a testament to the excellent water quality in the upper Bay and something that all NBC employees should be very proud of!

Thanks to Tom Uva for the photos!



News Briefs...

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Field's Point WWTF Gold Star Spotlight: Steve Morelli

Steven Morelli, FPWWTF Master Electrician, began at the NBC in 2002. Over the past decade he's seen increased automation and technological advances, as well as increased flow to FPWWTF from the CSO tunnel.

What's the best part of your job? I like that we're always growing; we're always looking for better ways to do things. On any given day I might have a mystery to solve with a piece of equipment and there's always something new to learn. Here at Field's Point everyone is a professional: mechanics, operators, and maintenance all work together and we know we can trust the other members of the team.

What's on the horizon? In a few years, this whole plant will look different: new wind turbines, new Operations building, new nitrogen reduction facilities. Field's Point will continue to be on the cutting edge--no two days are ever the same!



On November 1, Carmine Goneconte awarded Gold Stars for performance "above and beyond" for three recent events to the following FPWWTF staff:

Activities during Hurricane Irene: Paul Berger, Gary Ruggiero, Steve Morelli, Mike Spring.

Diverting flow away from old Ocean Arcs facility: Mark Healy, Mike Wolfe, Larry Banek, Anthony Lena, Anthony Turchetta, Eric Bogosian, Al Montijo, Luis Lubo.

Diverting flow from Primary to Wet Weather Tank: Mike Spring, David Brouillard, Steve Morelli, Paul Berger, Brian Lalli, Mike Wolfe, Mark Healy, John Schupp, Larry Banek, Manny Correia, Eric Bogosian, Anthony Turchetta, Al Montijo, Ed Ferruolo, Luis Lubo, Jared Doyle, Steve Cote, Rick Mello, Jack Fascitelli, Art Sheridan, Paul Desrosiers.

Congratulations & thanks to all these employees!

WELCOME



Jose (Joe) Amar
Operator I, BPWWTF.

Get Cooking: November

Each month, the Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Committee will contribute a seasonal recipe from the NBC's AA/EEO Cookbook.



Indian Pudding

(Mashpee Wampanoag Recipe)

Recipe Submitted by: Cynthia Walters

Ingredients:

- 4 cups milk
- 1/3 cup corn meal
- 3/4 cup molasses
- 2 eggs
- 1 tsp. Salt
- 8 ginger snaps
- 1/4 tsp. ginger

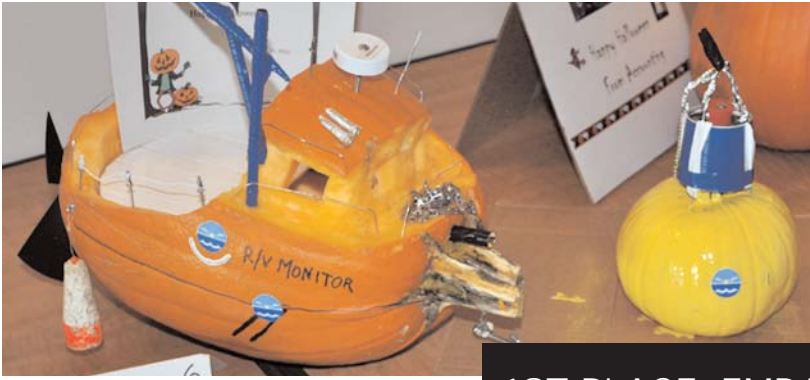
Directions:

Combine all of the ingredients in a double boiler and whip over simmering water.

Continue to cook over a low flame for an additional 1 - 1 1/2 hours, whipping occasionally until pudding starts to thicken. Once it starts to thicken, remove the whip and allow the pudding to thicken naturally and form a skim or crust on top.

Serve warm with ice cream or whipped cream. If serving later refrigerate. When ready to use, warm in a microwave or double boiler. Add milk if necessary.

THE NBC PUMPKIN PATCH



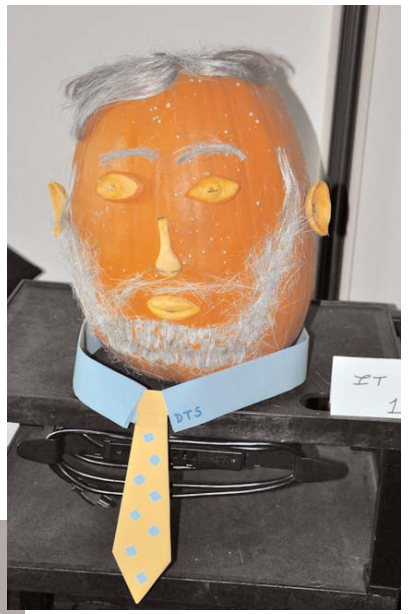
1ST PLACE: EMDA



2ND PLACE: CUSTOMER SERVICE

The COB's creative ghouls and goblins raided the pumpkin patch again this year ---with GOURD-geous results!

Congrats to EMDA and Customer Service who brought home the 1st and 2nd place wins.



Clockwise from top: EMDA, Customer Service, IT, Lab, Purchasing, Engineering & Construction, HR, Pretreatment. Middle: Finance (above), Accounting (below). Photos: Rafael Cuello.





November 1st - November 16th

Did you know?

- Rhode Island has the highest child poverty rate of the six New England states.
- Nearly 40,000 R.I. children currently receive some form of government assistance and need some basic items.
- Children without these basics suffer from low self-esteem & are distracted from their education by physical discomfort.

How can you Help?

Donate packages of unopened Socks, Underwear, Diapers, Undershirts, Thermals, etc. (undergarments) for children ages newborn - 12 (sizes newborn to x-large 12/14)

Where can you bring donations?

COB 2nd floor lunchroom
FP Control room
Laboratory
BP service bldg. lunchroom

Questions:

Sherri Arnold x 397 or sarnold@narrabay.com
GSRI - Troop #1353 Leader/ SUM

Girl Scouts of RI serves all of RI & Southeastern MA
Project Undercover has successfully collected & distributed 2-million items to Rhode Island's poor children over its 15+ year history.

November Trainings:

EH&S Awareness Training - 11/1 & 11/8
Flagger/Work Zone Safety Training - 11/9

Contact David Aucoin to sign up.



WORLD TOILET DAY
IS NOVEMBER 19!

In honor of World Toilet Day 2011, the Narragansett Bay Commission will host its second annual exhibit of "artistically enhanced" toilet seats at Firehouse 13, 41 Central Street, Providence. The exhibit of over 70 pieces of student artwork is on display from November 15 through 20, and a World Toilet Day reception is planned at the Firehouse 13 gallery on Thursday, November 17 from 5 - 7 p.m.

What's World Toilet Day? On November 19, people all over the world will celebrate one of our most humble yet necessary tools: the toilet.

Did you know...

- Toilets were used as early as 3100 BC and flush toilets were used throughout the Roman Empire?
- That *The Lancet*, a British medical journal, called the toilet the most important health innovation of the last 150 years?
- That Rhode Island was one of the first places in America to build a facility to take dirty water and make it clean?
- That the NBC's two WWTFs treat an average of 32 BILLION gallons of sewage each year and are considered among the best facilities in the nation?

But still...

- EVERY DAY, nearly 6,000 people who share our planet, especially in developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, die from water-related illnesses, and the vast majority are children, because of lack of access to proper toilets and sewage treatment.

The NBC's World Toilet Day exhibit brings together artistic expression, environmental stewardship, and social awareness.

Join us as we remind our community that
CLEAN WATER IS IMPORTANT!



NBC Pipeline

December 2011

NBC Pipeline is a monthly publication designed to keep Narragansett Bay Commission staff up to date on internal current affairs. Staff is welcome to forward to the Public Affairs Office any items they would like to share or see in a future publication. Your suggestions and participation are encouraged and appreciated.

Calendar of Events *for December*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			5:00 pm Citizens Advisory Committee Mtg		Payday	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			11:00 am COB Employee Appreciation Luncheon			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		BP, IM, FP Employee Appreciation events	11:00 am Board of Commissioners Mtg		Payday	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
 CHRISTMAS	Christmas Holiday Observed					
JAN 2012 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	New Year's Holiday Observed					

All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.



A Great BIG Thank You to All NBC employees & donations for Project Undercover! Because of You - a Child will have the comfort of basic necessities.

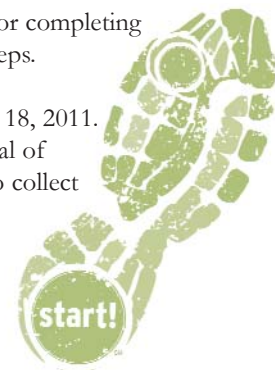
Step-by-Step to Better Health!

Congratulations to participants in the Walking for Fitness Program for completing the second session and attempting to walk a minimum of 196,000 steps.

The third session began November 21, 2011 and ends on December 18, 2011. The goal for the third session is to walk 8,500 steps per day for a total of 238,000 steps. United Healthcare will be onsite on December 19th to collect the third session walking logs.

So, keep walking.....you're almost at the finish line!

--contributed by Cecille Antonelli



News Briefs...

Fire Safety Tips for the Holiday Season

As the holiday season arrives, so does the increased risk of potential for fires. Every year, more than 2,500 people die and 12,600 are injured in home fires in the United States, with direct property loss due to home fires estimated at \$7.3 billion annually. It is important to recognize, however, that fires not only can be prevented at home, but also in the workplace.

Employees are encouraged to remember the following fire prevention tips for their work areas. These fresh reminders can also be applied at home:

- **Electrical & Appliance Safety** - Use electrical extension cords wisely; never overload extension cords or wall sockets; immediately discard frayed extension cords; keep an eye on what you cook in toasters and ovens; when lighting holiday decorations, make sure somebody in your section is designated to turn off the lights at the end of the day
- **Portable Space Heaters** - Remember to turn off your space heater if you are leaving your work area or if you're leaving for the day. Never run or store space heaters next to combustible materials such as paper or wood. Check to make sure the portable heater has a thermostat control mechanism, and will switch off automatically if the heater falls over
- **Emergency Equipment** - Never block sprinklers, firefighting equipment or emergency exits



For more information on fire prevention methods, employees may visit the National Fire Protection (NFPA) website.

Safety Trainings:

- Permit-required Confined Space Classroom Training
- Permit-required Confined Space Field Training

All safety training dates for December will soon be posted on the BayNet Calendar.

--contributed by David Aucoin

Proud Parents: David & Lisa Weisman

Dave and Lisa Weisman adopted their son Joey last year. Joey is one of two adopted children in his class at school. Although Joey is by nature quite shy, his teacher proposed that he work with the other adopted student on a special project.

"I asked if they wanted to stay after and write a book together," she explained. "And of course they said yes."

For two months, Joey and his classmate Carly stayed late after school once a week with their teacher. As a team, they compiled the text that told the story of both their adoptions. Both students talked about families and what it feels like to be adopted. They also illustrated the pages.

One of the last pages had a drawing of a treasure chest with the words "Being adopted means you are a special gift to a family that treasures you forever" beneath it.

Joey and Carly selected four possible titles for the book and presented them to the entire class. The class voted and named the book "A Treasure Forever."

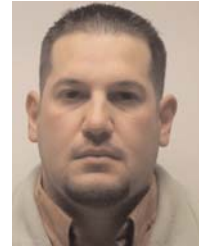
Joey's story was celebrated in three recent news articles, which only skim the surface of the depth of commitment that Dave and Lisa have made to their new son. Adoption of a child is a challenging prospect for any family. With much support from Adoption RI and others like Joey's teacher, Dave and Lisa soon began to realize the love and joy of parenting. It's true what they say that the things that challenge us in life reap rewards that far outweigh the hardships. Good luck to Dave and Lisa!

For more information about adoption, please contact Adoption Rhode Island.

<http://www.adoptionri.org/>

--contributed by Meg Goulet, with reports from the Coventry Patch, ricentral.com, and The Adoptive Family Portrait Project.

WELCOME



Joshua Geragotelis
Civil Inspector



Patricia Pinilla
Capital Accounting
Assistant

Get Cooking: December

Each month, the Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Committee will contribute a seasonal recipe from the NBC's AA/EEO Cookbook.



Old Fashioned Apple Pie

(Recipe submitted by: Kristen Petit)

Ingredients:

- 7 apples (prefer native Macintosh and Pippin mix)
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- Pie Crust Pastry
- 1 tablespoon butter

Directions:

Peel, core and cut apples into thick slices. Mix sugar, flour, cinnamon, nutmeg and salt together; then add to apples and mix well. Set aside while making pie crust. Line pie plate with bottom crust, add apple mixture, and then place dots of butter on top of apples. Put top crust on and fold edges under. Brush milk on top crust, sprinkle with sugar and cut several slits in top crust. Bake in 400 degrees F oven for 50 to 60 minutes until crust is golden brown.

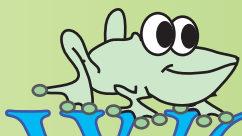


NBC's 2nd World Toilet Day Exhibit Flush with Success

On November 17, the NBC celebrated World Toilet Day with its second exhibit of “artistically enhanced” toilet seats at the Firehouse 13 Gallery in Providence. Over 70 student and community artists contributed their clean water creativity to deliver messages about the importance of clean water in our own community and worldwide. This year, the exhibit received coverage in the East Side Monthly, Motif, The Phoenix, ecoRI.org, and Rhode Island Monthly.



The exhibit was curated and designed by **Rafael Cuello**. **Eddie Viveiros** and **Eddie Ferruolo** saved our bacon with their excellent technical direction and deserve our most enthusiastic appreciation!

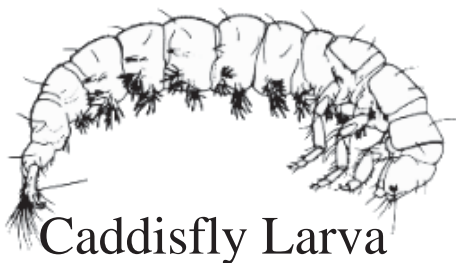


WOONY NEWS

March/April 2011

Woony News is a bi-monthly newsletter produced by the Narragansett Bay Commission. It is geared towards helping students learn about and have a better appreciation for their environment. It includes fun activities, interesting facts, educational stories and more. Students can log onto www.narrabay.com to read Woony News, or sign up for a mailing list and receive a copy at home, by calling the NBC at 401-461-8848 x351. Students can also email Woony with their questions at Woony@narrabay.com.

Caddisfly Photos



Caddisfly Larva



Caddisfly Adult



Caddisfly molting from case



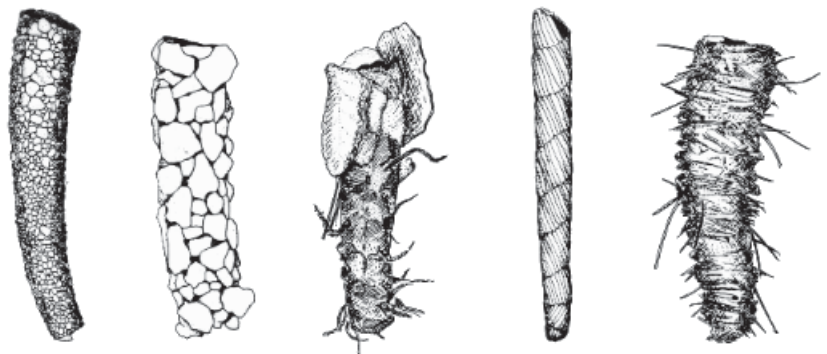
Caddisfly Adult

Critter Spotlight

CADDISFLY

There are 1,261 species of caddisfly in North America, and 7,000 in the world. Caddisflies are remarkable critters, and they go through a process of change called metamorphosis. Some animals go through complete metamorphosis, and others go through an incomplete metamorphosis. Caddisflies go through complete metamorphosis, which means they develop in four stages. They start as an egg, hatch into a larva, and then they go through a pupal stage prior to turning into an adult. Critters who go through incomplete metamorphosis skip the pupal stage. Below are some of the cases that caddisflies create for the pupal stage. These cases protect them while they transform from larva to adult. There is even one caddisfly that makes a case that looks like a snail's shell. Can you guess what that caddisfly is called? It's called the Snailcase Maker Caddisfly.

Examples of Caddisfly Cases



WONDROUS WATERSHEDS

A watershed is any area of land that catches precipitation like rain, snow, sleet, or hail, and drains it into a common area. It is those common areas that usually help to designate where each watershed ends and another begins. There are over two thousand watersheds in the world, and there are thirteen watersheds in Rhode Island.

Below are pictures of a special hands on “Build a Watershed” activity that students involved in the Narragansett Bay Commission’s Woon Watershed Explorer’s Program complete as part of the program. The activity helps to provide students with a good visual representation of how watersheds work. The paper towel in the photos represent grass, and the food coloring represents pollution. Students observe how pollution travels through the watershed, and they learn that watersheds with more grass have less pollution, because the grass absorbs some of the pollution.



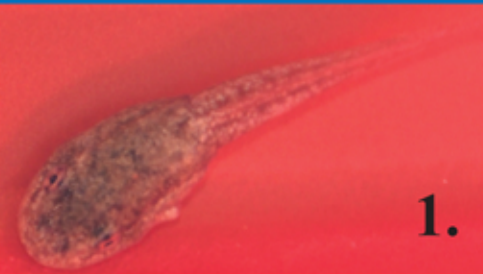


WOONY NEWS

October/November 2011

Woony News is a bi-monthly newsletter produced by the Narragansett Bay Commission. It is geared towards helping students learn about and have a better appreciation for their environment. It includes fun activities, interesting facts, educational stories and more. Students can log onto www.narrabay.com to read Woony News, or sign up for a mailing list and receive a copy at home, by calling the NBC at 401-461-8848 x351. Students can also email Woony with their questions at Woony@narrabay.com.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Critter Spotlight

GREEN FROG (*Rana clamitans*)

The green frog or *Rana clamitans* is one of Rhode Island's two types of aquatic frog, the other is the American bullfrog. It is not uncommon for many people to mistake one for the other, especially since they look almost identical as tadpoles, and very similar as young adults. However, as fully formed adults, green frogs are typically much smaller than bullfrogs, averaging only about 9 cm in length. Green frogs are opportunistic hunters which means that they will eat whatever they can get their tongues on. Most of their diet consists of small insects, but they will eat an occasional earthworm, and maybe even a small rodent from time to time. Similar to bullfrogs, green frog tadpoles can take many months, even years to turn into an adult frog. Most of the time this process will only take a few weeks, but scientists have found that depending on water conditions some tadpoles have taken almost two years to fully complete their metamorphosis. The pictures below and to the left show the process from tadpole to adult frog. This tadpole was found at Greystone Mill Pond in Johnston, Rhode Island. It took about two months from the day the tadpole was found for it to turn into an adult frog. So far the frog has not gotten much bigger than the last photo, but it has developed two bright green stripes on its jaw, and its dorsolateral folds on its back have become more distinct.

Nature Journal Challenge

As a part of its Woon Watershed Explorers environmental education program, the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) is challenging all students to create a nature journal. The challenge asks students to find a nature spot either in their own yard, or a place near their home that they can easily access once a week. In order to complete the challenge, students must visit their chosen spot once a week beginning in September and ending the last week in April 2012. While at their nature spot, students must create a journal entry in a nature journal. The entry must include the date, time, and weather on the day they visited, it must have a paragraph about something they observe, and it must include a drawing or photograph that helps illustrate their observations. The NBC hopes that this challenge will encourage students to get outside, observe their natural world, and in turn have a better understanding and greater love for the world they inhabit.

* Students who are not Woon Watershed Explorers, but who are Rhode Island school students in grades 2-5, and live in any one of the following communities: Central Falls, Providence, North Providence, Cumberland, Lincoln, Cranston, Smithfield, Johnston, Pawtucket, or East Providence, are still eligible to complete the nature journal challenge. Simply follow the challenge directions above, and once you complete your finished journal, you may either deliver it to the Narragansett Bay Commission or mail it to us. We are located at One Service Road, Providence, RI 02905. Please put attention Cynthia Morissette, and include the students name, address and telephone number.

BEST OF LUCK TO ALL THE STUDENTS WHO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE!

"Look into nature and then you will understand everything better." - Albert Einstein

Fall Happenings

What is happening outside during these wonderful fall days and nights? Here are a few things to look for while spending time outdoors:

- * Animals who are busy eating (they are trying to store energy for the winter)
 - You may also catch them gathering food that they can hide in a safe spot and have through the winter.
- * Changes in the trees!!!
 - Deciduous trees know when it gets colder and daylight grows shorter, they cut off the supply of water to their leaves, and with no water the leaves can no longer make food. This causes the dominant green color to break down leaving the leaves, shades of reds, yellows, and oranges.

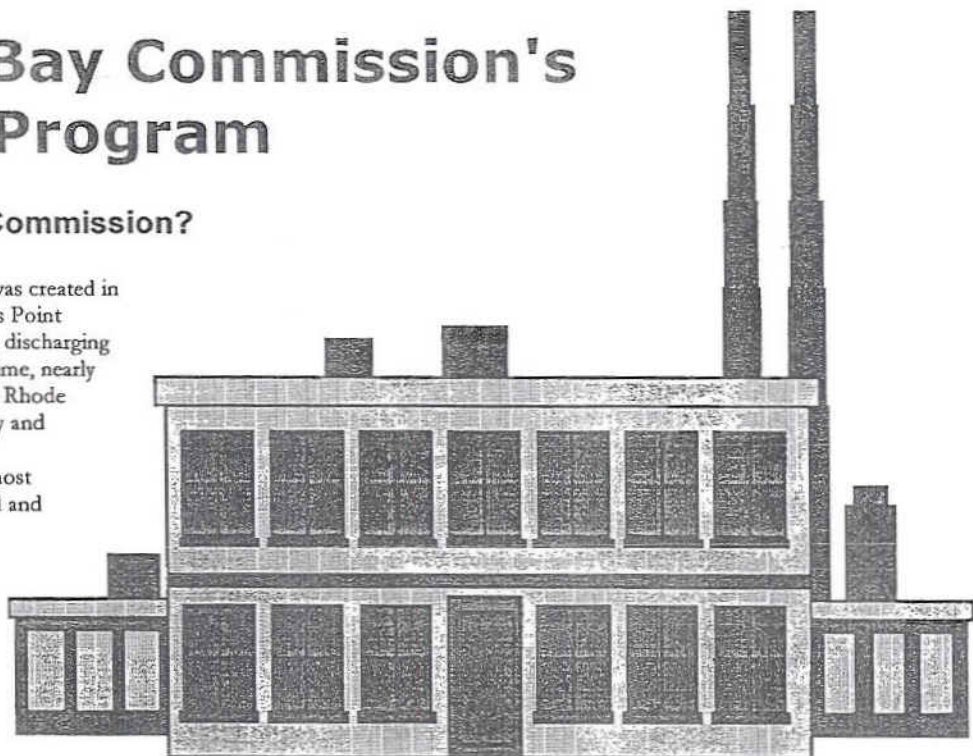
EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS

Narragansett Bay Commission's Pretreatment Program

What is the Narragansett Bay Commission?

The Narragansett Bay Commission, or the NBC, was created in 1980 to reduce the amount of pollutants the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility, in Providence, was discharging into Narragansett Bay and its tributaries. At that time, nearly 65 million gallons of untreated sewage flowed into Rhode Island's waterways everyday, resulting in temporary and permanent closures of shellfishing beds in Upper Narragansett Bay, violations of federal laws, and most importantly, threatened the region's environmental and economic well-being. The NBC acquired the facility from the City of Providence in 1982, and has spent the last decade transforming the once failing, antiquated facility into the highly sophisticated, award winning facility it is today.

In 1992, the NBC assumed ownership of the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in East Providence. The NBC now owns and operates the state's two largest wastewater treatment facilities and provides quality wastewater collection and treatment services to about 300,000 persons and 8,000 commercial and industrial customers in Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln, the northern portion of East Providence and small sections of Cranston and Smithfield.



What is the purpose of a Pretreatment Program?

Since wastewater treatment facilities are not designed to remove heavy metals, cyanide and other toxic chemicals, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that wastewater agencies implement Pretreatment Programs to control toxic discharges. The NBC's Pretreatment Program staff is responsible for protecting its treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay from the discharge of such contaminants. To satisfy EPA requirements, a program was put in place by the NBC to monitor and regulate the many electroplaters, metal finishers, chemical manufacturers, machine shops, laboratories, hospitals, laundromats, restaurants, and other firms that are tied into the NBC's sewer system.

Depending upon what kind of business or industry is discharging into the system, certain substances can do a lot of damage to the sewer system, the wastewater treatment facility, the environment and, ultimately, to people. The discharge of metals and other toxics into the sewer system jeopardizes the health and safety of NBC personnel, clogs sewer lines, can be extremely toxic, if dumped in high concentrations, and can mix with other chemicals to form toxic gases in the sewer system.

Heavy metals and other toxics interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment process by upsetting the biological process at the facilities and killing the microorganisms needed for proper treatment. This prevents the NBC from meeting its effluent limits that are established by EPA and RI DEM. Approximately 40 to 60 percent of the heavy metals and toxics in wastewater can settle out in the sludge, contaminating the sludge, and preventing its reuse, while the remainder of the toxics empty into Narragansett Bay and its tributaries. Once this happens, marine life is exposed to toxic substances, which may enter the food chain and eventually expose people to these toxic substances. While our mission at the NBC is to protect the environment, our top priority is to protect human health. Our pretreatment program helps us accomplish this goal.

How effective is the Pretreatment Program?

To date, this program has had a major positive impact on the quality of treatment and discharges from the Field's Point and Bucklin Point facilities. By taking steps to permit, monitor and regulate the thousands of sewer users in the NBC District, the NBC has dramatically reduced the amount of metals and toxics being dumped into the sewer system and ultimately into Narragansett Bay. For example, in 1981, local industries discharged 954,099 pounds of heavy metals and 80,440 pounds of cyanide to the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility. Data for 2006 indicates that significant reductions in metals (96.6%) and cyanide (96.7%) were achieved. Additionally, nearly 95.6% of all our regulated users are adhering to these environmental regulations.

Why do I have to pay sewer user fees and permit fees?

Sewer user fees are necessary for the NBC to recover the cost to transport and treat wastewater discharged from commercial, industrial, and residential users. The user fees are based, in part, on the amount of water discharged to the sewer system and are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Part of the fee charged to users is a fixed amount, the other part is based on how much water is used. By conserving water, a sewer user can reduce the portion of the fee associated with the amount of water used.

In May, 1990, the PUC issued an order requiring that the expense of the NBC's Pretreatment Program must be paid for entirely by the permitted user. These permit fees are necessary to recover costs associated with satisfying all EPA and State mandates and to ensure the protection of the treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay. The rates charged are PUC approved and cover the cost of program administration, facility inspection and facility sampling conducted by the NBC.

How were permit fees determined?

Discharge permit fees range from \$217 - \$14,492 per year. Individual rates are based on the effort necessary for the NBC to regulate a user. The level of effort is dependent on the size of a facility, the volume of discharge, the toxicity of the chemicals used, etc. Budget plans are available for any business demonstrating financial hardship. Simply contact the NBC Customer Service Section at 461-8828 to discuss a budget payment plan.

What if I don't get a permit?

Failure to apply for a wastewater discharge permit may subject you to administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day and you may lose your privilege to discharge into the NBC sewer system. The NBC is strict about the enforcement of this requirement because we need to know what is going into the sewers so we can protect our treatment facilities and the bay. Further, inconsistent permitting would be unfair to other permitted users and ultimately increase the cost to all other users.

What if I need technical assistance?

The NBC has available free, non-regulatory technical assistance through its Environmental, Safety & Technical Assistance (ESTA) Section, formerly known as Pollution Prevention. Pollution prevention is any practice that reduces or eliminates the amount of hazardous materials entering a waste system. Elimination of pollution at the source will not only help you remain in compliance with discharge standards, but will save you money by taking full advantage of all your resources. Pollution Prevention engineers and chemists are available to assist you incorporate the latest source reduction technologies into your manufacturing operations. We will evaluate your operating procedures and general practices and recommend alternatives, such as chemical substitution, that will generate less waste without sacrificing quality production. This program is confidential; no regulatory repercussions will occur by taking advantage of this program. If you wish to have NBC's ESTA staff visit your facility, or if you wish to find out more about this program, please contact James McCaughey, P.E., Environmental, Safety & Technical Assistance Manager, at 461-8848 ext. 352. This program is meant to be one alternative or a step a business can take to meet pretreatment requirements. It may be necessary for a business to seek additional professional guidance from an outside consultant.

What if I have more questions?

Ask us. The NBC has well-trained and capable chemical engineers, technicians and others who would be happy to answer any questions or concerns you may have regarding your permit, or any other program relating to the NBC. For questions regarding the Pretreatment Program, please contact Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager at 461-8848 ext. 490. For other questions, contact our Public Affairs Office at 461-8848/TDD 461-6540 or email at jsamons@narrabay.com.

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION



ENVIRONMENTAL

BEST

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

for

the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) has developed the following set of Environmental Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam to help the dental community safely and economically reduce the amount of mercury released into the environment. Dental facilities serviced by the NBC have two procedural options available to them regarding the proper management and compliant discharge of dental process wastewater to the NBC sewer system.

Dental facilities choosing Option 1 must install, use and maintain an amalgam separator with a separation efficiency of 99% when tested according to ISO 11143 standards and must demonstrate compliance with the "Mandatory" portion of the enclosed BMPs. Dental facilities choosing Option 1 will be excluded from conducting costly end-of-pipe wastewater sampling monitoring requirements.

Dental offices utilizing Option 2 are not required to install an amalgam separator but will be required to implement all other applicable Mandatory BMPs, and will be required to monitor and sample their process wastewater discharges on a regular basis in order to demonstrate continuous compliance with all applicable NBC discharge limits.

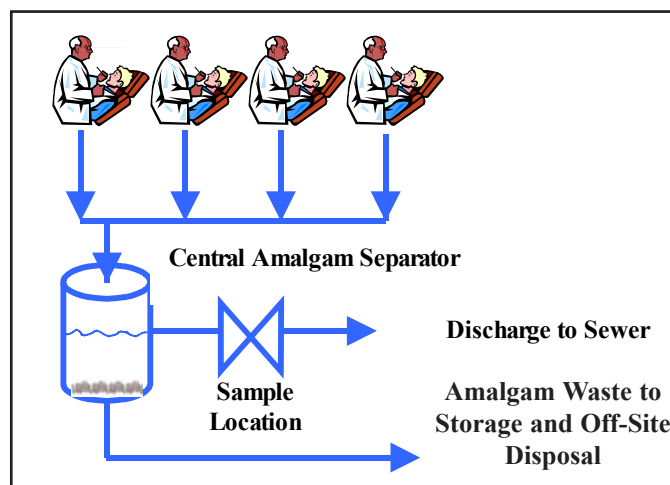
The NBC strongly encourages the use of ISO 11143 certified amalgam separators (Option 1). These separators help to remove most mercury from dental wastewater without being overly burdensome to operate or maintain. Based on NBC's current discharge limit for mercury, as little as 1/10,000 of a gram of amalgam in one gallon of wastewater would place your office in non-compliance resulting in additional sampling and monitoring costs. Continued non-compliance with NBC discharge limits can result in having your name published in the newspaper as being in significant non-compliance and/or the issuance of fines and penalties.



OPTION 1

NBC BMP Implementation with the Installation of an Amalgam Separator

Option 1 is the preferred approach and requires the installation and operation of an amalgam separator and implementation of the attached NBC BMPs. Through Option 1, all amalgam-contaminated wastewater, including wastewaters from cuspidors and vacuum systems, must flow through an amalgam separator and through a sample location prior to sewer discharge.



Typical wastewater plumbing diagram for dental office with an amalgam separator

Specific Requirements for NBC Dental BMP Option

Installation of Amalgam Separator

Amalgam Separators must be ISO 11143 certified and capable of handling flow from vacuum pumps and chair side cuspidors. Separators vary in complexity, capabilities and cost. Here are some criteria that should be considered when selecting an amalgam separator:

1. The vendor of the equipment must be able to provide ISO 11143 documentation certifying that the equipment has been proven capable of removing at least 99% of amalgam during certification tests.
2. There should be minimal loss of suction power within the vacuum system.
3. A system that is low maintenance is preferred over one that requires manual operation and frequent cleaning and/or servicing.
4. The unit should operate quietly.
5. The unit should be centrally installed so as to service a whole office or a series of chairs in order to minimize the cost and maintenance associated with individual units that service only one chair.
6. The unit or units must be capable of handling flow from:
 - a. Vacuum Systems,
 - b. Cuspidors and
 - c. Sinks if applicable.
7. Plans of the dental office and amalgam separator must be approved by NBC prior to installation

Maintenance of Amalgam Separator

1. Amalgam separators must be installed and maintained such that all flow from vacuum systems; cuspidors and applicable sinks receive proper treatment.
2. Amalgam separators must be operational at all times.
3. Follow the manufacturer's specification for maintenance of the separator.
4. Inspect the separator weekly to ensure proper operation.

Certification and Record Keeping

1. The dental office must document all separator and trap inspections, cleaning and maintenance activities in a bound logbook.
2. Information in the logbooks must include:
 - Date (mm/dd/yy) of each trap/separator inspection/service activity;
 - A clear indication of which trap/separator is being serviced;
 - All routine and non-routine activities conducted (i.e., cleaning, maintenance, repairs, etc.);
 - Signature of person conducting activity.

Best Management Practices

Dental offices choosing this Option must adhere to all of the required BMPs detailed in this brochure.

1. While regular sampling of wastewater effluent, on the part of the dental facility, is not required as part of Option 1 of the NBC BMP Program, installation of a sampling location is required.

OPTION 2

NBC BMP Implementation without Separation Equipment

(Routine Wastewater Sampling and Compliance Required)

Under Option 2, Dental Offices must implement all applicable NBC Dental BMPs, and regularly sample and analyze the wastewater to demonstrate compliance for silver and mercury. All amalgam waste must flow through a central sample location or multiple sample locations if necessary. If the monitoring results show the dental office to be out of compliance with the discharge limitations, additional pretreatment may be required to attain compliance. The office may elect to modify operations and install separation equipment and participate in Option 1 of this BMP.

Specific BMP Requirements for NBC Dental BMP Option 2

Installation of Sampling Location

Dental facilities choosing this option must collect and analyze samples of their wastewater discharges in order to demonstrate compliance with NBC discharge limits. This will require the separation of sanitary flow from dental process wastewater and the installation of a wastewater sample collection valve.

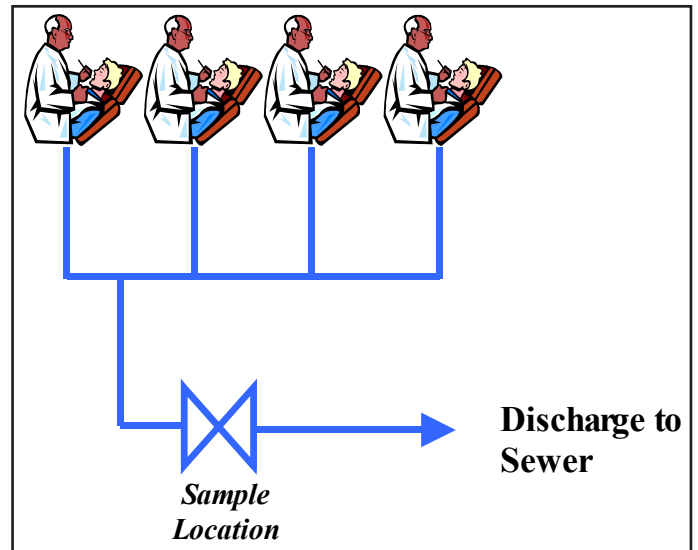
The wastewater sample collection valve must be configured and installed in such a manner that a representative sample of all and any amalgam containing wastewater can be collected at any time during normal operating hours. This will require the installation of a single central sampling location for all flow from vacuum systems and cuspidors or sampling locations for individual wastewater streams. Please note that separate sampling locations will increase sampling and analysis costs.

Sampling and Monitoring

Samples must be properly collected and preserved and sent to an approved laboratory for mercury and silver analysis on a quarterly basis. The analytical results must be submitted to NBC within the specified time frame along with a completed Self Monitoring Compliance Report.

Effluent Discharge Compliance

The dental facility must maintain compliance with NBC's discharge limits for mercury and silver. Facilities found to be in non-compliance must immediately notify NBC and initiate and continue to conduct weekly sampling of their wastewater discharges until compliance is established for four consecutive weeks. Facilities found to be in Significant Non-Compliance may have their names published in a local newspaper at the end of the calendar year. Continued non-compliance may result in the issuance of fines.



Typical Effluent Wastewater Sampling



1. Approved sample valve



2. Always flush valve briefly and safely before sampling



3. Sample collection in progress

Mandatory Best Management Practices

Chair Side Traps

1. Equip all dental chairs with chair side traps to capture large amalgam particles from cuspidors and vacuum systems.
2. Use traps with the smallest screen size that your vendor says will work.
3. While not required as a condition for participation in this program, disposable chair side traps are preferred to reusable traps due to the difficulty of cleaning traps for reuse without releasing captured amalgam particles to the sewer system during the cleaning process.

Maintenance of Chair Side Traps

1. Check to make sure all chair-side traps are in place when chair is in use.
2. Inspect chair-side traps on a daily basis and clean or replace as necessary.
3. If using disposable chair side traps, place spent traps directly into a labeled amalgam waste storage container. Never rinse a used trap over a sink that is directly connected to the sewer or place in trash.
4. If using a reusable trap remove all visible amalgam particles from the trap by emptying the contents into a labeled storage container.
5. Never dispose of the collected amalgam down the drain, in the trash or with sharps and/or biohazard waste.
6. Rinse reusable traps only if necessary and only in sinks plumbed into an amalgam separator using a minimum amount of water.

Maintenance of Vacuum Pump Filters

1. Check to make sure your vacuum pumps are equipped with filters. Talk to your equipment vendor to upgrade all such equipment not equipped with filters.
2. Talk to your equipment vendor to make sure you are using the smallest available vacuum filter screen that will not compromise the efficiency of the vacuum system.
3. Dry-turbine vacuums - Check to make sure the air/water separator is free of built-up sludge. Manage collected sludge as you would a mercury containing waste - do not wash down drain.
4. Change vacuum pump filters at least once per month or more frequently in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
5. After removing the filter hold it over a spill tray or other type of container that can catch any water that has collected in the trap. Carefully decant the water without losing any visible amalgam. The decanted water, if it contains no visible amalgam, may be discharged to the sewer through an amalgam separator.
6. Place spent filters in their original container or in another sealed container and properly store prior to disposal/recycling as a mercury-containing waste.

Storage, Management and Disposal of Scrap Amalgam

1. Collect and store all contact and non-contact amalgam in separate appropriate labeled and closed containers.
2. Label all containers used to store waste amalgam with the words "Hazardous Waste" and "Waste Mercury/Amalgam."
3. Wastes containing mercury are regulated as hazardous waste by the RIDEM and EPA - comply with all state and federal hazardous waste management regulations (see section on Hazardous Waste Management).
4. Do not mix waste streams, including contact and non-contact amalgam waste, without checking with your waste hauler and disposal/recycling facility first. Mixing of waste streams may limit disposal and/or recycling options and increase waste management costs.
5. Do not put mercury-containing waste in medical waste containers. Disposal methods used for medical waste, such as incineration, will release mercury into the environment.

Please note: "empty" prepackaged amalgam capsules may contain enough residual amalgam to be classified as a hazardous waste. While not a Mandatory BMP, it is recommended that empty capsules be collected and stored separate from other amalgam waste. This will allow for testing of the spent capsules in order to determine an ultimate disposal method.

Line Cleaners

Dental clinics may regularly use a liquid cleaner to disinfect the pipes in their vacuum system. Certain brands of line cleaners that are corrosive or oxidizers must be avoided because they dissolve solid mercury. Never use bleach (sodium hypochlorite) or a bleach-containing product to clean vacuum lines, instruments or equipment that may be contaminated with mercury or amalgam. Mercury that is mobilized in this way is very difficult to trap and can easily travel to the sewer plant or into the receiving waters. The following brands of cleaners and disinfectants are acceptable:

- Green and Clean (Metasys)
- GC Spray-Cide (GC America)
- Sani-Treet Plus (Enzyme Industries, Inc.)
- VacuCleanse Evacuation (Infection Control Tech)

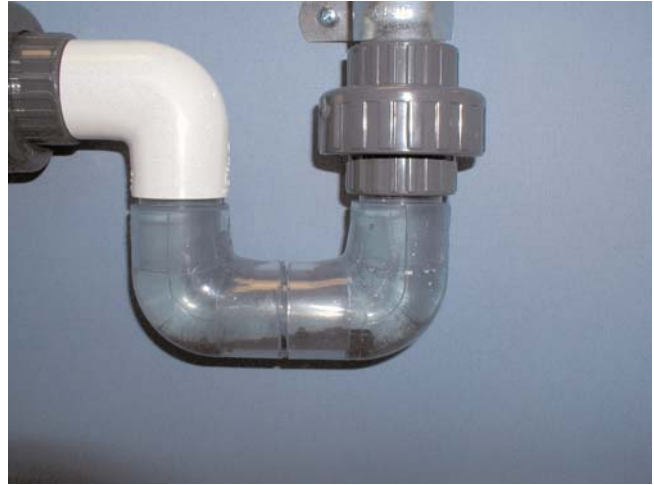
The above list is not all-inclusive and NBC may give written approval to use other cleaners. The NBC will review requests to use other cleaners upon receipt of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the proposed cleaner.

Mandatory Best Management Practices

Clean Plumbing and Sink Traps

Due to the potential past use of sinks as disposal outlets for contact and non-contact scrap amalgam, all sink traps in the vicinity of mercury use (past or present) must be removed, inspected and cleaned.

1. Remove sink traps/elbows and inspect for sludge build-up.
2. Collect any sludge in a container separate from scrap amalgam waste.
3. Install new traps/elbows or replace the existing traps/elbows after cleaning with an appropriate line cleaner.
4. Dispose of the sludge as a mercury containing waste or have samples of each waste stream tested by a licensed analytical laboratory prior to ultimate disposal. Guidance on testing waste samples can be obtained through NBC's Pollution Prevention Program.



Sinks Located in Operatories

Sinks located in operatories have the potential to discharge amalgam waste to the sewer from the cleaning and rinsing of dental instruments, chair side traps and other equipment or devices that may come into contact with amalgam. Two Sink Use Alternatives are available to dental offices participating in these Best Management Practices.

Sink Use Alternative A: Designate all sinks for "Sanitary Use Only" by eliminating the cleaning of amalgam contaminated instruments, traps and other equipment in all sinks. This is the simplest and least expensive of the two options.

For sinks designated for "Sanitary Use Only" the following conditions and procedures will apply:

1. Washing of instruments, filters from chair-side traps and used amalgam capsules will be strictly prohibited.
2. Sign stating: "Sinks to Be Used for Sanitary Purposes Only - No Chemical or Amalgam Disposal" must be clearly posted at each sink.
3. All employees must be trained on this policy and certification of training maintained on site.

Sink Use Alternative B: Designate certain sinks for "Sanitary Use Only" and other sinks for "Equipment Cleaning Only." This alternative requires sinks in which equipment cleaning will take place be plumbed into an amalgam separator - if you choose to not install an amalgam separator you will have to comply with Alternative A. If you choose to install an amalgam separator, please note that some separators may not allow for the connection of sinks. Discuss this with your separator equipment vendor before purchasing a separator.

For sinks designated for "Sanitary Use Only" all conditions and procedures noted above will apply.

For sinks used for "Equipment Cleaning Only" the following conditions and procedures will apply:

1. Plumb each of these sinks into to the amalgam separator.
2. Install flow restricting orifices in each sink discharge line in order to limit and control the flow rate to the separator and prevent washout of the amalgam separator
3. Submit plans of each of these sinks and the amalgam separator to NBC for approval prior to installation.
4. Manage all debris removed from these sinks and drain lines as mercury contaminated waste.
5. Post signs stating: "Washing of Instruments and Filters Contaminated with Amalgam only - Sanitary Use Prohibited" at each sink.
6. Train all employees on these policies and procedures and maintain certification of training on site.

Please note: if flow can not be adequately controlled using flow restrictors a surge tank capable of handling peak flow from these sinks may need to be installed up stream of the amalgam separator.

Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirements

Annual Certification and Record Keeping

1. Document all separator (if applicable) and trap inspections, cleaning and maintenance activities in a bound logbook.
2. Include the following information in the logbooks:
 - a. Date (mm/dd/yy) of each trap/separator inspection/service activity,
 - b. A clear indication of which trap/separator is being serviced,
 - c. All routine and non-routine activities conducted (i.e. cleaning, maintenance, etc.)
 - d. Signature of person conducting activity.
3. Maintain all Hazardous Waste Manifest documents and/or shipping papers of mercury waste sent off-site for disposal or recycling on-site and have them immediately available for inspection by NBC.
4. Submit an annual certification statement to NBC attesting to compliance with all Mandatory BMPs and any specific BMPs required by the chosen option.

Personnel Training Requirements

All personnel associated with the handling and management of amalgam and/or mercury containing materials/ wastes must be trained with respect to:

- the hazards associated with mercury
- hazardous waste management regulations
- procedures to follow in the event of a spill or an accident including spill-reporting requirements.

Waste Management and Spill Response

If any elemental mercury is used or is present in the dental office, including mercury from historical use and mercury in any medical instruments such as thermometers, a mercury spill kit must be maintained on site and all appropriate staff trained in its use.

Please note: even very small amounts of metallic mercury (for example, a few drops) can raise air concentrations of mercury to levels that may be harmful to human health. The longer people breathe the contaminated air, the greater the risk to their health. Metallic mercury and its vapors are extremely difficult to remove from clothes, furniture, carpets, floors, walls, and other such items. If these items are not properly cleaned, the mercury can remain for months or years, and continue to be a source of exposure.

Steps to take in case of a spill:

- Contact your local poison control center, fire department, the RIDEM or the RIDOH for advice on cleanup the spill.
- Ask everyone to leave the area.
- Close -off the area while unoccupied.
- Shut off conditioning and air circulation to the room
- Open windows and doors in the area of the spill to ventilate the area while clean-up activities are taking place.
- Wear rubber or latex gloves to prevent skin contact with metallic mercury.
- Use a dry sponge, paper towel or paper to clean up the spill.
- Place all collected mercury in a sealed glass jar.
- In the event of a large mercury spill (more than a broken thermometer's worth), immediately evacuate everyone from the area, seal off the area as well as possible, and call local and state authorities for assistance.

What Not to do when there is a spill:

- Do NOT use a vacuum cleaner to clean up a mercury spill. A vacuum cleaner will spread the mercury vapors throughout the area, thereby increasing the chance of exposure.
- Do NOT attempt to sweep the spill with a broom.
- Never dispose of mercury down the drain.
- Never throw materials used to clean up a spill in the trash - contact the RIDEM for guidance.

Dental Amalgam Information on the World Wide Web

ADA Best Management Practices for Amalgam Waste:
www.ada.org/prof/resources/topics/topics_amalgamwaste.pdf

Dental Amalgam Recycling Facilities - Northeast Region:
www.des.state.nh.us/nhppp/amalgam_recycling_facilities.htm

Great Lakes Pollution Prevention Roundtable:
www.glrppr.org/contacts/gltopichub.cfm?sectorid=131

Mercury Spill Kit Comparative Information:
www.brooks.af.mil/dis/DIS60/sec6b.htm

Naval Institute for Dental and Biomedical Research:
www.dentalmercury.com/home.cfm

NEWMOA Dental Mercury Topic Hub:
www.newmoa.org/prevention/topichub/toc.cfm?hub=103&sub-sec=7&na=7

Waste Reduction Resource Center's Dental Hub:
<http://wrrc.p2pays.org/industry/dental.htm>

Pollution Prevention

The goal of pollution prevention is to reduce or eliminate the use of toxic substances at the source. This minimizes the release of toxic compounds and serves to protect human health by ultimately reducing exposure to solid, dissolved or gaseous toxic compounds. Although source reduction is most efficient, it is often combined with control-based approaches such as end-of-pipe treatment to achieve desired results. Pollution Prevention activities and recycling in dental offices are essential in order to minimize releases of polluting substances into the sewer system, medical waste, ordinary trash or environment. Recommended activities include the use of the following materials, processes or practices:

1. Use non-amalgam substitutes where appropriate as determined by general dental practice procedures.
2. Utilize prepackaged, single-use amalgam capsules to eliminate larger bulk quantities of elemental mercury (also referred to as free, bulk, or raw mercury).
3. Stock amalgam materials in a range of capsule sizes. Use the smallest capsule required for the job at hand to minimize the amount of scrap non-contact amalgam produced.
4. Properly seal all amalgam capsules before amalgamation. Reassemble capsules immediately after dispensing amalgam. Disassemble and clean the amalgamator on a regular basis.
5. If a small amount of elemental mercury is to be disposed of, initiate a reaction with amalgam alloy to form scrap amalgam, which can then be recycled through your amalgam recycler.
6. When removing an existing amalgam, attempt to remove it in chunks so that it is more likely to be caught in the chair-side trap.
7. Consider using techniques that eliminate the need for cuspidors in the operatory when possible.
8. Do not mix different types of wastes, such as contact and non-contact amalgam, when it impacts wastewater treatment or waste disposal. Whenever possible, collect waste amalgam solids for proper storage before they mix with wastewater.
9. Do not discharge solutions that mobilize mercury such as certain vacuum line cleaners that are corrosive or contain bleach or other oxidizing compounds. Neutral, enzymatic cleaners are preferred.
10. During office renovations, alert renovators to the possibility of historical mercury spills that may have resulted in the presence of mercury in carpets, floor cracks, behind moldings and other areas where amalgam capsules may have been spilled. A waste is considered hazardous if TCLP tests indicate a mercury concentration over 0.2 mg/l. Seamless and impermeable floors are easiest to keep clean.

Hazardous Waste Management

Mercury is one of eight "heavy metals" regulated by EPA and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) as a "Characteristically Toxic" Hazardous Waste.

This means wastes containing mercury, over established Regulatory Levels (0.2 mg/l for mercury using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), must be handled in strict compliance with federal and state hazardous waste regulatory requirements. A detailed overview of these regulations is outside the scope of this BMP document and the reader is referred to the document "Hazardous Waste Compliance Workbook for Rhode Island Generators" at <http://www.state.ri.us> for a comprehensive description of Rhode Island's hazardous waste management regulations. The following general guidelines, however, should be followed as part of generating and managing wastes containing amalgam:

Waste Generation

1. Apply for an EPA Identification Number through the RIDEM,
2. Inform all employees of the hazards associated with handling waste amalgam, and
3. Write a brief procedure to be followed in case of a spill of waste amalgam and familiarize all applicable employees with these procedures.

Waste Storage

1. Keep all containers closed except when adding or removing waste amalgam,
2. Label containers with the words "Waste Mercury Amalgam",
3. Inspect containers on a weekly basis, and
4. Store containers in a safe and secure location away from office traffic.

Waste Shipment

1. Become familiar with hazardous waste manifesting requirements,
2. Utilize only properly licensed/permitted waste haulers, and
3. Utilize only properly licensed/permitted waste recycling/disposal firms.
4. Contact the state environmental regulatory agency from which a waste hauler, recycler and/or disposal company resides in order to assure they are in compliance with all applicable regulations. A list of contacts for all state environmental agencies can be found at www.epa.gov.

Record-keeping

1. Maintain a readily accessible file on employee training with respect to hazardous waste management, and
2. Maintain a readily assessable file with all copies of Hazardous Waste Manifests.

Note: EPA regulations allow for certain exemptions from strict hazardous waste management regulations when a waste is being sent off-site for recycling. These exemptions, however, are not always adopted by individual state environmental agencies and are often open to interpretation. It is a good idea to comply with all hazardous waste management regulatory requirements even if the waste is being recycled.



NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION



Emergency Contacts

Rhode Island Department of
Environmental Management: 401/222-6822

Narragansett Bay Commission: 401/461-8848

Rhode Island Poison Control Center: 401/444-5727

National Response Center: 800/424-8802

Rhode Island Emergency
Management Agency: 401/946-9996

Local Hospital: _____

Fire Department: _____

Useful Web Sites

www.narrabay.com
www.epa.gov/mercury/index.html
www.state.ri.us/dem
www.newmoa.org

Narragansett Bay Commission's Restaurant & Food Preparation Facility Grease Removal Program

What is the Narragansett Bay Commission?

The NBC owns and operates the State's two largest wastewater treatment facilities and provides quality wastewater collection and treatment services to about 300,000 persons and 8,000 commercial and industrial customers in Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln, the northern portion of East Providence and small sections of Cranston and Smithfield.

What is the purpose of a Pretreatment Program?

Since wastewater treatment facilities are not designed to remove heavy metals, toxic chemicals, grease, etc., the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that wastewater agencies implement Pretreatment Programs to control toxic discharges. The NBC's Pretreatment Program staff is responsible for protecting its treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay from the discharge of such contaminants. To satisfy EPA requirements, the Pretreatment Program was put in place by the NBC to monitor and regulate the many electroplaters, metal finishers, chemical manufacturers, laboratories, hospitals, laundromats, restaurants and other firms that are tied into the NBC's sewer system.

What is a Grease Removal Program?

The Grease Removal Program was initiated by the NBC's Pretreatment Section to control the discharge of grease and animal fats from restaurants and food preparation facilities into the sewer system.

Why is the discharge of grease and animal fats a problem?

The presence of grease, fats, and oils in wastewater results in major operational problems both in the NBC sewers and at the wastewater treatment facilities. Grease from food preparation operations solidifies on the inside of sewers restricting the flow of sewage, similar to the way that cholesterol restricts the flow of blood through arteries and veins. Sewer blockages have resulted from this grease build up, causing raw sewage to back up into the basements of homes and businesses. Further, grease has fouled equipment and controls at treatment facilities, and high concentrations of grease and oils in wastewater inhibits the biological processes used to treat domestic sewage.

What kitchen operations are responsible for grease entering the sewer system?

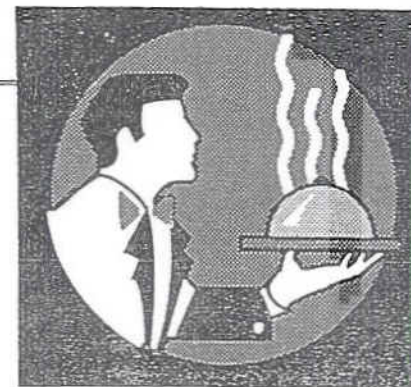
Grease discharges are predominantly generated from washing and cleaning operations and not from fryolators or deep frying units as most people might think. The pot washing sink, dishwasher pre-rinse station, and garbage grinder are the major sources of grease discharges to the sewer system.

How can grease discharges be controlled and minimized?

There is only one way -- by installing and maintaining a grease removal or recovery unit (GRU).

What is a GRU?

A GRU is a device designed to collect



and remove grease from wastewater discharged from restaurants and food preparation facilities. Most GRU's separate grease from water by gravity. Since grease weighs less than water, the grease floats and can be skimmed from the surface of the wastewater.

What types of Grease Removal Units are acceptable to the NBC?

There are two (2) types of GRU's that are acceptable for installation in the NBC districts. One type of GRU is the automatic electrical/mechanical grease removal unit. This type of GRU is small, which allows installation in the kitchen under a sink or elsewhere. This type of GRU removes grease daily, collecting it neatly in a bucket from which it can be disposed in a dumpster or recycled through a rendering firm. Maintenance must be performed daily consisting of checking the grease collection bucket and cleaning a solids removal strainer.

Another acceptable GRU is the large in-ground passive type grease interceptor. This type of GRU must have a capacity of at least 15 gallons per seat in the restaurant with a minimum capacity of 500 gallons. This type of GRU is so large that it must be installed underground outside the facility. Maintenance requirements include weekly inspections to determine grease layer thickness and regular pumping of the grease by a certified

waste hauler. Pumped-out grease must be hauled to special facilities for processing or incineration.

Is the small, under the sink passive type grease interceptor acceptable to the NBC?

No, the NBC has found that these small, passive grease traps are not effective at removing grease because these units are considerably undersized, resulting in insufficient time for oil/ water separation. In addition, the small size of these passive units allows hot water from the pot wash sink to dissolve trapped grease in the unit and flush it into the sewer system. This type of grease trap is also maintenance intensive, requiring time consuming effort to perform system inspections or remove collected grease. Due to these intensive maintenance requirements this type of GRU is often neglected and does not perform properly. Therefore, the NBC does not allow installation of this type of GRU.

Can a garbage grinder or garbage disposal unit be used in the restaurant or food preparation facility?

Only if the garbage disposal unit discharges to a large in-ground passive type grease interceptor that has been properly sized for removal of settleable solids. Garbage disposal units may not be used in facilities with automatic under the sink type grease interceptors.

Should a restaurant just go ahead and install a grease interceptor?

Definitely not. Anyone proposing to install a grease interceptor must contact the NBC pretreatment staff at 461-8848 prior to purchasing or installing a grease interceptor. NBC staff will provide the guidance necessary to ensure that the GRU chosen meets all NBC criteria. Contacting the NBC in advance may prevent your company from purchasing expensive GRU retrofits should the initial installation not satisfy NBC criteria.

Is there anything else that is required of restaurants or food preparation facilities?

Yes. All restaurants and food preparation establishments must obtain a wastewater discharge permit from the NBC. A permit application can be obtained by contacting the pretreatment staff at 461-8848 or by visiting the Pretreatment Office at 2 Ernest Street in Providence.

What is required by the Wastewater Discharge Permit?

The restaurant discharge permit requires the restaurant or food preparation facility to maintain the GRU in a proper operating condition. A log book must also be maintained at the facility documenting the date of each GRU inspection and each GRU maintenance activity.

What if I have more questions?

Just ask us. The NBC has well trained and capable engineers, technicians, and others who would be happy to answer any question or concerns you may have regarding the Grease Removal Program, the permitting process, or the NBC in general. Feel free to call us! ■

valves on the truck, and hosing down the discharge area where spillage occurred.

- After cleaning up, the hauler is to proceed in a forward direction, since backing up is not allowed, and must be sure to exit the facility at a slow speed.

WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW?

- The NBC runs the Septage facility as a service to Rhode Island's non-sewered residents. As such, only septage from within the state of Rhode Island may be brought to the facility. Any loads, or partial loads, from outside the state will not be accepted.

- The hauler must establish and maintain an account with a positive cash balance with the NBC Customer Service Section. The hauler will not be allowed to discharge without sufficient funds.

- Trucks with capacities less than 4,500 gallons are permitted to discharge between the hours of 8:00AM and 2:00PM, Monday through Friday and 8:00AM and 12:00 noon on Saturdays. Larger capacity trucks may discharge between the hours of 2:00PM and 4:00PM weekdays and 12:00 noon to 2:00PM on Saturdays.

- Once the NBC septage station receives 100,000 gallons of septage for any given day, only those trucks with full loads, all originating in the NBC primary service district, will be allowed to discharge. The NBC may only accept 116,000 gallons of septage daily, at which point the facility will close.

- Firms found to be falsifying paperwork submitted to the NBC and/or bringing non-residential quality septage to the facility may be subject to civil, criminal and/or administrative penalties. These penalties could include fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per day, revocation of permit and 30 days imprisonment for criminal violations.

- Haulers who discharge grease or other waste that causes the processing equipment to foul and/or breakdown will be immediately suspended from using the station for a minimum of a two-week period while NBC investigates the cause of the incident.

- Inquiries regarding permitting may be made to the NBC Pretreatment Section by calling (401) 461-8848 Ext. 483.



Narragansett Bay Commission
Corporate Headquarters:
1 Service Road, Providence, RI 02905
Phone (401) 461-8848
Fax (401) 461-6540

Pretreatment Office
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905
Phone (401) 461-8848
Fax (401) 461-0170

Lincoln Septage Receiving Facility:
692 Washington Highway
Lincoln, RI 02865
Phone (401) 333-5610
Fax (401) 333-5610



NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

LINCOLN SEPTAGE RECEIVING FACILITY

Septage Acceptance Policy Summary



OVERVIEW

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) has upgraded the Lincoln Septage receiving station, installing new wastewater treatment equipment to reduce odors and remove solids contained in the septage. A six (6) inch hose connection has been installed to speed-up the discharge process and a computer tracking system has been installed for identification and billing streamlining purposes. This informational brochure provides an outline of procedures and practices which must be strictly followed to ensure the acceptance of your septage loads and the proper operation of the NBC facility.

PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

- All trucks and/or trailers must be permitted with the NBC prior to bringing septage wastewater for disposal. Any changes, such as new or deleted vehicles, must be made known to the NBC Pretreatment office by submitting a new permit application with the correct information. It is the haulers' responsibility to ensure all registrations, insurance and DEM permits for vehicles are obtained and maintained in a valid state.

- Each permitted truck and/or trailer must be weighed empty and full to determine the capacity of the vehicle. This process must be overseen by NBC Pretreatment personnel. Appointments must be

scheduled in advance at 461-8848 Ext. 483 for this purpose.

- All trucks and/or trailers must have a NBC computer tracking chip programmed with identification and capacity information affixed to it.

- All trucks and/or trailers must have Permit Fee Paid and Permitted Volume stickers affixed.

MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS

- The manifest form must be completed in its entirety prior to arriving at the facility. The manifest requires the hauler to certify that only residential quality septage is contained in the truck that shall discharge.

- The manifest must clearly identify the origin of the load. The customer name, address and telephone number for that customer must be indicated for every load which is contained in the truck.

- A signature by the customer that your firm pumped must be on the manifest. If the customer was not home to sign the manifest, additional confirmation information regarding the customer is required in order to discharge the load. This could include a copy of the customer's signed check for the pump out or a photocopy of your company invoice to the customer. These documents must be attached to the manifest in lieu of a customer signature.

- Information provided on manifests is routinely checked by Pretreatment staff to verify the origin of the load. Pretreatment staff will routinely contact your customers.

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED AT THE STATION

- Upon arriving at the station, the driver is to wait in line to use the facility.

- When it is your turn, the facility operator will inspect the stickers on your vehicle, scan your computer chip and take your manifest and other associated information. If anything is not in order, the load will be refused.

- Prior to discharging you must take a sample under the pervue of the station operator. This sample will be checked for pH and visual indications for grease or other suspected pollutants. The pH must be in the range of 5.5 to 12.0 standard units or the load will be refused. Detection of other suspected pollutants will also result in the load being refused.

- When given the OK to discharge, the hauler is to hook up to the six (6) inch discharge connection and proceed to empty the truck. Grease and/or gravel will foul the solids handling equipment and will be readily detected. **If your load contains grease and/or other dense solid material, such as gravel or rocks, do not bring it to the Lincoln facility.** It must be brought elsewhere for proper disposal.

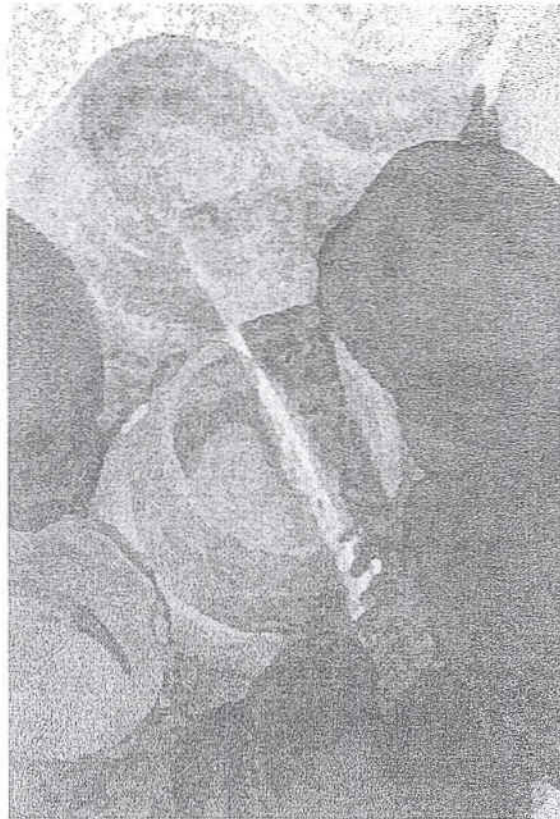
- Upon completing the discharge, the hauler must properly clean up and make the station neat and safe for the next hauler. This includes putting away all hoses, shutting all

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

Environmental, Health & Safety

BEST MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES
for

FINE ART PAINTING STUDIOS



The purpose of this brochure is to guide you in protecting your health and preserving the environment as you work with various supplies and materials in your studio. It is also intended to help you save money and to comply with existing environmental regulations.

Following these guidelines will keep you and your environment safe.

Sources of health & safety information on the Internet for artists

Disposal of household hazardous waste in RI:
www.ritrc.org/sie/cecodepot/ceco_dispo_hocw.pdf

A searchable health & safety database by medium: www.ritrc.org/sie/cecodepot/ceco_dispo_hocw.pdf

List of references and more:
www.library.umsl.edu.au/internet/paint/html/arthazards.htm

Comprehensive list of articles covering many mediums:
www.crowweb.com/outreach/crowweb/links.cfm?topicID=2

List of books, periodicals and organizations:
<http://wally.ri.edu/pubs/guide/healthazr.html>

Comprehensive list of articles:
www.library.umsl.edu.au/internet/paint/html/arthazards.htm

Article entitled *Art, Painting and Drinking*:
http://www.ritrc.org/sie/cecodepot/ceco_dispo_hocw.pdf

Very comprehensive list of resources for many media:
www.ritrc.org/sie/cecodepot/ceco_dispo_hocw.pdf

Safety Primer with references:
www.nrc.gov/health/ehp/ehp26.htm

Safety Primers:
www.artspaceonline.org/solutions/safety.html

www.unl.edu/ehs/arthaz.html

www.gambincolor.com/safety.html

Studio Ventilation:
www.craftsupport.com/nysh/rt/studioissues.html

How to manage contaminated rags:
www.cobg.gov/p2/stoppowr.pdf

Technical letters:
<http://www.danrdmuth.com/lettera.html>

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION Environmental, Health & Safety

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

for

FINE ART PAINTING STUDIOS



Wise purchasing choices will help you reduce or eliminate hazards in your studio. Tables 1 and 2 provide information about metals and solvents in pigments to help you choose safer materials for your work. You may be able to choose less toxic paints by comparing the information from the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) about the types and amounts of metals contained in your paints (see Table 2). For example, you may select a paint containing an iron-based pigment rather than a more toxic lead chromate or cadmium pigment. You can also compare properties of available solvents to decide which is best for your purpose and which is a safer choice.

When you are deciding which solvent to use, consider that you may reduce your health risks by using solvents with low values for any or all of the following characteristics: toxicity, evaporation rate, flammability, photochemical reactivity, ozone depleting potential, Worker Exposure Value and Environmental Hazard Value. Also look for a low Vapor Pressure, which indicates how quickly the solvent will evaporate into the air you breathe (see Table 1). Low-odor mineral spirits would be a safer choice than regular mineral spirits or turpentine. Finally, buy only as much material as you need to complete your work so that you are not unnecessarily storing large amounts of hazardous materials in your studio.

Store supplies and materials properly by following the manufacturer's instructions. Incompatible materials must be stored separately, in covered and labeled containers, so they do not react (see Table 1). For example, products containing oxidizers, such as bleach, should be stored in a location separate from flammable materials to reduce potential fire hazards and other dangerous reactions. Label all products with the date of purchase and the date you open the container. Use an indelible marker or graphite pencil to label each container, and replace the label if it becomes illegible. Maximize the shelf life of your materials by keeping air out of paint cans and tubes. Use oldest supplies first and do not keep supplies that you will never use again. Donate excess stock to someone who can use it, such as another artist, local theater group, art schools or a materials exchange (www.ritrc.org/sie/cecodepot).

As you are probably aware, many art materials contain ingredients that are toxic to your health and the environment. The paints, pigments, colorants and glazes you use may contain toxic metals. Commonly-used paints, like oil, acrylic, watercolor and gouache, may contain heavy metals such as cadmium, chromium, and lead, which can be hazardous to your health and the environment. Also, oil paints contain solvents and require cleanup with solvents, such as turpentine, mineral spirits, or other paint thinners. Oil paints, resins, and solvents each pose fire safety hazards. Many solvents are toxic and flammable, and their use contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone, contaminating the air we breathe, and a few can deplete the ozone layer in our stratosphere. Potentially increasing our exposure to harmful effects of the sun. If improperly disposed of, these materials pose environmental and community health hazards. You can reduce these risks by determining which materials contain hazardous ingredients, and by finding and using safer alternatives. If an alternative is not available, then you must know how to use and dispose of the hazardous materials safely. Remember that even less toxic alternatives must be handled safely and disposed of properly.

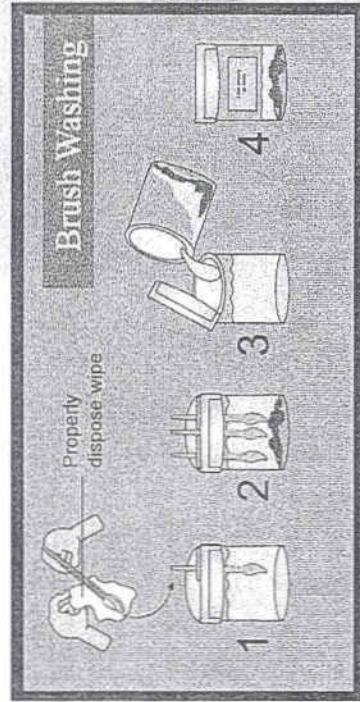
Use of many of these materials can produce wastes controlled by a variety of local, state and federal requirements, such as Rhode Island's Hazardous Waste Management Act, which authorizes the RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) to regulate hazardous waste management and disposal, and the federal Clean Water Act which authorizes both RIDEM and local sewer authorities such as the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) to regulate wastewater disposal to Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Sewer authorities have obligations under the Clean Water Act to regulate sources (such as painting studios) that discharge process wastewater into the sewer system. The practices recommended in this guidance document can help you to understand, and minimize or eliminate hazardous materials and wastes from your work. This may eliminate the need for you to obtain permits from these government agencies.

Exposure to solvents and toxic metals can be dangerous to your health. Common routes of exposure include ingestion, inhalation and absorption through the skin. Less toxic substitutes can often be used both in your painting process and for clean-up. Oil paint can be cleaned off hands and brushes with baby oil, followed by soap and water. Soap and water alone may be adequate if you are using acrylic paints, gouache or watercolors. Solvents such as mineral spirits, turpentine or other paint thinners may be needed for more demanding jobs. Before you use straight solvents, try a 50:50 mixture of baby oil and solvent. If using a mixture doesn't work, and you need to use a straight solvent, read the product information for alternative products to choose a less toxic solvent.

To use these paints and solvents safely, follow recommendations on the product's label, MSDS and Technical Data Sheet. Ventilate the work area whenever possible to remove airborne pollutants. Avoid using powders that generate airborne dusts. The dust may contain toxic metals, which cause serious harm when inhaled, absorbed, or ingested. If you are unable to remove these hazards from your workplace, you should eliminate or reduce bodily contact by using personal protective equipment such as gloves, safety glasses/goggles, aprons and other barriers to avoid absorption of metals and solvents through the skin. In addition, consider using appropriate respiratory protection when spray painting or working with powders, and always when recommended on a product's MSDS, to prevent inhalation of toxic materials. There may be certain health considerations when choosing a respirator, so please consult with a medical professional before making your purchase.

To expedite clean up and to reduce solvent use, squeeze excess paint off brushes, rollers or thinners, and when possible, put it back into the original labeled paint container. To minimize the amount of water or solvent needed to clean brushes, paint-out the paint remaining on a brush after a project is complete. Other water conservation methods include wash water reuse and counter-current rinsing. Sometimes, clean-up will require a strong solvent such as mineral spirits, turpentine or other paint thinners. To clean brushes and reuse solvent, hang your brush so that the bristles are covered by solvent but do not touch the bottom of the container. Most pigment solids will separate from the solvent, falling to the bottom of the container. When the brush is clean, remove it and slowly pour the solvent into a clean container, being careful not to disturb the solids at the bottom of the original container. This will allow you to reuse the solvent and properly dispose of the solids in the bottom of the original container. (See the disposal paragraph below.) Remember to cover all solvent containers, even while your brushes are soaking, to reduce fumes in your work area and to prevent fire and personal exposure. Use a temporary aluminum foil cover, perforated plastic cover or other cover (your brush handle may stick out through the cover) to cut down on the amount of vapors that escape into your work environment. This option should be for short term storage only while you are working with the materials. These tops will fail to prevent spills if the container tips over. Some plastic tops are fire for solvent storage. Many paint solvents are sold by the manufacturer in plastic containers. Remember to check containers periodically to ensure they will hold up for extended periods of time.

The best solution for long-term solvent storage is to put it back into its original container.



REMOVE excess paint from brush. SOAK the suspended brush vertically in paint thinner.

SETTLE pigments.

DECANT the good thinner into a new container so it can be reused again.

LABEL and properly manage the residue.

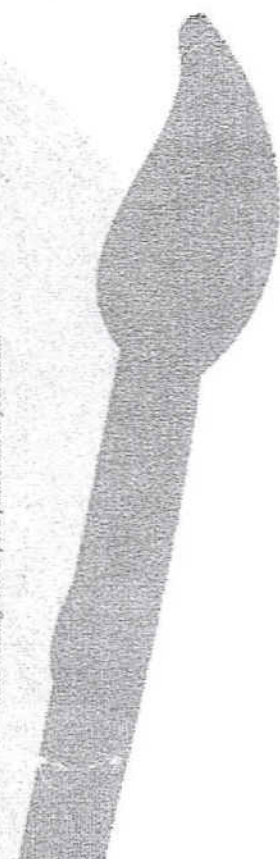
Do not put even small amounts of waste oil paint or solvents down the drain, because they can ultimately reach Narragansett Bay. Sewage treatment plants are not designed to treat these substances. These materials harm sewer workers, cripple the biological sewage treatment process, and can cause fish-kills in the receiving waters. If as part of doing business you put rinse-water, wash-water or other process wastewater down a drain to the sewer system, you must contact your local sewer authority (i.e. NBC) to determine if a wastewater discharge permit is required. The practices recommended in this guidance document can help you to understand and minimize or eliminate hazardous materials and wastes from your work. This may eliminate the need for you to obtain permits or it may reduce your permit requirements and costs.

Properly dispose of spent solvents, paint wastes, aerosol paint cans, and other wastes generated in your studio. Hazardous wastes generated by household sources (including non-commercial artists) in Rhode Island, can be dropped off free of charge at the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation's Eco-Depot in Johnston. Non-hazardous waste can be disposed of with your municipal trash. In Rhode Island, a waste is considered hazardous if it is flammable/ignitable with a flashpoint less than 200 F (see MSDS), or if it contains toxic heavy metals above a TCLP concentration. Toxic heavy metals include Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Silver, and Selenium (see Table 2 for more information). If you are using these types of materials then you should consider the wastes to be hazardous and dispose of them as such. They should be stored in covered and labeled fireproof containers. Wipes must be handled as hazardous waste if they are saturated (dripping) with liquids that are considered hazardous wastes. If you use wipes in your clean-up, you need to drain any liquid or solvent from them and then dispose of the wipes separately from other trash. Otherwise dispose of dry non-hazardous wipes as municipal trash. Small amounts of non-hazardous waste paint can be air-dried and also disposed of as municipal trash.

Commercial artists are considered a small business and must abide by different regulations for hazardous waste disposal than home hobbyists. Commercial artists cannot use the RIRRC's Eco-Depot to dispose of hazardous wastes. If you are a commercial artist who generates hazardous waste, you must register with the RIDEM as a hazardous waste generator. You must also hire a licensed hazardous waste transporter to remove waste for proper recycling, treatment and disposal at an approved site. For more information on your hazardous waste responsibilities, see RIDEM's "Hazardous Waste Compliance Workbook for Rhode Island Generators" at: <http://www.state.ri.us/dem/air/paintandchemicals/waste/pdff/hwcompbk.pdf>, or call RIDEM at (401) 222-6800.

Pick up spills promptly and then safely reuse or properly dispose of the recovered material. Keep adequately stocked spill kits at locations where they will be needed, and know how to use them. When you are using powders, wipe up small areas with a damp cloth instead of using a wet-mop or broom. Clean larger areas with a vacuum cleaner equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. Following these suggestions will help you avoid undesirable wastewater and airborne dusts. Never use a wet-vac to clean a solvent spill, because the vapors can explode in the vacuum. Instead, wipe up the small solvent spill with a rag, drain the rag, then dispose of it and the waste solvent as if it were hazardous waste. Use personal protective equipment such as gloves and respirators. Be sure to contact the RIDEM in the case of a large solvent spill to request assistance and spill clean-up guidance.

Practice good housekeeping to promote a safe and efficient work environment. Properly manage shop towels, wipes and rags in your studio. Store wipes that have been in contact with flammable materials (such as certain paints and solvents) in a self-closing fireproof canister until ready for disposal. Wash dirty studio clothing separately from your other laundry to avoid cross-contamination. Be aware that your shoes can become a source of toxic metal contamination in your home, because you may track paints and dusts from the studio into your living area. Wipe your feet or have separate studio shoes for your work. Always wash your hands before eating or smoking, and wash your hands periodically during the day as you work. Do not put your hands near your eyes, nose, or mouth while working. Never put a paint brush in your mouth.



E, H & S Reference Information

Table 1 - Environmental and Health Hazards of Solvents

Organic Compound	EHV	WHV	HV _{avg}	Exposure Limit (ppm)	Flash Point (F)	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	Water Solubility (%)	Fire Hazard Classification	Notes
Acetone	1.6	1.6	2	250	0	180	100	IB flammable	solvent, incomp. w/acids
2-Butoxyethanol	2.5	1.6	2	5	143	1	100	IIIA combustible	miscibility agent, skin adsorbs, incomp. w/caustics
D-Limonene	1.1	0.5	1	30	120	20	0	II combustible	has citrus odor
Ethyl Acetate	3.6	2.6	3	400	24	73	10	IB flammable	solvent, incomp. w/nitrates, alkalis & acids
Isopropyl Alcohol	1.4	1.5	1	400	53	33	100	IB flammable	solvent, incomp. w/ acids and chlorine
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	3.9	1.6	3	200	16	78	28	IB flammable	paint remover, waste may fail TCLP, incomp. w/ ammonia
Methylene Chloride	3.3	2.8	3	25	none	350	2	—	solvent, incomp. w/ acids and chlorine
Mineral Spirits	1.5	1.9	1	100	104	2	0	II combustible	thinner, may contain 2, 8 or 22% aromatics
VM & P Naphtha	1.3	1.3	1	350	40	20	0	II flammable	may contain 1, 2 or 20% aromatics
Odorless Mineral Spirits	1.1	1.2	1	200	104	1	0	II combustible	thinner, may contain up to 0.25% aromatics
Toluene	3.7	2.1	3	100	40	21	0	IB flammable	solvent, aromatic TIO, skin adsorbs
Turpentine	na	na	na	100	65	4	0	IC flammable	thinner, skin adsorbs, incomp. w/ chlorine
Xylene	3.9	1.3	3	100	80	8	0	IC flammable	aromatic, skin adsorbs, incomp. w/ strong acids

- Organic compounds, such as those listed above, can be found alone or in mixtures which are used to dilute (thin) paint, strip paint, dissolve resin, make medium or for cleanup. The health and environmental values of greatest concern are bolded.
- Environmental Hazard Value (EHV) accounts for impacts on aquatic ecosystems, air quality and land contamination.
- Worker Hazard Value (WHV) accounts for impacts on human health in a work environment. Although a low WHV is safest, the release, inhalation, ingestion, skin/eye and other contact with organic solvents should be avoided.
- Average Hazard Value (HV_{avg}), where 1 is safest, is equal to the average of the EHV and the WHV.
- Sewer regulations prohibit businesses from discharging flammable liquids, hazardous waste, solvents, paint thinner or stripper, methylene chloride, naphtha, toluene, and xylene and also limit the amount of other organic and inorganic compounds that can be discharged into the sewer.
- When solvent use is necessary, maximize safety by choosing one that has a high exposure limit, high flash point, low vapor pressure and a low hazard value.

Table 2 - Environmental and Health Hazards of Metals

Metal	EHV	WHV	HV _{avg}	NBC limit (mg/l)	RCRA TCLP (mg/l)	PBT	Exposure Limit (mg/m ³)	Carcinogen	Used in Paint Colors including:	Notes
Arsenic	3.9	2.2	3	0.10	5		0.002	Y	Y W IR	skin adsorbs
Barium	0.4	0.8	1	none	100		0.5		Y O W IR	PEL is for soluble barium compounds
Cadmium	4.1	2.4	3	0.07	1	Y	0.005	Y	Y O W IR	a PBT according to the Ecology PBT Working List
Chromium	4.7	1.9	3	1.63	5		0.5		Y O W	Hex chrome is more toxic than trivalent form
Copper	3.0	2.9	3	1.20	none		1.0		B G B	prevent skin & eye contact
Lead	4.1	2.6	3	0.29	5	Y	0.05		Y O W IR	prevent skin & eye contact
Mercury	4.0	1.7	3	0.005	0.2	Y	0.05		O IR	volatile; prevent skin contact
Nickel	4.0	2.4	3	1.62	none		0.015	Y	B	insoluble Ni compounds carcinogen per ACGIH
Selenium	2.4	1.9	2	0.20	1		0.2	Y		prevent skin contact
Silver	1.4	1.9	2	0.20	5		0.01			prevent skin & eye contact
Tin	0.1	1.8	1	2.00	none		2.0		M	incompatible with turpentine
Zinc	0.4	1.7	1	1.39	none		5	Y	W	PEL is for zinc oxide

- The health and environmental values of greatest concern are bolded. The lowest NBC wastewater discharge limit for each metal is shown.
- The average of the Environmental (EHV) and the Worker Exposure Hazard (WHV) values is equal to the Average Hazard Value (HV_{avg}), where 1 is safest.
- A substantial portion of metal in dry paint is relatively immobile when used as intended.
- Metals that tend to have a relatively high PEL (ex. 15 mg/m³) include calcium, aluminum and iron.
- The risk of inhaling metals are highest for fine art painting operations involving spray painting, airbrushing, sanding, dry powders & chalks and torching.
- Other metals of concern that can be found in oil, watercolor and other paints include antimony, cobalt, manganese, molybdate, strontium and titanium.

Useful Information and Definitions

Corrosives Corrosives are acids (e.g. nitric acid, hydrochloric acids or ferric chloride) that have a pH below 2 and alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide or lye) that have a pH above 12.5 standard units.

Environmental, Health and Safety (EH&S) agendas protect our environments and human health. Note that certain substances that are relatively safe to work with may still be harmful to the environment.

Flash Point is the lowest temperature at which a solvent will flame when an ignition source is present.

Halogenated compounds contain chlorine, bromine or fluorine. In the upper atmosphere, halogenated organic compounds are most notorious for being ozone depleting substances (ODS). Certain halogenated compounds are also direct (i.e. methyl chloroform) or indirect (i.e. methylene chloride) greenhouse gases (GHG). Many halogenated organic compounds are carcinogens and do not have a flash point.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) chemical manufacturers supply a MSDS to inform industrial purchasers and users of hazardous chemicals of the reasonably foreseeable physical and chemical hazards that may arise from the use of those chemicals.

Oxidizing compound is a reactive chemical such as bleach, chlorine, hydrogen peroxide and nitric acid.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) is the maximum concentration of a chemical in air that a worker can be exposed to without health consequences.

Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) are highly toxic compounds that last a long time and build-up to high levels in the food chain.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is a sewage treatment facility.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is the federal law that governs the disposal of hazardous waste.

Solvent is a typically volatile, organic (aliphatic, aromatic or unsaturated) liquid capable of dissolving other compounds such as paints, oils or resins. Organic solvents are incompatible with oxidizers.

Total Toxic Organics (TTO), including methylene chloride and toluene, are listed in 40 CFR Section 433.111e), Total Toxic Organics definition (Appendix 9.1).

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) is one of the tests for 40 compounds that can characterize a waste as hazardous.

Vapor Pressure is a direct indication of how quickly a substance will evaporate. An organic compound with a vapor pressure over 2 mmHg is considered volatile.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), especially aromatics (i.e. toluene and xylene) that are the most photochemically reactive VOCs, are notorious for causing smog (ozone in the lower atmosphere). Certain VOCs are also direct (i.e. ether) or indirect (i.e. aromatics) greenhouse gases.

This brochure was funded in part by a US EPA Region 1 grant and the Narragansett Bay Commission and was produced by a working group of art and environmental professionals including: Pamela Gaili (RIDEM), Alan Cantara (RISD), Rafael Cuello (NBC), Kathie Florshelm (Photographer), Rebecca Poiva (RISD), Randall Rosenbaum (RISCA), and Barry Weiskowitz (NBC).

RI Agencies Providing Further Information

Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC)
(401) 461-8848 - www.narrabay.com

RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)
(401) 222-6822 - www.state.ri.us/dem

RI Dept. of Health, Occupational Health & Safety Consultation Services
(401) 222-2438 -
www.health.state.ri.us/environment/occupational/Home.htm

RI Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC)
(401) 942-1430 - www.rirrc.org

RI School of Design (RISD)
(401) 454-6780 - http://intranet.risd.edu/departments/default.asp?department=Environmental_Health_and_Safety

RI State Council on the Arts (RISCA)
(401) 222-5880 - www.risca.state.ri.us

Other Agencies

Art and Creative Materials Institute (ACMI)
(617) 426-6639 - www.acmi.net.org

Arts, Crafts, and Theater Safety (ACTS)
(212) 777-0062 - www.caseweb.com/acts

Massachusetts and Rhode Island Poison Center
(800) 222-1212 - www.maripoisoncenter.com

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
(800) 356-5674 - www.niosh.com/my

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
(202) 523-7075 - www.osha.gov

RCRA Hotline
(800) 424-9346 - www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hotline



Narragansett Bay Commission
One Service Road
Providence, RI 02905



NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION
Environmental, Health & Safety

BEST MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES

for

FINE ART PAINTING STUDIOS





Narragansett Bay Commission

Electroplaters, Metal Finishers, Chemical Processing Firms and Other Industries:

Vacation Shutdown Prohibited Sewer Discharges

Typically many industries shut down their operation for a period of time during the holiday months. Past operating experiences in the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) District have shown that large quantities of toxic and hazardous wastes have been indiscriminately dumped in significant quantities into the sewer as part of an industry's "clean-up" procedure prior to their shutdown. This usually occurs in the last two weeks of June and throughout the month of July, as well as in December. Pursuant to Title 46 Chapter 25 of the Rhode Island General Laws, the NBC has adopted regulations which prohibit the discharge of wastes which could:

- create a fire or explosion (example: solvents such as trichloroethylene, xylene or gasoline);
- cause corrosive damage to our facilities (example: acids or bases);
- hinder the flow or causes obstructions to our facilities (example: fats, waxes, greases, oils, solids);
- result in an excessive hydraulic/pollutant flow rate (example: slug discharge from the dumping of plating or other baths);
- interfere with treatment facility operations (example: dumping cyanide or heavy metal containing solutions) and;
- cause pass through of the wastewater treatment facility (example: dumping of dyes or pigments).

Other wastes are also regulated specifically by type of waste and concentration by the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Copies of these regulations may be obtained at the NBC's Pretreatment office. In addition, it is illegal to discharge any non-sanitary wastewaters into the NBC sewer system prior to being issued a discharge permit. Please dispose of spent solutions properly. It is less costly than being caught illegally disposing of these wastes. Industries found to be in violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations may be subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 per violation per day and/or up to thirty (30) days of imprisonment. In general, industries located in the NBC service area are to be commended for the fine job to date at reducing toxic discharges to the sewer. In 1981, local industries discharged 954,099 pounds of heavy metals such as copper, nickel, and zinc, and 80,440 pounds of cyanide to the Field's Point Treatment Facility. A portion of these toxics would eventually pass through the treatment plant and enter Narragansett Bay. There has been a 97.0% reduction in heavy metal discharges to the Field's Point Facility since 1981. The cyanide loadings to this treatment facility were also reduced by 97.6% over this same period. This impressive reduction in toxic discharges by industry has also been noted at the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility. The level of toxics entering Narragansett Bay from the NBC facilities has been similarly reduced.

The NBC will continue to be a leader in the field of wastewater treatment and environmental protection to ensure a cleaner Narragansett Bay for all to enjoy. For more information on the proper disposal of wastes from your facility, contact the pretreatment program staff at 461-8848 ext. 490 / TDD 461-6549.

Vincent J. Mesolella, *Chairman*

Raymond J. Marshall, P.E., *Executive Director*

ATTACHMENT VOLUME I

SECTION 2

***TYPICAL WASTEWATER
DISCHARGE PERMITS***

***TYPICAL METALFINISHER
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: P1106-339-0716

Company Name: **INTERNATIONAL CHROMIUM PLATING COMPANY, INC.**

Facility Address: 2 Addison Place, Providence, RI 02909

Mailing Address: 2 Addison Place, Providence, RI 02909

Facility President: Ms. Linda A. Fogarty

Facility Authorized Agents: Ms. Linda A. Fogarty, Ms. Jean M. Fogarty, Mr. Joseph F. Fogarty,
Mr. William W. Damian

User Classification: Metal Finishing

Categorical Standards Applicable: 40 CFR §433.17, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with the Rules And Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), **Ms. Linda A. Fogarty and International Chromium Plating Company, Inc.**, hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**, is hereby authorized to discharge process wastewater from the above identified facility in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

All discharges authorized herein must be consistent with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of any pollutant not identified in this permit or any pollutant identified in this permit at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 17 pages with conditions A - V.

**This permit is effective on August 1, 2011
and expires on July 31, 2016.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission:**

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

July 19, 2011
Date

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on this permit as the **Permittee's** authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the **Permittee's** by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the **Permittee** is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the **Permittee** is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative of an individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the **Permittee**. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Effluent Discharge Limitations:

1. The permittee shall at all times comply with the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 16, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Article 5 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, as well as all other provisions of those Rules, and any other applicable State or Federal standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. and R.I.G.L. §46-12-1 et seq. The permittee shall at all times comply with 40 CFR §403.5 and may not introduce into the NBC's facilities any pollutants which shall violate the general or specific prohibitions including but not limited to discharges resulting in pass through or interference situations at the NBC's facilities.
3. The permittee shall not increase the use of process water or dilute a discharge in any way as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the above standards.
4. The permittee agrees that the average discharge per calendar day of metal finishing process wastewater is greater than or equal to 2,500 gallons per day but less than 10,000 gallons per day. Decreasing or increasing the average daily water usage may affect the annual permit fee and/or the monitoring frequency. The permittee must notify the NBC of any deviations from the aforementioned average flow range so that required permit modifications may be made.
5. The permittee is classified as a Metal Finisher and, therefore, must at all times comply with EPA Categorical Regulations 40 CFR §433.17, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources. EPA regulations require that Metal Finishers maintain full compliance with the EPA Total Cyanide Metal Finishing maximum limit of 1.20 ppm and the monthly average limitation of 0.65 ppm at the combined point of cyanide process discharge, prior to combining with non-cyanide bearing wastewater streams, and at the discharge from the cyanide treatment system. Upon conducting an engineering review of the facility, it has been determined that all waste streams have the potential to be contaminated with cyanide due to the configuration of the electroplating operation. Therefore, the EPA Total Cyanide Metal Finishing limitations will be enforced at the final discharge location, "A" pit, Sample Location #1. The NBC effluent discharge limitations for Total Cyanide are more stringent than the EPA Total Cyanide limitations at the final effluent. Therefore, the NBC Total Cyanide limitations will be enforced at the final discharge location.

B. Permitted Discharges:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following tanks, solutions or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:
 - a. Treated Metal Finishing Rinsewaters;
 - b. Treated Alkaline Cleaners;
 - c. Treated Acid Solutions;
 - d. Treated Chromate Solutions;
 - e. Treated Soak Cleaners;
 - f. Treated Electrocleaners;
 - g. Treated Vibratory Wastewater;
 - h. Treated Ion-Exchange Column Regenerant;
 - i. Treated Boiler Blowdown.
2. No other process wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.

C. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Concentrated Electroplating Solutions;
 - b. Concentrated Cyanide Solutions;
 - c. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 standard units;
 - d. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 standard units;
 - e. Degreasing Solutions;
 - f. Solvents;
 - g. Sludges;
 - h. Fuel or Lubricating Oils.
2. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 16, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
3. The permittee may only treat and/or discharge those solutions that were indicated as such on plans submitted to the NBC by the permittee on May 15, 1990 and November 1, 1993. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any other tanks, solutions, chemicals or materials, including all prohibited substances as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission, without written approval from the NBC.
4. The permittee is strictly prohibited from using portable pumps and/or flexible hose to transfer solutions directly to the pretreatment system or to bypass the pretreatment system and/or discharge solutions directly to the sewer without written approval from the NBC.

D. Pretreatment Requirements:

1. The permittee must provide and maintain an easily accessible sample location downstream of each process discharge specified in Section B(1) of this permit. A total of two (2) sample locations must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - "A" pit, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(a through i) of this permit.

Sample Location #2 - The batch treatment tank, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(b through i) of this permit.

The permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution wastestreams, such as sanitary and non-contact cooling water into any process wastewater sampling location. Dilution wastestreams must discharge downstream of the process wastewater sampling location. The discharge through Sample Location #1 must be in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Section A and Table 1 of this permit. The discharge through Sample Location #2 must be in compliance with the concentrated discharge formula referenced in Article 2 of the NBC Rules and Regulations.

2. The permittee shall operate and maintain a pretreatment system in conformance with plans submitted to the NBC on May 15, 1990. This pretreatment system shall be fully operational whenever process discharges to the sewer occur.
3. The permittee is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the pretreatment system to achieve and ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance shall include but not be limited to: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

E. Monitoring Requirements:

1. The permittee shall monitor the pH of the effluent discharge and record it continuously. The permittee shall report the results monthly in a summary report giving the maximum, minimum and average pH readings for each day of operation (see sample copy enclosed). The data must be reported directly from the recording chart to an accuracy of 0.1 standard units. The permittee must submit the pH Monitoring Report within thirty (30) days from the end of the month in which the data is recorded. The original recording chart must be maintained on site for a period of at least three (3) years.
2. The permittee shall conduct sampling over one (1) full normal operating day during the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December until the expiration date of this permit.

- a. A composite sample is to be collected which must consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. The samples are to be collected from "A" pit, Sample Location #1. The composite samples collected in April and October are to be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Silver (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)
	Nickel (Total)	

The composite samples collected during all other sampling months are to be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters;

Chromium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Zinc (Total)
	Nickel (Total)	

- b. On the same day that the composite samples listed in Section E(2)(a) above are being collected, the permittee shall collect a minimum of four (4) grab samples at equidistant time intervals over the entire operating day from "A" pit, Sample Location #1, (i.e., one (1) grab sample collected every two (2) hours over an eight (8) hour operating day). Each grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection in accordance with EPA regulations. The grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.6 grams of ascorbic acid must be added. The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual, and if it is present, the addition of ascorbic acid should be repeated. Once residual chlorine has been eliminated from the sample, the pH of the sample must be checked and elevated to greater than 12.0 standard units by the addition of sodium hydroxide, if necessary. Once the grab sample has been preserved to a pH greater than 12.0 standard units and no chlorine residual is detected, it may be composited with the other grab samples collected on that operating day. The composite of preserved grab samples must be refrigerated until analysis and must be analyzed within fourteen (14) days of collection for **Total Cyanide**.

- c. Composite samples collected during the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December are to be collected while the batch treatment tank is being discharged. In addition, on the days that these composite samples are collected, two (2) grab samples must be collected from the batch treatment tank, Sample Location #2, after treatment and just before discharge of this tank. The first grab sample must be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Chromium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Zinc (Total)
	Nickel (Total)	

The second grab sample from the batch treatment tank must be preserved immediately upon collection in accordance with EPA Regulations. The grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.6 grams of ascorbic acid must be added. The sample must then be retested for chlorine residual, and if it is present, the addition of ascorbic acid must be repeated. Once residual chlorine has been eliminated from the sample, the pH of the sample must be checked and elevated to greater than 12.0 standard units by the addition of sodium hydroxide, if necessary. The preserved grab sample must be refrigerated until analysis and must be analyzed within fourteen (14) days from sample collection for **Total Cyanide**.

If the batch treatment tank is not discharged during the required sampling month, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing and sample during the next discharge of the tank. The discharge from this tank must be in compliance with the NBC concentrated discharge formula, referenced in Article 2 of the NBC Rules and Regulations.

Table 2 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

- 3. All water meters measuring flows, which ultimately discharge to the sampling locations specified previously, are to be read at the start of sampling and at the end of sampling. These readings and the resultant total flow are to be submitted with the sampling results.
- 4. A copy of the analytical results for each sampling month listed above must be received by the NBC within thirty (30) days after the end of the month in which the samples are to be collected. All sampling and analyses are to be done in accordance with EPA approved procedures (40 CFR §403 and 40 CFR §136). The permittee must complete and submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (copy enclosed) with each certified laboratory analysis sheet including chain of custody documentation. The laboratory analysis report must indicate the EPA approved test procedure for each parameter listed. All Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports must be signed by the permittee or authorized agent and certify that the information submitted is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge.

5. The permittee must compare the analytical report results with the NBC's effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1. If there are any violations of the NBC's standards, the permittee must notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation by contacting pretreatment staff at 461-8848 or by using the twenty-four (24) hour violation notification FAX form and must resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC's standards, excluding BOD, TSS and pH. The resampling results must be received by the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that the permittee became aware of the initial violation of the standards.
6. The NBC may, at any time, require more frequent monitoring than specified in this permit. Conditions that may result in the imposition of more frequent monitoring include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - b. Change in production processes;
 - c. Expansion or reduction of production;
 - d. Change in water usage;
 - e. Discovery of additional information on monitoring or production unavailable to the NBC at the time this permit was prepared.

F. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the operation of the pretreatment system including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Daily visual inspections of "A" pit to ensure a prohibited material is not discharged;
 - b. Amount of chemicals used on a monthly basis to provide pretreatment;
 - c. Amount of sludge generated on a monthly basis;
 - d. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
 - e. A listing of all batch discharges including the date of the discharge and a description of the tank from which the discharge occurred;
 - f. The amount of chemicals added to provide pretreatment of batch discharges;
 - g. pH and chlorine residual readings taken during the course of providing batch treatment of any process wastewater and the amount of sludge generated, where applicable;
 - h. Maintenance performed on the pretreatment system including weekly probe cleaning, monthly probe calibration and other maintenance requests specified by inspectors of the NBC.

2. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable State or Federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

G. Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan:

The permittee must maintain an approved Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan and all associated facilities to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are unable to enter the NBC sewer system.

H. Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan:

The permittee must ensure that toxic organic compounds are not routinely discharged or spilled into the sewer system and must at all times maintain associated spill control facilities to ensure proper containment and disposal of toxic organic compounds. A list of toxic organic compounds is enclosed.

I. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR §403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 222-6781. Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notification of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system or may affect the adequacy of spill control measures. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream or the adequacy of spill control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition, removal, or relocation of process tanks or solutions;
- b. Installation of new wastewater generating process operations;
- c. Relocation of process operation piping or valving resulting in a new or different point of discharge;
- d. Modification of any pretreatment process or procedure;
- e. Installation or modification of pretreatment equipment or associated piping;

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- f. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- g. Change in the personnel responsible for the proper operation of pretreatment equipment.

3. Routine Notification of Pretreatment Equipment Malfunctions

In the event of pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction, the permittee must notify the NBC of the incident by the close of the next full business day by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. Pretreatment equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. pH monitoring equipment failure;
- b. pH probe failure;
- c. pH chart recorder failure;
- d. Chemical feed pump failure;
- e. Pretreatment system pump, filter, or mixer failure.

Any equipment failure or malfunction which results in a spill and/or accidental discharge must be reported immediately in accordance with the NBC Emergency Spill Notification Procedure. Should a pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction occur, the permittee is strictly responsible for complying with all other permit conditions, including, but not limited to, maintaining full compliance with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

J. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

K. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G. L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq. The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of the collection of any and all fees associated with the permit, including reasonable attorney's fees.

L. Authorization To Do Business:

The permittee is a corporation. The permittee shall ensure the corporation be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. International Chromium Plating Company, Inc. shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event International Chromium Plating Company, Inc. has its charter or existence revoked by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of such revocation.

In the event International Chromium Plating Company, Inc. is no longer in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State or the charter is revoked for any reason, any individual named as a co-permittee or any individual exercising ownership of International Chromium Plating Company, Inc. shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the permit as if named herein.

M. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

N. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

O. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

P. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
 - b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
 - c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;
 - d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;
 - e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
 - f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
 - g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

Q. Civil and Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

R. Duty to Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.

2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

S. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

T. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
 - c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;
 - e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
 - f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
 - g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
 - h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;

- i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
- j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- 2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

U. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

V. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

NPD:NJD:smb

Attachments:

- Self Monitoring Compliance Report Form
- Continuous pH Monitoring Report Form
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook
- Twenty-four (24) Hour Violation Notification Fax Form
- List of Licensed Laboratories

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations
Field's Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	Daily Maximum Composite for 1 day (<u>mg/l</u>)	Average 10 day (<u>mg/l</u>)
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.71
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.58	0.58
Lead (Total)	0.60	0.40
Mercury (Total)	0.005	0.005
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Silver (Total)	0.43	0.24
Zinc (Total)	2.61	1.48

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

* Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

Table 2

International Chromium Plating Company, Inc.
Sampling Requirements

	Sample Location #1 "A" Pit		Sample Location #2 Batch Treatment Tank	
Month	Composite Sample	Parameters	Grab Sample*	Parameters
January				
February	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
March				
April	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
May				
June	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
July				
August	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
September				
October	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
November				
December	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN	X	Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, CN

Legend

Cd - Cadmium Pb - Lead
Cr - Chromium Ni - Nickel
Cu - Copper Ag - Silver
CN - Cyanide Zn - Zinc

*These grab samples are to be collected on the same day that the composite sample is collected and tank is to be discharged while composite sample is being collected.

CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

TREATED METAL FINISHING WASTEWATERS

into the facilities of the

Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

International Chromium Plating Company, Inc.

2 Addison Place

Providence, RI 02909

PERMIT NUMBER: P1106-339-0716

PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: 07/31/2016

The discharge permit must be kept at the above address for inspection. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission or with the conditions of the discharge permit will subject the permittee to fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.3.

July 19, 2011

Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt

Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL PHARMACEUTICAL
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B1404-013-0116

Company Name: **PRECISION DERMATOLOGY**

Facility Address: 400 Highland Corporate Drive, Cumberland, RI 02864

Mailing Address: 900 Highland Corporate Drive, Cumberland, RI 02864

Facility President: Mr. Jeffrey M. Nugent

Facility Authorized Agent: Mr. Bryan Perry, Mr. Robert F. Ferrari

User Classification: Pharmaceutical Manufacturer

Categorical Standards Applicable: 40 CFR§439.47, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with the Rules And Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), **Mr. Jeffrey M. Nugent and Precision Dermatology**, hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**, is hereby authorized to discharge process wastewater from the above identified facility in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

All discharges authorized herein must be consistent with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of any pollutant not identified in this permit or any pollutant identified in this permit at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 23 pages with conditions A - V.

**This permit is effective upon receipt
and expires on January 31, 2016.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission**:

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

April 1, 2011
Date

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on this permit as the **Permittee's** authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the **Permittee's** by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the **Permittee** is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the **Permittee** is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative of an individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the **Permittee**. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Effluent Discharge Limitations:

1. The permittee shall at all times comply with the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Article 5 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, as well as all other provisions of those Rules, and any other applicable State or Federal standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. and R.I.G.L. §46-12-1 et seq. The permittee shall at all times comply with 40 CFR §403.5 and may not introduce into the NBC's facilities any pollutants which shall violate the general or specific prohibitions including but not limited to discharges resulting in pass through or interference situations at the NBC's facilities.
3. The permittee shall not increase the use of process water or dilute a discharge in any way as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the above standards.
4. The permittee is classified as a pharmaceutical manufacturing firm and therefore must at all times comply with EPA Categorical Regulations 40 CFR §439.47, Subpart D, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources. EPA regulations require pharmaceutical manufacturers to maintain full compliance with the maximum daily discharge limit of 20.7 mg/L and the monthly average of 8.2 mg/L for acetone, n-amyl acetate, ethyl acetate, and isopropyl acetate. Subpart D of the pharmaceutical regulations also requires categorical pharmaceutical manufacturers to maintain full compliance with the maximum daily discharge limit of 3.0 mg/L and the monthly average limit of 0.7 mg/L for methylene chloride. Table 2 summarizes these Pretreatment Standards. NBC discharge limits for the Bucklin Point Treatment Facility do not exist for n-amyl acetate, ethyl acetate, and isopropyl acetate. The categorical limits are therefore in effect for these parameters. Methylene chloride and acetone are included in the NBC's list of Total Toxic Organics and must meet the more stringent local limit of 2.13 mg/L. NBC discharge limits for all other parameters in this permit are more stringent than the EPA's categorical limitations. Therefore, NBC local limits will be applied and enforced for all other parameters.

B. Permitted Discharges:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following tanks, solutions or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:
 - a. Treated Pilot Mixing Tank Washwater;
 - b. Treated R&D Mixing Tank Washwater;
 - c. Treated Mixer Equipment Washwater;
 - d. Treated Floor Washwater;

- e. Treated Laboratory Glassware Washwater;
 - f. Wastewater Resulting from Pharmaceutical Research Operations;
 - g. Non-Contact Cooling/Heating Water from the Mocon Unit.
2. The permittee may discharge laboratory chemicals/solutions and washings from laboratory glassware provided that:
- a. The chemicals/solutions are discharged on an as generated basis;
 - b. The discharge criteria listed in Table 1 are met at the source without dilution;
 - c. The chemical solutions are not and do not contain Toxic Pollutants (reference Table 4) in concentrations that would violate the NBC discharge limitations specified in Table 1 of this Permit;
 - d. Acidic chemicals/solutions discharged to the sewer must first pass through a limestone pH neutralization trap;
 - e. The chemicals/solutions are not and do not contain mutagens, teratogens and/or carcinogens.
3. No other process wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.

C. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. Concentrated Product Solutions;
 - b. Concentrated Raw Materials;
 - c. Off-Specification Product;
 - d. Concentrated Cyanide Solutions;
 - e. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 Standard Units;
 - f. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 Standard Units;
 - g. Degreasing Solutions;
 - h. Solvents;
 - i. Sludges;
 - j. Fuel or Lubricating Oils.
2. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.

3. The permittee may only treat and/or discharge those solutions that were indicated as such on plans submitted to the NBC by the permittee on March 27, 2006 and October 26, 2006. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any other tanks, solutions, chemicals or materials, including all prohibited substances as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission, without written approval from the NBC.
4. The permittee is strictly prohibited from using portable pumps and/or flexible hose to transfer solutions directly to the pretreatment system or to bypass the pretreatment system and/or discharge solutions directly to the sewer without written approval from the NBC.
5. Non-sanitary discharges other than those specified in Section B of this permit are prohibited unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.
6. Discharging of chemicals or solutions containing materials listed in the attached List of Toxic Pollutants (Table 4) is strictly prohibited if said discharge would result in violation of NBC limitations in Table 1.
7. The permittee is prohibited from discharging the following materials, solutions, and/or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:
 - a. Isolation waste may not be discharged to the sewer;
 - b. Human body parts and tissues may not be discharged to the sewer system;
 - c. Discarded cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals may not be discharged to the sewer;

Refer to Table 5 for isolation and oncological waste definitions.

D. Pretreatment Requirements:

1. The permittee must provide and maintain an easily accessible sample location downstream of each process discharge specified in Section B(1) of this permit. A total of one (1) sample location must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - Sample port on the discharge line of Wastewater Storage Tank T-101, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(a through f) of this permit.

The permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution wastestreams, such as sanitary and non-contact cooling water into any process wastewater sampling location. Dilution wastestreams must discharge downstream of the process wastewater sampling location. The discharge through Sample Location #1 must be in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Section A and Table 1 of this permit and with the EPA Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Standards referenced in Section A(4) and Table 2 of the permit.

2. The permittee shall operate and maintain a pretreatment system in conformance with plans submitted to the NBC on March 27, 2006 and September 29, 2006. This pretreatment system shall be fully operational whenever process discharges to the sewer occur.
3. The permittee is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the pretreatment system to achieve and ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance shall include but not be limited to: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

E. Monitoring Requirements:

1. The permittee shall monitor the final pH, and volume of each treated batch discharge and shall record the data in the pretreatment system logbook referenced in Section F of this permit. The final pH, and volume of each batch discharge is to be reported to the NBC monthly on a summary report within thirty (30) days from the end of the month in which the data was recorded. (See sample copy enclosed).
2. During the months of January, April, July and October, until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall conduct sampling of one batch discharge from the sample port on the discharge line of Wastewater Storage Tank T-101, Sample Location #1, after treatment and just prior to discharge. All samples are to be collected from the same batch discharge as follows:
 - a. One grab sample is to be collected in a glass container having a total volume greater than 20 ml. The grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection in accordance with EPA Regulations. The grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If the sample is known to contain residual chlorine, add sodium thiosulfate preservative (10 mg/40ml) to the empty sample bottles just prior to shipment to the sample site. If the sample is tested and residual chlorine is present then 0.008% by volume of sodium thiosulfate must be added (i.e. 2 mg per 25 ml of sample collected). The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual; if it is present, the addition of sodium thiosulfate should be repeated. Once chlorine residual has been eliminated from the sample, the sample should be stored in the dark and refrigerated at a temperature of 0-4° C until analysis. No air bubbles may be present in any grab sample or that sample must be discarded. The grab sample is to be analyzed within fourteen (14) days of collection by EPA Method 1666 for the following **Volatile Organic Compounds** specific to the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry:

n-Amyl acetate
Ethyl acetate
Isopropyl acetate

- b. One grab sample is to be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with analytical method number D3695, D4763, 524.2, or 1624 and with EPA protocols for the following parameter:

Acetone

- c. One grab sample consisting of at least 1000 ml (1L) is to be collected in a glass bottle with a Teflon lined cap with a volume of either 25 or 40 ml. The grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection in accordance with EPA Regulations. The grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.008% by volume of sodium thiosulfate must be added (i.e. 2 mg per 25 ml of sample collected). The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual; if it is present, the addition of sodium thiosulfate should be repeated. Once chlorine residual has been eliminated from the sample, the sample should be stored in the dark and refrigerated at a temperature of 0 - 4° C until analysis. No air bubbles may be present in the grab sample or that sample must be discarded. The grab sample is to be analyzed within three (3) days of collection for the **Volatile Organic Compounds (purgeables)** fraction of the Total Toxic Organics (TTO) list enclosed.
- d. One grab consisting of at least 1000 ml (1L) is to be collected for analysis in a glass amber bottle with a Teflon lined cap. The grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection according to EPA Regulations. The sample must be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If chlorine residual is present in the sample, 0.008% by volume of sodium thiosulfate must be added (i.e. 80 mg per liter of sample collected). The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual; if it is present, the addition of sodium thiosulfate shall be repeated. Once chlorine residual has been eliminated from the sample, the pH of the sample must be adjusted to between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units and the sample must be stored in the dark until analysis. The sample must be extracted within seven (7) days of collection and must be analyzed within forty (40) days of extraction for the **Acid, Base and Neutral fraction** of the Total Toxic Organics (TTO) list enclosed.
- e. One grab sample is to be collected, preserved, and analyzed according to EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

If the tank is not discharged during the required sampling month, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing and sample during the next discharge of the tank.

Table 3 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

3. All water meters measuring flows, which ultimately discharge to the sampling locations specified previously, are to be read at the start of sampling and at the end of sampling. These readings and the resultant total flow are to be submitted with the sampling results.
4. A copy of the analytical results for each sampling month listed above must be received by the NBC within thirty (30) days after the end of the month in which the samples are to be collected. All sampling and analyses are to be done in accordance with EPA approved procedures (40 CFR §403 and 40 CFR §136). The permittee must complete and submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (copy enclosed) with each certified laboratory analysis sheet including chain of custody documentation. The laboratory analysis report must indicate the EPA approved test procedure for each parameter listed. All Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports must be signed by the permittee or authorized agent and certify that the information submitted is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge.
5. The permittee must compare the analytical report results with the NBC's effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1. If there are any violations of the NBC's standards, the permittee must notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation by contacting pretreatment staff at 461-8848 or by using the twenty-four (24) hour violation notification FAX form and must resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC's standards, excluding BOD, TSS and pH. The resampling results must be received by the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that the permittee became aware of the initial violation of the standards.
6. The NBC may, at any time, require more frequent monitoring than specified in this permit. Conditions that may result in the imposition of more frequent monitoring include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - b. Change in production processes;
 - c. Expansion or reduction of production;
 - d. Change in water usage;
 - e. Discovery of additional information on monitoring or production unavailable to the NBC at the time this permit was prepared.

F. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the operation of the pretreatment system, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
 - b. A listing of all batch discharges including the date of the discharge and a description of the tank from which the discharge occurred;
 - c. The amount of chemicals added to provide pretreatment of batch discharges;

- d. pH readings taken during the course of providing batch treatment of any process wastewater and the amount of sludge generated, where applicable;
 - e. Annual battery replacement for pH probe;
 - f. Maintenance performed on the pretreatment system and other maintenance requests specified by inspectors of the NBC.
2. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable State or Federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

G. Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan:

The permittee must maintain an approved Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan and all associated facilities to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are unable to enter the NBC sewer system.

H. Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan:

The permittee must ensure that toxic organic compounds are not routinely discharged or spilled into the sewer system and must at all times maintain associated spill control facilities to ensure proper containment and disposal of toxic organic compounds. A list of toxic organic compounds is enclosed.

I. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 434-6350. Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notification of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system or may affect the adequacy of spill control measures. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream or the adequacy of spill control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition, removal, or relocation of process tanks or solutions;
- b. Installation of new wastewater generating process operations;
- c. Relocation of process operation piping or valving resulting in a new or different point of discharge;
- d. Modification of any pretreatment process or procedure;
- e. Installation or modification of pretreatment equipment or associated piping;

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- f. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- g. Change in the personnel responsible for the proper operation of pretreatment equipment.

3. Routine Notification of Pretreatment Equipment Malfunctions

In the event of pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction, the permittee must notify the NBC of the incident by the close of the next full business day by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. Pretreatment equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. pH monitoring equipment failure;
- b. pH probe failure;
- c. pH chart recorder failure;
- d. Chemical feed pump failure;
- e. Pretreatment system pump, filter, or mixer failure.

Any equipment failure or malfunction which results in a spill and/or accidental discharge must be reported immediately in accordance with the NBC Emergency Spill Notification Procedure. Should a pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction occur, the permittee is strictly responsible for complying with all other permit conditions, including, but not limited to, maintaining full compliance with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

J. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

K. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq. The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of the collection of any and all fees associated with the permit, including reasonable attorney's fees.

L. Authorization To Do Business:

The permittee is a corporation. The permittee shall ensure the corporation be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. Precision Dermatology shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event Precision Dermatology has its charter or existence revoked by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of such revocation.

In the event Precision Dermatology is no longer in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State or the charter is revoked for any reason, any individual named as a co-permittee or any individual exercising ownership of Precision Dermatology shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the permit as if named herein.

M. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

N. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

O. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

P. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
 - b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
 - c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;
 - d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;
 - e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
 - f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
 - g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

Q. Civil And Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

R. Duty To Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.
2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

S. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

T. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
 - c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;

- e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
- f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
- g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
- h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
- i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
- j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

U. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

V. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

IEJ:NJD:smb

Attachments:

- Self Monitoring Compliance Report Form
- Batch pH Monitoring Report Form
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook
- Twenty-four (24) Hour Violation Notification Fax Form
- List of Licensed Laboratories
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations
Bucklin Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (mg/l)</u>	<u>Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)</u>
Arsenic (Total)	0.20	0.10
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.63
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.50	0.50
Lead (Total)	0.69	0.29
Mercury (Total)	0.06	0.03
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Selenium (Total)	0.40	0.20
Silver (Total)	0.40	0.20
Tin	4.00	2.00
Zinc (Total)	1.67	1.39

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

* Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

Table 2

Precision Dermatology

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS)

40 CFR §439.47

Subpart D		
PSNS for Mixing, Compounding, and Formulating Subcategory D		
Pollutant or Pollutant Property	Maximum for Any One Day (mg/L)	Maximum for Monthly Average (mg/L)
n-Amyl acetate	20.7	8.2
Ethyl acetate	20.7	8.2
Isopropyl acetate	20.7	8.2
Acetone*	20.7	8.2
Methylene Chloride*	3.0	0.7

* Must meet the combined total TTO discharge limit of 2.13 mg/l.

Table 3

Precision Dermatology
Sampling Requirements

Sample Location #1		
Sample Port on the Discharge Line of Wastewater Storage Tank, T-101		
Month	Grab Sample*	Parameters
January	X	n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
February		
March		
April	X	n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
May		
June		
July	X	n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
August		
September		
October	X	n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
November		
December		

Legend

BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand

TSS - Total Suspended Solids

TTO - Total Toxic Organic Compounds

VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds Portion of TTO List

EXT - Extractable Portion of TTO List

*These grab samples are to be collected after treatment and just prior to discharge.

Table 4

List of Toxic Pollutants

The following list of Toxic Pollutants has been designated pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

VOLATILES EPA METHOD 624	BASE/NEUTRAL - EPA METHOD 625	PESTICIDES - EPA METHOD 625
acrolein	acenaphthene *	aldrin
acrylonitrile	acenaphthylene *	alpha-BHC
benzene	anthracene *	beta-BHC
bromoform	benzidine	gamma-BHC
carbon tetrachloride	benzo (a) anthracene *	delta-BHC
chlorobenzene	benso (a) pyrene *	chlordan
chlorodibromomethane	3,4-benzofluoranthene *	4,4'-DDT
chloroethane	benzo (ghi) perylene *	4,4'-DDE
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	benzo (k) fluoranthene	4,4'-DDD
chloroform	bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	dieldrin
dichlorobromomethane	bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	alpha-endosulfan
1,1-dichloroethane	bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	beta-endosulfan
1,2-dichloroethane	bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	endosulfan sulfate
1,1-dichloroethylene	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	endrin
1,2-dichloropropane	butylbenzyl phthalate	endrin aldehyde
1,3-dichloropropylene	2-chloronaphthalene	heptachlor
ethylbenzene	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	heptachlor epoxide
methyl bromide	chrysene *	PCB-1242
methyl chloride	dibenzo (a,h) anthracene *	PCB-1254
methylene chloride	1,2-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1221
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1,3-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1232
tetrachloroethylene	1,4-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1248
toluene	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	PCB-1260
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	diethyl phthalate	PCB-1016
1,1,1-trichloroethane	dimethyl phthalate	toxaphene
1,1,2-trichloroethane	di-n-butyl phthalate	
trichloroethylene	2,4-dinitrotoluene	
vinyl chloride	2,6-dinitrotoluene	
	di-n-octyl phthalate	
	1,2-diphenylhydrazine	
	(as asobenzene)	
	fluoranthene *	
	fluorene *	
	hexachlorobenzene	
	hexachlorobutadiene	
	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
	hexachloroethane	
	indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene *	
	isophorone	
	naphthalene *	
	nitrobenzene	
	N-nitrodimethylamine	
	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	
	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	
	phenanthrene *	
	pyrene *	
	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	
	* = Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	
		OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND TOTAL PHENOL
		Antimony, Total
		Arsenic, Total
		Beryllium, Total
		Cadmium, Total
		Chromium, Total
		Chromium, Hexavalent
		Copper, Total
		Lead, Total
		Mercury, Total
		Nickel, Total
		Selenium, Total
		Silver, Total
		Thallium, Total
		Zinc, Total
		Asbestos
		Cyanide, Total
		Phenols, Total
		TCDD (Dioxin)

Table 5

Definitions

1. **Biologicals** mean preparations made from living organisms and their products, including vaccines, cultures, etc., intended for used in diagnosing, immunizing or treating humans or animals or in research pertaining thereto.
2. **Blood Products** means any product derived from human blood, including but not limited to blood plasma, platelets, red or white blood corpuscles, and other derived licensed products, such as interferon, etc.
3. **Body Fluids** means liquid emanating or derived from humans and limited to blood; cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal and pericardial fluids; dialysate and amniotic fluids; and semen and vaginal secretions but excluding feces, urine, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears, vomitus, saliva, and breast milk, unless any such excluded substance contains visible blood or is isolation waste.
4. **Contaminated Animal Carcasses, Body Parts and Bedding** - Body parts and bedding of animals that were exposed to infectious agents in research.
5. **Contaminated Sharps** - Discarded sharps (i.e. hypodermic needles, syringes, pasture pipettes, broken glass, scalpel blades, etc.) that may have come into contact with infectious agents.
6. **Contaminated Wastes from Surgical and Autopsy Procedures** - All soiled dressing, sponges, drapes, lavage tubes, surgical gloves, drainage sets, etc., that have come in contact with patient tissues, blood, body fluids, secretions, and excretions.
7. **Dialysis Unit Wastes** - Wastes that have come in contact with the blood of patients undergoing hemodialysis. Types of waste include contaminated disposal equipment and supplies such as tubing, filters, sheets, towels, gloves, etc.
8. **Discarded Cultures and Stocks of Infectious Agents and Associated Biologicals** - Cultures of specimens from medical/clinical and pathological laboratories, cultures and stocks of infectious agents, wastes from production of biologicals, discarded live and attenuated vaccines.
9. **Infectious Agent** - Any organism, such as a virus or a bacteria, that is capable of being communicated by invasion and multiplication in body tissues and capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans.
10. **Isolation Wastes** - Biological waste and discarded materials contaminated with blood, excretion, exudates, or secretions from humans who are isolated to protect others from certain highly communicable diseases, or isolated animals known to be infected with highly communicable diseases. A list of these diseases may be found in Appendix I.
11. **Medical Waste** means any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, (i.e. provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals.
12. **Oncological Waste** - Wastes discarded from the preparation and/or administration of those classes of drugs used in chemotherapy, i.e. antineoplastic and cytotoxic agents.
13. **Pathological Wastes** - Tissues and body parts, including body fluids removed during surgery and/or autopsy.
14. **Regulated Medical Waste** - A special category of solid waste that includes specific types of medical waste that includes solid, semisolid, or liquid materials, but does not include domestic sewage materials. This waste is subject to the handling and tracking requirements of RI DEM. Categories of regulated medical waste are defined below as blood products, body fluids, contaminated sharps, discarded cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, isolation wastes, pathological waste and oncological waste.

Appendix I

List of Diseases Associated with Isolation Wastes

- A. Biological waste and discarded materials contaminated with blood, excretion, exudates or secretions from humans who are isolated to protect others from certain highly communicable diseases.

The following viral diseases are included in the list of "highly communicable diseases" associated with the class of Isolation Wastes. Unless otherwise noted, these diseases have been taken from Classification 4 of the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) 1974 document "Classification of Etiologic Agents on the Basis of Hazard".

<u>Infectious Agent</u>	<u>Disease</u>
* Variola minor	Alastrim
* Variola major	Small Pox
* Whitepox	
* Monkey Pox	Human Monkeypox
** Crimean (congo) hemorrhagic fever virux	Crimean hemorrhagic fever
** Junin virus	Argentine hemorrhagic fever
** Machupo virus	Bolivian hemorrhagic fever
Herpesvirus simiae (Monkey B)	Oncogenic in primates
Lassa virus	Lassa fever
Marburg virus	Marburg virus disease
Russian spring-summer Encephalitis virus	Russian spring-summer encephalitis
Kyasanur forest disease virus	Kyasanur forest disease
Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus	Omsk hemorrhagic fever
Central European encephalitis	Central European encephalitis
* Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus	Venezuelan equine encephalitis
* Yellow fever virus	Yellow fever
*** Ebola virus	Ebola virus disease
*** Absettarov virus	Tick-borne encephalitis
*** Hanzalova virus	Tick-borne encephalitis
*** Hyper virus	Tick-borne encephalitis
*** Kumlinge virus	Tick-borne encephalitis

* When used for transmission or animal inoculation experiments.

** CDC has noted that the above listed viruses in the hemorrhagic fever group and other viruses in this group, that are not yet identified, are also classified as Class 4.

*** CDC/NIH have included these diseases in Class 4 of their 1988 document "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical laboratories". This document is an update of the 1974 publication.

B. Isolated animals known to be infected with highly communicable diseases.

The following diseases are included in the list of "highly communicable diseases" associated with animals. Unless otherwise noted by an asterisk, these diseases are part of the National Notifiable Disease Surveillances System List:

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Brucellosis
- Eastern Equine Encephalitis
- Leptospirosis
- Lyme Disease
- Plague
- Psittacosis (Chlamyudiosis)
- Rabies
- Salmonellosis
- Trichinosis
- Tuberculosis
- Tularemia
- * Cat-Scratch Fever Disease
- * Ebola Virus
- * Ehrlichia Canis
- ** Encephalomyocarditis
- * Monkey B-Virus
- * Monkey Marburg Virus
- * Poxvirus
- * "Q" fever
- * Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
- * Vesicular Stomatitis

CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

**TREATED PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING WASTEWATERS AND
NON-CONTACT COOLING/HEATING WATER**

into the facilities of the

Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Precision Dermatology

400 Highland Corporate Drive

Cumberland, RI 02864

PERMIT NUMBER: B1404-013-0116

PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: 01/31/2016

The discharge permit must be kept at the above address for inspection. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission or with the conditions of the discharge permit will subject the permittee to fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.3.

April 1, 2011
Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL METAL FORMER
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B1506-015-0413

Company Name: **TIFFANY AND COMPANY**

Facility Address: 300 Maple Ridge Drive, Cumberland, RI 02864

Mailing Address: 300 Maple Ridge Drive, Cumberland, RI 02864

Facility President: Mr. Michael Kowalski

Facility Authorized Agents: Mr. Thomas Ducharme, Mr. Rick Shepard, Mr. Erich Schickle,
Ms. Lorie Welker

User Classification: Non-Ferrous Precious Metal Forming Operations

Categorical Standards Applicable: 40 CFR §471.45, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with the Rules And Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), **Mr. Michael Kowalski and Tiffany and Company**, hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**, is hereby authorized to discharge process wastewater from the above identified facility in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

All discharges authorized herein must be consistent with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of any pollutant not identified in this permit or any pollutant identified in this permit at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 19 pages with conditions A - W and Attachment A.

**This permit is effective upon receipt
and expires on April 30, 2013.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission:**

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

May 4, 2010
Date

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on this permit as the **Permittee's** authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the **Permittee's** by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the **Permittee** is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the **Permittee** is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative of an individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the **Permittee**. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Effluent Discharge Limitations:

1. The permittee shall at all times comply with the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Article 5 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, as well as all other provisions of those Rules, and any other applicable State or Federal standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. and R.I.G.L. §46-12-1 et seq. The permittee shall at all times comply with 40 CFR §403.5 and may not introduce into the NBC's facilities any pollutants which shall violate the general or specific prohibitions including but not limited to discharges resulting in pass through or interference situations at the NBC's facilities.
3. The permittee shall not increase the use of process water or dilute a discharge in any way as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the above standards.
4. The permittee is classified as a non-ferrous precious metal former and, therefore, must at all times comply with EPA Categorical Regulations 40 CFR §471.45, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources. EPA regulations require that non-ferrous precious metal formers maintain production and flow data to ensure full compliance with categorical limitations for cadmium, copper, cyanide, and silver. Table 2 attached to the permit provides concentration based limits calculated from EPA production based limitations and facility production and flow data. The calculations are outlined in Attachment A. Since the EPA limitations in Table 2 are more stringent than the NBC limitations in Table 1, the EPA limitations will be enforced at the final discharge location. Local limitations will be enforced for all other parameters as categorical limitations do not apply.

B. Permitted Discharges:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following tanks, solutions, or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:
 - a. Treated Pickling Rinsewaters;
 - b. Treated Ion Exchange Regenerant;
 - c. Treated Backwash from Filters;
 - d. Treated Investing Wastewaters;
 - e. Treated Divesting Wastewaters;

- f. Treated Sanding and Grinding Area Floor Spills;
 - g. Treated Wastewater Treatment Room Floor Spills;
 - h. Treated Hand Wash Sink Wastewaters;
 - i. Treated Annealing Quench Contact Cooling Water;
 - j. Treated Shot Casting Contact Cooling Water;
 - k. Non-Contact Cooling Water;
 - l. Air Compressor Condensate.
2. No other process wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.

C. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. Concentrated Pickling Solutions;
 - b. Mass Finishing Wastewaters;
 - c. Soak Cleaner Solutions;
 - d. Soak Cleaner Rinsewaters;
 - e. Ultrasonic Cleaner Solutions;
 - f. Ultrasonic Cleaner Rinsewaters;
 - g. Wet Air Scrubber Wastewater;
 - h. Casting Department Chiller Unit Solutions;
 - i. Wet Grinding/Sanding Wastewaters;
 - j. Filtered Polishing Wastewaters;
 - k. Cooling Tower Discharges;
 - l. Bengal Water Jet Wastewater;
 - m. Electroplating Solutions;
 - n. Cyanide Solutions;
 - o. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 standard units (s.u.);
 - p. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 s.u.;
 - q. Degreasing Solutions;
 - r. Solvents;
 - s. Sludges;
 - t. Fuel or Lubricating Oils.
2. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.

3. The permittee may only treat and/or discharge those solutions that were indicated as such on plans received by the NBC on August 15, 2000, June 2, 2003, January 29, 2004, November 8, 2004, May 14, 2008, October 20, 2009, and March 25, 2010. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any other tanks, solutions, chemicals, or materials, including all prohibited substances as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission, without written approval from the NBC.
4. The permittee is strictly prohibited from using portable pumps and/or flexible hose to transfer solutions directly to the pretreatment system or to bypass the pretreatment system and/or discharge solutions directly to the sewer without written approval from the NBC.

D. Pretreatment Requirements:

1. The permittee must provide and maintain an easily accessible sample location downstream of each process discharge specified in Section B(1) of this permit. A total of two (2) sample locations must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - Sample port on the discharge line of the final pH adjustment tank, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1) (a through j) of this permit.

Sample Location #2 - Sample port on the discharge line of the oil/water separator, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(l) of this permit.

The permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution wastestreams, such as sanitary and non-contact cooling water into any process wastewater sampling location. Dilution wastestreams must discharge downstream of the process wastewater sampling location. The discharge through Sample Locations #1 and #2 must be in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Section A and Table 1 of this permit. The discharge through Sample Location #1 must be in compliance with the EPA Non-Ferrous Precious Metal Former Standards referenced in Section A(4) and Table 2 of this permit.

2. The permittee shall operate and maintain a pretreatment system in conformance with plans received by the NBC on April 24, 2002, January 24, 2004, and October 19, 2006. This pretreatment system shall be fully operational whenever process discharges to the sewer occur.
3. The permittee is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the pretreatment system to achieve and ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance shall include but not be limited to: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

E. Zero Discharge/Recycle Operation Requirements:

1. The permittee shall operate a Zero Process Discharge Wastewater Recycle Pretreatment System as proposed in the plans that have been received by the NBC on January 14, 2004, January 29, 2004, October 12, 2004, November 8, 2004, October 19, 2006, March 16, 2006, March 18, 2008, July 10, 2009, August 31, 2009, and March 23, 2010. This pretreatment system shall be used specifically for the purpose of recycling wastewater or eliminating discharges from the following operations:
 - a. Ultrasonic Cleaning Rinsing Operations;
 - b. Soak Cleaner Rinsewaters;
 - c. Mass Finishing Wastewaters;
 - d. Casting Department Chiller Units;
 - e. Wet Grinding/Sanding Operations;
 - f. Filtered Polishing Operations;
 - g. Polishing Department Cleaning Lines;
 - h. Bengal Water Jet Operations.
2. The permittee shall make no changes to the process tanks or pretreatment system without first submitting plans to the NBC for approval. Only those solutions indicated as being discharged to the treatment system on the plans received by the NBC on January 14, 2004, January 29, 2004, October 12, 2004, November 8, 2004, October 19, 2006, March 16, 2006, March 18, 2008, July 10, 2009, August 31, 2009, and March 23, 2010 may be treated on-site in the pretreatment equipment.
3. If any problems with the evaporation and/or recycle systems arise, or if the permittee would like to connect to the sewer for the purpose of discharging any process wastewater streams referenced in Section E(1) above, the permittee must notify the NBC, in writing, and obtain written approval from the NBC before resuming discharge or making any physical changes to the pretreatment evaporation and/or recycle systems, or associated piping.
4. The permittee shall cap off and seal all sewer drain lines in the facility associated with the process operations identified in Section E(1) above and no process wastewater from these operations may be discharged to the sewer through sanitary or any other sewer connection.
5. The permittee shall post signs at all sanitary sewer connections stating the following: "Discharge of Chemicals Prohibited by Rhode Island Law".
6. Failure to notify NBC personnel prior to resuming process wastewater discharges to the sewer from the process operations listed in Section E(1) above may be considered an intentional violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the permittee to civil and/or criminal penalties as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2 and §46-25-25.3.

F. Monitoring Requirements:

1. The permittee shall monitor the pH of the effluent discharge and record it continuously. The permittee shall report the results monthly in a summary report giving the maximum, minimum and average pH readings for each day of operation (see sample copy enclosed). The data must be reported directly from the recording chart to an accuracy of 0.1 standard units. The permittee must submit the pH Monitoring Report within thirty (30) days from the end of the month in which the data is recorded. The original recording chart must be maintained on site for a period of at least three (3) years.

2. The permittee shall conduct sampling over one (1) full normal operating day during the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December until the expiration date of this permit.
 - a. A composite sample is to be collected which must consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. The samples are to be collected from the sample port on the discharge line of the final pH adjustment tank, Sample Location #1. The composite samples collected in April and October are to be preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Silver (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Nickel (Total)	Zinc (Total)
Copper (Total)		

The composite samples collected during all other sampling months are to be preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Copper (Total)	Silver (Total)
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- b. During the months of April and October, on the same day that the composite samples listed in Section F(2)(a) above are being collected, the permittee shall collect a minimum of four (4) grab samples at equidistant time intervals over the entire operating day from the sample port on the discharge line of the final pH adjustment tank, Sample Location #1 (i.e., one (1) grab sample collected every two (2) hours over an eight (8) hour operating day). Each grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection in accordance with EPA regulations. The grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.6 grams of ascorbic acid must be added. The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual, and if it is present, the addition of ascorbic acid should be repeated. Once residual chlorine has been eliminated from the sample, the pH of the sample must

be checked and elevated to greater than 12.0 standard units by the addition of sodium hydroxide, if necessary. Once the grab sample has been preserved to a pH

greater than 12.0 standard units and no chlorine residual is detected, it may be composited with the other grab samples collected on that operating day. The composite of preserved grab samples must be refrigerated until analysis and must be analyzed within fourteen (14) days of collection for **Total Cyanide**.

3. During the month of October, until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall collect one (1) grab sample from the sample port on the discharge line of the oil/water separator in the Mechanical Room, Sample Location #2. The grab sample for each month is to be collected in a glass bottle and must be preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameter:

Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease)

Table 3 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

4. All water meters measuring flows, which ultimately discharge to the sampling locations specified previously, are to be read at the start of sampling and at the end of sampling. These readings and the resultant total flow are to be submitted with the sampling results.
5. A copy of the analytical results for each sampling month listed above must be received by the NBC within thirty (30) days after the end of the month in which the samples are to be collected. All sampling and analyses are to be done in accordance with EPA approved procedures (40 CFR §403 and 40 CFR §136). The permittee must complete and submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (copy enclosed) with each certified laboratory analysis sheet including chain of custody documentation. The laboratory analysis report must indicate the EPA approved test procedure for each parameter listed. All Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports must be signed by the permittee or authorized agent and certify that the information submitted is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge.
6. The permittee must compare the analytical report results with the NBC's effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1. If there are any violations of the NBC's standards, the permittee must notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation by contacting pretreatment staff at 461-8848 or by using the twenty-four (24) hour violation notification FAX form and must resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC's standards, excluding BOD, TSS and pH. The resampling results must be received by the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that the permittee became aware of the initial violation of the standards.

7. The NBC may, at any time, require more frequent monitoring than specified in this permit. Conditions that may result in the imposition of more frequent monitoring include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - b. Change in production processes;
 - c. Expansion or reduction of production;
 - d. Change in water usage;
 - e. Discovery of additional information on monitoring or production unavailable to the NBC at the time this permit was prepared.

G. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the operation of the pretreatment system including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Amount of chemicals used on a monthly basis to provide pretreatment;
 - b. Amount of sludge generated on a monthly basis;
 - c. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
 - d. Maintenance performed on the pretreatment system including weekly probe cleaning, monthly probe calibration and other maintenance requests specified by inspectors of the NBC.
2. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining production and flow data for all categorical processes, as defined in 40 CFR §471.45 which discharge to the sewer. These records must be maintained at the facility and be available at all times for NBC review. The permittee shall report the production and flow data monthly to the NBC within thirty (30) days from the end of the month in which the data is recorded.
3. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable State or Federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

H. Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan:

The permittee must maintain an approved Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan and all associated facilities to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are unable to enter the NBC sewer system.

I. Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan:

The permittee must maintain an approved Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan to ensure that toxic organic compounds are not routinely discharged or spilled into the sewer system and must at all times maintain associated spill control facilities to ensure proper containment and disposal of toxic organic compounds. A list of toxic organic compounds is enclosed.

J. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR §403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 434-6350. Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notification of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system or may affect the adequacy of spill control measures. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream or the adequacy of spill control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition, removal, or relocation of process tanks or solutions;
- b. Installation of new wastewater generating process operations;
- c. Relocation of process operation piping or valving resulting in a new or different point of discharge;
- d. Modification of any pretreatment process or procedure;
- e. Installation or modification of pretreatment equipment or associated piping;

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- f. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- g. Change in the personnel responsible for the proper operation of pretreatment equipment.

3. Routine Notification of Pretreatment Equipment Malfunctions

In the event of pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction, the permittee must notify the NBC of the incident by the close of the next full business day by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. Pretreatment equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. pH monitoring equipment failure;
- b. pH probe failure;
- c. pH chart recorder failure;
- d. Chemical feed pump failure;
- e. Pretreatment system pump, filter, or mixer failure.

Any equipment failure or malfunction which results in a spill and/or accidental discharge must be reported immediately in accordance with the NBC Emergency Spill Notification Procedure. Should a pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction occur, the permittee is strictly responsible for complying with all other permit conditions, including, but not limited to, maintaining full compliance with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

K. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

L. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G. L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq. The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of the collection of any and all fees associated with the permit, including reasonable attorney's fees.

M. Authorization To Do Business:

The permittee is a corporation. The permittee shall ensure the corporation be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. Tiffany and Company shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event Tiffany and Company has its charter or existence revoked by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of such revocation.

In the event Tiffany and Company is no longer in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State or the charter is revoked for any reason, any individual named as a co-permittee or any individual exercising ownership of Tiffany Corporation shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the permit as if named herein.

N. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

O. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

P. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

Q. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
- b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
- c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;

- d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;

- e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
- f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
- g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

R. Civil and Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

S. Duty to Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.
2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

T. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

U. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
 - c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;
 - e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
 - f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
 - g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
 - h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
 - i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
 - j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

V. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

W. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

IEJ:NJD:smb

Attachments:

- Self Monitoring Compliance Report Form
- pH Monitoring Report Form
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook
- Twenty-Four (24) Hour Violation Notification Fax Form
- List of Licensed Laboratories
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations
Bucklin Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (Fats, Oils, and Grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (<u>mg/l</u>)	Monthly Average Concentration (<u>mg/l</u>)
Arsenic (Total)	0.20	0.10
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.63
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.50	0.50
Lead (Total)	0.69	0.29
Mercury (Total)	0.06	0.03
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Selenium (Total)	0.40	0.20
Silver (Total)	0.40	0.20
Tin (Total)	4.00	2.00
Zinc (Total)	1.67	1.39

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

* Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq

Table 2
Tiffany and Company

US EPA Effluent Discharge Limitations for
Parameters with Categorical Standards

Parameter	Daily Max. (mg/L)	Monthly Average (mg/L)
Cadmium (Total)*	0.07	0.04
Copper (Total)*	0.73	0.71
Cyanide (Total)*	0.30	0.29
Silver (Total)*	0.24	0.12

EPA discharge limits are based upon average production and flow data for the facility and the Non-Ferrous Precious Metal Forming Pretreatment Standards for New Sources 40 CFR §471.45. See Attachment A of this permit for more details.

*The US EPA Discharge Limitations are more stringent than NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations listed in Table 1. Permittee will be periodically reviewed and discharge limitations may change as production and water usage change.

Table 3

Tiffany and Company
Sampling Requirements

Month	Sample Location #1 Sample Port on the Discharge Line of the Final pH Adjustment Tank		Sample Location #2 Sample Port on the Discharge Line of the Oil/Water Separator in the Mechanical Room	
	Composite Sample	Parameters	Grab Sample	Parameters
January				
February	X	Cu, Ag		
March				
April	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN		
May				
June	X	Cu, Ag		
July				
August	X	Cu, Ag		
September				
October	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN	X	O&G
November				
December	X	Cu, Ag		

Legend

Cd - Cadmium Pb - Lead O & G - Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease)
Cr - Chromium Ni - Nickel
Cu - Copper Ag - Silver
CN - Cyanide Zn - Zinc

Attachment A

Tiffany and Company
Basis for EPA Discharge Limitations

Production Based Standards

Subpart D PSNS for Surface Treatment Rinse		
Pollutant or Pollutant Property	Maximum for Any One (1) Day	Maximum for Monthly Average
	mg/off-kg (pounds per million off-pounds) of precious metals surface treated	
Cadmium	0.21	0.093
Copper	1.17	0.616
Cyanide	0.179	0.074
Silver	0.253	0.105

Subpart D PSNS for Heat Treatment Contact Cooling Water		
Pollutant or Pollutant Property	Maximum for Any One (1) Day	Maximum for Monthly Average
	mg/off-kg (pounds per million off-pounds) of precious metals surface treated	
Cadmium	0.142	0.063
Copper	0.793	0.417
Cyanide	0.121	0.050
Silver	0.171	0.071

Subpart D PSNS for Shot Casting Contact Cooling Water		
Pollutant or Pollutant Property	Maximum for Any One (1) Day	Maximum for Monthly Average
	mg/off-kg (pounds per million off-pounds) of precious metals surface treated	
Cadmium	0.125	0.055
Copper	0.698	0.367
Cyanide	0.107	0.044
Silver	0.151	0.0631

Attachment A
(continued)

Tiffany and Company
Basis for EPA Discharge Limitations

Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)

Alternative Mass Limit Formula

$$M_{cwf} = (\Sigma M_i) * ((F_t - F_d) / (\Sigma F_i))$$

M_{cwf} = alternate mass limit for pollutant

M_i = categorical pretreatment standard mass limit for pollutant in stream i

F_i = average daily flow of stream i (minimum 30 day average)

F_d = average daily flow of dilute wastestream (minimum 30 day average)

F_t = average daily flow through the combined treatment facility (minimum 30 day average)

Conversion to mg/l ($C_{mg/l}$)

$$C_{mg/l} = M_{cwf} / F$$

F = Average monthly flow through this combined treatment facility

CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

TREATED NON-FERROUS PRECIOUS METAL FORMING WASTEWATER

into the facilities of the

Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Tiffany and Company

300 Maple Ridge Drive

Cumberland, RI 02964

PERMIT NUMBER: B1506-015-0413

PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: 04/30/2013

The discharge permit must be kept at the above address for inspection. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission or with the conditions of the discharge permit will subject the permittee to fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.3.

May 4, 2010
Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL STEAM ELECTRIC POWER
GENERATOR WASTEWATER
DISCHARGE PERMIT***



WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B1604-005-0412

Company Name: **PAWTUCKET POWER ASSOCIATES, LP**

Facility Address: 181 Concord Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Mailing Address: 181 Concord Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Facility Vice President of Operations: Ms. Patricia Lucas

Facility Authorized Agent: Mr. John Drennan

User Classification: Steam Electric Power Generator

Categorical Standards Applicable: 40 CFR §423.17, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with the Rules And Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), **Ms. Patricia Lucas and Pawtucket Power Associates, LP** hereinafter referred to as **Permittee**, is hereby authorized to discharge process wastewater from the above identified facility in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

All discharges authorized herein must be consistent with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of any pollutant not identified in this permit or any pollutant identified in this permit at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 18 pages with conditions A - W.

**This permit is effective upon May 1, 2007
and expires on April 30, 2012.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission:**

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

April 17, 2007
Date

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on this permit as the **Permittee's** authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the **Permittee's** by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the **Permittee** is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the **Permittee** is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative of an individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the **Permittee**. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Effluent Discharge Limitations:

1. The permittee shall at all times comply with the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Article 5 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, as well as all other provisions of those Rules, and any other applicable State or Federal standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. and R.I.G.L. §46-12-1 et seq. The permittee shall at all times comply with 40 CFR §403.5 and may not introduce into the NBC's facilities any pollutants which shall violate the general or specific prohibitions including but not limited to discharges resulting in pass through or interference situations at the NBC's facilities.
3. The permittee shall not increase the use of process water or dilute a discharge in any way as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the above standards.
4. The permittee is classified as a Steam Electric Power Generator and, therefore must at all times comply with EPA Categorical Regulations 40 CFR §423.17, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources. EPA regulations require that Steam Electric Power Generators maintain full compliance with the EPA Total Copper maximum limit of 1.0 ppm for chemical metal cleaning wastes. In addition, EPA regulations require that the 126 pollutants listed in Table 2 of this permit shall not be discharged in any detectable amount in cooling tower blowdown as a result of cooling tower chemical additives, with exception to Total Chromium and Total Zinc. Cooling tower wastestreams contaminated with Chromium or Zinc as a result of chemical additives must be in full compliance with the EPA Total Chromium maximum limit of 0.2 ppm and the EPA Total Zinc maximum limit of 1.0 ppm for all cooling tower blowdown discharges. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the permittee may conduct an engineering study to verify that the chemicals added to the cooling tower will not result in the 126 pollutants listed in Table 2 of this permit being detectable in the cooling tower blowdown. If the engineering study is submitted and determined to be acceptable to the NBC, then the NBC local discharge limitations specified in Table 1 would become more stringent and the permittee must then maintain full compliance with these limits.
5. EPA Categorical Standards require that 126 Pollutants listed in Table 2 of this permit shall not be discharged in any detectable amount in the cooling tower blowdown as the result of cooling tower chemicals added. In lieu of monitoring the permittee has submitted an engineering study on November 21, 2006 demonstrating that the chemicals added to the

cooling tower will not result in the 126 pollutants listed in Table 2 of this permit being detectable in the cooling tower blowdown. Therefore the permittee must maintain full compliance with the NBC local limits specified in Table 1 of this permit which are more stringent.

B. Permitted Discharges:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following tanks, solutions or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:
 - a. Treated regenerant from demineralization equipment;
 - b. Heat recovery stream generator blowdown;
 - c. Equipment washdown;
 - d. Floor washdown;
 - e. Carboon filter backwash.
2. The permittee may continuously purge up to 60,000 gallons per day of cooling tower wastewater to the NBC's Facilities provided that the discharge criteria referenced in Section A(4) are met at all times.
3. No other process wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.

C. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Polychlorinated Biphenyl Compounds (PCB);
 - b. Fly Ash Transport Wastewaters;
 - c. Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastewater;
 - d. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.5 standard units (s.u.);
 - e. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 9.5 s.u.;
 - e. Degreasing Solutions;
 - f. Solvents;
 - g. Sludges;
 - h. Fuel or Lubricating Oils.
2. The permittee is prohibited from batch discharging the entire contents of the cooling tower or greater than 60,000 gallons per day of cooling tower wastewater without first obtaining approval from the NBC in writing.

3. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
4. The permittee may only treat and/or discharge those solutions that were indicated as such on plans submitted to the NBC by the permittee on December 28, 1995. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any other tanks, solutions, chemicals or materials, including all prohibited substances as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission, without written approval from the NBC.
5. The permittee is strictly prohibited from using portable pumps and/or flexible hose to transfer solutions directly to the pretreatment system or to bypass the pretreatment system and/or discharge solutions directly to the sewer without written approval from the NBC.

D. Pretreatment Requirements:

1. The permittee must provide and maintain an easily accessible sample location downstream of each process discharge specified in Section B(1) of this permit. A total of four (4) sample locations must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - Sample port on the effluent discharge pipe of the oil/water separator, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(b, c, & d) of this permit.

Sample Location #2 - Final pH adjustment tank sample port, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(a) of this permit.

Sample Location #3 - Sample port on the effluent discharge pipe on the carbon filter backwash line, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(a) of this permit.

Sample Location #4 - Discharge pipe on the cooling tower, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(2) of this permit.

The permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution wastestreams, such as sanitary and non-contact cooling water into any process wastewater sampling location. Dilution wastestreams must discharge downstream of the process wastewater sampling location. The discharge through Sample Locations #1, 2, 3, and 4 must be in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Section A and Table 1 of this permit. The discharge through Sample Location #4 must be in compliance with the EPA Steam Electric Power Generating standards referenced in Section A Table 1 of this permit.

2. The permittee shall operate and maintain a pretreatment system in conformance with plans submitted to the NBC on December 18, 1995, October 27, 1995, February 14, 1994. This pretreatment system shall be fully operational whenever process discharges to the sewer occur.
3. The permittee is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the pretreatment system to achieve and ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance shall include but not be limited to: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

E. Boiler Facility Requirements:

1. The permittee shall maintain permanent seals on all floor drains and any other process wastewater and sewer discharge connections within the boiler facility, so as to prevent an incidental or accidental discharge from the boiler room.
2. The permittee has permanently sealed all open floor drains within oil storage tank vaults or located under buried tanks which connect to the sewer. The drains must remain sealed so as to prevent an incidental or accidental discharge.
3. The permittee shall oversee each oil tank filling to ensure fuel oil does not spill from the fill, overflow or vent locations and discharge to the sewer. Each tank filling operation must be documented in the logbook required in Section H(2) of this permit.
4. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging spilled oil contained in the boiler facility, fuel storage area(s), etc. into the sewer. Spilled oil must be collected for proper off-site disposal. The permittee must take appropriate measures as described above and any others necessary to ensure a spill will not discharge to the sewer system.

F. Cooling Tower Blowdown Requirements:

1. The permittee shall submit written certification monthly stating that the permittee has made no changes to the chemicals or dosage of chemicals routinely added to the cooling tower, as documented to the NBC in the engineering study referenced in Section A of this permit, during the previous one (1) month period. This certification must be made on the form designated Cooling Tower Chemical Certification, Attachment A.
2. Whenever the permittee changes the cooling tower chemicals, or alters the dosage of cooling tower chemicals added to the cooling tower, the permittee must conduct an engineering study to determine if the chemicals added to the cooling tower will cause detectable amounts in the cooling tower blowdown of the 126 pollutants listed in Table 2 of this permit

G. Monitoring Requirements:

1. The permittee shall monitor the pH of the effluent discharge through Sample Locations #1 and #2 and record it continuously. The permittee shall report the results monthly in a summary report giving the maximum, minimum and average pH readings for each day of operation (see sample copy enclosed). The data must be reported directly from the recording chart to an accuracy of 0.1 standard units. The permittee must submit the pH Monitoring Report within thirty (30) days from the end of the month in which the data is recorded. The original recording chart must be maintained on site for a period of at least three (3) years.

2. The permittee shall conduct sampling of the cooling tower over one full operating day during the months of January, April, July and October until the expiration date of the permit. A composite sample is to be collected which must consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. The samples are to be collected from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the cooling tower, Sample Location #4. The composite samples are to be collected, preserved and analyzed according to EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

3. The permittee shall conduct sampling over one (1) full normal operating day during the months of January, April, July, and October, until the expiration date of this permit.
 - a. A composite sample is to be collected which must consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. The samples are to be collected from the sample port on the effluent discharge pipe of the oil/water separator, Sample Location #1. The composite samples collected in April and October are to be analyzed for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

- b. On the same day that the composite sampling listed in Section F(3)(a) is being conducted, the permittee shall collect four (4) grab samples, from the sample port on the effluent discharge pipe of the oil and water separator, Sample Location #1. The grab samples must be collected in glass bottles and analyzed separately for the following parameter:

Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)

The mathematical average of the four grab samples will be used to determine compliance with the NBC discharge limitation for Total Oil & Grease (fats, oils & grease).

4. During the months of January, April, July and October until the expiration date of the permit, the permittee shall collect two (2) grab samples, one (1) from the final pH adjustment tank sample port, Sample Location #2, and one (1) grab sample from the sample port on the effluent discharge pipe on carbon filter backwash line, Sample Location #3. The two (2) grab samples must be collected, preserved and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

Table 3 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

5. All water meters measuring flows, which ultimately discharge to the sampling locations specified previously, are to be read at the start of sampling and at the end of sampling. These readings and the resultant total flow are to be submitted with the sampling results.
6. A copy of the analytical results for each sampling month listed above must be sent to the NBC within thirty (30) days after the end of the month in which the samples are to be collected. All sampling and analyses are to be done in accordance with EPA approved procedures (40 CFR §403 and 40 CFR §136). The permittee must complete and submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (copy enclosed) with each certified laboratory analysis sheet. The laboratory analysis report must indicate the EPA approved test procedure for each parameter listed. All Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports must be signed by the permittee or authorized agent and certify that the information submitted is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge.
7. The permittee must compare the analytical report results with the NBC's effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1. If there are any violations of the NBC's standards, the permittee must notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation by contacting pretreatment staff at 461-8848 or by using the twenty-four (24) hour violation notification FAX form and must resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC's standards, excluding BOD, TSS and pH. The resampling results must be submitted to the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that the permittee became aware of the initial violation of the standards.
8. The NBC may, at any time, require more frequent monitoring than specified in this permit. Conditions that may result in the imposition of more frequent monitoring include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - b. Change in production processes;
 - c. Expansion or reduction of production;
 - d. Change in water usage;
 - e. Discovery of additional information on monitoring or production unavailable to the NBC at the time this permit was prepared.

H. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the operation of the pretreatment system, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Amount of chemicals used on a monthly basis to provide pretreatment;
 - b. Amount of sludge generated on a monthly basis;
 - c. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
 - d. A listing of all batch discharges including the date of the discharge and a description of the tank from which the discharge occurred;
 - e. The amount of chemicals added to provide pretreatment of batch discharges;
 - f. Maintenance performed on the pretreatment system including weekly probe cleaning, monthly probe calibration and other maintenance requests specified by inspectors of the NBC.
2. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the boiler operation, including but not limited to the following:

A listing of the date of each fuel tank filling.
3. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable State or Federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

I. Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan:

The permittee must maintain an approved Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan and all associated facilities to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are unable to enter the NBC sewer system.

J. Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan:

The permittee must ensure that toxic organic compounds are not routinely discharged or spilled into the sewer system and must at all times maintain associated spill control facilities to ensure proper containment and disposal of toxic organic compounds. A list of toxic organic compounds is enclosed.

K. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR §403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 434-6350. Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notifications of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system or may affect the adequacy of spill control measures. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream or the adequacy of spill control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition, removal, or relocation of process tanks or solutions;
- b. Installation of new wastewater generating process operations;
- c. Relocation of process operation piping or valving resulting in a new or different point of discharge;
- d. Modification of any pretreatment process or procedure;
- e. Installation or modification of pretreatment equipment or associated piping.

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- f. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- g. Change in the personnel responsible for the proper operation of pretreatment equipment.

3. Routine Notification of Pretreatment Equipment Malfunctions

In the event of pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction, the permittee must notify the NBC of the incident by the close of the next full business day by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. Pretreatment equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. pH monitoring equipment failure;
- b. pH probe failure;
- c. pH chart recorder failure;
- d. Chemical feed pump failure;
- e. Pretreatment system pump, filter, or mixer failure.

Any equipment failure or malfunction which results in a spill and/or accidental discharge must be reported immediately in accordance with the NBC Emergency Spill Notification Procedure. Should a pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction occur, the permittee is strictly responsible for complying with all other permit conditions, including, but not limited to, maintaining full compliance with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

L. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

M. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq.

N. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

O. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

P. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

Q. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
 - b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
 - c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;
 - d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;
 - e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
 - f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
 - g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

R. Civil and Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

S. Duty to Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.

2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

T. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

U. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
 - c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;
 - e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
 - f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
 - g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
 - h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;

- i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
- j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- 2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

V. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

W. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

IJ:NJD:sm

Attachments:

- Self Monitoring Compliance Report Form
- pH Monitoring Report Form
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook
- Twenty-four (24) Hour Violation Notification Fax Form
- List of Licensed Laboratories
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations
Bucklin Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (Fats, Oils, and Grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (<u>mg/l</u>)	Monthly Average Concentration (<u>mg/l</u>)
Arsenic (Total)	0.20	0.10
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.63
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.50	0.50
Lead (Total)	0.69	0.29
Mercury (Total)	0.06	0.03
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Selenium (Total)	0.40	0.20
Silver (Total)	0.40	0.20
Tin (Total)	4.00	2.00
Zinc (Total)	1.67	1.39

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

- Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

Table 2
List of 126 Priority Pollutants
40 CFR §423.17 Appendix A

Volatiles	Base/Neutral	Pesticides
Acrolein	Acenaphthene*	aldrin
Acrylonitrile	Acenaphthylene*	alpha – BHC
Benzene	Anthracene*	beta – BHC
Bromoform	Benzidine	gamma – BHC
carbon tetrachloride	benzo (a) anthracene*	delta – BHC
Chlorobenzene	benzo (a) pyrene*	chlordan
Chlorodibromomethane	3,4-benzofluoranthene*	4,4' – DDT
Chloroethane	benzo (ghi) perylene*	4,4' – DDE
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	benzo (k) fluoranthene	4,4' – DDD
Chloroform	Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	dieldrin
Dichlorobromomethane	Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	alpha-endosulfan
1,1-dichloroethane	Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	beta-endosulfan
1,2-dichloroethane	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	endosulfan sulfate
1,1-dichloroethylene	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	endrin
1,2-dichloropropane	butylbenzyl phthalate	endrin aldehyde
1,3-dichloropropylene	2-chloronaphthalene	heptachlor
Ethylbenzene	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	heptachlor epoxide
methyl bromide	Chrysene*	toxaphene
methyl chloride	dibenzo (a, h) anthracene*	
methylene chloride	1,2-dichlorobenzene	
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1,3-dichlorobenzene	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Tetrachloroethylene	1,4-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1242
Toluene	3,3-dichlorobenzidine	PCB-1254
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	diethyl phthalate	PCB-1221
1,1,1-trichloroethane	dimethyl phthalate	PCB-1232
1,1,2-trichloroethane	di-n-butyl phthalate	PCB-1248
Trichloroethylene	2,4-dinitrotoluene	PCB-1260
vinyl chloride	2,6-dinitrotoluene	PCB-1016
	di-n-octyl phthalate	
	1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)	Other Toxic Pollutants and Total Phenol
Acid Compounds	fluoranthene*	Antimony, Total
	fluorene*	Arsenic, Total
	hexachlorobenzene	Beryllium, Total
2-chlorophenol	hexachlorobutadiene	Cadmium, Total
2,4-dichlorophenol	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Chromium, Total
2,4-dimethylphenol	hexachloroethane	Chromium, Hexavalent
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene*	Copper, Total
2,4-dinitrophenol	isophorone	Lead, Total
2-nitrophenol	nitrobenzene	Mercury, Total
4-nitrophenol	n-nitrosodimethylamine	Nickel, Total
p-chloro-m-cresol	n-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	Selenium, Total
Pentachlorophenol	n-nitrosodiphenylamine	Silver, Total
Phenol	Phenanthrene*	Thallium, Total
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Pyrene*	Zinc, Total
	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	Asbestos
	Naphthalene*	Cyanide, Total
		Phenols, Total
		TCDD (Dioxin)
	* = Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	

Table 3
Pawtucket Power Associates
Sampling Requirements

Month	Sample Location #1 Sample Port of Effluent Discharge Pipe of the Oil and Water Separator				Sample Location #2 Final pH Adjustment Tank Sample Port		Sample Location #3 Sample Port on Effluent Discharge Pipe On Carbon Filter Backwash Line		Sample Location #4 Discharge Pipe on the Cooling Tower	
	Composite Sample	Parameters	Grab Sample*	Parameters	Grab Sample	Parameters	Grab Sample	Parameters	Composite Sample	Parameters
January	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn
February										
March										
April	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn
May										
June										
July	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn
August										
September										
October	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn
November										
December										

Legend

Cd - Cadmium
 Cr - Chromium
 Cu - Copper
 CN - Cyanide
 Pb - Lead
 Ni - Nickel
 Ag - Silver
 Zn - Zinc
 O & G - Total Oil & Grease (fats, oils, and grease)

* These grab samples are to be taken on the same day that the composite sample is taken and tank is to be discharged while composite sample is being taken.

Attachment A

Cooling Tower Chemical Certification

For the Month of _____, 20__

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

RETURN TO:

Narragansett Bay Commission
Pretreatment Program
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905-5502

I, _____, as authorized representative of
_____, do hereby decree that the cooling tower
chemicals used and the cooling tower chemical dosages were not altered in any way during the past
month. I am aware that if the chemicals used or the additive dosages are altered, then an engineering
study must be immediately conducted to demonstrate that the changes will not cause detectable
amounts of the 126 priority pollutants in the cooling tower blowdown.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for known violations.

Authorized Representative Signature

Date

CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

Steam Electric Power Generating Wastewaters

into the facilities of the

Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Pawtucket Power Associates, LP

181 Concord Street

Pawtucket, RI 02860

PERMIT NUMBER: B1604-005-0412

PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: 04/30/2012

The discharge permit must be kept at the above address for inspection. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission or with the conditions of the discharge permit will subject the permittee to fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.3.

April 17, 2007
Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL GROUNDWATER
DEWATERING OPERATION
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: P4012-061-1016

Company Name: **96-108 PINE STREET, LLC**

Facility Address: 100 Pine Street, Providence, RI 02903

Mailing Address: One Citizens Plaza, Providence, RI 02903

Facility President: Ms. Anastasia Contos

Facility Authorized Agents: Mr. Robert Stolzman, Mr. Ken McDermott, Ms. Tracy Loftus

User Classification: Ground Dewatering Operation

Categorical Standards Applicable: None

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with the Rules And Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), **Ms. Anastasia Contos and 96-108 Pine Street, LLC**, hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**, is hereby authorized to discharge process wastewater from the above identified facility in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

All discharges authorized herein must be consistent with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of any pollutant not identified in this permit or any pollutant identified in this permit at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 19 pages with conditions A - T.

**This permit is effective upon receipt
and expires on October 31, 2016.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission**:

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

November 15, 2011
Date

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on this permit as the **Permittee's** authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the **Permittee's** by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the **Permittee** is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the **Permittee** is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative of an individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the **Permittee**. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Effluent Discharge Limitations:

1. The permittee shall at all times comply with the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 18, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Article 5 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, as well as all other provisions of those Rules, and any other applicable State or Federal standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. and R.I.G.L. §46-12-1 et seq. The permittee shall at all times comply with 40 CFR §403.5 and may not introduce into the NBC's facilities any pollutants which shall violate the general or specific prohibitions including but not limited to discharges resulting in pass through or interference situations at the NBC's facilities.
3. The permittee shall not increase the use of process water or dilute a discharge in any way as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the above standards.
4. The permittee agrees that the discharge per calendar day of treated groundwater shall not exceed 500 gallons per minute. Decreasing or increasing the daily water usage may affect the annual permit fee and/or the monitoring frequency. The permittee must notify the NBC of any deviations from the aforementioned flow limit so that required permit modifications may be made.

B. Permitted Discharges:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following tanks, solutions, or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:

Treated Groundwater

2. No other process wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.

C. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Solids such as Sand and/or Grit;
 - b. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 standard units (s.u.);
 - c. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 (s.u.);
 - d. Degreasing Solutions;
 - e. Solvents;
 - f. Sludges;
 - g. Fuel or Lubricating Oils.
2. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 18, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
3. The permittee may only treat and/or discharge those solutions that were indicated as such on plans submitted to the NBC by the permittee on October 26, 2011 and November 3, 2011. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any other tanks, solutions, chemicals or materials, including all prohibited substances as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission, without written approval from the NBC.

D. Pretreatment Requirements:

1. The permittee must provide and maintain an easily accessible sample location downstream of each process discharge specified in Section B(1) of this permit. A total of one (1) sample location must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - Sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1) of this permit.

The permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution wastestreams, such as sanitary and non-contact cooling water into any process wastewater sampling location. Dilution wastestreams must discharge downstream of the process wastewater sampling location. The discharge through Sample Location #1 must be in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Section A and Table 1 of this permit.

2. The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain the pretreatment systems in conformance with plans submitted to the NBC on October 26, 2011 and November 3, 2011. This pretreatment system shall be fully operational whenever process discharges to the sewer occur.
3. The permittee is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the pretreatment system to achieve and ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance shall include but not be limited to: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.
4. The permittee shall install a non-resettable flow meter with a totalizer and shall monitor the volume of groundwater discharged to the NBC sewer system at all times. The meter must be sized to measure the approved flow of 500 gallons per minute. The permittee shall record daily meter readings in a logbook as required by Section F of this permit.

E. Monitoring Requirements:

1. The permittee must conduct sampling from the sample port on the discharge line on the dewatering system, Sample Location #1, in accordance with the following schedule.
 - a. During the first full week of operations, the permittee shall conduct wastewater sampling on each of the five (5) consecutive operating days as follows:
 - i. A composite sample is to be collected and must consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. Each of the composite samples are to be collected, preserved, and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Chromium (Total)	Nickel (Total)	
Copper (Total)	Zinc (Total)	

- ii. On the same day that the composite samples listed in Section E(1)(a)(i) above are being collected, the permittee shall collect a minimum of four (4) grab samples at equidistant time intervals over each entire operating day from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. Each grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection in accordance with EPA regulations. The grab sample must be immediately tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.6 grams of ascorbic acid must be added. The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual, and if it is present, the addition of ascorbic acid should be repeated. Once residual chlorine has been eliminated from the sample, the pH of the sample must be checked and elevated to greater than 12.0 standard units by the addition of sodium hydroxide, if necessary. Once the grab sample has been

preserved to a pH greater than 12.0 standard units and no chlorine residual is detected, it may be composited with the other grab samples collected on that operating day. Each of the five (5) daily composite samples consisting of the four (4) preserved grab samples must be refrigerated until analysis and must be analyzed separately within fourteen (14) days of collection for **Total Cyanide**.

- iii. On the same days that the samples referenced in Section E(1)(a)(i) above are being collected, four (4) grab samples are to be collected from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1, at equidistant time periods (i.e., one (1) sample every two (2) hours over the course of an eight (8) hour operating day). Each grab sample is to be collected in a glass bottle with a Teflon lined cap with a volume of either 25 or 40 ml. Each grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.008% by volume of sodium thiosulfate must be added (i.e., 2 mg per 25 ml of sample collected). The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual; if it is present, the addition of sodium thiosulfate should be repeated. Once chlorine residual has been eliminated from the sample, the sample should be stored in the dark and refrigerated at a temperature of 0 - 4°C until analysis. No air bubbles may be present in any grab sample or that sample must be discarded. Each grab sample is to be analyzed separately and the mathematical average reported. Alternatively, the grab samples may be composited in the laboratory at a temperature of 0 - 4°C immediately before analysis. All samples must be analyzed within three (3) days of collection for the **Volatile Organic Compounds (purgeables)** fraction of the Total Toxic Organics (TTO) list enclosed.
- iv. On the same day that composite samples referenced in Section E(1)(a)(i) are being collected, the permittee shall collect four (4) grab samples over the course of each operating day from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. The four (4) grab samples must be collected in a glass bottle, preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameter:

Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease)

The mathematical average of the four analytical results will be used to determine compliance with the NBC discharge limitation of 125 ppm for Total Oil and Grease.

- b. Following the first five (5) days of sampling, the permittee shall conduct sampling one day each week for four (4) consecutive weeks during dewatering as follows:

- i. A composite sample is to be collected which must consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. The samples are to be collected from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. The composite samples are to be collected, preserved, and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Chromium (Total)	Nickel (Total)	
Copper (Total)	Zinc (Total)	

- ii. On the same day that the composite samples listed in Section E(1)(b)(i) above are being collected, the permittee shall collect a minimum of four (4) grab samples at equidistant time intervals over each entire operating day from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. Each grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection in accordance with EPA regulations. The grab sample must be immediately tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.6 grams of ascorbic acid must be added. The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual, and if it is present, the addition of ascorbic acid should be repeated. Once residual chlorine has been eliminated from the sample, the pH of the sample must be checked and elevated to greater than 12.0 standard units by the addition of sodium hydroxide, if necessary. Once the grab sample has been preserved to a pH greater than 12.0 standard units and no chlorine residual is detected, it may be composited with the other grab samples collected on that operating day. Each of the five (5) daily composite samples consisting of the four (4) preserved grab samples must be refrigerated until analysis and must be analyzed separately within fourteen (14) days of collection for **Total Cyanide**.

- iii. On the same day that the samples referenced in Section E(1)(b)(i) above are being collected, four (4) grab samples are to be collected from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1, at equidistant time periods (i.e., one (1) sample every eight (8) hours over the course of an eight (8) hour operating day). Each grab sample is to be collected in a glass bottle with a Teflon lined cap with a volume of either 25 or 40 ml. Each grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.008% by volume of sodium thiosulfate must be added (i.e., 2 mg per 25 ml of sample collected). The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual; if it is present, the addition of sodium thiosulfate should be repeated. Once chlorine residual has been eliminated from the sample, the sample should be stored in the dark and refrigerated at a temperature of 0 - 4°C until

analysis. No air bubbles may be present in any grab sample or that sample must be discarded. Each grab sample is to be analyzed separately and the mathematical average reported. Alternatively, the grab samples may be composited in the laboratory at a temperature of 0 - 4°C immediately before analysis. All samples must be analyzed within three (3) days of collection for the **Volatile Organic Compounds (purgeables)** fraction of the Total Toxic Organics (TTO) list enclosed.

- iv. On the same days that composite samples referenced in Section E(1)(b)(i) are being collected, the permittee shall collect four (4) grab samples over the course of each operating day from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. The four (4) grab samples must be collected in a glass bottle, preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameter:

Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease)

The mathematical average of the four analytical results will be used to determine compliance with the NBC discharge limitation of 125 ppm for Total Oil and Grease.

- c. Following the first five (5) weeks of sampling, the permittee shall conduct sampling on one full operating day during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December until the expiration date of this permit:

- i. A composite sample is to be collected and must consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. The samples are to be collected from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. The composite samples are to be collected, preserved, and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Chromium (Total)	Nickel (Total)	
Copper (Total)	Zinc (Total)	

- ii. On the same day that the composite samples listed in Section E(2)(c)(i) above are being collected, the permittee shall collect a minimum of four (4) grab samples at equidistant time intervals over each entire operating day from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. Each grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection in accordance with EPA regulations. The grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.6 grams of ascorbic acid must be added. The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual, and if it is present, the addition of ascorbic acid should be

repeated. Once residual chlorine has been eliminated from the sample, the pH of the sample must be checked and elevated to greater than 12.0 standard units by the addition of sodium hydroxide, if necessary. Once the grab sample has been preserved to a pH greater than 12.0 standard units and no chlorine residual is detected, it may be composited with the other grab samples collected on that operating day. Each of the five (5) daily composite samples consisting of the four (4) preserved grab samples must be refrigerated until analysis and must be analyzed separately within fourteen (14) days of collection for **Total Cyanide**.

- iii. On the same day that the samples referenced in Section E(2)(c)(i) above are being collected, four (4) grab samples are to be collected from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1, at equidistant time periods (i.e., one (1) sample every two (2) hours over the course of an eight (8) hour operating day). Each grab sample is to be collected in a glass bottle with a Teflon lined cap with a volume of either 25 or 40 ml. Each grab sample must immediately be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If residual chlorine is present in the sample, then 0.008% by volume of sodium thiosulfate must be added (i.e., 2 mg per 25 ml of sample collected). The sample should then be retested for chlorine residual; if it is present, the addition of sodium thiosulfate should be repeated. Once chlorine residual has been eliminated from the sample, the sample should be stored in the dark and refrigerated at a temperature of 0 - 4°C until analysis. No air bubbles may be present in any grab sample or that sample must be discarded. Each grab sample is to be analyzed separately and the mathematical average reported. Alternatively, the grab samples may be composited in the laboratory at a temperature of 0 - 4°C immediately before analysis. All samples must be analyzed within three (3) days of collection for the **Volatile Organic Compounds (purgeables)** fraction of the Total Toxic Organics (TTO) list enclosed.
- iv. On the same day that composite samples referenced in Section E(2)(c)(i) are being collected, the permittee shall collect four (4) grab samples over the course of each operating day from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the dewatering system, Sample Location #1. The four (4) grab samples must be collected in a glass bottle, preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameter:

Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease)

The mathematical average of the four analytical results will be used to determine compliance with the NBC discharge limitation of 125 ppm for Total Oil and Grease.

Table 2 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

2. All water meters measuring flows, which ultimately discharge to the sampling locations specified previously, are to be read at the start of sampling and at the end of sampling. These readings and the resultant total flow are to be submitted with the sampling results.
3. The analytical results for each sampling month listed above must be received by the NBC within thirty (30) days after the end of the month in which the samples are to be collected. All sampling and analyses are to be done in accordance with EPA approved procedures (40 CFR §403 and 40 CFR §136). The permittee must complete and submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (copy enclosed) with each certified laboratory analysis sheet including chain of custody documentation. The laboratory analysis report must indicate the EPA approved test procedure for each parameter listed. All Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports must be signed by the permittee or authorized agent and certify that the information submitted is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge.
4. The permittee must compare the analytical report results with the NBC's effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1. If there are any violations of the NBC's standards, the permittee must notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation by contacting pretreatment staff at 461-8848 or by using the twenty-four (24) hour violation notification FAX form and must resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC's standards, excluding BOD, TSS and pH. The resampling results must be received by the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that the permittee became aware of the initial violation of the standards.
5. The NBC may, at any time, require more frequent monitoring than specified in this permit. Conditions that may result in the imposition of more frequent monitoring include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - b. Change in production processes;
 - c. Expansion or reduction of production;
 - d. Change in water usage;
 - e. Discovery of additional information on monitoring or production unavailable to the NBC at the time this permit was prepared.

F. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the operation of both dewatering systems including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Daily discharge meter readings;
 - b. Amount, date and time of carbon column replacement;
 - c. Amount of sludge generated on a monthly basis;
 - d. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
 - e. Maintenance performed on the dewatering system including filter cleaning and other maintenance requests specified by inspectors of the NBC.

2. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable State or Federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

G. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 222-6781. Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notification of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system or may affect the adequacy of spill control measures. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream or the adequacy of spill control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition, removal, or relocation of process tanks or solutions;
- b. Installation of new wastewater generating process operations;
- c. Relocation of process operation piping or valving resulting in a new or different point of discharge;
- d. Modification of any pretreatment process or procedure;
- e. Installation or modification of pretreatment equipment or associated piping;

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC

with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- f. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- g. Change in the personnel responsible for the proper operation of pretreatment equipment.

3. Routine Notification of Pretreatment Equipment Malfunctions

In the event of pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction, the permittee must notify the NBC of the incident by the close of the next full business day by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. Pretreatment equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Dewatering system equipment failure;
- b. Flow meter failure.

Any equipment failure or malfunction which results in a spill and/or accidental discharge must be reported immediately in accordance with the NBC Emergency Spill Notification Procedure. Should a pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction occur, the permittee is strictly responsible for complying with all other permit conditions, including, but not limited to, maintaining full compliance with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

H. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

I. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq. The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of the collection of any and all fees associated with the permit, including reasonable attorney's fees.

J. Authorization To Do Business:

The permittee is a limited liability company. The permittee shall ensure the limited liability company be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. 96-108 Pine Street, LLC shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event 96-108 Pine Street, LLC has its charter or existence revoked by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of such revocation.

In the event 96-108 Pine Street, LLC is no longer in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State or the charter is revoked for any reason, any individual named as a co-permittee or any individual exercising ownership of 96-108 Pine Street, LLC shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the permit as if named herein.

K. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

L. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

M. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

N. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
 - b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
 - c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;
 - d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;
 - e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
 - f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
 - g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

O. Civil And Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

P. Duty To Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.
2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

Q. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

R. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;

- b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
- c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;
- e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
- f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
- g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
- h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
- i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
- j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

S. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

T. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

THC:NJD:rg

Attachments:

- Self Monitoring Compliance Report Form
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook
- Twenty-four (24) Hour Violation Notification Fax Form
- List of Licensed Laboratories
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations Field's Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Daily Maximum Composite for 1 day (mg/l)</u>	<u>Average 10 day (mg/l)</u>
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.71
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.58	0.58
Lead (Total)	0.60	0.40
Mercury (Total)	0.005	0.005
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Silver (Total)	0.43	0.24
Zinc (Total)	2.61	1.48

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

* Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

Table 2

96-108 Pine Street, LLC
Sampling Requirements

Sample Location #1		
Sample Port on the Discharge Pipe of the Dewatering System Following the Filtration System		
Week One	Week 2 - 5	Monthly Starting at Week 6 Until the Expiration Date of this Permit
Daily	Weekly	Monthly
Parameters	Parameters	Parameters
Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, TSS, CN, VOC, O&G*	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, TSS, CN, VOC, O&G*	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, TSS, CN, VOC, O&G*

Legend

- Cd - Cadmium
- Cr - Chromium
- Cu - Copper
- CN - Cyanide
- Pb - Lead
- Ni - Nickel
- Zn - Zinc

All Samples are to be collected as Composite Samples

- TSS - Total Suspended Solids
- O & G - Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)
- TTO - Total Toxic Organic Compounds
- VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds Portion of TTO List

*Four (4) grab samples are to be collected over the course of the operating day. The mathematical average of the four (4) samples will be used to determine compliance with the NBC discharge limitation for Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease).

CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

TREATED GROUNDWATER

into the facilities of the

Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

96-108 Pine Street

100 Pine Street

Providence, RI 02903

PERMIT NUMBER: P4012-061-2016

PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: 10/31/2016

The discharge permit must be kept at the above address for inspection. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission or with the conditions of the discharge permit will subject the permittee to fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.3.

November 15, 2011

Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt

Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL ZERO PROCESS
WASTEWATER-SANITARY
DISCHARGE PERMIT***



ZERO PROCESS WASTEWATER - SANITARY DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B4100-019-0516

Company Name: **CHRIS PLOOF STUDIO**

Facility Address: 560 Mineral Spring Avenue, Unit HA 100, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1655, Pawtucket, RI 02862

Facility President: Mr. Chris Ploof

Facility Authorized Agent: Mr. Chris Ploof

User Classification: Zero Discharge Etching Operations

Categorical Standards Applicable: None

In accordance with R.I.G.L. §46-25-1 et. seq. and the Rules and Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District, the Narragansett Bay Commission hereby grants a Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permit to **Mr. Chris Ploof and Chris Ploof Studio**, hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**. This permit authorizes the permittee to discharge only sanitary wastewater into the NBC's facilities in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any process wastewater streams to the NBC's sewer system shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 13 pages with conditions A - T and Attachment A.

**This permit is effective upon receipt
and expires on May 31, 2016.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission:**

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

July 12, 2011
Date

Mr. Chris Ploof and Chris Ploof Studio hereby consents to this Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permit. In so consenting, appropriate officers of **Chris Ploof Studio** have personally read and understood each of the numbered provisions in this Zero Discharge Permit. This permit allows **Chris Ploof Studio** to continue to discharge sanitary wastewater into the Narragansett Bay Commission sewer system while operating a process wastewater recycle system on the premises.

A corporation organized under the laws of _____,
composed of officers as follows:

<u>Please Type or Print</u>	<u>Signature</u>	
_____ President	_____	_____ Date
_____ Vice President	_____	_____ Date
_____ Secretary	_____	_____ Date
_____ Treasurer	_____	_____ Date

I have read and understood the NBC's Rules and Regulations and the conditions and procedures contained in this permit.

Company Authorized Agent(s) _____ **Company Seal**
Title _____
Signature _____

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on page 2 of this permit as the company's authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the company's by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the company is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the company is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative, the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the company. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Zero Process Discharge-Wastewater Recycle Pretreatment System Requirements:

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain a Zero Process Discharge Wastewater System as proposed in the plans that have been submitted to the NBC on June 17, 2011. This system shall be used specifically for the use of eliminating discharges from the following operations:

Etching Operations

2. The permittee shall make no changes to the process tanks or pretreatment system without first submitting plans to the NBC for approval. Only those solutions indicated as being discharged to the treatment system on the plans submitted to the NBC on June 17, 2011 may be treated on-site in the pretreatment equipment.
3. If any problems with the zero discharge system arise or if the permittee would like to connect to the sewer for the purpose of discharging any process wastewater streams, the permittee must notify the NBC, in writing, and obtain written approval from the NBC before resuming discharge or making any physical changes to process tanks, the zero discharge system, or associated piping.
4. The permittee shall cap off and seal all process wastewater sewer drain lines in the facility and no process wastewater may be discharged to the sewer through sanitary or any other sewer connection.
5. The permittee shall post signs at all sanitary sewer connections stating the following: "Discharge of Chemicals Prohibited by Rhode Island Law".
6. Failure to notify NBC personnel prior to resuming process wastewater discharges to the sewer may be considered an intentional violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations.

B. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any type of process wastewater streams to the NBC sewer system including all prohibited substances as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Metal Finishing Wastewaters;
 - b. Cooling Wastewaters;
 - c. Rinse Solutions;
 - d. Soap Cleaning Solutions;

- e. Cyanide Solutions;
 - f. Acid/Alkaline Solutions;
 - g. Vibratory/Tubbing Wastewaters;
 - h. Metal Cleaning Solutions;
 - i. Degreasing Solutions;
 - j. Solvents;
 - k. Sludges.
2. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater or sanitary wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 13, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
 3. The permittee shall not use portable pumps and flexible hoses within the facility for transfer of solutions without written authorization from the NBC.

C. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the operation of the zero discharge system including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
 - b. Maintenance performed on the zero discharge system and other maintenance requests specified by inspectors of the NBC.
2. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable State or Federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

D. Certification of No Discharge:

The permittee shall submit written certification monthly stating that the permittee has made no process wastewater discharges to the sewer during the previous one (1) month period. This certification must be received within thirty (30) days from the end of the required reporting month. This certification must contain monthly water meter readings and must be made on the form designated as Zero Process Wastewater Discharge Certification, Attachment A.

E. Spill and Slug Control Plans:

The permittee must maintain an approved Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan and all associated facilities to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are unable to enter the NBC sewer system.

F. Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan:

The permittee must ensure that toxic organic compounds are not routinely discharged or spilled into the sewer system and must at all times maintain associated spill control facilities to ensure proper containment and disposal of toxic organic compounds. A list of toxic organic compounds is enclosed.

G. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 434-6350. Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notification of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system or may affect the adequacy of spill control measures. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream or the adequacy of spill control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition, removal, or relocation of process tanks or solutions;
- b. Installation of new wastewater generating process operations;
- c. Relocation of process operation piping or valving resulting in a new or different point of discharge;
- d. Modification of any pretreatment process or procedure;
- e. Installation or modification of pretreatment equipment or associated piping;

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- f. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- g. Change in the personnel responsible for the proper operation of pretreatment equipment.

H. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

I. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq. The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of the collection of any and all fees associated with the permit, including reasonable attorney's fees.

J. Authorization To Do Business:

The permittee is a corporation. The permittee shall ensure the corporation be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. Chris Ploof Studio shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event Chris Ploof Studio has its charter or existence revoked by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of such revocation.

In the event Chris Ploof Studio is no longer in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State or the charter is revoked for any reason, any individual named as a co-permittee or any individual exercising ownership of Chris Ploof Studio shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the permit as if named herein.

K. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to selling or ceasing business and/or disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

L. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

M. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

N. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
- b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
- c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;
- d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;
- e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
- f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
- g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

O. Civil and Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

P. Duty To Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.
2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

Q. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

R. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
 - c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;

- e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
- f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
- g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
- h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
- i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
- j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

S. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

T. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

NPD:NJD:smb

Attachments:

Designation of Authorized Agent Form
RCRA Handbook
Monthly Zero Process Wastewater Discharge Certification

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations
Bucklin Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (<u>mg/l</u>)	Monthly Average Concentration (<u>mg/l</u>)
Arsenic (Total)	0.20	0.10
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.63
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.50	0.50
Lead (Total)	0.69	0.29
Mercury (Total)	0.06	0.03
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Selenium (Total)	0.40	0.20
Silver (Total)	0.40	0.20
Tin (Total)	4.00	2.00
Zinc (Total)	1.67	1.39

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

* Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

Attachment A

Zero Process Wastewater Discharge Certification

For the Month of _____, 20__

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

RETURN TO:
Narragansett Bay Commission
Pretreatment Program
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905-5502

I, _____, as authorized representative of _____, do hereby decree that no process wastewater was discharged into the Narragansett Bay Commission sewer system for the past month.

Date of Meter Readings: _____

<u>Meter Number</u>	<u>Water Meter Readings</u>	<u>Units (cf, gal.)</u>
Meter #1	_____	_____
Meter #2	_____	_____
Meter #3	_____	_____

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for known violations.

Authorized Representative Signature

Date

***TYPICAL SEPTAGE HAULER
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION SEPTAGE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B8000-122-0616
Company Name: **OCEAN STATE CESSPOOL**
Company President: Mr. Thomas McGreevy
Facility Address: 336 Nooseneck Hill Road, Exeter, RI 02822
Mailing Address: 336 Nooseneck Hill Road, Exeter, RI 02822
DEM License Number: RI-814

In accordance with Title 46, Chapter 25 (Act) of Rhode Island General Laws and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) hereby authorizes **Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Ocean State Cesspool**, hereinafter referred to as **Permittee**, to discharge residential quality septage to the NBC Lincoln Septage Receiving Station. The Permittee must adhere to the terms, conditions, and procedures of this permit, the Rules and Regulations of the NBC, and all other applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Any changes to the information initially provided to the NBC by the Permittee in the permit application must immediately be reported to the NBC. This permit is not transferable without the written consent of the NBC. If the Permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

The permittee is authorized to discharge residential quality septage to the NBC Lincoln Septage Receiving Station from the vehicles listed in Attachment A of this permit. This permit consists of two pages with Conditions 1 through 15 and Septage Permit Attachment A.

The permittee shall at all times follow the procedures specified in Attachment A of this permit for adding new septage vehicles and for discharging at the NBC Lincoln Septage Receiving Station.

**This permit becomes effective on July 1, 2011
and expires on June 30, 2016.**

Noncompliance with any terms or conditions of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by fines and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission**:

Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

Date

CONDITIONS

All terms used herein unless otherwise indicated shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the NBC Rules and Regulations.

1. Location of Discharge: Septage may be discharged only at the NBC Lincoln Septage Receiving Station or other authorized location as the Commission may designate.

2. Origins of Septage: Septage to be discharged to the Commission's facilities must originate from domestic sources within the geographic boundaries of the State of Rhode Island.

3. Prohibitions: The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. The discharge of grease or septage loads containing grease is strictly prohibited by this permit. Mixing or blending of grease with septage loads is strictly prohibited. The permittee is strictly responsible for ensuring that loads containing grease are not taken to the NBC Lincoln Septage Receiving Station or enforcement action may result against the permittee.

4. Procedures for Discharging Septage: The permittee agrees to adhere to the NBC Septage Discharge Procedures, as detailed in Septage Discharge Permit Attachment A.

5. Permit Fee: The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee if applicable and all other fees assessed by the Commission in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I. General Law 39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq.

6. Records Retention: Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, load manifest forms and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations, or any applicable state or federal law, are to be kept by the permittee for a period of three (3) years, unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

7. Jurisdiction: This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

8. Integration: This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of the NBC Rules and Regulations.

9. Transfer of Permit Prohibited: Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, or different vehicle without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said business referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property. The new owner must apply for and be issued a new permit before discharges will be allowed.

10. Enforcement Costs: The permittee agrees to reimburse the Commission for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

11. Damage to the Facilities: The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Commission from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the Commission and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes. If, after the discharge, further analysis of the waste shows it to be in violation of the Commission's wastewater discharge limitations, the Commission may impose fines, pursuant to R.I. General Laws 46-25.

12. Violation of the Commission's Permit: The permittee agrees to reimburse the Commission for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the Commission for violations of the Commission's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes. Violations of this permit include but are not limited to the following: unauthorized discharge into Commission facilities, discharge without a load ticket or properly completed manifest form, failure to pay fees, and violation of any other applicable laws or regulations.

13. Penalties for Violations: Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

14. Revocation of Permit: Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, discharging or dumping grease, discharging septage into unauthorized locations, falsification of documents, including permit applications or manifest, etc.

15. Duty to Comply/Civil and Criminal Liability: The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

Septage Discharge Permit Number B8000-122-0616

Attachment A

Ocean State Cesspool

PERMITTED VEHICLES:

VEHICLE TYPE	REGISTRATION NUMBER	TRUCK VIN NUMBER	CAPACITY (GALLONS)
TANKER - STERLING	RI - 200274	2FZHAWCY74AM61763	3,875

Procedure for Adding Vehicle(s) to the Permit

1. The permittee must obtain appropriate registrations, insurance and DEM permits for the vehicle(s).
2. The permittee must make an appointment with the NBC Pretreatment personnel to determine the volume of the vehicle(s).
3. The volume of the vehicle is to be determined under NBC oversight as follows:
 - a. The empty vehicle is to be brought to the NBC treatment plant at a scheduled time to be inspected to ensure that it is empty.
 - b. The vehicle will then be weighed empty.
 - c. The vehicle will then be brought back to the NBC plant to be filled with plant water.
 - d. The vehicle will then be reweighed full.
 - e. The vehicle may discharge this water back at the NBC plant.

The difference in weight will be used to determine the volume of the vehicle in gallons.
4. The permittee will be responsible to pay any costs associated with weighing the vehicle(s).
5. NBC personnel will affix a computer chip and volume sticker to the vehicle(s).
6. The Wastewater Discharge Permit will then be revised to include the additional vehicle(s).
7. The permittee may not discharge septage to the NBC receiving station from the new vehicle(s) until the revised permit is issued.

Septage Facility Discharge Procedures

1. The permittee must establish and maintain an account with a positive cash balance with the NBC Customer Service Section.
2. The permittee must ensure each vehicle permitted to discharge must have a computer chip, permitted vehicle decal and volume decal affixed to it.
3. The permittee must ensure the manifest form is completed in its entirety prior to proceeding to the septage facility and submitted to the NBC operator when the vehicle is checked in.
4. The permittee must ensure the volume of the vehicle meets NBC volume/time restrictions.
5. The NBC operator must scan the computer chip affixed to the vehicle.
6. Activate the gate and enter the facility.
7. Obtain a sample of the load from the discharge line of the vehicle.
8. The NBC operator will test the sample and may approve truck for discharge or may reject the load.
9. After NBC approval is granted, the permittee must connect the hose to the station receiving port and may begin discharge.
10. After the discharge is complete, disconnect the hose.
11. The permittee must wash any drippage and/or spillage into drains.
12. The permittee must exit the station.

***TYPICAL RESTAURANT
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: P8502-405-0416

Company Name: **FLORENTINE GRILL INC. D/B/A ITALO AMERICAN GRILL**

Facility Address: 1195 Douglas Avenue, North Providence, RI 02904

Mailing Address: 1195 Douglas Avenue, North Providence, RI 02904

Facility President: Mr. Nicholas D. Iannuccilli

Facility Authorized Agent: Ms. Elizabeth Iannuccilli

User Classification: Restaurant/Food Preparation Operations

Categorical Standards Applicable: None

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with the Rules And Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), **Mr. Nicholas D. Iannuccilli and Florentine Grill Inc. d/b/a Italo American Grill** hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**, is hereby authorized to discharge process wastewater from the above identified facility in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

All discharges authorized herein must be consistent with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of any pollutant not identified in this permit or any pollutant identified in this permit at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 13 pages with conditions A - T.

**This permit becomes effective upon receipt
and expires on April 30, 2016.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission:**

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

May 27, 2011
Date

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on this permit as the **Permittee's** authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the **Permittee's** by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the **Permittee** is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the **Permittee** is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative of an individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the **Permittee**. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Effluent Discharge Limitations:

1. The permittee shall at all times comply with the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 13, attached hereto and incorporated herein. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Article 5 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, as well as all other provisions of those Rules, and any other applicable State or Federal standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. and R.I.G.L. §46-12-1 et seq. The permittee shall at all times comply with 40 CFR §403.5 and may not introduce into the NBC's facilities any pollutants which shall violate the general or specific prohibitions including but not limited to discharges resulting in pass through or interference situations at the NBC's facilities.
2. The permittee shall not increase the use of process water or dilute a discharge in any way as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the above standards.

B. Permitted Discharges:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following waste, solutions or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:
 - a. Treated Food Preparation Wastewater;
 - b. Treated Dish, Pot, and Equipment Washing Wastewater;
2. No other process wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.

C. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Fryolator/Cooking Oils and Grease;
 - b. Ground Food, Food Products, or Solid Kitchen Waste;
 - c. Degreasing Solutions;
 - d. Solvents;

- e. Sludges;
 - f. Fuel or Lubricating Oils.
2. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 attached hereto and incorporated herein.
 3. The permittee is prohibited from discharging any solution or chemicals which might interfere with the proper operation of the automatic grease removal unit or may cause a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations.
 4. The use of garbage grinders, food macerators, or other equipment used for the purpose of discharging solid waste to the sewer system is strictly prohibited.

D. Pretreatment Requirements:

1. The permittee must provide and maintain an easily accessible sample location downstream of each process discharge specified in Section B(1) of this permit. A total of one (1) sample location must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - Sample port on the discharge pipe from the automatic grease removal unit, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(a and b) of this permit.

The permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution wastestreams, such as sanitary and non-contact cooling water into any process wastewater sampling location. Dilution wastestreams must discharge downstream of the process wastewater sampling location. The discharge through Sample Location #1 must be in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Section A and Table 1 of this permit.

2. The permittee has installed an automatic grease removal unit in conformance with the plans approved by the NBC on May 11, 2011. The grease removal unit shall be fully operational on a twenty-four (24) hour basis whenever kitchen operations are being conducted.

3. The permittee is responsible for operating and maintaining the automatic grease removal unit so that the effluent limitations are met at all times. The permittee shall also be responsible for maintaining all records pertaining to the operation of the grease removal unit, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. The automatic grease removal unit with all associated strainers must be inspected every workday to determine whether the system is functioning normally or in need of cleaning, grease disposal or any corrective measures;
 - b. A grease removal unit logbook must be maintained at the permittee's facility and must be located near the grease removal unit. The logbook must include such information as outlined under Section F, Record Keeping Requirements. The logbook must be kept on the premises at all times and available to NBC personnel for their review;
 - c. Only kitchen wastewater from pot sinks, wok stations, and dinnerware/utensil prerinsing operations may be discharged into the automatic grease removal unit. Sanitary waste, dishwasher wastewater and other wastewater may not be discharged to the grease removal unit.
4. The permittee must install additional grease removal equipment that conforms with Article 4.15 of the NBC Rules and Regulations if determined necessary by the NBC to ensure that effluent limitations are met at all times. Plans of the pretreatment system must be submitted to the NBC for approval before beginning construction, should installation of additional grease removal system be required.

E. Monitoring Requirements:

No regularly scheduled wastewater monitoring reports are required of the permittee. The NBC may, at any time, change the monitoring requirements specified in this permit. Conditions that may result in the imposition of monitoring requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Inspections or samplings performed by NBC personnel;
- b. An increase in the seating capacity of the facility;
- c. An increase in flow to the grease removal unit;
- d. Discovery of additional information unavailable to the NBC at the time this permit was prepared;
- e. Improper maintenance of a grease removal unit;
- f. Failure to meet the NBC effluent discharge limitations.

F. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee must inspect and maintain the automatic grease removal unit at least once per day and record in a logbook the time and date (month, day, and year) of the inspection, each grease removal activity, and the name of the individual conducting the activity. Maintenance activities which must be documented in a logbook include the following:
 - a. Cleaning and emptying of the solids basket;
 - b. Cleaning of the wiper blades;
 - c. Cleaning of the trough;
 - d. The estimated amount of grease removed;
 - e. Wet vacuuming of the grease removal unit.
2. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable state or federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

G. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

The permittee must maintain all associated facilities to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are not able to enter the NBC sewer system. **In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 222-6781.** Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notification of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Restaurant expansion;
- b. Removal of equipment or installation of additional equipment;

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- c. Change in restaurant menu;
- d. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- e. Changes in food preparation methods.

3. Routine Notification of Pretreatment Equipment Malfunctions

In the event of pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction, the permittee must notify the NBC of the incident by the close of the next full business day by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. Pretreatment equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Grease removal unit heating element failure;
- b. Grease removal unit timing unit failure;
- c. Grease removal unit wiper blade failure.

Any equipment failure or malfunction which results in a spill and/or accidental discharge must be reported immediately in accordance with the NBC Emergency Spill Notification Procedure. Should a pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction occur, the permittee is strictly responsible for complying with all other permit conditions, including, but not limited to, maintaining full compliance with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

H. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

I. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq. The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of the collection of any and all fees associated with the permit, including reasonable attorney's fees.

J. Authorization To Do Business:

The permittee is a corporation. The permittee shall ensure the corporation be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. Florentine Grill Inc. d/b/a Italo American Grill shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event Florentine Grill Inc. d/b/a Italo American Grill has its charter or existence revoked by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of such revocation.

In the event Florentine Grill Inc. d/b/a Italo American Grill is no longer in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State or the charter is revoked for any reason, any individual named as a co-permittee or any individual exercising ownership of Florentine Grill Inc. d/b/a Italo American Grill shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the permit as if named herein.

K. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to selling or ceasing business and/or disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

L. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

M. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

N. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
 - b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
 - c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;
 - d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;

- e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
- f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
- g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

O. Civil And Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

P. Duty To Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.
2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

Q. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

R. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
 - c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;
 - e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
 - f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
 - g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
 - h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
 - i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
 - j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

S. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

T. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

EF:NJD:sm

Attachments:

Designation of Authorized Agent Form
RCRA Handbook
Automatic Grease Removal Unit Logsheet

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations
Field's Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	Daily Maximum Composite for 1 day (<u>mg/l</u>)	Average 10 day (<u>mg/l</u>)
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.71
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.58	0.58
Lead (Total)	0.60	0.40
Mercury (Total)	0.005	0.005
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Silver (Total)	0.43	0.24
Zinc (Total)	2.61	1.48

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

* Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

Treated Dish, Pot and Equipment Washwater/Food Preparation Wastewater

into the facilities of the

Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Florentine Grill Inc. d/b/a Italo American Grill

1159 Douglas Avenue

North Providence, RI 02904

PERMIT NUMBER: P8502-405-0416

PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: 04/30/2016

The discharge permit must be kept at the above address for inspection. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission or with the conditions of the discharge permit will subject the permittee to fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.3.

May 27, 2011
Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL DENTIST/X-RAY
PROCESSING WASTEWATER
DISCHARGE PERMIT***



WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: P9402-315-0316
Company Name: **CGHE DENTAL, LLC**
Facility Address: 1196 Smith Street, Providence, RI 02908
Mailing Address: 1196 Smith Street, Providence, RI 02908
Facility President: Dr. Kristofer Haggarty
Facility Authorized Agent: Ms. Patricia Veltri
User Classification: Dental Operations
Categorical Standards Applicable: None

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with the Rules And Regulations For The Use Of Wastewater Facilities Within The Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District (Rules and Regulations), **Dr. Kristofer Haggarty and CGHE Dental, LLC**, hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**, is hereby authorized to discharge process wastewater from the above identified facility in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

All discharges authorized herein must be consistent with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of any pollutant not identified in this permit or any pollutant identified in this permit at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 17 pages with conditions A - U and Attachment A.

**This permit is effective upon receipt
and expires on March 31, 2016.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and may subject the user to an **Administrative or Civil Penalty** of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

For the **Narragansett Bay Commission:**

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
Narragansett Bay Commission

May 27, 2011
Date

NOTE: The NBC will accept the person(s) named on this permit as the **Permittee's** authorized agent(s) until notified otherwise.

An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the **Permittee's** by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the **Permittee** is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the **Permittee** is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative of an individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the **Permittee**. The **Permittee** may designate additional or new authorized agents by completing and submitting the enclosed Designation of Authorized Agent form.

The NBC will not accept documents signed by persons other than the Company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

CONDITIONS TO PERMIT

A. Effluent Discharge Limitations:

1. The permittee shall at all times comply with the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 15, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Article 5 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, as well as all other provisions of those Rules, and any other applicable State or Federal standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. and R.I.G.L. §46-12-1 et seq. The permittee shall at all times comply with 40 CFR §403.5 and may not introduce into the NBC's facilities any pollutants which shall violate the general or specific prohibitions including but not limited to discharges resulting in pass through or interference situations at the NBC's facilities.
3. The permittee shall not increase the use of process water or dilute a discharge in any way as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the above standards.
4. The permittee is classified as a dentist and therefore, must at all times comply with the NBC Best Management Practices for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam.

B. Permitted Discharges:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following tanks, solutions or process wastewater streams to the NBC's facilities:
 - a. Treated Dental Wastewater Containing Amalgam;
 - b. X-Ray Processing Rinse Water;
 - c. Dental Process Wastewaters.
2. No other process wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.

C. Prohibitions:

1. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any prohibited substances as detailed in the Rules and Regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. X-Ray Processing Developer and Fixer Solutions;
 - b. Dental Amalgam;
 - c. Elemental Mercury;
 - d. Untreated Dental Wastewater Containing Amalgam;

- e. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 standard units;
 - f. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 standard units;
 - g. Solvents;
 - h. Sludges.
2. The permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 15, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
 3. Non-sanitary discharges other than those specified in Section B of this permit are prohibited unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.
 4. No chemicals, oils, solutions and/or materials including solid substances such as towels, casts, etc. in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers may be discharged to the sewer unless specifically approved by the NBC in writing.
 5. Discharging of chemicals or solutions containing materials listed in the attached List of Toxic Pollutants (Table 2) is strictly prohibited if said discharge would result in violation of NBC limitations in Table 1.

D. Pretreatment Requirements:

1. The permittee must provide and maintain an easily accessible sample location downstream of each process discharge specified in Section B(1) of this permit. A total of two (2) sample locations must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - Sample port downstream of the x-ray processor, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(b) of this permit.

Sample Location #2 - Sample port on the discharge line of the amalgam separator, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(b) of this permit.

The permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution wastestreams, such as sanitary and non-contact cooling water into any process wastewater sampling location. Dilution wastestreams must discharge downstream of the process wastewater sampling location. The discharge through Sample Locations # 1 and 2 must be in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Section A and Table 1 of this permit.

2. The permittee shall provide pretreatment of the x-ray process wastewater discharges listed in Section B(1) above if determined necessary by the NBC to ensure that effluent limitations are met at all times. Plans of the pretreatment system must be submitted to the NBC for approval before beginning construction.
3. The permittee is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the pretreatment system to achieve and ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance shall include but not be limited to: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.
4. The permittee shall adhere to Option 1 and all mandatory best management practices of the NBC's Best Management Practices on the management of Waste Dental Amalgam.
5. In accordance with Option 1 of the NBC's Best Management Practice for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam, the permittee shall install, operate and maintain an amalgam separator which is ISO 11143 certified to an efficiency of 99% removal in accordance with the plans submitted to the NBC on April 15, 2011. The amalgam separator shall be fully operational whenever discharges from dental procedures are occurring.
6. The permittee shall maintain the amalgam separator. Maintenance activities include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. The permittee must inspect the separator weekly to ensure proper operation;
 - b. The permittee must adhere to all manufacturers specifications for maintenance of the separator;
 - c. The maintenance activities must be documented in a logbook as required by Section G(2) of this permit.
7. The permittee shall maintain chair side traps on all dental chairs to capture large amalgam particles from cuspidors and vacuum systems. Chair side traps must be inspected daily and cleaned or replaced as necessary. Disposable traps or material from reusable traps must be placed in a labeled storage container. The permittee may only rinse a trap if necessary and only in a designated sink that is plumbed with appropriate flow restriction to an NBC approved amalgam separator.
8. The permittee shall ensure that all vacuum pumps are equipped with filters. The permittee shall replace the filter at least once per month or more frequently if necessary. Removed filters should be held over a spill tray to capture any accumulated water from the trap. The water should be carefully decanted without losing any visible amalgam. The decant water, if free of visible amalgam, may be discharged to the sewer through an NBC approved amalgam separator. Dry-turbine vacuums must be inspected to ensure there is no built up sludge in the air/water separator. Collected sludge must be disposed of properly as a mercury containing waste.

9. The permittee shall use a NBC approved cleaner for disinfection of amalgam and/or mercury contaminated vacuum lines, instruments or equipment. The use of bleach or bleach containing cleaners is strictly prohibited as methyl mercury may be evolved. Corrosive and oxidizing cleaners are also prohibited to ensure methyl mercury is not evolved.
10. The permittee has designated one sink for equipment washing. This sink must be plumbed to the amalgam separator through a sample location. Signs stating "Equipment Washing Only" must be posted at this sink. Flow restrictors must be installed on the discharge pipes of this sink to prevent overwhelming the amalgam separator.
11. The permittee has designated six sinks for sanitary use only. The permittee shall post signs at these sinks stating "Sanitary Use Only". Washing of equipment, instruments, filters, and capsules in these sinks is strictly prohibited.

E. Certification of Compliance with Best Management Practice:

The permittee shall submit written annual certification of compliance with Best Management Practices for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam for the period from May to April. The certification must be made on the form designated as Best Management Practice Certification, Attachment A, and must be received within thirty (30) days after the period for which the certification is being made.

F. Monitoring Requirements:

1. During the months of April and October, until the expiration date of the permit, the permittee shall collect a grab sample from the sample port downstream of the x-ray processor, Sample Location #1. The sample is to be collected while the x-ray processor is in full operation and developing x-ray slides. The grab sample is to be collected, preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameter:

Silver (Total)

Table 3 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

2. All water meters measuring flows, which ultimately discharge to the sampling locations specified previously, are to be read at the start of sampling and at the end of sampling. These readings and the resultant total flow are to be submitted with the sampling results.
3. A copy of the analytical results for each sampling month listed above must be received by the NBC within thirty (30) days after the end of the month in which the samples are to be taken. All sampling and analyses are to be done in accordance with EPA approved procedures (40 CFR §403 and 40 CFR §136). The permittee must complete and submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (copy enclosed) with each certified laboratory analysis sheet including chain of custody documentation. The laboratory analysis report must indicate the EPA approved test procedure for each parameter listed. All Self-Monitoring

Compliance Reports must be signed by the permittee or authorized agent and certify that the information submitted is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge.

4. The permittee must compare the analytical report results with the NBC's effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1. If there are any violations of the NBC's standards, the permittee must notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation by contacting pretreatment staff at 461-8848 or by using the twenty-four (24) hour violation notification FAX form and must resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC's standards, excluding BOD, TSS and pH. The resampling results must be received by the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that the permittee became aware of the initial violation of the standards.
5. The NBC may, at any time, require more frequent monitoring than specified in this permit. Conditions that may result in the imposition of more frequent monitoring include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - b. Change in production processes;
 - c. Expansion or reduction of production;
 - d. Change in water usage;
 - e. Discovery of additional information on monitoring or production unavailable to the NBC at the time this permit was prepared.

G. Record Keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the operation of the x-ray processor system, including but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Amount of chemicals used (i.e. fixer, developer, etc.);
 - b. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
 - c. A listing of all batch discharges including the date (month, day, and year) of the discharge and a description of the tank from which the discharge occurred;
 - d. Maintenance performed on the x-ray processor and other maintenance requests specified by inspectors of the NBC.
2. The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining a logbook documenting all records pertaining to the amalgam separator including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Date (month, day and year) of each trap and separator inspection and service activity;
 - b. The location of each trap and separator being serviced;
 - c. All routine and non-routine activities conducted (i.e. cleaning, maintenance, filter replacement);
 - d. Signature of person conducting activity.

3. Records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and any other informational requirements of the Rules and Regulations or any applicable State or Federal law are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years unless a dispute or litigation involving the subject of those records is pending, in which case these records are to be kept by the permittee for a period of at least three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

H. Emergency/Routine Notification Requirements:

1. Emergency Notification of Accidental/Incidental Discharge

The permittee must maintain all associated facilities to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are not able to enter the NBC sewer system. **In the case of an accidental discharge into the NBC facilities, including any discharge that would violate a Federal prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b), it is the responsibility of the permittee to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the Pretreatment Section at 461-8848 or during non-business hours at its twenty-four (24) hour Emergency Hotline Number, 222-6781.** Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the permittee shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences by the permittee.

2. Routine Notification of Operational Changes

The permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream discharged to the sewer system or may affect the adequacy of spill control measures. Operational changes that may affect the quality or quantity of the process wastestream or the adequacy of spill control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition, removal, or relocation of process tanks or solutions;
- b. Installation of new wastewater generating process operations;
- c. Relocation of process operation piping or valving resulting in a new or different point of discharge;
- d. Modification of any pretreatment process or procedure;
- e. Installation or modification of pretreatment equipment or associated piping;

Should the permittee be unsure as to whether an operational change requires written NBC notification, it is strongly recommended that the permittee contact the NBC by telephone prior to instituting the proposed change in operations. This will ensure that the proper notification is provided to the NBC. With respect to the thirty (30) day written notification requirement, should the permittee require immediate approval to make an operational change in order to accommodate business, the NBC will make every effort to accommodate the permittee so as to not impede operations at the facility. The discretion used by the NBC with respect to this issue is dependent on the magnitude of the proposed operational changes and the resulting effect on the characteristics of the wastestream and/or the spill

control measures at the facility. The permittee may notify the NBC of the following operational changes by telephone rather than in writing as required above:

- f. Change from the hours of facility operation specified in the discharge permit application;
- g. Change in the personnel responsible for the proper operation of pretreatment equipment.

3. Routine Notification of Pretreatment Equipment Malfunctions

In the event of pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction, the permittee must notify the NBC of the incident by the close of the next full business day by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. Pretreatment equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Amalgam Separator Failure

Any equipment failure or malfunction which results in a spill and/or accidental discharge must be reported immediately in accordance with the NBC Emergency Spill Notification Procedure. Should a pretreatment equipment failure or malfunction occur, the permittee is strictly responsible for complying with all other permit conditions, including, but not limited to, maintaining full compliance with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

I. Right of Entry:

The NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized to enter the premises of the permittee during working hours and at other reasonable times for the purposes of inspection, sampling, reading water meters, records inspecting and copying and as otherwise authorized under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.1. Reasonable hours in the context of inspection and sampling include any time the NBC has reason to believe that violation of the permit or of the Rules and Regulations is occurring.

J. Permit Fee:

The permittee agrees to pay an annual permit fee and all sewer user fees assessed by the NBC in accordance with rates and fees approved by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq. and §46-25-1 et seq. The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of the collection of any and all fees associated with the permit, including reasonable attorney's fees.

K. Authorization To Do Business:

The permittee is a limited liability company. The permittee shall ensure the limited liability company be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. CGHE Dental, LLC shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event CGHE Dental, LLC has its charter or existence revoked by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of such revocation.

In the event CGHE Dental, LLC is no longer in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State or the charter is revoked for any reason, any individual named as a co-permittee or any individual exercising ownership of CGHE Dental, LLC shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the permit as if named herein.

L. Closing, Selling, Moving the Business:

If the permittee intends to close, liquidate, sell or move the permitted premises, located as referenced on page 1 of this permit, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to disposing of any process waste associated with the move or the cessation of business.

M. Transfer of Permit Prohibited:

Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. This permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the express written permission from the NBC. The permittee shall provide a copy of this permit to any prospective purchaser of said facility referenced on page 1 of this permit at least fourteen (14) days prior to closing on the business or property.

N. Permit Violations:

1. Enforcement Costs

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for the cost of enforcing the permit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, if violations of the permit are found by a hearing officer during the course of an administrative hearing or if such decision is appealed, then in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Damage to the Facilities

The permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the NBC from and against any liability, loss, cost, expense or actual damage (including reasonable attorneys' and accountants' fees incurred in defending or prosecuting any claim for any such liability, loss, cost, expense or damage) suffered by the NBC and caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC's Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC's NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the permittee, either singly or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation per day as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.2. Willful or criminally negligent violations shall be punishable by the aforementioned fine and/or imprisonment as defined in R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.3.

O. Revocation/Suspension of Permit:

1. Violations of the conditions of this permit, the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Act, and applicable state or Federal regulations may result in the revocation of this permit in accordance with the due process requirements of the NBC's Rules and Regulations. Violations that may result in revocation of this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
- b. Failure to report changes in operations or wastewater constituents;
- c. Failure to allow NBC personnel statutorily authorized access for the purposes of inspection or monitoring;
- d. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule;
- e. Failure to comply with administrative orders or settlement agreements;
- f. Failure to pay authorized fees and user charges;
- g. Violation of any other applicable permit conditions.

This list is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be inclusive.

2. The Executive Director may suspend this wastewater discharge permit should the permittee cease operations for any period exceeding one (1) month. The suspension will not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the user's rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During such suspension, the user's connection to the facilities shall be plugged. The user shall still be required to pay the permit fee, since the permit itself will not be revoked. During such suspension, the user shall be disconnected from the facility. The Commission shall have the authority to make periodic inspections during this time to determine whether the user is continuing to discharge regulated wastewater. Such discharge may be considered grounds for revocation of the wastewater discharge permit.

P. Civil and Criminal Liability:

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance with the NBC's Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

Q. Duty To Comply:

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for enforcement proceedings including administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.
2. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

R. Removed Substances:

Solids, sludges, filter residue or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with §405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) informational brochure is attached to this permit to inform you of your RCRA obligations.

S. Permit Modification/Renewal:

1. This permit may be modified for various reasons, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - b. Material or substantial alterations or additions to permittee's process operations, discharge volume or discharge characteristics which were not considered in the drafting of this permit;
 - c. A change in any condition regarding either the industrial user or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the NBC collection or treatment system, POTW personnel, the general public, or the receiving waters;
 - e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
 - f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
 - g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR §403.13;
 - h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
 - i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
 - j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

2. If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date.

T. Integration:

This permit represents the entire agreement and understanding of the parties hereto to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This permit may not be modified or altered except in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Article 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

U. Jurisdiction:

This permit shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the State of Rhode Island. Jurisdiction of litigation arising from this permit shall be in the State of Rhode Island. If any part of this permit is found to be in conflict with applicable laws, such part shall be inoperative, null and void insofar as it is in conflict with said law, but the remainder of this permit shall be in full force and effect.

KG:NJD:sm

Attachments:

- Self Monitoring Compliance Report Form
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook
- Twenty-four (24) Hour Violation Notification Fax Form
- List of Licensed Laboratories

Table 1

NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations
Field's Point District

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300.00*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00*
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.0
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.0
Oil and Grease (animal/vegetable origin)	100.0
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 11.0 s.u.

<u>Parameter</u>	Daily Maximum (Composite for 1 day) (<u>mg/l</u>)	Average (10 day) (<u>mg/l</u>)
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.71
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.58	0.58
Lead (Total)	0.60	0.40
Mercury (Total)	0.005	0.005
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Silver (Total)	0.43	0.24
Zinc (Total)	2.61	1.48

All limitations are in units of mg/l unless otherwise specified.

* Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

Table 2

List of Toxic Pollutants

The following list of Toxic Pollutants has been designated pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

VOLATILES EPA METHOD 624	BASE/NEUTRAL - EPA METHOD 625	PESTICIDES - EPA METHOD 625
acrolein	acenaphthene *	aldrin
acrylonitrile	acenaphthylene *	alpha-BHC
benzene	anthracene *	beta-BHC
bromoform	benzidine	gamma-BHC
carbon tetrachloride	benzo (a) anthracene *	delta-BHC
chlorobenzene	benso (a) pyrene *	chlordan
chlorodibromomethane	3,4-benzofluoranthene *	4,4'-DDT
chloroethane	benzo (ghi) perylene *	4,4'-DDE
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	benzo (k) fluoranthene	4,4'-DDD
chloroform	bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	dieldrin
dichlorobromomethane	bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	alpha-endosulfan
1,1-dichloroethane	bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	beta-endosulfan
1,2-dichloroethane	bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	endosulfan sulfate
1,1-dichloroethylene	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	endrin
1,2-dichloropropane	butylbenzyl phthalate	endrin aldehyde
1,3-dichloropropylene	2-chloronaphthalene	heptachlor
ethylbenzene	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	heptachlor epoxide
methyl bromide	chrysene *	PCB-1242
methyl chloride	dibenzo (a,h) anthracene *	PCB-1254
methylene chloride	1,2-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1221
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1,3-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1232
tetrachloroethylene	1,4-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1248
toluene	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	PCB-1260
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	diethyl phthalate	PCB-1016
1,1,1-trichloroethane	dimethyl phthalate	toxaphene
1,1,2-trichloroethane	di-n-butyl phthalate	
trichloroethylene	2,4-dinitrotoluene	
vinyl chloride	2,6-dinitrotoluene	
	di-n-octyl phthalate	
	1,2-diphenylhydrazine	
	(as asobenzene)	
	fluoranthene *	
	fluorene *	
	hexachlorobenzene	
	hexachlorobutadiene	
	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
	hexachloroethane	
	indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene *	
	isophorone	
	naphthalene *	
	nitrobenzene	
	N-nitrodimethylamine	
	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	
	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	
	phenanthrene *	
	pyrene *	
	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	
	* = Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	
ACID COMPOUNDS - EPA METHOD 625		OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND TOTAL PHENOL
2-chlorophenol		Antimony, Total
2,4-dichlorophenol		Arsenic, Total
2,4-dimethylphenol		Beryllium, Total
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol		Cadmium, Total
2,4-dinitrophenol		Chromium, Total
2-nitrophenol		Chromium, Hexavalent
4-nitrophenol		Copper, Total
p-chloro-m-cresol		Lead, Total
pentachlorophenol		Mercury, Total
phenol		Nickel, Total
2,4,6-trichlorophenol		Selenium, Total
		Silver, Total
		Thallium, Total
		Zinc, Total
		Asbestos
		Cyanide, Total
		Phenols, Total
		TCDD (Dioxin)

Table 3

CGHE Dental, LLC
Sampling Requirements

Sample Location #1		
Sample Port Downstream of the X-Ray Processor		
Month	Grab Sample	Parameters
January		
February		
March		
April	X	Ag
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October	X	Ag
November		
December		

Legend

Cd - Cadmium	Hg - Mercury
Cr - Chromium	Ni - Nickel
Cu - Copper	Ag - Silver
CN - Cyanide	Zn - Zinc
Pb - Lead	

Attachment A

Best Management Practice Certification

For the 12-month period from _____, 20__ to _____, 20__

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

RETURN TO:
Narragansett Bay Commission
Pretreatment Program
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905-5502

I, _____, as authorized representative of
_____, do hereby decree that the Narragansett Bay
Commission Best Management Practices for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam have
been fully complied with for the past twelve month period.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for known violations.

Authorized Representative Signature

Date

CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

Treated Dental Process Wastewater Containing Amalgam/X-Ray Processing Wastewater

into the facilities of the

Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

CGHE Dental, LLC

1196 Smith Street

Providence, RI 02908

PERMIT NUMBER: P9402-315-0316

PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: 03/31/2016

The discharge permit must be kept at the above address for inspection. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Narragansett Bay Commission or with the conditions of the discharge permit will subject the permittee to fines of up to \$25,000 per violation per R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.3.

May 27, 2011
Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

ATTACHMENT VOLUME I

SECTION 3

***VARIOUS PRETREATMENT
PROGRAM DOCUMENTS***

***SPILL AND SLUG PREVENTION
CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURES
PLAN GUIDANCE DOCUMENT***



**SPILL AND SLUG PREVENTION CONTROL PLAN
FOR NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION
SEWER USERS**

COMPANY NAME: _____

FACILITY ADDRESS: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

**PRIMARY PERSON RESPONSIBLE
FOR SPILL CONTROL PREVENTION:** _____

DAYTIME EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: _____

AFTER HOURS EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: _____

The Narragansett Bay Commission's (NBC) Rules and Regulations for the Use of Wastewater Facilities (Article 8.9) require each user to provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials and substances to the sewer. The user is required to provide detailed plans showing equipment and a brief description of operating procedures utilized to prevent these discharges.

This document was developed to assist you in determining what measures you need to implement and to properly document the spill prevention control procedures utilized at your facility; therefore, you must complete this document.

Section A: Description of Discharge Practices and Storage Areas

1. List all sources of routine sewer discharges and describe the method of discharge:

Source of Discharge	Method of Discharge
Example: Electroplating Discharges	Pumped to sewer via pretreatment system

2. List all sources of non-routine sewer discharges of an infrequent nature such as batch discharges, which may occur only once per year:

Source of Discharge	Method of Discharge
Example: Annual Power Washing of Plating Room Floors	Gravity flow to pretreatment system

2. What procedures are utilized to prevent adverse impacts on the NBC sewage facility due to accidental spills? Examples of these procedures may include periodic inspection and maintenance of storage areas, and special procedures utilized during loading and unloading operations.

3. List emergency response equipment available and procedures to be utilized in the event of a spill.

Section C: Spills From Boiler and Fuel Depot Areas

This section must be completed if fuels, or fuel oils are stored at your facility or chemicals are stored in the boiler area. Be sure to show the location of any floor drains, trenches, yard drains or other connections to the sewer or pretreatment system from the boiler facility and fuel storage area(s) in the sketch required in Section A(4). Also, show any berms or sumps that would be used to contain spills. Indicate the capacity of each holding area in gallons.

1. What types of fuel are stored in these areas? (i.e., gasoline, diesel, kerosene, #4 fuel oil, #6 fuel oil, etc.)

2. Are the fuel tanks above ground_____ or below ground_____? Provide the capacity of each tank in gallons:

3. Indicate provisions (i.e., alarms, sight glasses, etc.) and filling procedures that will minimize the risk of overfilling a tank.

4. Is the storage tank equipped with an overflow pipe or relief valve or some other equipment in the tank or pipe chase network that would allow fuel to spill during a filling procedure? ___ Yes ___ No

5. If a tank is overfilled and fuel escapes through the tank vent pipe, where would the spilled fuel discharge?

6. What measures and spill containment equipment are in place to contain spillage from an overfilled tank?

7. Are boiler treatment or other chemicals stored in the boiler facility or fuel depot areas? ___ Yes ___ No

If yes describe chemicals:

8. Detail spill containment provided for chemicals stored in this area.

9. If a spill should occur in the fuel depot or boiler facility, how would it be cleaned up and disposed?

10. Are there any normal process discharges such as boiler blowdown or steam condensate to the sewer or pretreatment system from physical plant operations? _____Yes _____No

11. Does the boiler utilize a hot water or steam operated oil preheater?
 _____Yes _____No

If so, does the condensate from the preheater discharge to the sewer?
 ____Yes ____No

If so, what measures are in place to detect an oil discharge to the sewer resulting from a leak within the preheater core?

Section D: Spills That Discharge to Pretreatment Systems

This section must be completed in the case where a spill will discharge to a pretreatment system.

1. For each area listed in Section A(3) that a spill would discharge to the pretreatment system, you must provide the following information:

Area	Solution	Pretreatment Collection Vessel
Example: Plating	CN Bearing Solutions	CN Destruct Tank
Example: Plating	Non-CN Bearing Solution	Batch A/A Tank

2. During non-working hours, what procedures will be followed to prevent spills from discharging directly through pretreatment to the sewer without proper treatment? (e.g., shut off sump pump, close valve to sump, etc.)

3. What procedures or facilities are in place to prevent highly concentrated or incompatible solutions (such as plating baths, oils, solvents, etc.), which the pretreatment system was not designed to treat, from reaching the pretreatment system?

Section E: Notification Procedures

1. The sewer user must maintain an approved Spill and Slug Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and all associated facilities at all times to ensure that incidental and accidental spills are not able to enter the NBC sewer system. In the case of a slug or accidental discharge to the facilities, it is the responsibility of the sewer user to notify the NBC of the incident immediately by calling the NBC's Pretreatment Section at 461-8848. During non-business hours contact the NBC at its 24 Hour Emergency Hotline number, 222-6781 if located in the Field's Point District or at 434-6350 if located in the Bucklin Point District.
2. Within five days following an accidental discharge, the sewer user shall submit to the NBC a detailed written report describing the cause and volume of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences.

Section F: Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this Spill and Slug Control Plan and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who maintain the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I certify that this facility will fully implement and maintain the Spill and Slug Control Plan at all times.

SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

DATE

Attachment A*

Area/Room: _____
List Chemicals Stored in Area: _____

List the Volume of the Largest Container in Area: _____

Are there open floor drains or sewer connections in this area? _____

List spill control measures in place: _____

List capacity of spill containment area(s). Please note, the capacity of the containment area must be a minimum of 110% the volume of the largest container.

Detail how a spill would be contained during working hours. _____

Detail how a spill would be contained during non-working hours. _____

How will spills from this area be cleaned up and disposed? _____

If currently there are no spill containment measures in this area, detail proposed measures to provide spill containment for chemicals and solutions in this area and the timeframe necessary to implement these measures.

* Please make additional copies of this attachment for all areas of your facility.

***TOXIC ORGANIC/SOLVENT
MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDANCE
DOCUMENT***



**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION
TOXIC ORGANIC/SOLVENT
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

COMPANY NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

PLAN PREPARED BY: _____

In accordance with Section 7.2 of the Narragansett Bay Commission's (NBC) Rules and Regulations for the Use of Wastewater Facilities, the NBC may require any user who discharges into the facilities to provide information relating to discharges into the facilities to ensure compliance with prescribed pretreatment methods and regulations. Federal pretreatment standards, including those for metal finishers and electroplaters (40 CFR 413.03 and 433.12), require many industrial users to periodically monitor their wastestream for Total Toxic Organics (TTO's). Federal law allows the Industrial User to develop, implement and maintain a Toxic Organic/Solvent

Management Plan, which once approved by the NBC, allows the Industrial User a waiver from performing the expensive and routine TTO monitoring.

In order to provide for the control of solvents and toxic organics which are not permitted to be discharged to the NBC sewerage facilities, the NBC is requiring, as a condition of the industrial sewer user's Wastewater Discharge Permit, that a Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan be prepared and submitted to the NBC in lieu of the regular monitoring for toxic organic compounds and solvents.

This form has been developed as a guidance document by the NBC Pretreatment Section to assist sewer users who must prepare a Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan. When completed, submitted and approved by the NBC this document will constitute the facility's Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan. The user will then be responsible to maintain all items indicated in this plan to ensure that solvents and toxic organic compounds are not discharged into the NBC sewerage system.

Section A – Estimated Annual Solvent Purchases and Usages:

Does your firm use any solvents, chemicals or compounds containing any of the toxic organic compounds listed on the EPA table of toxic organics attached to this document, or any other solvents, such as xylene, acetone, etc., not listed on the attached table? _____

If yes, you must complete all sections of this Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan. If no, you must sign the certification Section F of this plan.

If yes, please attach a copy of the analysis. If no, this monitoring must be conducted and the analytical results for each toxic organic compound and solvent listed in Section A must be attached to the plan.

Section D – Solvent Process Operations:

1. For each of the toxic organic compounds or solvents listed in Section A, provide a brief description of the process in which the chemical is used and describe in detail the work methods used to prevent and prohibit toxic organic and solvent dragout, drippage and spillage from entering the wastewater discharged from the facility.

2. For any solvent listed in Section B as being discharged in the wastewater, please provide a brief description detailing the discharge method, practice, procedure, or process operation resulting in each solvent discharge.

Section E – Spill Control Procedures:

Describe the spill control procedures in effect for the toxic organic compounds and solvent on the premises. This would include measures taken in both the chemical storage area and in the work area to prevent incidental and accidental spillage from entering the NBC sewerage system. Measures to prevent and control spillage may include berms, sealed floor drains, absorbent material, etc. Indicate the volume of the largest vessel within each storage area and the capacity of the storage area itself. Please note that a storage area is required to contain a minimum of 110% the capacity of the largest vessel stored within it.

Section F – Certification Statement:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry or the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine

and imprisonment for knowing violations. I hereby certify that based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitation for Total Toxic Organics (TTO), to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organic compounds into the wastewaters has or does occur. I further certify that this facility is implementing and will abide by this Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan as submitted to the NBC.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

TITLE

DATE

List of Toxic Pollutants

The following List of Toxic Pollutants has been designated pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

Volatiles

EPA Method 624

arolein
acrylonitrile
benzene
bromoform
carbon tetrachloride
chlorobenzene
chlorodibromomethane
chloroethane
2-chloroethylvinyl ether
chloroform
dichlorobromomethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropylene
ethylbenzene
methyl bromide
methyl chloride
methylene chloride
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
tetrachloroethylene
toluene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
trichloroethylene
vinyl chloride

Acid Compounds

EPA Method 625

2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4-dimethylphenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
2,4-dinitrophenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
p-chloro-m-cresol
pentachlorophenol
phenol
2,4,6-trichlorophenol

Base/Neutral

EPA Method 625

* acenaphthene
* acenaphthylene
* anthracene
benzidine
* benzo (a) anthracene
* benzo (a) pyrene
* 3,4-benzofluoranthene
* benzo (ghi) perylene
benzo (k) fluoranthene
bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane
bis (2-chloroethyl) ether
bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether
bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
butylbenzyl phthalate
2-chloronaphthalene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
* chrysene
* dibenzo (a, h) anthracene
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3-dichlorobenzidine
diethyl phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-n-butyl phthalate
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
di-n-octyl phthalate
1,2-diphenylhydrazine
(as azobenzene)
* fluoranthene
* fluorene
hexachlorobenzene
hexachlorobutadiene
hexachlorocyclopentadiene
hexachloroethane
* indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
isophorone
* naphthalene
* nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
* phenanthrene
* pyrene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

Pesticides

EPA Method 625

aldrin
alpha – BHC
beta – BHC
gamma – BHC
delta – BHC
chlordane
4,4' – DDT
4,4' – DDE
4,4' – DDD
dieldrin
alpha-endosulfan
beta-endosulfan
endosulfan sulfate
endrin
endrin aldehyde
heptachlor
heptachlor epoxide
PCB-1242
PCB-1254
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1248
PCB-1260
PCB-1016
toxaphene

Other Toxic Pollutants and Total Phenol

Antimony, Total
Arsenic, Total
Beryllium, Total
Cadmium, Total
Chromium, Total
Chromium, Hexavalent
Copper, Total
Lead, Total
Mercury, Total
Nickel, Total
Selenium, Total
Silver, Total
Thallium, Total
Zinc, Total
Asbestos
Cyanide, Total
Phenols, Total
TCDD (Dioxin)

*= Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

***SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER
ANNUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST***

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION



Annual Inspection Checklist
For Significant Industrial Sewer Users

Company Name: _____ Engineer: _____
Contact Person(s): _____ Date: _____
Other Person(s) in Attendance: _____
Company Classification: Electroplater _____ Metalfinisher _____
Other (specify): _____

Part I - Outstanding Requirements/Progress Since Last Inspection

(a) What progress was required of the firm since the last annual inspection? _____

(b) Has required work been completed? Yes No
If no, when will it be completed? _____

(c) What work has facility initiated on its own to improve wastewater discharge? _____

(d) Has facility expanded/scaled down operations? Yes No
If yes, describe. _____

(e) Have all monitoring reports been submitted on time? Yes No
If no, discuss ramifications of late submittals/SNC with user. _____

(f) Has firm been in compliance for the past twelve (12) month period? Yes No
If no, list problem parameter(s) and discuss with user. _____

(g) Are samples being taken at the frequency required in the permit (i.e., monthly, bimonthly), analyzed for all parameters required, and all resampling results submitted? Yes No N/A
If no, explain. _____

Part II - Pretreatment Equipment and Process Operations

(a) List all water using process operations and describe each process operation.

(b) Is there a pretreatment system in operation? Yes No
Describe, in full, the pretreatment technology presently being provided for each treated wastestream. _____

(c) Who operates the pretreatment system? _____

(d) List all water using operations that are **not** pretreated (e.g. casting, tubbing, boiler blowdown, cooling water, etc.). _____

(e) Is there an operation and maintenance manual maintained on site for pretreatment system? Yes No N/A

(f) Are there any spare parts maintained on site for the pretreatment equipment? Yes No N/A

If yes, list spare parts. _____

(g) Has system been installed according the NBC specifications? Yes No N/A

If no, what needs to be corrected? _____

* Check pretreatment system piping, decant ports, transfer pumps, pH recording probe location, etc.

(h) Has system been installed according to NBC approved plans? Yes No N/A

If no, what needs to be corrected? _____

* Compare plans with existing system.

(i) Have changes been made to process operations or pretreatment system without NBC notification and approval? Yes No

If yes, detail changes. _____

(j) Are any hydroxide sludges or other sludges produced at this facility from pretreatment operations? Yes No

If so, indicate type of sludge, volume, and source (e.g. Hydroxide sludge from clarifier, etc.) _____

(k) Is any type of sludge discarded in the trash? Yes No
If yes, specify. _____

(l) Are any concentrates or other hazardous materials removed by hazardous waste contractors (e.g. spent solvents, etc.)? Yes No
If yes, list types and amounts. _____

(m) Does the facility utilize ion-exchange resins? Yes No
If yes, are ion-exchange columns regenerated on site? Yes No
If yes, how often are columns regenerated? _____

How is regenerate material disposed of? _____

How are columns regenerated? _____

Has the Pretreatment staff observed and sampled during the regeneration procedure? Yes No

If no, be sure to observe and arrange sampling of the regenerant.

Part III - Maintenance and Record Keeping

(a) Is pH recording/reporting required? Yes No
(i) Are pH charts being maintained? Yes No N/A

(ii) Do pH charts agree with monthly reports? Yes No N/A
 If no, detail inaccuracies. _____

(iii) Are the pH charts being dated properly (month, day, and year)?
 Yes No N/A

(b) Provide the following pre-inspection pH calibration data:

NBC pH Pen # _____ Date of Calibration: _____
 (mm/dd/yy)

(c) Are facility pH probes in calibration at the time of the inspection?
 Yes No N/A

pH readings: NBC _____ s.u. Company _____ s.u.

* If discrepancy is greater than 0.5 s.u., and NBC instrument is verified to be in calibration, deficiency should be noted.

(d) How often are pH and/or ORP probes cleaned and calibrated? _____

(e) If discrepancy was observed, check instruments using the company's buffer solutions and complete the following:

	<u>#1</u>	<u>#2</u>	<u>#3</u>
pH of buffer			
pH using NBC instrument			
pH registered by facility instrument			
Expiration date of buffer			

If discrepancy was observed, a post inspection calibration check must be performed at Pretreatment lab on the same day as the inspection and the following must be completed:

- a) NBC Instrument pH in buffer 4.0: _____
- b) NBC Instrument pH in buffer 7.0: _____
- c) NBC Instrument pH in buffer 10.0: _____

(f) Is the facility required to maintain a logbook? Yes No

If yes, is the logbook being maintained? Yes No

Does the logbook properly document the following?

- | | | | |
|---|-----|----|-----|
| (i) Batch discharges? | Yes | No | N/A |
| (ii) Chemicals used for pretreatment system? | Yes | No | N/A |
| (iii) Sludge generated on a daily, weekly or monthly basis? | Yes | No | N/A |
| (iv) Maintenance performed on pretreatment system? | Yes | No | N/A |
| (v) Visual inspecting data for boiler room discharges? | Yes | No | N/A |
| (vi) Grease interceptor inspection? | Yes | No | N/A |
| (vii) Other special logbook requirements | Yes | No | N/A |

If yes, please specify _____

- (g) Have Hazardous Waste Manifest forms been properly maintained on site?
 Yes No N/A

Part IV - Spill, Slug and Solvent Discharge Control

- (a) Is a Spill & Slug Prevention Control Plan (SSPCP) necessary based upon the facility inspection? Yes No
- (b) Has a SSPCP been submitted? Yes No N/A
- (c) Has a SSPCP been approved? Yes No N/A

(d) Detail how a spill in the process and pretreatment areas would be contained.

(e) Detail how a spill in the chemical storage area(s) would be contained: (Be sure to check both inside and outside storage areas, outside solvent holding tanks, etc.). _____

(f) Are spill control measures physically in place as stated in SSPCP? Yes No N/A

* Check for open drains or other direct sewer access points.

(g) Is spill control in the boiler room satisfactory? Yes No N/A
 If no, what will be required to ensure proper containment in the boiler room. ___

(h) Based upon the facility inspection and observations noted in d, e, f, and g above, is the existing SSPCP accurate and sufficient? Yes No N/A
 If no, why? _____

(i) Is submission of a Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan (TO/SMP) necessary? Yes No

(j) Has TO/SMP been submitted? Yes No N/A

(k) Has TO/SMP been approved? Yes No N/A

(l) Is there proper containment of solvents as stated in the TO/SMP? Yes No N/A

(m) Is the existing TO/SMP accurate and sufficient? Yes No N/A

Part V - Process Flow Measurement

(a) How many flow meters are used to measure process wastewater discharges?

(b) Complete the following table for each process

<u>Location</u>	<u>Process Operation Monitored</u>	<u>Readings</u>	<u>Units</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

- (c) Are these flow meter readings an accurate measurement of process flows?
Yes No N/A
- (d) If not, list user's estimate of the percent of total flow used for process water.
____%
- (e) Based upon _____, for the period from _____ to _____, the average daily process flow is _____GPD.
- (f) Based upon daily flow calculation, is user properly classified for permit fee billing purposes?
Yes No N/A

Part VI - Sampling Procedures

- (a) Where should representative samples be taken for NBC and self-monitoring? ____

- (b) Are samples taken here presently? Yes No
If no, why not? _____

- (c) Are non-contact cooling water or other dilution streams discharged upstream of the sampling location? Yes No
- * Check degreaser cooling water and steam condensate discharge lines.
- (d) Must the combined wastestream formula be used to determine compliance with EPA categorical pretreatment standards? (e.g. Does wastewater discharge through more than one (1) location?) Yes No
- (e) Does the firm conduct its own sample collection? Yes No
If not, specify: _____
- (f) Is method of sample collection acceptable? Yes No
If no, why not? _____

- (g) If firm is a metalfinisher, does cyanide sampling satisfy EPA requirements? Yes No N/A

If no, what must be changed? _____

- (h) Are sample collection procedures adequate?
- (i) Samples refrigerated after collection? Yes No N/A
- (ii) Proper preservation techniques used? Yes No N/A
- (iii) How long are samples held before delivery to the laboratory for analysis? _____

PART VII - LABORATORY ANALYSIS

- (a) Is a commercial laboratory used? Yes No
 If so, which lab? _____
- (b) Is commercial lab state certified? Yes No N/A
- (c) For in-house analysis:
- (i) Are duplicate samples analyzed? Yes No N/A
- (ii) Are spiked samples used? Yes No N/A
- (iii) Are equipment and instruments calibrated and maintained?
 Yes No N/A
- (iv) Is there a quality assurance plan in effect? Yes No N/A
- (v) Is in-house lab state certified? Yes No N/A
- (vi) If yes, request and attach copy of in-house lab certification and approved parameters.

Part VIII - User Education

- (a) Educate users about each of the following:
- Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) Criteria: Yes No
- NBC Mission Statement: Yes No
- Purpose and Types of NBC Inspections: Yes No
- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements/Procedures: Yes No
- Comments: _____

***DENTAL FACILITY
INSPECTION CHECKLIST***

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION



Inspection Checklist For Dental Facilities

Company Name: _____
Facility Address: _____
Inspection Date: _____ NBC Inspector(s): _____
Person(s) met with: _____

Part I – Facility Information

- (1) Company Owner: _____
- (2) Contact Person: _____
- (3) Phone Number: _____
- (4) Hours of Operation: _____
- (5) Type of Dental Facility: _____
- (6) Make/Model of Amalgam Separator: _____

Part II - Requirements/Progress Since Last Inspection

- (1) What was required of the firm since the last inspection? _____

- (2) Has required work been completed? Yes No
If no, when will it be completed? _____

- (3) Have all required reports (BMP Certification, SMCRs) been submitted on time? Yes No
If no, discuss the ramifications of late submittals and SNC with the user _____

- (4) Has the firm been in compliance for the past 12 month period? Yes No
If no, detail the compliance issues and discuss with the user. _____

Part III – Amalgam Separator Maintenance/Installation Information

(1) Has the amalgam separator been installed according to NBC approved plans? * Yes No

If no, what needs to be corrected? _____

* Compare plans with existing system.

(2) Have changes been made without NBC notification and approval? Yes No

If yes, detail changes. _____

(3) Unit accessible? Yes No

(4) Solids container was present and operational? Yes No

(5) Level of sediment in solids collection container: _____

(6) Date solids container was last replaced/emptied: _____

(7) Sample port was properly installed? Yes No

(8) Unit has been properly maintained? Yes No

(9) How is waste amalgam disposed of? _____

(10) Type of vacuum pumps installed: _____
Verify that vacuum pump is equipped with a filter.

(11) Number of sinks discharging to the separator: _____
Verify that all sinks discharging to the separator are properly designated for equipment washing only.

(12) Are chair side traps present on all dental chairs? Yes No
Verify that chair side traps are being inspected daily and cleaned or replaced as necessary.

(13) Type of line cleaner used: _____

(14) Is elemental mercury stored onsite? If yes, how is it stored and disposed of? _____

Part IV – X-Ray Processor System Information

- (1) Is x-ray processing performed at this facility? Yes No
- (2) Are there discharges to the sewer from x-ray processing operations? Yes No
If yes, detail discharges. _____

- (3) Is there a silver recovery unit in place? Yes No
- (4) Has silver recovery unit been installed according to NBC approved plans? * Yes No
If no, what needs to be corrected? _____

- *Compare plans with existing system.
- (5) Sample port was properly installed? Yes No
- (6) Unit has been properly maintained? Yes No

Part V – Record Keeping

- (1) Is the amalgam separator logbook being maintained? Yes No
If yes, is the logbook being maintained Daily Weekly Monthly
- (2) Does the amalgam separator logbook properly document the following?
- a. The date of each separator inspection and service activity? Yes No
- b. The location of each trap and separator being serviced? Yes No
- c. All routine and non routine activities conducted (i.e. cleaning, maintenance, filter replacement)? Yes No
- d. Signature of person conducting activity? Yes No
- (3) Is the facility required to maintain a x-ray processor system logbook? Yes No
- (4) Does the x-ray processor system logbook properly document the following?
- a. Amount of chemicals used (i.e. fixer, developer)? Yes No N/A
- b. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials? Yes No N/A
- c. A listing of all batch discharges including the date of the discharge and a description of the tank from which the discharge occurred? Yes No N/A
- d. Maintenance performed on the pretreatment system? Yes No N/A

Part VI - User Education

(1) Educate users about each of the following:

NBC Dental BMP Program:	Yes	No
Permit/Logbook Requirements:	Yes	No
Monitoring and Reporting Requirements/Procedures:	Yes	No
Comments: _____		

Comments: _____

What will be required of firm? _____

***FOOD PREPARATION
ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTION
CHECKLIST***

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION



Inspection Checklist For Food Preparation Establishments

Inspection Date: _____

Company Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

Technician/Engineer: _____

Person(s) met with: _____

Part I - Facility Information

- (1) Company Owner: _____
- (2) Contact Person: _____
- (3) Type of GRU: _____
- (4) Brand of GRU: _____
- (5) Size of GRU: _____
- (6) Type of food served: _____
- (7) Hours of Operation: _____
- (8) Seating Capacity: _____
- (9) Based upon seating capacity, is user properly classified for permit fee billing purposes? Yes No
- (10) Menu on file? Yes No
- (11) Drive through window? Yes No

Part II - Requirements/Progress Since Last Inspection

(1) What was required of the firm since the last inspection? _____

(2) Has required work been completed? Yes No
If no, when will it be completed? _____

Part III - GRU Maintenance/Installation Information

(1) Has grease removal system been installed according to NBC approved plans? *
Yes No N/A

If no, what needs to be corrected? _____

* Compare plans with existing system.

(2) Have changes been made without NBC notification and approval? (kitchen fixtures, menu, grease removal unit, etc.) Yes No

If yes, detail changes. _____

(3) Unit accessible? Yes No N/A

(4) Power supplied to GRU? Yes No N/A

(5) GRU solids basket was present and operational? Yes No N/A

(6) Solids basket had been emptied? Yes No N/A

(7) GRU wiper blades were fully operational? Yes No N/A

(8) GRU trough was clean and operational? Yes No N/A

(9) GRU timer was fully operational? Yes No N/A

(10) GRU installed in accordance with NBC requirements? Yes No N/A

(11) Sample port was properly installed? Yes No N/A

(12) Grease container present? Yes No N/A

(13) Unit has been properly cleaned? Yes No N/A

(14) How is waste grease disposed of? _____

Part IV - Record Keeping

(1)	Is the facility required to maintain a logbook?	Yes	No	
	If yes, is the logbook being maintained	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
(2)	Does the logbook properly document the following?			
	a. Cleaning and emptying of solids basket?	Yes	No	N/A
	b. Cleaning of wiper blades?	Yes	No	N/A
	c. Cleaning of trough?	Yes	No	N/A
	d. Estimated amount of grease removed?	Yes	No	N/A
	e. Wet vacuuming of the GRU?	Yes	No	N/A
	f. Thickness of the grease layer (passive)?	Yes	No	N/A
	g. Mandatory monthly cleanings incl. amount of grease removed, date, time (passive)?	Yes	No	N/A
	h. Maintenance performed?	Yes	No	N/A
	i. Physical receipts for each pump-out retained?	Yes	No	N/A

Part V - User Education

(1) Educate users about each of the following:

NBC Grease Removal Program:	Yes	No
Permit/Logbook Requirements:	Yes	No
Monitoring and Reporting Requirements/Procedures:	Yes	No
Comments: _____		

Company Name: _____ Automatic GRU ____ Outdoor In-Ground ____

3. Does the facility have an Out-Door Grease Interceptor? Yes No

If Yes: How often is the Interceptor pumped out? _____

How is pump out waste quantity determined? _____ (Estimated/Measured)

How much pump out waste is typically collected? _____ / _____ Example (1,000 gal/quarter)
Quantity Units Frequency

What is the name and phone number of the hauler? _____

How is pump out waste ultimately managed? _____

4. Are employees trained in O&G spill management procedures? Yes No

5. Are spill clean-up kits available and readily accessible (should include absorbent material, broom, shovel and container for collected material)? Yes No

6. Is there a designated employee(s) responsible for O&G management? Yes No

7. Are formal safe handling procedures in place for transferring collected O&G from kitchen to storage/disposal area? Yes No

8. Is waste O&G stored indoors? Yes No

If yes:

Is O&G stored away from floor drains? Yes No

Are O&G containers labeled? Yes No

9. Is any waste O&G stored outside? Yes No

If yes:

Are outside O&G storage bins kept closed? Yes No

Are O&G containers labeled? Yes No

Are outside O&G storage bins located away from storm drains? Yes No

Are outside O&G storage bins supplied with secondary containment? Yes No

Are outside O&G storage bins checked for leaks on a regular basis? Yes No

***NBC SAMPLING, REPORTING, AND
CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORMS***



The Narragansett Bay Commission
Pretreatment Program
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905

Field's Point District
Self-Monitoring Compliance Report

Company Name: _____

Address of Premises Sampled: _____

Date(s) Sampled: _____

Permit Sampling Month Satisfied: _____

Samples Taken By: _____

(Name)

(Company)

Samples Analyzed By: _____

(Company)

Type of Sample: Grab _____ Composite _____

If Grab Sample, what time(s) was sample taken? _____

If Composite Sample, describe how composite was taken _____

Where was sample taken? _____

Water Meter Readings (List readings for all meters discharging to sampling location)

	#1	#2	#3
Closing Reading:	_____	_____	_____
Opening Reading:	_____	_____	_____
Total:	_____	_____	_____
Units (Circle One):	Cubic Feet/Gallons	Cubic Feet/Gallons	Cubic Feet/Gallons
	Other (Specify):_____	Other (Specify):_____	Other (Specify):_____

Were any batch discharges sampled? _____ Yes _____ No

What tank was sample taken from? _____

Indicate volume of batch discharge: _____

Is this analysis a resampling required to demonstrate compliance with a previous violation?

_____ Yes _____ No

What is the sample identification number(s) or the analytical report identification number(s) indicated on the analytical report(s) being submitted? _____

Is this analysis in full compliance with NBC standards listed on the back of this form?

_____ Yes _____ No

If your firm was in violation, what was the cause of the violation? _____

What steps will be taken by your firm to ensure full compliance with NBC standards on a continuous basis? _____

When will these steps be implemented? _____

If your firm is not in full compliance with the NBC standards, U.S. EPA Regulations, 40 CFR 403.12g (2) requires that you notify the NBC at 461-8848 within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation and that your firm resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC standards. The results after resampling must be submitted to the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that you became aware of the initial violation of the standards.

Please attach the laboratory analysis sheet. Indicate on this sheet the method of analysis used for each parameter listed. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed by federal regulations (40 CFR, Part 136).

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. In lieu of monitoring for Total Toxic Organics, I hereby certify that based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitations for Total Toxic Organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred since filing of the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the toxic organic/solvent management plan submitted to the NBC.

Signature of Authorized Company Representative

Date

Report will be returned if form is not properly completed and signed.

NBC Field's Point Effluent Discharge Limitations*

Parameter	Maximum Daily Concentration Limit (mg/l)	Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.71
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Cyanide (Total)	0.58	0.58
Lead (Total)	0.60	0.40
Mercury (Total)	0.005	0.005
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Silver (Total)	0.43	0.24
Zinc (Total)	2.61	1.48
Parameter	Limitation (Maximum)	
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	300.00 **	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00 **	
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.00	
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.00	
Oil and Grease (vegetable origin)	100.00	
pH range (at all times)	5.0 - 10.0 s.u.	

* All parameters in mg/l unless otherwise specified.

** Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.

If your firm is not in full compliance with the NBC standards, U.S. EPA Regulations, 40 CFR 403.12g (2) requires that you notify the NBC at 461-8848 within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation and that your firm resample and analyze for the parameter(s) in violation of the NBC standards. The results after resampling must be submitted to the NBC no later than thirty (30) days following the date that you became aware of the initial violation of the standards.

Please attach the laboratory analysis sheet. Indicate on this sheet the method of analysis used for each parameter listed. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed by federal regulations (40 CFR, Part 136).

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. In lieu of monitoring for Total Toxic Organics, I hereby certify that based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitations for Total Toxic Organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred since filing of the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the toxic organic/solvent management plan submitted to the NBC.

Signature of Authorized Company Representative

Date

Report will be returned if form is not properly completed and signed.

NBC Bucklin Point Effluent Discharge Limitations*

Parameter	Maximum Daily Concentration Limit (mg/l)	Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)
Arsenic (Total)	0.20	0.10
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	0.07
Chromium (Total)	2.77	1.63
Copper (Total)	1.20	1.20
Lead (Total)	0.69	0.29
Mercury (Total)	0.06	0.03
Nickel (Total)	1.62	1.62
Selenium (Total)	0.40	0.20
Silver (Total)	0.40	0.20
Tin (Total)	4.00	2.00
Zinc (Total)	1.67	1.39
Cyanide (Total)	0.50	0.50
Parameter	Limitation (Maximum)	
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	300.00 **	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.00 **	
Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125.00	
Oil and Grease (mineral origin)	25.00	
Oil and Grease (vegetable origin)	100.00	
pH range (at all times)	5.5 - 9.5 s.u.	

* All parameters in mg/l unless otherwise specified.

** Exceeding this discharge limitation may be permitted but would be subject to a surcharge in accordance with rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission and in accordance with R.I.G.L. §39-1-1 et seq.



TWENTY-FOUR (24) HOUR VIOLATION NOTIFICATION FAX FORM

Fax To: Narragansett Bay Commission
(401) 461-0170

Company Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

This is to notify the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) that the above-referenced facility violated the NBC discharge limitations for the following parameter(s):

<u>Sampling Date of Violation</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Concentration</u>

I certify that I have just become aware of the above-referenced violation(s) within the past twenty-four (24) hours and will immediately resample this wastestream for the parameter(s) exceeding the NBC discharge limitations.* I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Initial sampling and all resampling results must be submitted within 30 days of the sample date. Please note, resampling must continue until four consecutive samples show compliance with NBC discharge limitations.

Signature of Authorized Agent

* Resampling is not required for exceeding BOD or TSS limits.

**CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE
PH MONITORING REPORT**
MONTH OF: _____ 20 ____



Company Name: _____
Address: _____

Return to: **Narragansett Bay Commission**
Pretreatment Section
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905

Date	MAXIMUM pH	MINIMUM pH	AVERAGE pH (VISUAL)	VOLUME/WATER METER READING IF REQUIRED*	COMMENTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I certify the above data has been reported directly from the recording chart of the final pH recorder and is reported to an accuracy of 0.1 standard units.

Signature

Date

Name (Print)

Title

*INDICATE IF GALLONS OR CUBIC FEET

**BATCH DISCHARGE
Ph MONITORING REPORT
MONTH OF: _____ 20 ____**



Company Name: _____
Address: _____

Return to: **Narragansett Bay Commission**
Pretreatment Section
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905

Date	Batch Discharge I		Batch Discharge II		Batch Discharge III		Batch Discharge IV		COMMENTS
	Final pH	Vol.	Final pH	Vol.	Final pH	Vol.	Final pH	Vol.	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									

Please indicate the method used to measure pH: _____

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature

Date

Name (Print)

Title

Zero Process Wastewater Discharge Certification

For the Month of _____, 20__

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

RETURN TO:
Narragansett Bay Commission
Pretreatment Program
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905

I, _____, as authorized representative of _____, do hereby decree that no process wastewater was discharged into the Narragansett Bay Commission sewer system for the past six (6) month period.

Date of Meter Readings: _____

<u>Meter Number</u>	<u>Water Meter Readings</u>	<u>Units (cf, gal.)</u>
Meter #1	_____	_____
Meter #2	_____	_____
Meter #3	_____	_____

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Authorized Representative Signature

Date

Attachment A

Zero Process Wastewater Discharge Certification

For the Six (6) Month Period from

_____ to _____

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

RETURN TO:
Narragansett Bay Commission
Pretreatment Program
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905-5502

I, _____, as authorized representative of _____, do hereby decree that no process wastewater was discharged into the Narragansett Bay Commission sewer system for the past six (6) month period.

Date of Meter Readings: _____

<u>Meter Number</u>	<u>Water Meter Readings</u>	<u>Units (cf, gal.)</u>
Meter #1	_____	_____
Meter #2	_____	_____
Meter #3	_____	_____

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for known violations.

Authorized Representative Signature

Date

Attachment A

Best Management Practice Certification

For the 12-month period from _____, 20__ to _____, 20__

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

RETURN TO:
Narragansett Bay Commission
Pretreatment Program
2 Ernest Street
Providence, RI 02905-5502

I, _____, as authorized representative of
_____, do hereby decree that the Narragansett Bay
Commission Best Management Practices for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam have been
fully complied with for the past twelve month period.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were properly prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for known violations.

Authorized Representative Signature

Date

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION SAMPLE SUBMISSION SHEET

SOURCE: _____ EMDA# _____ DATE: _____
 STREET: _____ SAMPLER # _____ TIME: _____
 CITY/STATE: _____ COLLECTED BY: _____
 SAMPLE LOCATION: _____ FACILITY CONTACT: _____
 INSTRUCTIONS: _____

PARAMETERS FOR ANALYSIS*

Cd _____	Ag _____	BOD (5 day) _____
Cr (Total) _____	Zn _____	TSS _____
Cr (Hex.) _____	Hg _____	FOG _____
Cu _____	CN (Total) _____	TPH _____
Pb _____	VOC _____	() _____
Ni _____	Ext _____	() _____

*All analyses done according to 40 CFR part 136. Results reported in mg/l unless specified otherwise.

FIELD AND PRESERVATION DATA

Sample Information					Preservation Chemicals Added								
Sample No.	Sample Time Start/Stop	Analyze For	Sample Type (G) or (C)	Initial pH	Nitric Acid (ml)	Hydro-Chloric Acid (ml)	Res. Cl (+) or (-)	Lead Acetate (+) or (-)	NaOH (ml)	Ascorbic Acid (g)	Other	Final pH	Sealed By
A													
B													
C													
D													
E													
F													
G													
H													
I													
J													
K													
L													
M													

Did user accept a split or replicate sample?

Sample	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Signature
Yes														
No														

Meter Readings	Meter #1	Meter #2	Meter #3	Meter #4
Close				
Open				
Total	(c.f., gals)	(c.f., gals)	(c.f., gals)	(c.f., gals)

REMARKS _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Samples transferred by: _____
 Samples received by: _____
 DATE: _____ TIME: _____

Samples transferred by: _____
 Samples received by: _____
 DATE: _____ TIME: _____

Samples transferred by: _____
 Samples received by: _____
 DATE: _____ TIME: _____

RESULTS REPORTED BY: _____

RESULTS REPORTED ON: _____

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

Source _____

Sample ID _____

Initials of Collectors: _____

Place of Collection: _____

Date Sampled _____ Time Sampled _____

Analysis Requested _____

Rec'd From _____ Date _____

Rec'd By _____ Time _____

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

Source _____

Sample ID _____

Initials of Collectors: _____

Place of Collection: _____

Date Sampled _____ Time Sampled _____

Analysis Requested _____

Rec'd From _____ Date _____

Rec'd By _____ Time _____

CUSTODY SEAL

DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

QEC

Quality Environmental Containers
800-255-3950 • 304-255-3900

CUSTODY SEAL

DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

QEC

Quality Environmental Containers
800-255-3950 • 304-255-3900

DEFINITION OF AN AUTHORIZED AGENT



An authorized agent or authorized company representative is a person who is a principal executive officer or other corporate officer with signatory powers as per the company's by-laws or per a vote of the directors if the company is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the company is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively; or a duly authorized representative, the individual designated on the permit application or permit cover page, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and has the authority to sign contracts, permits, permit applications, monitoring results and other documents in the company's name and otherwise bind the company. Please complete the Designation Of Authorized Agent section below if you wish to designate additional authorized agents. The Narragansett Bay Commission will not accept documents signed by persons other than the company's authorized agent(s) or authorized representative(s).

DESIGNATION OF AUTHORIZED AGENT

I, _____ certify that I am the _____ of
_____ and that _____
is authorized to make submittals to the Narragansett Bay Commission on behalf of _____
_____ and that said submittals are duly signed for and
in behalf of said corporation by authority of its governing body, and are within the scope of
its corporate powers.

Corporate Seal

Signature of Corporation Official

Date

ATTACHMENT VOLUME I

SECTION 4

***SAMPLE ENFORCEMENT LETTERS,
NOTICES, AND ORDERS***

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
FAILURE TO MEET STANDARDS (USER SAMPLE)

September 26, 2011



Mr. Marc Marnadola
Monarch Metal Finishing, Inc.
189 Georgia Avenue
Providence, RI 02905

Dear Mr. Marnadola:

The sample results for August which were received by this office on September 22, 2011 indicate that you are in violation of discharge limitations for the following:

Sample Date	Parameter	Sample Type	Sample Results	Standard Type	Max. Limit	Avg. Limit
08/11/2011	COPPER	Composite	4.12	EPA	3.38	2.07
08/11/2011	COPPER	Composite	4.12	LOCAL	1.20	1.20

As a condition of your Wastewater Discharge Permit, these discharge limitations must be met at all times. Failure to meet the standards may result in the Commission initiating enforcement action against your firm and the publication of your company's name in the Commission's annual list of firms in Significant Non-Compliance which is published each year in the Providence Journal. Based upon these results, you must immediately resample your process discharge for the parameter(s) in violation noted above. You must continue this weekly sampling until four (4) consecutive weekly reports indicate full compliance with NBC discharge limitations. These resample results were received by this office on September 22, 2011.

Please note that the NBC Office of Pollution Prevention is available to provide free technical assistance to your firm. For information regarding how the Pollution Prevention Program can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848 ext. 352. If you should have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 461-8848, ext.490.

Sincerely,


Ian Jardin
Pretreatment Engineer

IJ:rg

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
AVERAGE LIMIT VIOLATION



November 01, 2011

Mr. Lawrence Gallagher
Liquid Blue
1 Crownmark Drive
Lincoln, RI 02865

Dear Mr. Gallagher:

The results of sampling conducted at your firm for the month of September-2011 show that you are in violation of average discharge limitations for the following:


Sample Location # 1

Parameter	# of Analyses	Standard Type	Avg. Conc.	Avg. Limit	Type
COPPER	1	LOCAL	1.634	1.2	NBC MONTHLY

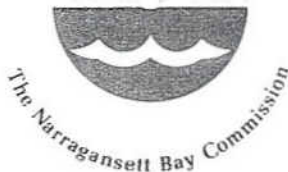
As a condition of your Wastewater Discharge Permit and as required by U.S. EPA regulations, monthly average discharge limitations must be met at all times. Failure to meet the monthly average standards may result in the NBC initiating enforcement action against your firm and the possible publication of your company's name in the NBC annual list of firms in Significant Non-Compliance which is published each year in the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL. Therefore it is important to always be in compliance with the monthly average discharge concentration, in addition to the maximum discharge limit. It is strongly recommended that you sample early each required sampling month to allow adequate time to resample in that month, should the initial result indicate that the monthly average limit was exceeded.

Please note that the NBC Office of Pollution Prevention is available to provide free technical assistance to your firm. For information regarding how the Pollution Prevention Program can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848 Ext. 352. If you should have any questions regarding this letter, contact me at 461-8848 Ext. 490.

Sincerely,


Kyle C. Gannon
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
FAILURE TO MEET STANDARDS (NBC SAMPLE)



Mr. Joseph Accaoui
Tanury Industries
6 New England Way
Lincoln, RI 02865

June 06, 2011

Dear Mr. Accaoui:

Enclosed please find the results of the analyses performed by the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Laboratory on a sample taken by the Bay Commission personnel at your facility on April 25, 2011. These results indicate that you are in violation of Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) discharge limitations for the following:

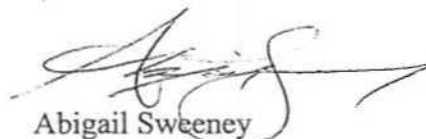
Sample Location # 1

Sample Date	Chemical	Sample Type	Sample Result	Standard Type	Max. Limit	Avg. Limit
4/25/2011	CYANIDE	Composite	0.705	LOCAL	0.50	0.50

As a condition of your Wastewater Discharge Permit, these discharge limitations must be met at all times. Failure to meet the standards may result in the Commission initiating enforcement action against your firm and the publication of your company's name in the Commission's annual list of firms in Significant Non-Compliance which is published each year in the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL. Based upon these results, you must immediately resample your process discharge for the parameter(s) in violation noted above. You must continue this weekly sampling until four (4) consecutive weekly reports indicate full compliance with NBC discharge limitations. Results must be submitted for NBC review within three (3) weeks from the sampling date.

Please note that the NBC Office of Pollution Prevention is available to provide free technical assistance to your firm. For information regarding how the Pollution Prevention Program can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848. If you should have any questions regarding this letter, contact me at 461-8848.

Sincerely,



Abigail Sweeney
Principal Pretreatment Eng.



WASTEWATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Company Name: Tanury Industries
Company Address: 6 New England Way
Lincoln, RI 02865
Location Name: Sample Location # 1
Type of Sample: Composite
Date of Sample: April 25, 2011

Parameter	Concentration (mg/l)
CADMIUM	0.015
CHROMIUM	2.407
COPPER	0.483
CYANIDE	0.705
LEAD	0.075
NICKEL	1.367
SILVER	0.377
ZINC	0.06

Review By:

Abigail Sweeney
Principal Pretreatment Eng.

Notice of Violation
Failure to Meet Standards (Manhole)



November 21, 2011

Mr. Frank A. DiFruscio
DiFruscia Industries, Inc.
20-A Starr Street
Johnston, RI 02919

Dear Mr. DiFruscio:

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) regularly conducts surveillance monitoring of its users. This monitoring is done by installing automatic samplers in manholes located up and down stream of a company, effectively isolating that company. The samplers are programmed to collect composite samples of the wastewater discharging through the manhole.

On September 29, 2011 the NBC conducted surveillance manhole sampling up and down stream of your facility. The analytical results from the upstream manhole indicate full compliance with NBC discharge limitations. However, the analytical results from the down stream manhole indicate noncompliance with the following parameters:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Sampling Type</u>	<u>Results</u> <u>(mg/L)</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u> <u>(mg/L)</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>(mg/L)</u>
Copper	Composite	1.58	1.2	1.2
Nickel	Composite	2.26	1.62	1.62

It has been determined that your firm is the sole source of the non-compliant wastewater since the upstream results were in full compliance. You must submit a report by December 15, 2011 detailing the cause of the high concentrations of metals and a proposal to ensure that wastewater from your facility is in compliance at all times.

Please note that the NBC is available to provide free technical assistance to your firm. For information regarding how the Pollution Prevention Program can help firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 461-8848 ext. 490.

Sincerely,

Abigail Bernier
Principal Pretreatment Engineer

Attachment



Manhole Sample Analysis

Company: DiFruscia Industries, Inc.
Address: 20-A Starr Street, Johnston, RI 02919
Date of Sample: September 29, 2011
Type of Sample: Composite

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Upstream Manhole Concentration (mg/L)</u>	<u>Downstream Manhole Concentration (mg/L)</u>
Cadmium	<0.015	<0.015
Chromium	<0.075	0.279
Copper	0.0392	1.5850
Cyanide	0.00408	<0.004
Lead	<0.075	<0.075
Nickel	<0.05	2.262
Silver	<0.04	<0.040
Zinc	0.150	0.373
pH (standard units)	7.0	7.7

Reviewed by:

Nathan J. Dean
Assistant Pretreatment Manager

**Notice of Violation
Failure to Immediately Report Violation**



December 19, 2011

Mr. Kevin Fitta
Rhode Island College - Connection 2
600 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Providence, RI 02908

Dear Mr. Fitta:

The Self-Monitoring Compliance report which was received by this office on December 13, 2011 indicated non-compliance with the NBC discharge limitations. U.S. E.P.A. regulations, 40 C.F.R. 403.12g(2), require that you notify the Commission within 24 hours of becoming aware of this violation.

You failed to comply with this regulation since you did not notify the Commission within the 24 hour reporting period. This is not acceptable. In the future you must report any discharge violation within 24 hours by contacting me at 461-8848 or by using the attached FAX notification form.

In addition to notifying the Commission immediately regarding the violation, EPA regulations require that you repeat the sampling and analyses for the parameter(s) in violation and submit the resample results within thirty (30) days of becoming aware of the initial violation of the standards. Please note that the Commission requires that you begin weekly wastewater sampling for the parameter(s) in violation until such time that four (4) consecutive weekly sampling reports indicate full compliance with the NBC discharge limits. Failure to comply with these regulations and requirements may result in the initiation of enforcement action against your firm.

If you should have any questions regarding this matter, contact me at 461-8848.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Steere", is written over the typed name.

Brian E. Steere
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
NOTICE OF PH VIOLATIONS



December 20, 2011

Mr. Thomas Perkins
R. E. Sturdy Company, Inc.
928 Eddy Street
Providence, RI 02905

Dear Mr. Perkins:

I have reviewed the October pH Monitoring Report submitted on December 13, 2011. Based upon this report, your facility has exceeded the pH discharge limitation as follows:

LOW LIMIT VIOLATIONS

8

HIGH LIMIT VIOLATIONS

3

Effluent discharge to the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) sewer system must have a pH between the range of 5.0 - 11.0 standard units (s.u.) at all times. Discharging effluent with a pH value of less than 5.0 s.u. or higher than 11.0 s.u. is prohibited. pH effluent, that does not fall in the accepted range, may not be discharged to the NBC sewer system, even if the discharge is only for a short period of time. You must immediately take the steps necessary to prevent future violations from occurring. We will review future monitoring reports to ensure compliance with this parameter.

Please note that the NBC Office of Pollution Prevention is available to provide free technical assistance to your firm. For information regarding how the Pollution Prevention Program can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848.

Please feel free to contact me at 461-8848 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,



Abigail Bernier
Principal Pretreatment Eng.



November 15, 2011

Mr. Michael Deltoro
B. Deltoro & Sons, Inc.
393 Harris Avenue
Providence, RI 02908

Dear Mr. Deltoro:

The sampling results for October which were received by this office on November 14, 2011 indicate that your firm has exceeded Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) surcharge limitations for the following:

Sample Location # 1

Sample Date	Parameter	Sample Type	Sample Results	Surcharge Limitation
10/20/2011	TSS	COMPOSITE	1160	300
10/20/2011	BOD	COMPOSITE	1190	300

Exceeding the BOD or TSS standards of 300 ppm will be permitted but will be subject to a surcharge of \$87.00 per 1000 pounds discharged in excess of 300 ppm. The Commission does not require resampling for the BOD or TSS parameters when exceeding these surcharge limits.

You may contact me at 461-8848 if you have any questions on this matter.

Sincerely,



Kyle C. Gannon
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
FAILURE TO SUBMIT COMPLIANCE REPORT

September 01, 2011



Ms. Bergilina Medina
Nueva San Salvador Bakery, Inc.
1075 Chalkstone Avenue
Providence, RI 02908

Dear Ms. Medina:

In accordance with your Wastewater Discharge Permit, it is necessary for you to submit compliance monitoring results for the month(s) of:

Sample Location # 1
July-2011

To date, the Commission has not received a copy of these analytical results. Until a certified copy of the results and a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report are received, you are in violation of the terms of your permit. Failure to submit compliance monitoring results within thirty (30) days of the due date will result in your firm being in Significant Non-Compliance with the NBC and EPA regulations and will automatically result in the publication of the name of your firm in the Providence Journal. Please note that the NBC will bill you for the cost of this public notice. In addition, the Commission may initiate enforcement action against your firm for failing to submit reports on time. Should such an enforcement action be initiated, administrative penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day can be assessed.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. Arruda".

Nathan Arruda
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
FAILURE TO SUBMIT PH MONITORING REPORT



January 03, 2012

Mr. Carlos Durango
Angelica Textile Service
482 Pawtucket Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Dear Mr. Durango:

In accordance with your Wastewater Discharge Permit, it is necessary for you to submit pH results for the month(s) of:

Sample Location # 1
November 2011

To date, the Commission has not received a copy of the above referenced pH monitoring report(s). Until a signed copy of the above referenced pH monitoring report(s) are received, you are in violation of the terms of your permit. Failure to submit pH monitoring results within thirty (30) days of the due date will result in your firm being in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with the NBC and EPA regulations and will automatically result in the publication of the name of your firm in the NBC annual list of violators published in the Providence Journal. Please note that the NBC will bill you for the cost of this public notice. In addition, the Commission may initiate enforcement action against your firm for failing to submit reports on time. Should such an enforcement action be initiated, administrative penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day can be assessed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Steere", is written over a faint, larger signature.

Brian E. Steere
Pretreatment Technician

**NOTICE OF VIOLATION
FAILURE TO SUBMIT ZERO DISCHARGE CERTIFICATION**



August 9, 2011

Mr. Matthew Franco
Portola Tech International
35 Martin Street
Cumberland, RI 02864-5361

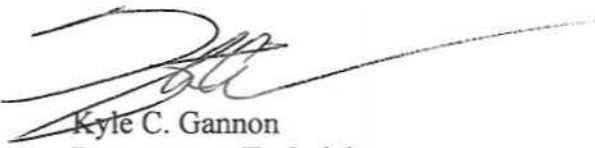
Dear Mr. Franco:

In accordance with your Zero Discharge Permit, it is necessary for you to submit Zero Discharge Certification for the month of:

June 2011

To date, the Commission has not received a copy of the above referenced certification. Until a signed copy of the above referenced certification is received, you are in violation of the terms of your permit. Failure to submit Zero Discharge Certification within thirty (30) days of the due date will result in your firm being in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with the NBC and EPA regulations and will automatically result in the publication of the name of your firm in the NBC annual list of violators published in the Providence Journal. Please note that the NBC will bill you for the cost of this public notice. In addition, the Commission may initiate enforcement action against your firm for failing to submit reports on time. Should such an enforcement action be initiated, administrative penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day can be assessed.

Sincerely,



Kyle C. Gannon
Pretreatment Technician

KCG:smb

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
FAILURE TO ANALYZE FOR ALL REQUIRED PARAMETERS



February 3, 2011

Mr. John D'Agostino
Eagle Laundry, Inc.
411 Charles Street
Providence, RI 02904-2209

Dear Mr. D'Agostino:

I have reviewed the December 2010 Self-Monitoring Compliance Report you submitted on January 18, 2011. In accordance with the conditions of your permit, you were to have analyzed the sample from manhole on the final discharge line, Sample Location #1 for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Total Oil and Grease (O&G). The aforementioned sample was not analyzed for TSS and O&G. In order to fulfill this monitoring requirement, you must collect an additional sample from the aforementioned sample location by February 15, 2011. The sample must be analyzed for TSS and O&G and the analytical results must be submitted by March 17, 2011.

In addition, the SMCR indicated that the sample was collected in January and not in December as required in your Wastewater Discharge Permit. Although the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) will accept these results to satisfy the December 2010 sample requirements, you must make all arrangements to collect a sample from the proper sample location during all required sampling months in accordance with the schedule outlined in your permit.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Abigail Sweeney".

Abigail Sweeney
Principal Pretreatment Engineer

AS:smb

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
FAILURE TO SATISFY NBC REQUIREMENTS



January 03, 2012

Ms. Antoinette Rezendes
Corner Tap
590 Charles Street
Providence, RI 02903

Dear Ms. Rezendes:

Per the requirements of letter(s) from this office, the following item was required to be completed and/or submitted by the due date indicated below:

Required Submittal	Notice	Issue Date	Due Date
Permit Application	Letter	10/27/2011	11/30/2011

You must satisfy the past due NBC requirement as detailed in the above referenced documents. Your failure to complete the aforementioned requirement within thirty (30) days from the specified due date will place your firm in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with Commission regulations and will automatically result in the publication of the name or your firm as a violator in the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL. Your continued failure to complete this requirement may result in the initiation of enforcement action against your firm. Please note that the Commission can assess administrative and civil penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day should an enforcement action be initiated.

If you should have any questions regarding this matter, contact me at 461-8848 ext 490.

Sincerely,


Brian E. Steere
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
LETTER OF DEFICIENCY



April 12, 2011

Mr. James Brown
JRB Associates, Inc.
94 Silver Spring Street
Providence, RI 02904-2525

Certified Mail
Return Receipt Requested

91 7108 2133 3935 1899 7805

Dear Mr. Brown:

During the annual Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) inspection of your facility, conducted on March 16, 2011, the following deficiency was noted:

1. A calibrated NBC pen showed that your effluent pH recorder is not properly calibrated. The NBC pen read 7.5 standard units (s.u.) in your firm's final effluent; your firm's pH probe read 8.6 s.u. Immediately, you must calibrate your effluent pH meter to accurately monitor and record the effluent pH of the wastewater discharged from your facility. You must continue this pH probe calibration regularly on at least a monthly basis and the pH probe must be cleaned at least weekly. The NBC has developed the following procedure to ensure that all pH probe calibrations are consistently performed. This procedure must be used each time pH probe calibration is conducted. Prior to calibrating the pH probe, all process discharges must cease. The pH chart must be advanced, and a line drawn across the chart to indicate the beginning of calibration. Below this line, the following information must be written on the chart: the date, time, and person performing the calibration. A line must be drawn on the chart indicating the end of calibration and the chart paper must again be advanced. Process discharges may resume when the calibration has been completed. By following this procedure, calibration spikes will not be required to be reported on the monthly pH Monitoring Reports. Please note that process discharges are prohibited any time that the pH recording device is not fully operational. Please note that this pH system maintenance, including probe calibration and cleaning data, must be recorded in your pretreatment system log book.

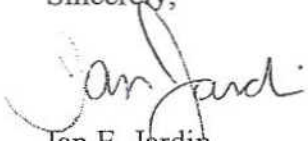
Failure to correct the deficiency within the timeframe specified could result in the initiation of enforcement action against your firm. Please note that the NBC can assess administrative penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day. In addition to aforementioned deficiency, you must do the following:

2. During the inspection, you stated that your firm is planning on adding a bronze oxide plating tank and an air dryer as well as increasing the size of Tank 206, a cyanide brass plating tank. As stated in Section K(2) of your permit, you must notify the NBC in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any changes in operations. Enclosed, please find the Process Operations Plans Checklists. All items indicated on the checklists must be satisfied and plans submitted to the Narragansett Bay Commission. Please note, making changes without prior NBC approval can result in your firm incurring retrofit costs if the changes do not meet NBC requirements.

Please note that the NBC is available to provide free technical assistance to your firm. For information regarding how the Pollution Prevention Program can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact Mr. James McCaughey at 461-8848, ext. 352.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 461-8848 ext. 490.

Sincerely,



Ian E. Jardin
Pretreatment Engineer

IEJ:smb

Enclosure

cc: Mario Martone, Esq. - Legal
Kerry M. Britt

JRB Associates, Inc.
PLANS OF PROCESS OPERATIONS

The information with an "X" before it must be shown on the plan or submitted before the plans of the wet process operations can be approved.

1. All tanks, their contents and volume. Please note compartmentalized tanks must be indicated as such.
2. Any other water using processes (i.e. rectifiers, tubing, cooling water, etc.).
3. Whether each tank will be batch discharged, continuously discharged, or not discharged.
4. Where the tank discharges to (i.e. pH neutralization, cyanide destruct, A/A treatment, process operation tank, etc.).
5. The volume and dump frequency of each batch discharge.
6. The flow rate for continuous discharges.
7. All floor drains, trenches, berms, sumps, pump stations, piping, valves, and the point of discharge of each tank or pipe.

Please note, process operation and pretreatment system plans must be at least 11" x 17" and cannot exceed 36" x 24" in size.

The Narragansett Bay Commission
One Service Road
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

401 • 461 • 8848
401 • 461 • 6540 FAX
TTY (RI RELAY OPERATOR) 711

<http://www.narrabay.com>



Vincent J. Mesolella
Chairman

Raymond J. Marshall, P.E.
Executive Director

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS #FP-01-09 and #FP-02-09

IN THE MATTER OF:

MAZEY ALARACHI
d/b/a MAZEY'S RESTAURANT
1029 Charles Street
North Providence, RI 02904

And

2017 Smith Street
North Providence, RI 02911

CONSENT ORDER

WHEREAS, Rhode Island General Laws ("R.I.G.L.") Title 46, Chapter 25 ("Act") established the Narragansett Bay Commission ("NBC" or "Commission") to acquire, plan, construct, improve, operate and maintain the publicly owned sewage treatment facilities in the district. The Act vests authority in the NBC to establish a sewage pretreatment program and to enforce any violations of the provisions of the Act, and any rule, regulation, permit or Administrative Order issued pursuant thereto; and

WHEREAS, Mazey Alarachi (Alarachi) owns and operates two restaurants located at 2017 Smith Street, North Providence, Rhode Island ("Smith Street Restaurant") and 1029 Charles Street, North Providence, Rhode Island ("Charles Street Restaurant"), which discharge process wastewater containing pollutants into the NBC's facilities; and

WHEREAS, Alarachi was issued Wastewater Discharge Permits for the Smith Street Restaurant, Permit #P8501-236-0712 and the Charles Street Restaurant, Permit #P8500-653-0712 (collectively referred to as "Permits"); and

WHEREAS, on or about October 8, 2008 the NBC issued Administrative Compliance Order and Penalty Assessments #FP-01-09 and #FP-02-09 (collectively referred to as "Administrative Orders") against Mazey Alarachi d/b/a Mazey's Restaurant alleging that Mazey Alarachi had violated the Act and the Commission's Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder, namely: failure to comply with terms of the Permits; to wit: failure to install a sample port on the discharge line of the three-bay sink at the Smith Street Restaurant; failure to comply with terms of the Permits; to wit: failure to conduct a five-day sampling for Total Oil and Grease for each restaurant location; failure to comply with terms of the Permits; to wit: failure to submit the sample results for total oil and grease and the Self Monitoring Compliance Report (SMCR) for October 2007 for each restaurant location; failure to comply with terms of the Permits; to wit: failure to submit the sample results for total oil and grease and the SMCR for April 2008 for each restaurant location; failure to comply with terms of the Permits; to wit: failure to submit the sample results for total oil and grease and the SMCR for October 2008 for each restaurant location; failure to comply with terms of the Permits; to wit: failure to submit the sample results for total oil and grease and the SMCR for April 2009 for each restaurant location; and

WHEREAS, in lieu of proceeding to an Administrative Hearing, the NBC and Alarachi have determined that it is in the best interest of all the parties and in the public interest to resolve the claims alleged in the Administrative Orders by the terms of the agreement set forth herein; and

WHEREAS, the NBC finds that this Consent Order is a reasonable and fair settlement and adequately protects the public interest in accord with the Act; and

NOW, THEREFORE, before the taking of any testimony, without any adjudication or admission of any issue of fact or law, and upon consent and agreement of the parties to this Consent Order it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

JURISDICTION

1. The NBC has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Consent Order and the parties consenting hereto pursuant to R.I.G.L. 46-25-25. In accordance with R.I.G.L. 46-25-25.4 the Rhode Island Superior Court for Providence County has jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this Consent Order.

APPLICATION

2. The provisions of this Consent Order shall be binding upon Alarachi, his agents, employees, successors and assigns.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

3. **ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY:**
 - A. The NBC has determined that Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) is a fair and reasonable Administrative Penalty to assess against Alarachi with regard to the Administrative Orders.

- B. Payment of said Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) shall be made in thirty-six (36) installment payments commencing October 1, 2010 and due on the first of each consecutive month thereafter. Each installment shall be in the amount of One Hundred Thirty-Eight Dollars and 89/100 (\$138.89). Payments shall be by check made due and payable to "Narragansett Bay Commission - Environmental Enforcement Fund" and mailed, postage prepaid, or delivered to the NBC, attention of Jennifer J. Harrington, Esquire at One Service Road, Providence, Rhode Island, 02905.

4. **COMPLIANCE:**

Alarachi shall comply with the following requirements as a condition of this Consent Order:

- A. Within 20 days of the date this Consent Order is executed, Alarachi shall install a sample port on the discharge line of the three-bay sink at the Smith Street Restaurant.
- B. Within 45 days of the date this Consent Order is executed, Alarachi shall conduct the required five-day sampling for total oil and grease for both the Smith Street Restaurant and the Charles Street Restaurant. All samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with NBC Rules and Regulations and the Permits. Alarachi may continue to discharge wastewater in accordance with his Permits, provided that the following conditions are met:
- (i) All required samples are collected, analyzed, and submitted pursuant to the terms of the Permits; and
 - (ii) Wastewater samples shall not exceed the effluent discharge limit for Total Oil and Grease as set forth in the Permit for the Smith Street Restaurant; and
 - (iii) Wastewater samples shall not exceed the effluent discharge limit for Total Oil and Grease as set forth in the Permit for the Charles Street Restaurant.
- C. It shall be Alarachi's responsibility to collect samples, have them analyzed by a certified laboratory and submit a completed Self Monitoring Compliance Report, Certificate of Analysis and Chain of Custody to NBC for the Smith Street Restaurant and the Charles Street Restaurant as required by the Permits.
- D. Alarachi shall collect 6 additional samples from the Smith Street Restaurant and 6 additional samples from the Charles Street Restaurant to satisfy the samples which were not submitted from October, 2007 to April, 2010. The sample results must be submitted by November 30, 2010.
- E. Alarachi shall comply with all sampling and reporting requirements set forth in the Permits in a timely manner. Failure to submit any required

report within thirty (30) days of the date due shall be a violation of this Consent Order.

- F. NBC reserves the right to conduct independent sampling to confirm, validate or contest the results of any sample results submitted by Alarachi. Alarachi hereby grants NBC the right to make unannounced entry into either restaurant location during normal business hours to obtain a wastewater sample.
- G. Alarachi shall comply with all terms and conditions of the Permits.
- H. Alarachi shall install a Grease Removal Unit (GRU) of suitable size and design for the Smith Street Restaurant on or before June 1, 2011. The GRU shall be installed in accordance with NBC Rules and Regulations, including, without limitation installation in accordance with plans approved by NBC.
- I. Alarachi shall install a GRU of suitable size and design for the Charles Street Restaurant on or before June 1, 2011. The GRU shall be installed in accordance with NBC Rules and Regulations, including, without limitation installation in accordance with plans approved by NBC.

5. **STIPULATED PENALTY:**

- A. In the event that any sample obtained from the Smith Street Restaurant and analyzed in accordance with paragraphs 4A through 4F above, exceeds the parameters set forth in the Permits, including, without limitation, the limit of 125 mg/l for Total Oil and Grease (fats, oil and grease), then the following Stipulated Penalty shall be imposed:

Within thirty (30) days of obtaining the sample results, Alarachi shall install a GRU of suitable size and design for the Smith Street Restaurant. The GRU shall be installed in accordance with NBC Rules and Regulations, including, without limitation, installation in accordance with plans approved by NBC.

- B. In the event that any sample obtained from the Charles Street Restaurant and analyzed in accordance with paragraphs 4A through 4F above, exceeds the parameters set forth in the Permits, including, without limitation, the limit of 125 mg/l for Total Oil and Grease (fats, oil and grease), then the following Stipulated Penalty shall be imposed:

Within thirty (30) days of obtaining the sample results, Alarachi shall install a GRU of suitable size and design for the Charles Street Restaurant. The GRU shall be installed in accordance with NBC Rules and Regulations, including, without limitation, installation in accordance with plans approved by NBC.

- C. In the event that Alarachi fails to comply with the Stipulated Penalty set forth in paragraphs 5A and/or 5B above or failure to comply with any of the Compliance obligations set forth in paragraphs 4I through 4J above,

NBC may seek equitable relief in the Providence County Superior Court to enforce compliance. NBC reserves the right to issue additional Administrative Orders and/or Administrative Penalties as a result of such noncompliance. Such Administrative Penalties may include, but not be limited to, all reasonable court costs and attorneys fees incurred by the NBC in enforcing this provision.

6. **FORCE MAJEURE:**

- A. In the event that there is any dispute as to whether all or a portion of Alarachi's failure to comply with any of the requirements under this Consent Order was caused by circumstances beyond his reasonable control, Alarachi shall have the burden of proof to show :
- (i) that the noncompliance was caused solely by circumstances beyond Alarachi's reasonable control; and
 - (ii) that each continued day of noncompliance that resulted was caused solely by circumstances beyond Alarachi's reasonable control; and
 - (iii) that Alarachi employed all reasonable mitigating measures to minimize the duration and impact of the noncompliance.
- B. The granting of relief from any obligations by the operation of Section A. above shall have no effect on any other obligations enumerated under this Consent Order.
- C. The provisions in Section A. above shall be inoperative unless Alarachi notifies the Pretreatment Program Manager in writing, within fourteen (14) days from the start of any noncompliance, of his belief that all or any portion of the noncompliance is solely the result of circumstances beyond reasonable control.

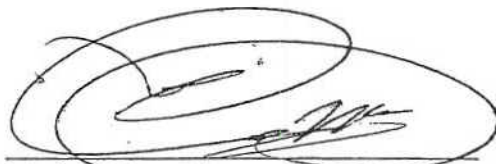
GENERAL PROVISIONS

7. This Consent Order is not a permit and in no way relieves Alarachi of his responsibility to comply with any permit or any subsequent amendments thereto that may be issued by the NBC.
8. This Consent Order shall constitute full and final satisfaction for the violations alleged in the Administrative Orders and discharges any liability of Alarachi to the NBC for all violations and claims arising from the factual allegations contained in the Administrative Orders.
9. Alarachi hereby consents to the issuance of this Consent Order as a final order by the NBC's Executive Director. In so consenting, Alarachi has personally read and understood all of the terms and conditions of this Consent Order.
10. Alarachi hereby waives his right to the hearing provided by Article 10 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations or judicial proceedings in this matter, other than a proceeding to enforce the terms of this Consent Order.

11. This Consent Order shall not constitute any admission of fact by Alarachi or determination of liability of Alarachi for the violations alleged in the Administrative Orders or this Consent Order.
12. By this Consent Order, the NBC does not waive any rights or remedies available to it for any violation by Alarachi of Federal or State laws or regulations not contained in the Administrative Orders or this Consent Order.
13. Nothing herein shall be construed to limit the authority of the NBC to undertake any action against any person, including without limitation Alarachi, in response to conditions which may present imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health, welfare or the environment.
14. Alarachi shall be responsible for all reasonable court costs and attorneys fees incurred by the NBC in collecting any outstanding penalties due under this Consent Order.
15. Any modification of this Consent Order shall be in writing and shall not take effect unless approved in writing by NBC and Alarachi.
16. If Alarachi fails to make any two consecutive payments by the due dates specified under this Consent Order, the entire balance shall become due and payable on the last day of the month following such failure.
17. This Consent Order shall terminate when Alarachi has complied with all the terms and conditions of this Consent Order as set forth herein, but in no event shall NBC be obligated to incorporate any term and/or condition within this Consent Order into a Permit renewal. NBC specifically reserves the right to issue, revise or renew any subsequent Wastewater Discharge Permit in accordance with NBC rules and regulations, without restriction.

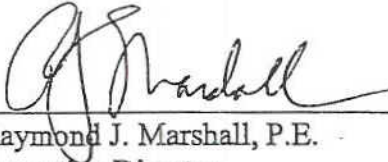
CONSENTED TO:

FOR MAZEY ALARACHI:


Mazey Alarachi

9/9/10
Date

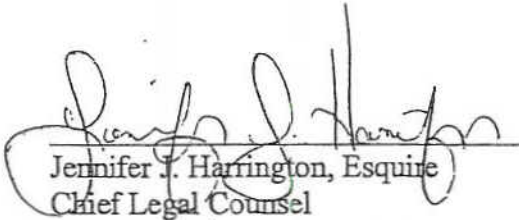
FOR THE NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION:



Raymond J. Marshall, P.E.
Executive Director
Narragansett Bay Commission
One Service Road
Providence, RI 02905

9/16/10

Date



Jennifer J. Harrington, Esquire
Chief Legal Counsel
Narragansett Bay Commission
One Service Road
Providence, RI 02905

9/14/10

Date

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that on the 9th day of September, 2010, I executed the Consent Order in connection with Administrative Order #FP-01-09 and #FP-02-09. A copy of this order was given to me at the time of execution and I understand that the terms and conditions of this Consent Order are now in force and effect.

9/10/10

Date



Mazey Alarachi
d/b/a Mazey's Restaurant

9/10/10

Date

Elaine Del Rossi
Witness

The Narragansett Bay Commission
One Service Road
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

401 • 461 • 8848
401 • 461 • 6540 FAX
TTY (RI RELAY OPERATOR) 711

<http://www.narrabay.com>



Vincent J. Mesolella
Chairman

Raymond J. Marshall, P.E.
Executive Director

June 15, 2010

Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested
Article No. 7009 1680 0000 7075 2646

James Martins
540 Pawtucket Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Re: Administrative Order BV-01-10

Dear Mr. Martins:

Enclosed please find Administrative Order #BV-01-10 issued to you by the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) for violating Rhode Island General Laws Title 46 (the Act) and the NBC's Rules and Regulations.

The NBC has assessed an administrative penalty of Five-Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) for violating the above mentioned laws and regulations to be paid within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of this order.

Pursuant to R.I.G.L. §46-25-25.4, §42-17.1-2(21) and the NBC's Rules and Regulations, you must preserve your right to hearing by filing a written request within ten (10) days of service to the NBC's Executive Director, Raymond Marshall, One Service Road, Providence, RI 02905. You may also request a status conference at this time.

If you should have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at 461-8848 extension 420.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jennifer J. Harrington Esq.", is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

Jennifer J. Harrington, Esq.
Chief Legal Counsel

JJH/gjb
Enclosure

The Narragansett Bay Commission
One Service Road
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

401 • 461 • 8848
401 • 461 • 6540 FAX
TTY (RI RELAY OPERATOR) 711

<http://www.narrabay.com>



Vincent J. Mesolella
Chairman

Raymond J. Marshall, P.E.
Executive Director

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER #BV-01-10

IN THE MATTER OF:

COASTAL COLLISION
& TOWING, INC.
540 PAWTUCKET AVENUE
PAWTUCKET, RI 02860

COMPLIANCE ORDER
AND
PENALTY ASSESSMENT

AND

JAMES MARTINS, PRESIDENT

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The following findings are made and order issued pursuant to the authority vested in the Narragansett Bay Commission ("NBC") under Rhode Island General Laws (R.I.G.L.) Title 46 Chapter 25, the Narragansett Bay Commission Act ("Act") as amended. The Act established the NBC to acquire, plan, construct, extend, improve, operate and maintain the sewerage system and treatment facilities in the district. The Act authorizes the NBC to establish a sewage pretreatment program and to enforce any violations of the Act and any rule, regulation, permit or administrative order issued pursuant thereto.

R.I.G.L. § 46-25-25.2 prescribes that persons violating provisions § 46-25-25 through § 46-25-25.3 of the Act or of any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars per day for each violation and authorizes the NBC to obtain actual costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the NBC in seeking compliance, penalties or damages. Furthermore, R.I.G.L. § 46-25-25.3 provides that any person found guilty of violating, willfully or with criminal negligence, any of the aforementioned provisions or of any permit, rule, or regulation issued pursuant thereto shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars and/or imprisonment of not more than one year for each enumerated violation. Administrative penalties are assessed based on the penalty matrix contained in the NBC Rules and Regulations Article 10.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Coastal Collision & Towing, Inc. ("Coastal Collision") is a Rhode Island corporation doing business in Pawtucket, Rhode Island which discharges process wastewater containing pollutants from floor washing and vehicle washing into the NBC's facilities.
2. Mr. James Martins is President and owner of Coastal Collision.
3. As part of its business, Coastal Collision washes vehicles. The wastewater generated from this activity is discharged to the NBC sewer system via an oil and solids/grit separation tank.
4. In accordance with the Act and the NBC's Rules and Regulations, the NBC issued Wastewater Discharge Permit #B9702-038-0211 (hereinafter the "Permit") to Coastal Collision and James Martins (collectively hereinafter "Permittee") on or about March 1, 2006 authorizing the Permittee to discharge wastewater generated from washing vehicles into the NBC's facilities. These conditions include, but are not limited to, wastewater discharge via an oil and solids/grit separation tank and such other conditions of its Permit and compliance with the NBC Rules and Regulations.
5. Pursuant to the terms of its Permit, Coastal Collision is required to sample for total oil and grease, lead and zinc.
6. On July 22, 2009, NBC issued Administrative Order BP-01-09 ("AO") to Coastal Collision and Towing, Inc. and James Martins for violation of its Permit and NBC Rules and Regulations. Specifically, Permittee was washing vehicles in the parking lot and allowing the wastewater to discharge to a catch basin located on Pawtucket Avenue. Permittee also failed to submit self-monitoring compliance reports as required by its Permit.
7. Pursuant to the terms of the AO, Coastal Collision was required to: immediately submit the Self Monitoring Compliance Report (SMCR) for August 2008; immediately submit the SMCR for February 2009; immediately cease and desist from washing vehicles in any area where the wastewater does not discharge to the oil and solid/grit separation tank approved in the Permit; in the event that Coastal Collision intends to cease vehicle washing operations, immediately submit written certification that said activity has ceased; immediately pay all outstanding NBC fees and assessments; and immediately comply with all terms and conditions of its Permit.
8. The AO provided that in the event that Coastal Collision did not comply with the provisions of the AO, an Administrative Penalty in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) would be assessed against Permittee.
9. Upon receipt of the AO, Coastal Collision contacted NBC and complied with the provisions of the AO in a timely manner.

10. On December 23, 2009, NBC issued a letter to Coastal Collision acknowledging that Coastal Collision was in compliance with the provisions of the AO. This correspondence also reiterated that Permittee is obligated to comply with the provisions of its Permit.

11. Coastal Collision failed to submit a timely SMCR for February 2010 as required by its Permit.

12. On March 31, 2010, NBC issued a Notice of Violation for failure to submit the SMCR for the month of February 2010.

13. On April 15, 2010, NBC attempted to inspect Coastal Collision. At that time, employees for Coastal Collision were observed washing vehicles and allowing the wash water runoff to discharge onto Pawtucket Avenue, where it entered a catch basin.

14. Upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, an NBC employee attempted to enter the premises to perform a further inspection. Coastal Collision denied NBC's employee access to the property for an inspection.

THEREFORE, based on the above findings, Coastal Collision and James Martins are hereby notified of the following violations:

Violation A: Discharging wastewater in violation of the Wastewater Discharge Permit #B9702-038-0211.

Violation B: Failure to submit a timely Self-Monitoring Compliance Report for February 2010.

Violation C: Failure to allow NBC employees to enter Coastal Collision premises for inspection.

**THE FOLLOWING LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLY
TO THE ABOVE VIOLATIONS:**

(The citations listed below represent only selected excerpts from the referenced statutes, codes, rules and regulations. Actual documents should be consulted for complete texts.)

EPA - CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

40 CFR §403.2 Objectives of general pretreatment regulations

By establishing the responsibilities of government and industry to implement National Pretreatment Standards this regulation fulfills three objectives:

- (a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into POTWs which will interfere with the operation of a POTW, including interference with its use or disposal of municipal sludge;
- (b) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into POTWs which will pass through the treatment works or otherwise be incompatible with such works; and
- (c) To improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges.

40 CFR §403.8 Pretreatment program requirements: Development and implementation by POTW.

(f) *POTW pretreatment requirements.* A POTW pretreatment program must be based on the following legal authority and include the following procedures. These authorities and procedures shall at all times be fully and effectively exercised and implemented

(1) *Legal authority.* The POTW shall operate pursuant to legal authority enforceable in Federal, State or local courts ... At a minimum, this legal authority shall enable the POTW to:

(i) Deny or condition new or increased contributions of pollutants, or changes in the nature of pollutants, to the POTW by Industrial Users where such contributions do not meet applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements or where such contributions would cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit;

(ii) Require compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements by Industrial Users;

(iii) Control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each Industrial User to ensure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. ... Such control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

(C) Effluent limits based on applicable general pretreatment standards in part 403 of this chapter, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits and State and local law;

(D) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and record keeping requirements, including an identification of the pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type, based on the applicable general pretreatment

standards in part 403 of this chapter, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and State and local law;

(iv) Require (A) the development of a compliance schedule by each Industrial User for the installation of technology required to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements ...

(v) Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine, independent of information supplied by Industrial Users, compliance or noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements by Industrial Users. Representatives of the POTW shall be authorized to enter any premises of any Industrial User in which a Discharge source or treatment system is located or in which records are required to be kept under §403.12 (m) to assure compliance with Pretreatment Standards. Such authority shall be at least as extensive as the authority provided under section 308 of the Act;

(vi)(A) Obtain remedies for noncompliance by any Industrial User with any Pretreatment Standard and Requirement. All POTW's shall be able to seek injunctive relief for noncompliance by Industrial Users with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. All POTW's shall also have authority to seek or assess civil or criminal penalties in at least the amount of \$1,000 a day for each violation by Industrial Users of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements....

(2) Procedures. The POTW shall develop and implement procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements of a Pretreatment Program.

(vii) ...an Industrial User is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

(A) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits...

(B) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations...

(C) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or longer-term average) that the Control Authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public);

(D) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency

authority under paragraph (f)(1)(vi)(B) of this section to halt or prevent such a discharge;

(E) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, or attaining final compliance;

(F) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

(G) Failure to accurately report non-compliance;

(H) Any other violation or group of violations which the Control Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

GENERAL LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND

General Powers: § 46-25-5:

(9) To make assessments and impose reasonable and just user charges, and to pay for such expenses as may be required by law or as may be determined by the commission to be necessary for the maintenance and operation of the project...

(10) To establish a sewage pretreatment program, and to require as a condition, to the grant or reissuance of any approval, license, or permit required under the program, that the person applying for the approval, license, or permit, pay to the commission a reasonable fee based on the cost of reviewing and acting upon the application and based on the costs of implementing the program...

(16) To issue orders of general or specific applicability to carry out the purposes of the project.

(17) To have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to effect its purposes.

(18) To impose administrative penalties in accordance with the provisions of § 46-25-25.4.

Orders as to pretreatment of sewage: § 46-25-25:

(a) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the authority hereby vested in the commission shall include the authority to limit, reject, or

prohibit any direct or indirect discharge of pollutants or combination of pollutants, as defined by applicable federal or state law, into the facilities of the project; to require that any person or class of user shall cause pollutants from his or her property, prior to their entry into the facilities of the project, to be submitted to such pretreatment standards and requirements as the commission may prescribe by rule or regulation. The commission shall prescribe such rules and regulations for pretreatment as in the opinion of the commission

- (1) Are required by applicable federal or state law,
- (2) Are required under the terms of the project's federal permit(s), or
- (3) Are necessary and appropriate for the project.

(b) The commission shall have the authority to issue or deny permits to any person for the direct or indirect discharge of any pollutants into the facilities of the project; to require the development of a compliance schedule by each person to insure compliance with such pretreatment as the commission may prescribe. No person shall discharge any pollutant into the facilities, except as in compliance with the provisions of this section, and any rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, and pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit.

(c) The commission may, by regulation, order, permit, or otherwise require any person who discharges into the facilities of the project to:

- (1) Establish and maintain such records;
- (2) Make such reports;
- (3) Install, calibrate, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods, including where appropriate, biological monitoring methods;
- (4) Sample such discharges and effluents, in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the commission shall prescribe; and
- (5) Provide such other information relating to discharges into the facilities of the project as the commission may reasonably require to insure compliance with prescribed pretreatment. The information shall include, but not be limited to, those records, reports, and procedures required by applicable federal law.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the commission shall have the authority, and shall prescribe the appropriate procedures, after

informal notice to the discharger, immediately and effectively to halt or prevent any discharge of pollutants into the facilities of the project which reasonably appears to present an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons...

Inspection powers: §46-25-25.1:

(a) The commission is authorized to carry out all inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine, independent of information supplied by any person who discharges into the facilities of the project, compliance or noncompliance by the person with the pretreatment requirements prescribed by the commission.

(b) The commission or the duly authorized employees and agents of the commission, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, is authorized:

(1) To enter, without delay and at reasonable times, those premises (public or private) of any person or class of user, either receiving services from the commission or applying to services from the commission, in which a discharge source or treatment system is located or in which records required to be maintained pursuant to §46-25-25, are kept;

(2) During regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, to have access to and to copy any records, inspect any monitoring equipment or method required pursuant to §46-25-25, and sample any effluents which the owner or operator of the discharge source is required to sample under §46-25-25, and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

Civil penalties: §46-25-25.2:

(a) Any person who shall violate the provisions of §§ 46-25-25 — 26-25-25.3, or of any permit, rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant thereto, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day for each violation.

(b) The commission shall, in the same manner as cities and towns authorized under the provisions of §45-6-2.3(4), issue regulations to obtain actual costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the commission in seeking compliance, penalties, or damages.

Enforcement authority and procedure: § 46-25-25.4:

(a) The commission shall have authority to seek legal or equitable relief in the federal court or in the superior court of Providence county to enforce the

requirements of §§ 307(b) and (c), 402(b)(8) and other applicable sections of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq., and any regulations implementing those sections or authorized by this chapter and/or by chapter 12 of this title. Whenever, on the basis of any information available to the commission, the commission has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has violated any provision of §§ 46-25-25 through 46-25-25.6 or any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto the commission may institute administrative, civil or criminal proceedings in the name of the commission. The commission shall not be required to enter into any recognizance or to give surety for costs prior to instituting such proceedings. The commission has the authority to order any person who violates any provision of §§ 46-25-25 through 46-25-25.6, any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto to cease and desist the violation, or to remedy the violation and to impose administrative penalties.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF
WASTEWATER FACILITIES WITHIN NARRAGANSETT BAY
COMMISSION**

**ARTICLE 5-DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS, LIMITATIONS,
AND PROHIBITIONS**

5.1 Authority

The NBC may limit, reject or prohibit any direct or indirect discharge of pollutants or combination of pollutants, as defined by applicable Federal or state law or as described below, into the facilities. The NBC may, in its discretion, affix labels to those tanks which contain substances which are prohibited from being discharged to the facilities or which may not be discharged to the facilities without adequate pretreatment.

5.2 General Discharge Limitations and Prohibitions

In addition to those limitations and prohibitions specified in paragraphs 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 below, no person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged directly or indirectly into the facilities any other substances, water or wastewater that either singly or by interaction with other substances will or is likely to:

A. Interfere with the operation of the facilities by:

- 1) harming either the sewerage system or wastewater treatment process;
- 2) being otherwise incompatible with the treatment process; or
- 3) contaminating the sludge or contributing to sludge disposal problems; or

- B. Violate applicable Federal or State law, including Federal or State hazardous waste regulations, or the terms of the facility's Federal and State permits, including but not limited to, the NBC's Rhode Island Pollution Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Permits; or
- C. Endanger the environment by adversely affecting receiving waters or otherwise; or
- D. Endanger the health or welfare of persons.

5.6 Specific Discharge Prohibitions:

Certain substances are specifically prohibited from being discharged into the NBC's facilities. These prohibited substances include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Groundwater, stormwater, and surface waters, roof runoff, tidewater, subsurface drainage, noncontact cooling water, and uncontaminated industrial process waters, unless approved by the Commission. (See Article 4)
- B. Slugs as defined in Article 2.
- C. Sludge or deposited solids of any type, including but not limited to, those generated from an industrial or commercial pretreatment process (e.g., hydroxide or degreaser sludge).
- D. Concentrated discharges as defined in Article 2.
- E. Batch discharges as defined in Article 2 unless prior written approval is granted from the Commission.
- F. Any material identified as hazardous waste according to 40 CFR Part 261 except as may be specifically authorized by the NBC.
- G. Any wastewater having a lethal concentration of fifty percent (LC50) as determined by a toxicity test of 96 hours or less using 100% of the Industrial User's discharge and aquatic test species chosen by the NBC.
- H. Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquids, solids, or gases.
- I. Any substances which by reason of their nature or quantity may create a fire or explosion hazard in the NBC's facilities or be injurious to NBC personnel or to the operation of the NBC's facilities including, but not

limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flash point of less than 60 degrees Centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

- J. Any solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or may result in Interference with the operation of the waste treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, or any material which can be disposed of as trash, ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, underground garbage, whole blood, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper or Styrofoam dishes, cups, milk containers, lime slurries, and grease from deep-frying operations.
- K. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the NBC.
- L. Black boils, pickling solutions, acids etches, acid activators, and brite dip acids.
- M. Solvents in concentrations exceeding the NBC discharge limitation specified in Article 5.4. Solvents include, but not limited to, trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, xylene, Freon, paint thinners and strippers.
- N. Cyanide, acid, or solvent-based stripping solutions.
- O. Concentrated plating baths or solutions.
- P. Waste oils.
- Q. Isolation Wastes or Regulated Medical Waste (See definitions under Article 2).
- R. Any substance which may cause a public nuisance, cause hazard to life or prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair.
- S. Concentrated dyes and pigments that have not been thoroughly exhausted through the coloring process and colored wastewater in concentrations that would cause discoloration of the influent to the NBC wastewater treatment facilities.

5.9 Remedies

If any wastewater is discharged or is proposed to be discharged to the wastewater facilities in violation of the limitations or prohibitions described in Article 5, the NBC may in its sole discretion:

- A. Reject the wastes;
- B. Require a discharger to demonstrate and implement those in-plant modifications which will reduce or eliminate the discharge of such substances to conform with these Rules and Regulations;
- C. Require pretreatment, including storage facilities or flow equalization necessary to reduce or eliminate the objectionable characteristics or substances, so that the discharge will not violate these Rules and Regulations;
- D. Require controls to be installed which will regulate the quantities and rates of discharge;
- E. Require surcharge payments to be made to the NBC to cover its added cost of handling, monitoring, and treating the wastes which exceed threshold values in accordance with rates set and approved by the Public Utilities Commission;
- F. Revoke a discharger's permit; and
- G. Take any other administrative sanctions, enforcement actions, and remedial actions as may be desirable, necessary, or permitted to achieve the purpose of these Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE 7-INSPECTION POWERS

7.1 General Powers

Inspections shall be conducted at the discretion of the NBC. Duly authorized employees and agents of the NBC, upon presenting identification and appropriate credentials, are authorized:

- A. To enter without delay and at reasonable times those premises (public or private) of any person or class of user either receiving services from the NBC or applying for services from the NBC in which a discharge source or treatment system is located or which records required to be maintained pursuant to R.I.G.L. §46-25-25 are kept;

- B. During regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, to have access to and to copy any records, inspect any monitoring equipment or method required pursuant to R.I.G.L. §46-25-25 and sample and/or analyze any effluents which the owner or operator of such discharge source is required to sample and/or analyze under R.I.G.L. §46-25-25 and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto; and
- C. During such on site inspections, to carry out all inspections, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine, independent of information supplied by any person discharging into the facilities, compliance or noncompliance with NBC pretreatment requirements.

7.2 User Documentation

The NBC may, by regulation, order, permit, or otherwise, require any person who discharges into the facilities to:

- A. establish and maintain records;
- B. make reports;
- C. install, calibrate, use and maintain monitoring equipment or methods (including where appropriate, biological monitoring methods);
- D. sample and/or analyze discharges and effluents (in accordance with the method, at the locations, at the intervals, and in the manner as the NBC shall prescribe); and/or
- E. provide other information relating to discharges into the facilities of the project as the NBC may reasonably require to ensure compliance with prescribed pretreatment. Such information shall include, but not be limited to, those records, reports and procedures required by applicable State and Federal law.

ARTICLE 8-WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM

8.2 Compliance Required

No permit holder shall discharge industrial wastewater in excess of the quantity, rate of discharge, concentrations or any other limits specified in the permit. Any person desiring to modify his or her permit must first apply for an amended permit.

8.5 Permit Conditions

Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to specific permit provisions contained therein as well as to provisions of these Rules and Regulations and all other regulations, user charges and fees established by the NBC. Wastewater discharge permits may include such conditions as are reasonably deemed necessary by the NBC to prevent Pass Through or Interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, protect ambient air quality, and protect against damage to the NBC's facilities. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. The average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics permitted in the process water discharges;
- B. Limits on rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
- C. Requirements for installation of inspection and sampling facilities and specifications for self-monitoring;
- D. Requirements for the submission of periodic self-monitoring compliance reports which shall include, but not be limited to, volume or rates of flow, concentrations of controlled pollutants or other information which relates to the generation of waste;
- E. Requirements for maintaining and submitting technical reports and plant records relating to wastewater discharges;
- F. Daily average and daily maximum discharge rates, or other appropriate conditions when pollutants subject to limitations and prohibitions are proposed or present in the user's wastewater discharge permit;
- G. Compliance schedules;
- H. Requirements for installation of pretreatment systems, spill and slug-prevention control plans and solvent-management plans;
- I. Provisions for authorized NBC employees and agents to enter and inspect the premises, including provisions for copying records, inspecting monitoring equipment and sampling effluent;
- J. Compliance with Federal, state and other governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- K. Fees and costs including supplemental fees assessed because of the special nature of the user's effluent in accordance with the provisions of Article 5

and additional costs and fees based on the costs of enforcing these regulations or the permit, as in accordance with R.I.G.L. §46-25-5 (j);

- L. Signatory requirements; and
- M. Any other reasonable conditions necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of R.I.G.L. §46-25-1 et seq., or any state and Federal laws, rules and regulations.

8.6 General Pretreatment Requirements

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as required to comply with these Rules and Regulations, and shall achieve compliance with all Federal, state, and NBC pretreatment standards within the time limitations specified by the Federal, State, and NBC pretreatment regulations. Any equipment or systems required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the NBC shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. The user is responsible for following all equipment instructions provided by the manufacturer. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment equipment, systems and operating procedures shall be submitted to the NBC for review and shall be acceptable to the NBC prior to construction and operation of the facilities. The design of industrial process wastewater treatment systems must be executed in accordance with the general laws of the State of Rhode Island (1956, as amended) Title 5, Chapter 8. The following paragraphs set out the minimum requirements for pretreatment and water using process plans. The NBC may require additional documentation and/or detail of plans whenever it determines that such information is necessary to evaluate the pretreatment system or process operations.

Any review and inspection conducted by the NBC is for the sole purpose of determining compliance with the technical provisions of these Regulations. The NBC does not assume responsibility for means, methods or techniques used, or for the safety of construction work, the site, or for compliance by users with applicable laws and regulations other than this Regulation.

Review by the NBC does not constitute any form of guarantee or insurance with respect to the performance of the equipment and processes. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the equipment as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the NBC under the provisions of this section. Any subsequent significant changes in the pretreatment equipment or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the NBC prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

ARTICLE 9-WASTEWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

9.3 Monitoring And Analysis of Process Wastewater

Sampling and analysis of industrial wastewater for the purpose of compliance determinations with respect to Article 5 prohibitions and limitations shall be done through industry self-monitoring and through monitoring done by the NBC. All analyses, including sampling results submitted in support of any application reports, evidence or required by any permit or order shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto or, if 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, in accordance with procedures approved by EPA. The NBC may, at its discretion, require an independent laboratory to conduct the sampling and analysis at the user's own cost.

A. Self-Monitoring Requirements:

- 1) Self-monitoring results must be accompanied by a certified laboratory analysis sheet, indicating the EPA approved test procedure for each parameter analyzed. The user must also submit a self-monitoring report with the results on a form prescribed by the NBC.
- 2) All Self-Monitoring Reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9.10 below.
- 3) If any sampling performed by a user indicates any violation(s) of discharge limitations, the user shall notify the NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation(s). The user shall repeat the analysis immediately for the parameters determined to be in violation and submit the resampling results to the NBC within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation(s).

9.7 Periodic Compliance Reports

- A. Any significant industrial user subject to a pretreatment standard shall, at a frequency determined by the NBC but in no case less than twice per year, submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by such pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9.10 below.
- B. All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a user to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that analytical results are not representative of its discharge.

- C. If a user subject to the reporting requirement in and of this Section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the NBC, using the procedures prescribed in Section 9.3 (B) of these Rules and Regulations, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

9.8 Notification/Reporting Requirements

A. Report of Changed Conditions

Users are required to submit written notification to the Commission in advance of any substantial change to the user's pretreatment operations or system which might alter the nature, quality or volume of its wastewater at least thirty (30) days prior to instituting any such change, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the user has submitted initial notification under 40 CFR 403.12(p).

B. Sampling Violations

If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation of discharge limitations, the user must notify the NBC within twenty-four hours (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the NBC within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation.

ORDER

THEREFORE, based on the above findings and violations, Coastal Collision and Towing, Inc. and James Martins are hereby ORDERED to:

1. Immediately submit the self-monitoring compliance report for February 2009.
2. Immediately cease and desist from washing vehicles in any area where the wastewater does not discharge to the oil and solid/grit separation tank approved in the Permit.
3. Immediately comply with all terms and conditions of Wastewater Discharge Permit #B9702-038-0211.
4. Prepare and implement policies and procedures for washing vehicles. Policies and procedures shall include all conditions and requirements set forth in Wastewater Discharge Permit #B9702-038-0211.
5. Prepare and implement policies and procedures for allowing NBC employees access to Coastal Collision's property as required by Section H of Wastewater Discharge Permit #B9702-038-0211.

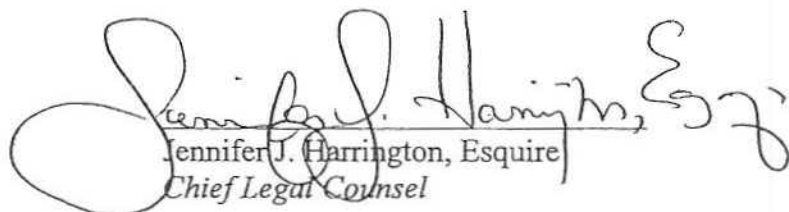
6. Within 21 days of the date of this Administrative Order, provide a written compliance report to NBC confirming that all employees have been provided with its policies and procedures prepared in compliance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Order. Said compliance report shall also confirm that all employees have been adequately trained to comply with these policies and procedures and all future employees will be trained upon hire.
7. Within 21 days of the date of this Administrative Order, pay an Administrative Penalty to NBC in the amount of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000).

Pursuant to R.I.G.L. § 46-25-25(4) and § 42-17.1-2(21) and Article 10 of the NBC's Rules and Regulations, Coastal Collision and James Martins have the right to file a written request with the Executive Director for a hearing on said alleged violations within ten (10) days of service of this notice to show cause why they should not be found in violation of the NBC's Rules and Regulations and why enforcement action should not be taken against them. If a hearing is requested within the ten (10) day time period, the Commission shall provide written notice to Coastal Collision and James Martins of the date, time and place for the hearing. If Coastal Collision and James Martins fail to request a hearing within the aforementioned time frame, this Order shall automatically become an immediate compliance order and Coastal Collision and James Martins shall be deemed to have waived their right to an adjudicatory hearing on the above cited violations.

IF COASTAL COLLISION AND JAMES MARTINS WAIVE THEIR RIGHT TO AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS, COASTAL COLLISION AND JAMES MARTINS ARE DEEMED TO BE IN DEFAULT AND THE COMMISSION WILL IMMEDIATELY TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER FLOW FROM ENTERING THE FACILITIES. SAID STEPS MAY INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, SEALING AND/OR PLUGGING OF THE CONNECTION AT THE POINT OF COASTAL COLLISION' CONNECTION TO THE FACILITIES. THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN DEFER ANY OF THE COMPLIANCE DATES PRESCRIBED HEREIN. BE ADVISED THAT FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THIS ORDER MAY SUBJECT COASTAL COLLISION AND JAMES MARTINS TO CIVIL AND/OR CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF UP TO \$25,000 PER DAY PER VIOLATION PURSUANT TO R.I.G.L. § 46-25-25.2 AND § 46-25-25.3.

FOR THE COMMISSION:

6-15-10
Date


Jennifer J. Harrington, Esquire
Chief Legal Counsel

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that on the 15th of June, 2010, true and accurate copies of the within ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTY were sent by certified mail, return receipt requested to the following individual:

James Martins, President
Coastal Collision and Towing Inc.
540 Pawtucket Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860

James Martins
540 Pawtucket Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860

6-15-10
Date

Gloria J. Borino
Gloria J. Borino
Executive Paralegal