

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

JANUARY 1, 2019 - DECEMBER 31, 2019



**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***

January 3, 2019

**SEPTAGE HAULER  
FEE PAID STICKER LETTER 2019**

Permit Number: «PERMIT\_NUMBER»

Dear «TITLE» «LASTNAME»:

Enclosed please find «NUMBER» 2019 Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) permitted Septage Hauler Identification Sticker(s). Effective January 1, 2019, 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)



March 6, 2019

## 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 (SIUs) 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. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate these companies who achieved perfect compliance with the NBC Rules and Regulations and their permits. They are to be commended for their hard work and efforts to maintain compliance.

Dominion Energy Manchester Street, Inc.  
Electrolizing, Inc.  
Godfrey & Wing, Inc. d/b/a Impco  
HP Services, Inc.  
Interplex Engineered Products, Inc.  
Materion Technical Materials, Inc.  
Metallurgical Solutions, Inc.  
Narragansett Jewelry, Inc. d/b/a C & J Jewelry Co.  
Pawtucket Power Associates

Providence Journal Company - Production Facility  
Providence Metallizing Company, Inc.  
Tanury Industries PVD, Inc.  
Technodic, Inc.  
Teknicote, Inc.  
Teknor Apex Company  
Tiffany and Company  
Truex, Inc.  
Univar USA, Inc.

An advertisement recognizing the achievements of these companies was published in the Providence Journal on February 22, 2019. Aligned herewith 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 2018*

**The Narragansett Bay Commission recognizes these Significant Industrial User companies for perfect regulatory compliance with Pretreatment Program regulations during 2018:**

<p>Dominion Energy Manchester St., Inc. Godfrey &amp; Wing, Inc., dba Impco Interplex Engineered Products, Inc. Metallurgical Solutions, Inc. Narragansett Jewelry dba C&amp;J Jewelry Company Providence Metallizing Company, Inc. Providence Journal Company Production Facility</p>	<p>Electrolizing, Inc. HP Services, Inc. Technodic, Inc. Teknicote, Inc. Tiffany and Company Truex, Inc. Materion Technical Materials, Inc. Pawtucket Power Associates Tanury Industries PVD, Inc. Teknor Apex Company Univar USA, Inc.</p>
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**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](http://www.narrabay.com).

**Vincent J. Mesolella, Chairman • Laurie A. Horridge, Executive Director**  
One Service Road, Providence, RI 02905



March 7, 2019

## **ENVIRONMENTAL MERT AWARDS**

**Mass Mailing - All Users - Both Districts**

**List Attached**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ :

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) is proud to announce its twenty-fourth 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:

<https://www.narrabay.com/about-us/news/apply-today-for-a-2018-environmental-merit-award/>

Please download the application and return it by March 22, 2019 to:

Jim Kelly  
Technical Analysis & Compliance Manager  
The Narragansett Bay Commission  
One Service Road  
Providence, RI 02905  
Email: [jkelly@narrabay.com](mailto:jkelly@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 written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "K".

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager

cc: Jim Kelly



March 8, 2019

**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 2018, 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 Pollution Prevention staff of the Technical Analysis & Compliance Section 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 James Kelly at 461-8848, ext. 262 to find out more about the NBC Pollution Prevention Program.

The NBC wishes you well at your efforts to comply with the NBC and EPA regulations throughout 2019. 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 15, 2019

## **MASS MAILING**

### **Categories 11 through 59 - Both Districts List Attached**

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

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 Pollution Prevention staff of the Technical Analysis & Compliance Section (TAC) if your firm is experiencing compliance problems and would like assistance with pollution prevention measures. The NBC TAC 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 James Kelly at 461-8848, ext. 262.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NBC DOES NOT WANT TO PUBLISH THE NAME OF ANY FIRM, BUT WE MAY HAVE NO CHOICE. On February 22, 2019, the names of seven (7) 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. 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 Pollution Prevention staff of the Technical Analysis & Compliance Section if the NBC can be of assistance with your compliance endeavors. Good luck maintaining full compliance during 2019.

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 black ink, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:smb

Enclosures

cc: Pretreatment Engineers and Technicians



## 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 (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement for the sample pollutant parameter;
- (b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33% or more of all measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for 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 Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of NBC personnel or the general public;
- (d) Any discharges of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare of the environment or has resulted in the NBC's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (e) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after the scheduled date, a compliance milestone contained in a permit or enforcement order for completing construction or attaining final compliance;
- (f) Failure to provide, within thirty (30) days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- (h) Any other violation or group of violations which the NBC determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

## EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE (SNC) CRITERIA

**SNC Criteria A** 66 % or more of measurements are in violation of effluent standards for any six (6) month review period.

**Example:** Firm samples for copper ten (10) times in the six (6) month evaluation period of January 1 through June 30. Copper results are as follows:

(1)	1.16 ppm	-	In Compliance	(6)	1.21 ppm	-	Violation
(2)	2.34 ppm	-	Violation	(7)	4.35 ppm	-	Violation
(3)	1.26 ppm	-	Violation	(8)	1.40 ppm	-	Violation
(4)	2.31 ppm	-	Violation	(9)	2.17 ppm	-	Violation
(5)	0.87 ppm	-	In Compliance	(10)	0.91 ppm	-	In Compliance

The discharge limit for copper is 1.20 ppm, 7 out of 10 samples exceed this limit, therefore 70% of the copper samples are in violation, resulting in the firm being in SNC for copper for Criteria A.

**SNC Criteria B** Technical Review Criteria - 33% or more of measurements for the six (6) month review period exceed the limit multiplied by the TRC value. The TRC value = 1.2 for all parameters except oil and grease, where the TRC = 1.4

**Example:** For copper the TRC value multiplied by the copper limit =  $1.2 \times 1.2 = 1.44$ . Using the same results for copper as given in the example above:

<u>Measurements</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>TRC Limit</u>	<u>In Compliance With TRC Limit?</u>
(1)	1.16 ppm	1.44 ppm	Yes
(2)	2.34 ppm	1.44 ppm	No
(3)	1.26 ppm	1.44 ppm	Yes
(4)	2.31 ppm	1.44 ppm	No
(5)	0.87 ppm	1.44 ppm	Yes
(6)	1.21 ppm	1.44 ppm	Yes
(7)	4.35 ppm	1.44 ppm	No
(8)	1.40 ppm	1.44 ppm	Yes
(9)	2.17 ppm	1.44 ppm	No
(10)	0.91 ppm	1.44 ppm	Yes

The TRC limit for copper, 1.44 is exceeded four (4) out of ten (10) samples in the review period, therefore, 40% exceedence of the TRC limit occurred, resulting in the firm being in SNC for Criteria B.

**SNC Criteria C** Any violation of a pretreatment effluent limit that has caused interference or pass-through of NBC facilities.

**Example:** A firm dumps an electroplating tank containing copper and cyanide. These toxic chemicals kill the microorganism at the NBC Wastewater Treatment facility, interfering with NBC operations. The firm is in SNC for Criteria C.

**Example:** A firm discharges a concentrated red dye containing copper. The red color passes through the NBC Wastewater Treatment facility, discoloring the receiving waters of Narragansett Bay. The firm is in SNC for Criteria C.



**SNC Criteria D** Discharging a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health or the environment.

**Example:** A firm dumps a degreasing solvent such as trichloroethylene into the sewer. Toxic chemical odors are evolved and enter nearby homes, businesses and endangers sewer workers. The firm is in SNC for Criteria D.

**Example:** An automotive repair facility dumps gasoline into the sewer creating toxic odors and explosive conditions in the sewer system. The firm is in SNC for criteria D.

**SNC Criteria E** Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after a scheduled completion date, a compliance milestone...

**Example:** The firm, required by a compliance order, compliance schedule, permit or other document, fails to achieve a compliance milestone such as installing a pretreatment system, by the required date and exceeds the compliance milestone deadline by more than ninety (90) days. The firm is in SNC for Criteria E.

**SNC Criteria F** Failure to submit documents within thirty (30) days from the due date.

**Example:** A firm is required to sample in May and the compliance report is due by June 30. The report is submitted to the NBC on July 31, thirty one (31) days past the due date, therefore the firm is in SNC for Criteria F.

**SNC Criteria G** Failure to accurately report non-compliance.

**Example:** A firm is required to continuously record the pH of their effluent and to report the results monthly to the NBC on a monitoring report form. During the annual NBC inspection of the firm, the pH charts are reviewed and it is determined that low and high effluent pH violations have not been reported. The firm is in SNC for Criteria G and could face additional enforcement action for falsification of monitoring reports.

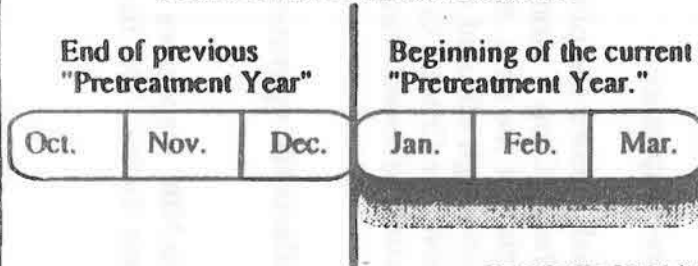
**SNC Criteria H** Any violation that adversely effects the operation or implementation of the pretreatment program.

**Example:** A firm refuses to allow access to NBC inspectors or harasses the NBC inspectors while performing their duties. The firm would be in SNC for Criteria H.

# Determination of Industrial User (IU) Significant Noncompliance (SNC)

1. The POTW (in conjunction with the Approval Authority) must establish its "Pretreatment Year."
2. At the end of each quarter, POTWs and States should evaluate their IU's compliance status for the two criteria which are evaluated on a six month time frame (i.e., the "A" and "B" criteria - 403.8(f)(2)(vii)(A) and (B)) as illustrated below. The example below assumes a "Pretreatment Year" equal to the calendar year.

### FIRST EVALUATION PERIOD



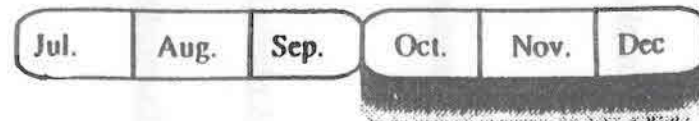
### SECOND EVALUATION PERIOD



### THIRD EVALUATION PERIOD



### FOURTH EVALUATION PERIOD



End of the current  
"Pretreatment Year."

3. At the end of the first quarter (March 30th in our example), the POTW must evaluate the data from an industrial user for the previous six months (e.g., beginning with October 1 of the previous "Pretreatment Year" as in our example). Likewise, the POTW must evaluate six months of data at the end of each subsequent quarter (e.g., June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st).
4. At the end of the "Pretreatment Year," the POTW must summarize the compliance status of its industrial users over the reporting period and report on this compliance status to the Approval Authority. The POTW must publish all industrial users which were identified in SNC during the "Pretreatment Year," unless the IU was previously published for violations which occurred solely in the last quarter of the previous "Year."

The Narragansett Bay Commission



# PUBLIC NOTICE

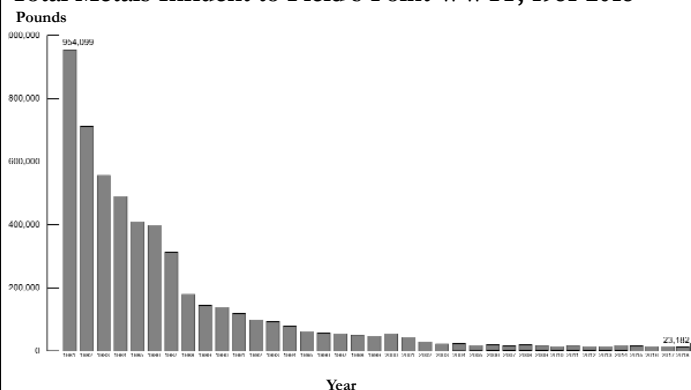
## Firms in Significant Non-Compliance

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATION 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f) (2) (vii) and Article 10 of the Narragansett Bay Commission, Rules and Regulations require the NBC to publish annually the names of all industrial users in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with pretreatment standards and other pretreatment requirements during the preceding year. Companies deemed to be in Significant Non-Compliance are those industrial users who have violated any of the Significant Non-Compliance criteria listed, as defined by Article 2 of the NBC Rules and Regulations during the time period from October 1, 2016 through December 31, 2017. The parameter for which a company was not in compliance and/or the specific administrative deficiency are listed after the company name. The number(s) in parentheses correspond to the type of SNC criteria specified below. Some of the firms listed below may have been issued an Administrative Order in which administrative and/or civil penalties may have been assessed. Many of the companies listed have made significant progress toward correcting the violation and may now be in compliance.

### Significant Non-Compliance Criteria:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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);
- (3) 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);
- (4) 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;
- (5) 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;
- (6) 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;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- (8) Any other violation or group of violations which the Commission determines has adversely effected the operation or implementation of the Industrial Pretreatment Program.

### Total Metals Influent to Field's Point WWTF, 1981-2018



THE NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION IS COMMITTED TO PROTECTING THE STATE'S TWO LARGEST WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES AND NARRAGANSETT BAY FROM TOXIC DISCHARGES. This is accomplished by the issuance of discharge permits to commercial and industrial sewer users. These discharge permits specify the level of pollutants that can be discharged in a facility's wastestream and may require a firm to conduct wastewater monitoring to verify compliance with discharge limits, to implement a Spill Control Plan and/or Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan, and to install pretreatment equipment. Various reporting and record keeping requirements may also be written into discharge permits. The firms listed in this public notice violated one or more of the significant non-compliance criteria specified above. The Commission is required by the RI DEM and the US EPA to annually publish the names of all firms violating any of these criteria. Therefore, firms must be sure to comply with all the terms specified in their discharge permit to ensure that the name of their firm is not listed in this annual public notice. The NBC offers FREE technical assistance to firms located in the NBC service area through its non-regulatory Pollution Prevention assistance program. For information on how the NBC can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact the NBC Technical Analysis and Compliance Section at 461-8848/TDD 461-6549 to schedule a free Pollution Prevention audit.

Most businesses located in the NBC district are to be commended for the fine job they have done treating their process discharges to remove toxic pollutants. 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 Wastewater Treatment Facility. Since 1981, the total metals and cyanide loadings to the Field's Point facility have been reduced by 97.6% and 97.4% respectively. Similar toxic loading reductions have been observed at the NBC Bucklin Point facility.

**The Narragansett Bay Commission will continue to lead in wastewater treatment, environmental protection, and environmental education to ensure a cleaner Narragansett Bay for all to enjoy.**

### Bucklin Point Service Area

#### Lincoln

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
Organic Dye and Pigments, LLC	O&G (1,2) Failure to submit report on time (6)	Firm is now in compliance Report has been received

#### Pawtucket

R & D Manufacturing, Inc.	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
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### Field's Point Service Area

#### Johnston

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
DiFruscia Industries, Inc.	Group of violations interfering with the operation or implementation of the Pretreatment Program (8)	An Administrative Order was issued requiring the firm to comply with NBC discharge limits, submit reports on time and accurately report violations

#### Providence

Pilgrim Screw Corporation	Cr (2), Zn (1,2)	Firm moved out of district
Providence Specialty Products, LLC	O&G (1, 2)	Firm is now in compliance
Bella's Jewelry	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
The Providence Mint	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been received

Vincent J. Mesolella, *Chairman* • Laurie A. Horridge, *Executive Director*  
 Narragansett Bay Commission • One Service Road • Providence, RI 02905 • 401-461-8848 • TDD 401-461-6549 • FAX 401-461-6540 • <http://www.narrabay.com>  
 Twitter: @narrabay • Facebook: [www.facebook.com/narrabay](http://www.facebook.com/narrabay) • Instagram: @narrabay  
*The cost of this public notice will be billed to the firms listed above that were in significant non-compliance.*



June 5, 2019

**MASS MAILING SUMMER  
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

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager

Enclosure



# 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*

Laurie A. Horridge, *Executive Director*

August 6, 2019



**MASS MAILING  
ELIMINATION OF PERMIT FEES  
Both Districts - All Users  
List Attached**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ :

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) has been in the process of evaluating fees that are assessed to its users. Based on our evaluation, it has been determined that the annual Wastewater Discharge Permit fee is burdensome on business. The NBC petitioned the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to allow us to eliminate these fees. The PUC approved this request. I am happy to inform you that you will no longer be invoiced for an annual permit fee. Please note you are still responsible for any fees for which you were previously invoiced.

Going forward, the NBC will be implementing application fees. This fee will be invoiced when you are required to reapply for your Wastewater Discharge Permit, which occurs every five years. The application fees will be as follows:

Significant Industrial Users	\$500.00
Non-Significant Industrial Users	\$300.00
Commercial Users	\$140.00

If you have any questions, regarding Wastewater Discharge Permit Application fees, please contact the Pretreatment office at 401.461.8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kerry M. Britt', written in a cursive style.

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager



September 24, 2019

**BREWERY MASS MAILING**  
**All Brewers-Both Districts**  
**List Attached**

Dear :

The Rhode Department of Environmental Management (DEM) recently finalized fact sheets that are pertinent to the brewery, winery and distillery industries with regard to managing wastewater discharges to the sewer system. While you currently are permitted by the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC), the fact sheets provide good information on the impacts of wastewater generated from your processes on the sewer system. The fact sheets can be found on the DEM website. Below are links directly to the fact sheets.

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/water/permits/ripdes/pdfs/brewery-ipp-fs.pdf>

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/water/permits/ripdes/pdfs/brewery-ww-fs.pdf>

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

Sincerely,

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

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:ad



October 7, 2019

**MASS MAILING**  
**Fuel Oil Users**  
**List Attached**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ :

As you know the heating season is here. Fuel oil that is discharged to the sewer can have a significant impact on the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Wastewater Treatment Facilities. These impacts may include fouling equipment, interfering with normal treatment operations, and in severe cases can pass through the treatment facility and adversely impact Narragansett Bay. Below are two pictures of the impact a recent #6 fuel oil spill had on the Bucklin Point facility. Although the spill had no impact on the bay, the oil fouled equipment at the treatment facility, resulting in over \$100,000 in cleanup costs that were incurred by the company that inadvertently discharged the oil.



The company responsible for the spill was not aware that they were losing oil into the sewer. This is one of the main reasons for the NBC permitting boiler facilities and requiring firms to implement self-inspection programs. As you prepare your heating system, it is important to review the conditions set forth in your Wastewater Discharge Permit. These conditions are designed to help you discover and quickly stop an oil leak. Also, it is important to inspect the entire heating system including preheaters and piping and perform any necessary maintenance prior to starting up the boiler.

Please contact the Pretreatment Office at (401) 461-8848, ext. 490 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager

cc: PT Engineers/Technicians





November 1, 2019

## **MASS MAILING**

### **Dental Point Source Category - Dental Rule Non-Permitted Dental Facilities List Attached**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ :

As you may be aware the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) owns and operates the two largest wastewater treatment plants in the State of Rhode Island. One is located at Field's Point in Providence and receives wastewater from Providence, North Providence, Johnston, and small portions of Lincoln and Cranston. The other facility is located at Bucklin Point in the Rumford Section of East Providence and receives wastewater from Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln, the Rumford Section of East Providence, and a small portion of Smithfield.

The NBC developed a set of Environmental Best Management Practices (BMP) for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam (copy enclosed) to help the dental community safely and economically reduce the amount of mercury released into the environment. Dental facilities located in the NBC service areas that place or remove dental amalgam at any frequency are required to install an amalgam separator that ISO 11143 certified with a removal efficiency of 99%.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated the Dental Point Source Category (40 CFR§441), also referred to as the Dental Rule, which became enforceable on July 14, 2017. This rule requires dental facilities that regularly place or remove amalgam to install an amalgam separator that is ISO 11143 or ANSI/ADA 108-2009 certified or an equivalent device for the management of waste amalgam. In addition, the Dental Rule requires all dental facilities to complete and submit a One-Time Compliance Report for Dental Facilities to the local Pretreatment Program.

The NBC BMP is more stringent than the EPA Dental Rule. Therefore, dental facilities must comply with the NBC BMP. This means that dental facilities discharging wastewater potentially contaminated with amalgam and/or x-ray processing wastewater must install an amalgam separator and obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit. In addition, to ensure compliance with the Dental Rule, all dental facilities in the NBC service districts must complete and submit the enclosed NBC One-Time Compliance Report for Dental Facilities by December 15, 2019. The completed and signed form may be emailed to the Pretreatment Program at [pretreat@narrabay.com](mailto:pretreat@narrabay.com) or mailed to:

Narragansett Bay Commission  
Pretreatment Program  
Two Ernest Street  
Providence, RI 02905

Page 2

After reviewing, the NBC One-Time Compliance Report from your facility, Pretreatment staff will contact you if the facility is required to obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kerry M. Britt". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "K".

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:smb

Enclosures



November 21, 2019

**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 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,

Kerry M. Britt  
Pretreatment Manager

KMB:smb

Enclosure

cc: Pretreatment Engineers and Technicians



# 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:

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- 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;
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*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*

Laurie A. Horridge, *Executive Director*

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## Narragansett Bay Commission Offers New Paperless Billing Option

Wednesday, January 23, 2019

GoLocalProv News Team

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On Tuesday, the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) instituted a new customer service system that will allow NBC ratepayers the option for paperless billing.

It is an opportunity to go a little greener, save some trash and help reduce Rhode Island's waste stream.

"We understand that our ratepayers lead busy lives and need options that take into consideration their often hectic schedules while also taking advantage of our increasing access to technology," said NBC Executive Director Laurie Horridge.

NBC ratepayers will still be able to mail in their monthly sewer bills or come to the NBC offices in person to settle accounts if they choose. However, starting on Tuesday, January 22, they will also have the choice to receive, view and pay bills online, to securely store payment information for future use, to set up one-time or recurring payments, and to view their statements and



*NBC encourages customers to go paperless*

[VIEW LARGER +](#)

transaction history. A new Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system will also offer customers the ability to make a payment or check their balance at any time via phone.

In order to access the online options, customers must register for the new system on NBC's website, [narrabay.com](http://narrabay.com).

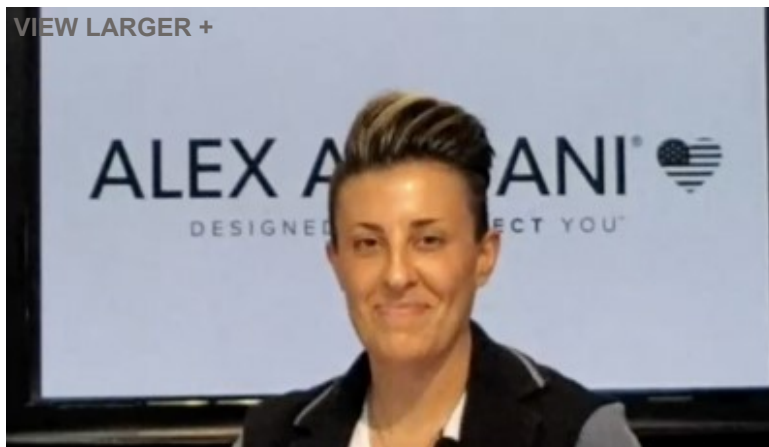
The NBC was recognized in 2017 as a Utility of the Future for its strong environmental performance and commitment to renewable energy. The agency's work for clean water has dramatically improved the health of Narragansett Bay and the urban rivers, leading to dramatic decreases in bathing beach closures and increased access to valuable shellfishing grounds. NBC's Chairman Vincent Mesolella and the entire Board of Commissions have long supported the adoption of paperless business practices as an environmental initiative.

"As an environmental organization, we're excited about the opportunity to reduce our use of paper," Horridge said, "but especially we hope to make our customer service efforts more convenient for our ratepayers."



## Related Slideshow: 19 to Watch in 2019 - FULL LIST

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### Angie Armenise

Chef and co-owner of Blackie's Bt Tavern in Smithfield, Angie Armenise has it all going. Expansion to a new area location, a wonderfully loyal customer base and a big stack of awards -- more to come in the new year. [RE MORE](#)



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2/12/2019

# Grebien: We must protect ratepayers in face of tunnel project

By ETHAN SHOREY, Valley Breeze Managing Editor

PAWTUCKET – The burden of paying for the expensive third phase of the state’s Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Project should not be placed squarely at the feet of city ratepayers who can ill-afford to fund such a project, says Mayor Donald Grebien.



According to a report last week by WPRI, more than two-thirds of the Narragansett Bay Commission’s accounts are in the communities of Providence, Pawtucket and North Providence.

The average household’s sewer bill will climb 23 percent to help pay for this third phase of the planned underground project, from \$480 a year in 2016 to \$588 in 2025, before falling gradually after that. Additional municipal infrastructure upgrades would boost those sewer bills to \$643, according to the news station.

The \$765 million third phase of the project, meant to keep polluted water from flowing into the Narragansett Bay, features construction of lengthy tunnels some 300 feet underground in Pawtucket, Providence and Central Falls. Also planned is a new Pawtucket pump station to serve the 13,000-foot tunnel to be built under the city.



One of the biggest and most expensive projects in state history, says General Treasurer Seth Magaziner, steps need to be taken to ensure that the work doesn’t push ratepayers into poverty.

Grebien said the analysis of the project’s impact on NBC ratepayers was completed in the CSO (Combined Sewer Overflow) Control Facilities Phase 3 Amended Re-evaluation Report of November 2017. The infrastructure improvements are needed, he said, but “the needs should not impose a financial burden on Pawtucket ratepayers. I join Treasurer



Magaziner in his call for the need for a progressive approach to this matter. We cannot allow those who can least afford it, elderly on fixed income and residents with modest incomes, shoulder the burden of hundreds of millions of dollars.”

While the rate increase is allegedly only tied to the tunnel, “all municipalities should be concerned about the impacts of the proposed sale of Providence’s water supply by the city of Providence to NBC,” Grebien added. “Ratepayers across northern Rhode Island, especially those who are financially stressed, should not be asked to bail out Providence. The residents we serve are burdened all too often with hidden increases and fees.”

Grebien said his administration is watching this situation carefully “and will advocate to protect the Pawtucket residents and all ratepayers.”

NBC and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management last week announced a consent agreement including the centerpiece initiative of building a deep rock tunnel in Pawtucket and Central Falls to capture storm-related sewage overflows and transport them to NBC’s Bucklin Point wastewater treatment facility in East Providence.

The first two phases of NBC’s CSO project went online in 2008 and 2014, and have captured and treated more than 10 billion gallons of storm-related sewage.

As a result of the success of those two phases, RIDEM revised shellfishing closure rules in 2017, removing the “conditional” status from Area B, an area north of Providence Point and south of Rocky Point that had restricted harvesting based on rainfall for 70 years, and significantly relaxed the rainfall-related closure criteria in Conditional Area A, a highly productive shellfishing area north of Rocky Point and south of Conimicut Point.

According to the news release, in consideration of the costs associated with the estimated \$765 million project, the consent agreement extends the construction timeline for phase three “in a fiscally responsible manner to try to mitigate the impacts to NBC’s 80,000 rate-paying customers while also ensuring significant improvements to water quality.”

“This agreement is another giant step forward in our decades-long effort to clean up our rivers and Narragansett Bay,” said RIDEM Director Janet Coit. “By addressing the weaknesses in our antiquated infrastructure, we continue reducing the sewage and other pollutants that wash into our waters during storm events. Rhode Islanders deserve to enjoy all the benefits of a clean bay.”

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## News Releases

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### News Releases from Region 01

# Warwick, R.I., Wastewater Operator Trainer Recognized for Outstanding Service

02/13/2019

Contact Information:

David Deegan ([deegan.dave@epa.gov](mailto:deegan.dave@epa.gov))

(617) 918-1017

**BOSTON** – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently recognized Nora Lough of the Narragansett Bay Commission in Providence, Rhode Island for her work training wastewater operators throughout the country.

Lough, who lives in Warwick, R.I., was recently given a "2018 Regional Wastewater Trainer of the Year Excellence Award" by EPA. Lough has made a significant contribution to public health protection by training operators for New England wastewater facilities during the past 10 years. She brings a practicality and hands-on lesson approach to all her trainings mainly focused on laboratory procedures, process control, microbiology, identification and microorganisms, EPA test standards, and developing proper lab sheets.

"The professionals operating these wastewater treatment plants, as well as the municipalities and the state environmental agencies that support them, are essential to keeping our environment healthy by protecting water quality," **said EPA New England Acting Regional Administrator Deb Szaro.** "I am proud to acknowledge Ms. Lough's outstanding contributions to help protect public health and water quality for so many years and to give her the credit she deserves."

Lough also works closely with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management to develop and provide training to Rhode Island operators. Nora provides a full day of training for each Rhode Island Wastewater Operator Leadership Boot Camp program.

**Background:**

The EPA Regional Wastewater Awards Program recognizes personnel in the wastewater field who have provided invaluable public service managing and operating wastewater treatment facilities throughout New England. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management were instrumental in the nomination.

EPA's New England office formally acknowledged Lough for her fine work during the annual New England Water Environment Association Conference at the Boston Copley Marriott Hotel last month.

[Contact Us](#) to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

## Bill would let Providence pursue water-supply partnership

By Madeleine List  
Journal Staff Writer

Posted Feb 13, 2019 at 10:32 PM

Updated Feb 13, 2019 at 10:32 PM

Legislation introduced in the General Assembly this week would enable the city to partner with water authorities, operators, or regional water quality management district commissions while limiting rate increases and maintaining public oversight of the utility.

PROVIDENCE — Providence lawmakers this week will introduce legislation that would allow the Providence Water Supply Board to partner with outside water authorities, according to an announcement sent by the mayor's office Wednesday night.

The bill would enable the city to partner with water authorities, operators, or regional water quality management district commissions while limiting rate increases and maintaining public oversight of the utility.

“For more than 100 years, Rhode Islanders have relied on Providence to be the stewards of most of the state’s water supply,” Mayor Jorge Elorza said in a statement. “...We can no longer kick the can down the road. This legislation is critically important to maintain a vibrant and optimistic future for our state, preserve the quality and affordability of the water source and to address our long term finances.”

Elorza has proposed the monetization of the water system as a way to fund the city’s unfunded pension liability, which is estimated to be about \$1 billion. His proposal has been met with criticism and skepticism from some politicians and members of the public.

Providence's water, which comes from the Scituate Reservoir, serves 60 percent of the state's residents.

“What we're proposing with this legislation is in the best interest of the entire state,” said Rep. Scott Slater, D-Providence, in a statement. “It's unsustainable for Providence to continue to operate, and pay for, the water system that serves the majority of Rhode Islanders. This is an opportunity to make sure that decision-making for our water supply remains at the local level for years to come and puts Providence on a sustainable financial path.”

The bill would cap rate increases for the first five years following any transaction involving the water supply board. Any subsequent rate increases would be capped at percentages already approved for five years prior to the transaction. Rates were increased by 8 percent in 2017.

After entering into a partnership, the entity would remain a fully-regulated public utility with regulation to protect water quality and ensure sustainability of the resource, according to the statement from the mayor's office.

The city has been in discussions about an arrangement with the Narragansett Bay Commission and issued a Request for Qualifications in November to seek entities interested in entering into a lease with the city to manage and operate the water supply.

Any revenue gleaned from a deal would go toward the city's pension fund, according to the mayor's office.

The mayor will host three community information sessions in March to allow the public to learn more about the legislation.

— [mlist@providencejournal.com](mailto:mlist@providencejournal.com)

(401) 277-7121

On Twitter: [@madeleine\\_list](https://twitter.com/madeleine_list)

**Community meetings on Providence's water legislation:**

**March 4, 6 p.m.-7:30 p.m.**

Nathan Bishop Middle School, Auditorium  
101 Sessions St., Providence

**March 11, 6 p.m.-7:30 p.m.**

Dr. Jorge Alvarez High School, Cafeteria  
375 Adelaide Ave., Providence

**March 21, 6 p.m.-7:30 p.m.**

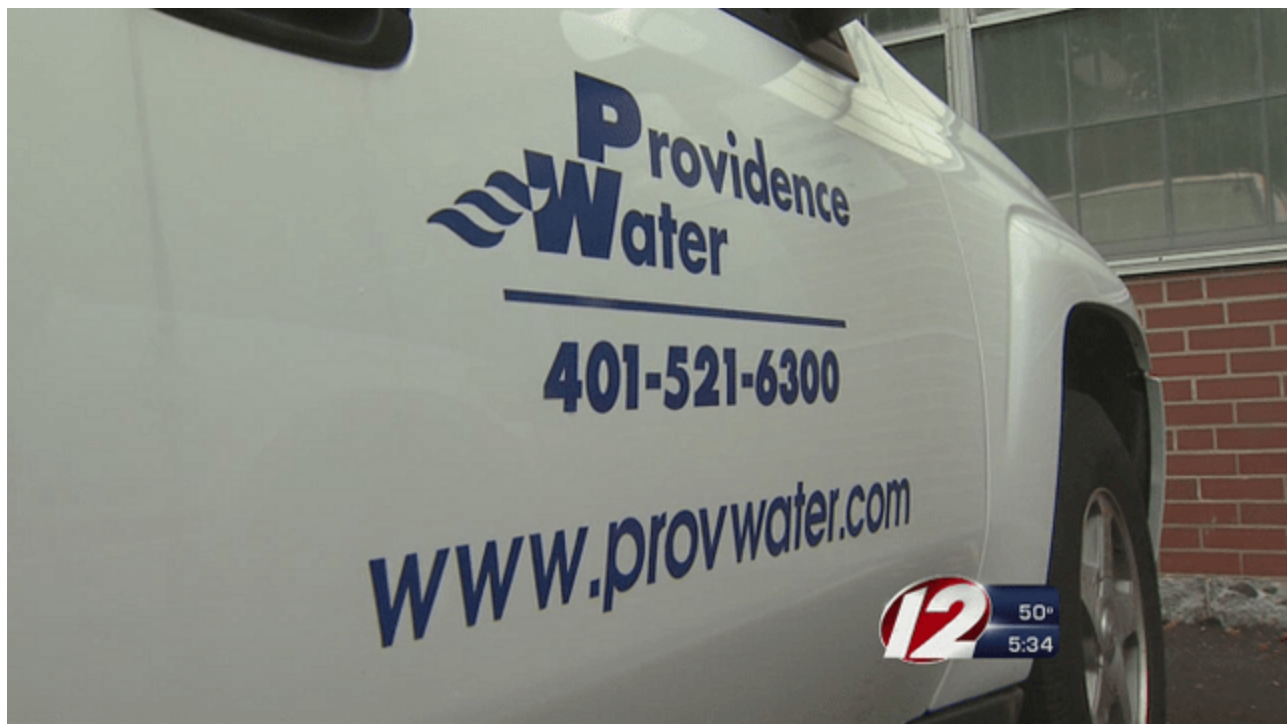
Nathanael Greene Middle School, Auditorium  
721 Chalkstone Ave., Providence



## NEWS

by: **Dan McGowan**

Posted: Feb 13, 2019 / 07:09 PM EST / Updated: Feb 13, 2019 / 09:19 PM EST



PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WPRI) – Two Providence lawmakers have again submitted legislation that would pave the way for the Elorza administration to monetize the city’s water system, a transaction the mayor claims could serve as a “once-and-for-all solution” for the city’s underfunded pension system.

The bill would give agencies like the Providence Water Supply Board the authority to enter into a transaction with public or private entities that manage other water systems. The city has been discussing a potential deal with the quasi-public Narragansett Bay Commission for more than a year.

Known as the Municipal Water Supply Systems Transactions Act, the bill also prohibits the R.I. Public Utilities Commission or the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers from having a say over rate changes in the five years after a deal is made. During that period, any rate increases would be capped at the same percentage as in the five years prior to the transaction.

After five years, the new entity would be regulated by the PUC.

“For more than 100 years, Rhode Islanders have relied on Providence to be the stewards of most of the state’s water supply,” Elorza said in a statement. “It’s time for us to protect our asset and continue to modernize our system. We can no longer kick the can down the road. This legislation is critically important to maintain a vibrant and optimistic future for our state, preserve the quality and affordability of the water source and to address our long-term finances. We’ve explored many options and if we do not take action now we may not be able to later on.”

Elorza, a Democrat who just started his second term, has repeatedly said [a transaction involving Providence Water](#) is the city’s only option for improving the health of the pension system, which had just 25% of the money it needs to pay for benefits the city has promised to retirees as of June 30, 2018. The unfunded liability is pegged at \$1 billion.

The mayor has struggled to gain support for his plan from state lawmakers in recent years, and there has been no sign this year will be any different. Identical legislation was submitted last year by the same sponsors, state Rep. Scott Slater and Sen. Maryellen Goodwin,

“What we’re proposing with this legislation is in the best interest of the entire state,” Slater said. “It’s unsustainable for Providence to continue to operate, and pay for, the water system that serves the majority of Rhode Islanders. This is an opportunity to make sure that decision-making for our water supply remains at the local level for years to come and to puts Providence on a sustainable financial path.”

Goodwin said the bill represents a “collaborative approach that will safeguard reliable, low-cost and high-quality water while providing the capital city an opportunity to address its pension obligation once and for all.”

Elorza has said the water system could fetch between \$300 million and \$400 million in a lease deal, although Narragansett Bay Commission officials have said they are only interested in a purchase.

The Elorza administration has also announced three community forums where it plans to discuss its plan for the water system:

- March 4, 2019, 6:00PM – 7:30PM  
Nathan Bishop Middle School, Auditorium  
101 Sessions St, Providence, RI 02906



- March 11, 2019, 6:00PM – 7:30PM  
Dr. Jorge Alvarez High School, Cafeteria  
375 Adelaide Ave, Providence, RI 02907
- March 21, 2019, 6:00PM – 7:30PM  
Nathanael Greene Middle School, Auditorium  
721 Chalkstone Ave, Providence, RI 02908

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## 3 Narragansett Bay Commission Employees Honored with Regional Awards

Thursday, February 14, 2019  
GoLocalProv Business Team

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The **Narragansett Bay Commission** (NBC) announced that three employees honored with regional awards for excellence at the 2019 annual conference of the New England Water Environment Association.

The three employees are Nora Lough, Michael Spring, and David Aucoin.

“The Board of Commissioners and I are immensely proud of Nora, Mike, and Dave. We understand that our employees are the most important environmentalists in the state. No one in Rhode Island remains untouched by the worth and complexity of their work,” said NBC Chairman Vincent Mesolella.

### The Award Winners



Nora Lough

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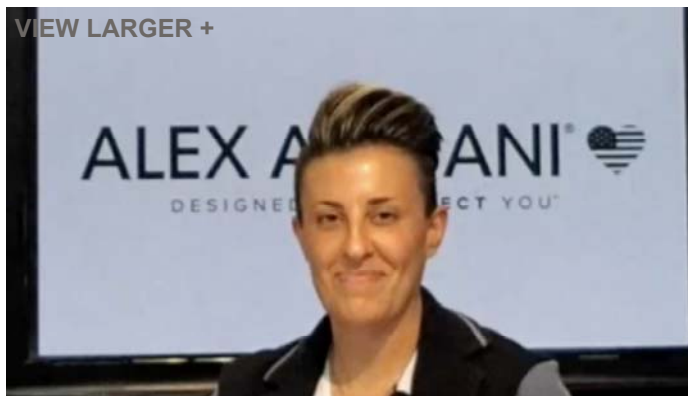
**Nora Lough**, Biologist, received the Wastewater Trainer of the Year Award from the US Environmental Protection Agency – Region 1 for her work training wastewater operators across New England. Lough’s outstanding work dealing with the microbiology of the wastewater treatment process has brought new insights to many wastewater operators and has helped facilities better manage their microbial populations.

**Michael Spring**, Maintenance Manager, received the Alfred E. Peloquin Award. The purpose of the award is to recognize an individual whose personal service has contributed to excellence in plant operations either directly at a treatment plant, or indirectly through assistance to plant operations personnel. In addition to dealing with day-to-day issues of wastewater treatment facility operations, Spring coached the Ocean State Alliance team to two first-place wins at the 2018 US Operators Challenge.

**David Aucoin**, Safety Compliance Coordinator, received NEWEA’s Operator Safety Award for implementing advanced safety initiatives at wastewater treatment facilities. Aucoin’s efforts have included classroom and field trainings as well as establishing affiliations with other state and regional safety organizations.



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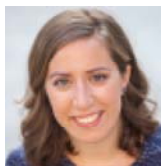
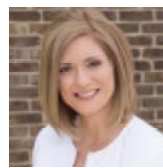


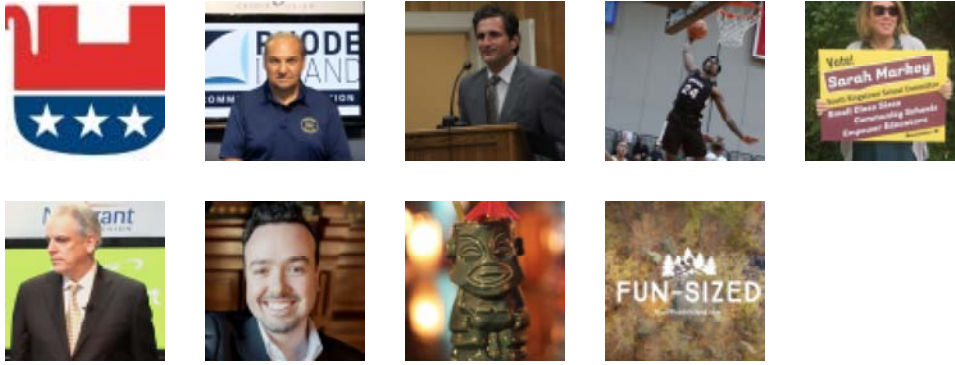
### Angie Armenise

Chef and co-owner of Blackie’s Bulldog Tavern in Smithfield, Angie Armenise has it all going. Expansion to a new and larger location, a wonderfully loyal customer base and



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## Bishop: The Dirty Secret of NBC Cleaning The Bay

Thursday, February 14, 2019

Brian Bishop, GoLocalProv Guest MINDSETTER™

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Seth Magaziner has made **headlines** lately complaining about rate increases at the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC), but as is typical in the basketcase Providence (Pawtucket/Central Falls) narrative, the upshot of his argument is state taxpayers should pay Providence's bills. Even my good friend Vin Mesoletta is seduced by the argument that the benefits of NBC's massive expenditures on stormwater control benefit the state as a whole.

I'm no skeptic of NBC as an institution. There aren't hundreds of cousins leaning on shovels or snoozing on desks over there. They have done a decent job, first of improving failing sewage treatment infrastructure in Rhode Island's urban core and secondly of conceiving a stormwater plan that focused on addressing the least costly problems first. That is not to say it has not been costly. Big holes in the ground



VIEW LARGER +

Seth Magaziner

might as well be filled with money. But the argument now is whether, having spent \$700 million dollars to address better than 2/3 of the water quality impacts of sewers that combine stormwater and sanitary flows in the NBC service area, whether it is prudent to spend another \$700 million before paying the first debt off.

### **Timing is everything**

Of course, the sensible time for Magaziner and crew to have intervened was before the NBC board had decided to do just that (under the gun as usual from their own alphabet soup adversaries at DEM and EPA) and it appeared that the PUC rate setting would be little more than a rubber stamp. And with all this state-funded advocacy, from the treasurer's office (surely where I look for guidance on utility rates), the PUC and DPUC, the Attorney General's office, not one of these ombudsmen has raised the self evident problem with NBC sewer rates: The fixed costs of the system are now predominated by stormwater control yet they are charged on a per dwelling unit basis. That means that a three-decker in south Providence pays three times as much for the big dig as a home on Blackstone boulevard. Nor did these erstwhile ombudsmen make much of a peep about the additional \$700 million in spending other than the typical saw that all the middle-class ratepayers should pay for the poor, as if public utilities are a charity.

So don't imagine that I am engaging in the same kind of eat the rich strategy as progressive poverty advocates. NBC rates are a wrongheaded policy that unfairly burdens the working class as a matter of conservative principle as well.

### **How did we get here?**

The history of sewer rates reflected a reasonable balance in first assigning fixed rates by dwelling unit. It is not wrong to think at the outset that a flat in south providence might use similar sewer services as a single-family home on the east side. It doesn't matter how many toilets you have, but how many times they get flushed. Some reflection of possible usage differentials was made with the adoption of an excess consumption charge and now a straight up billing for water consumption for the operating costs.

But even in this case, if operating costs are covered by the consumption charge, the extent of infrastructure, i.e. feet of pipe in the ground, to service the dense neighborhoods of three-deckers is far less per dwelling unit, and yet the 'dwelling unit' fixed charge remains the same or 3 times as much for a three-decker. The administrative expense is also less, as multiple such fixed charges are collected from a single payer. Yet this is not reflected in the fixed cost allocations.

This disconnect between the cost of service and rates was then thrown into even more drastic imbalance as the costs of the big dig were parceled out. No one – although it should have been self-evident – spoke up on behalf of dense neighborhoods to question why they should pay three times as much for this stormwater tunnel as single family neighborhoods. And this deafening silence in an era when progressive advocates claim we should all live in dense neighborhoods and observe their smart growth proscriptions; but they do butkis about the unintended consequences of all their other progressive priorities which encourage the very sprawl they claim to dislike. Fixing that of course, is much less to their desire than invading the policy of suburban and exurban communities.

### **The was the very kind of disconnect the PUC is meant to fix**

The need for this stormwater infrastructure is dictated by impermeable area which is unrelated to sanitary sewer use. While surely three-decker neighborhoods with off-street parking often retained less permeable ground than single-family homes, they have less frontage than many single family lots so there is less paved street associated and that paved street serves, on average, 3 dwelling units and not 1. When you do the math, it is conceivable that a three-decker should pay a little more than a single family based on impermeable area, but it is inconceivable that the present allocation of rates can be

sustained other than as a political accommodation having nothing to do with the utility economics that the PUC is meant to consider. That pushes the proceedings in these matters from the quasi-judicial to the kangaroo realm.

Why then has not the Attorney General and the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (the publicly funded skeptics of rate increases) held the PUCs feet to the fire? The reigning concept amongst these 'watchdogs' is typical of folks who complain about high rents and think they can fix that without sensitivity to landlords' expenses. So our astute economists defending our interests look at these matters and say essentially: "the landlord will eat it". Funny that it is imagined this is the only area of our economy that somehow higher costs will not be associated with higher prices.

### **Alice in Wonderland Economics**

Now back in the day, when the annual fixed charge was like 20 bucks, maybe it was de minimus. But the annual fixed charge is now \$225 or \$675 for a three-decker! And that is about half of the annual bill, so, with an average per unit consumption, a three-decker pays about \$1500 in sewer fees and that is slated to rise toward \$1800 with the present course of NBC capital expenditure. I hate to tell everyone, but that alone, forgetting the water bill, the insurance, the outsized taxes Providence has found it convenient to charge on multi-family homes, and paying the mortgage and upkeep, the sewer alone is responsible for \$50 per month per apartment. And folks are out there looking how to lower rents by \$50 or \$100 bucks a month, but they pretend that soaking the landlord to pay for NBC's stormwater control is suitable policy and won't impact rents.

And, for those who didn't study ratios very hard in 4th and 5th grade, that \$50 a month per flat represents a noticeably greater proportion of expenses in tenement neighborhoods with rents under \$1000 than for apartments on the east side that can approach \$2000. And even on the east side, this death by 1000 cuts of virtually unlimited fees and regulations threatens the sustainability of owning high rent apartments. How can these impositions possibly be sustained or compatible with affordable rents in working-class neighborhoods?

Of course, in the microcosm, it is true that landlords will not turn around and write their tenants a check if a fair sewer rate is established. But they will be far less incented to raise rents. Nobody likes to raise rents. If you have good tenants who are paying the rent, you tend to leave it alone unless there are significant cost increases. So NBC and company have kept this constituency at bay (sorry) over time by raising rates a little bit every year, the slowly boiling frog theory. But these are simply a built-in overhang and now someone has had the temerity to show that we are headed up 25% in the short term after already seeing just such an increase in the recent past.

Even if the property owner never increases rent on the current tenants they consider the bottom line in setting new rents when an apartment changes hands. Of course, they also consider the market, and their ability to raise rent is impacted by other forces, especially the extent of vacant housing stock available to rent. Although, as is argued by the TSA recipients and their high priced lawyers whom the council seems constantly swayed by, it is high costs and fees that limit that supply. So, indeed, the costs of ownership are actually also reflected in higher rents related to less available units. To pretend that fees and regulatory costs are not reflected in rents is strictly Alice in Wonderland economics.

### **Modern amusements**

Now the citizens of Providence have no grandfathered license to pollute the bay forever. And this puts the lie to the notion that the state should be on the hook because the state benefits from a cleaner bay. But the state does benefit from highways, arterial roads, parking and institutional facilities of statewide ambit in the NBC service area that facilitate political administration, educational advancement and cultural concert of various unique and concentrated sorts that are not solely or perhaps even principally the providence of Providence citizens. The contributions of this infrastructure to the stormwater



mitigated at great expense by the NBC should unequivocally be paid by the state, not because its capitol city needs it, but because the state owes it!

But this will not be the silver bullet by any means. Although there is no explicit statewide contribution to the Combined Sewer Overflow project, infrastructure in the form of structures already pay the high sewer rates, although the state is much more likely to have large buildings and parking lots which should contribute more to stormwater control than the fixed charges and consumption fees suggest. NBC it appears also has a large reserve built into the collections they make for debt service. They point out that this was important when they experienced lower consumption and lower income than anticipated. But those moneys are recoverable to them and thus their lenders do not face fundamental risk although it is not inconceivable they could need bridge financing on occasion. But having the ratepayers fund such a large reserve is not necessarily appropriate at this time

Of course, these realizations lead to a further amusement that policymakers do not find very amusing. If you push down on rates in one place, they pop up in another, just like the arcade version: Whack-A-Mole. Well, maybe some of the vermin we should be clocking over the head with mallets are actually DEM and EPA. This isn't solely a war for spoils as between certain ratepayers. This can be equally an attempt to beat down the constant Cuyahoga River is burning mentality that informs, or misinforms, our environmental agencies and the Providence hat-in-hand meme that informs political skepticism. Skepticism should truly be: are EPA and DEM asking too much?

### **A burning problem?**

The Cuyahoga River is not burning. Much progress has been made. Why do we just go along with what they say? These agencies were created as advocates for the environment, but no countervailing force was invented to check their bureaucratic ambition and to truly advocate for the cost-benefit interests of the citizenry in issues that are well short of catastrophic or where the cure could be more catastrophic than the disease. While many of the enabling statutes were equally utopian and any attempts to change them are made out as efforts to rekindle the Cuyahoga, there is room to maneuver in this field when the immovable object of one agency meets the irresistible force of another. These paradoxes are the only way to force policy in the right direction.

Dumping raw sewage in the bay, even in much-reduced circumstances, is worthy of address. But the capability of the community to pay at the pace conceived is wrongly presumed in the present proceedings and the state's share must be provided in the budget and cannot be compelled under utilities regulation. The PUC should deny the rate increase sought by NBC because it is not premised on reasonable cost of service accounting nor useful cost-benefit assumptions in its capital plan and they should reopen earlier dockets that purported to approve massive debt service with equally lacking cost accounting. Only such an outcome can effect the broader political and regulatory accommodations necessary to clean the bay without cleaning out our wallets.

Conflict statement: the author's family owns a half dozen small apartment buildings in the NBC service area, but when not maintaining these builds, the author can regularly be found in the water in the Conimicut reach, the quality of which is at issue here.

*Brian Bishop is on the board of OSTPA and has spent 20 years of activism protecting property rights, over-regulation and perverse incentives in tax policy.*



# Sewer rates to jump 23% in Providence area to pay for huge tunnel project

## NEWS

by: [Ted Nesi](#)

Posted: Feb 6, 2019 / 05:53 PM EST / Updated: Feb 11, 2019 / 05:33 PM EST

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WPRI) — General Treasurer Seth Magaziner is warning that one of the largest infrastructure projects in Rhode Island history “could push thousands of people into poverty” if officials don’t rethink how to pay for it.

At issue is the third and final phase of the [Combined Sewer Overflow \(CSO\) Abatement Project](#), a huge effort to stop polluted water from flowing straight into Narragansett Bay when sewers get overloaded during heavy rainstorms. It includes the construction of miles-long tunnels 300 feet underground in Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls.

On the drawing boards since the early 1990s, the CSO project’s first phase was completed in 2008 at a cost of about \$375 million, while the second phase was finished six years later for about \$200 million. Now the Narragansett Bay Commission is preparing to embark on Phase III, at an eye-popping projected cost of \$779 million. (The entire CSO project was originally supposed to cost \$467 million, in 1992 dollars.)

“This is one of the biggest and most expensive projects in state history,” Magaziner, a Democrat who supports completing the CSO system, told Target 12. “We’re talking more than \$700 million before you even include the cost of interest and other financing costs. So this is massive.”

The commission — a quasi-public agency that provides sewer services to Rhode Islanders in the Greater Providence region — has already taken steps to lower the cost of CSO Phase III, including by pushing the completion date from 2026 to 2041 in order to spread out costs. The

Department of Environmental Management finally gave the green light to Phase III last month by signing a long-delayed [consent agreement](#).

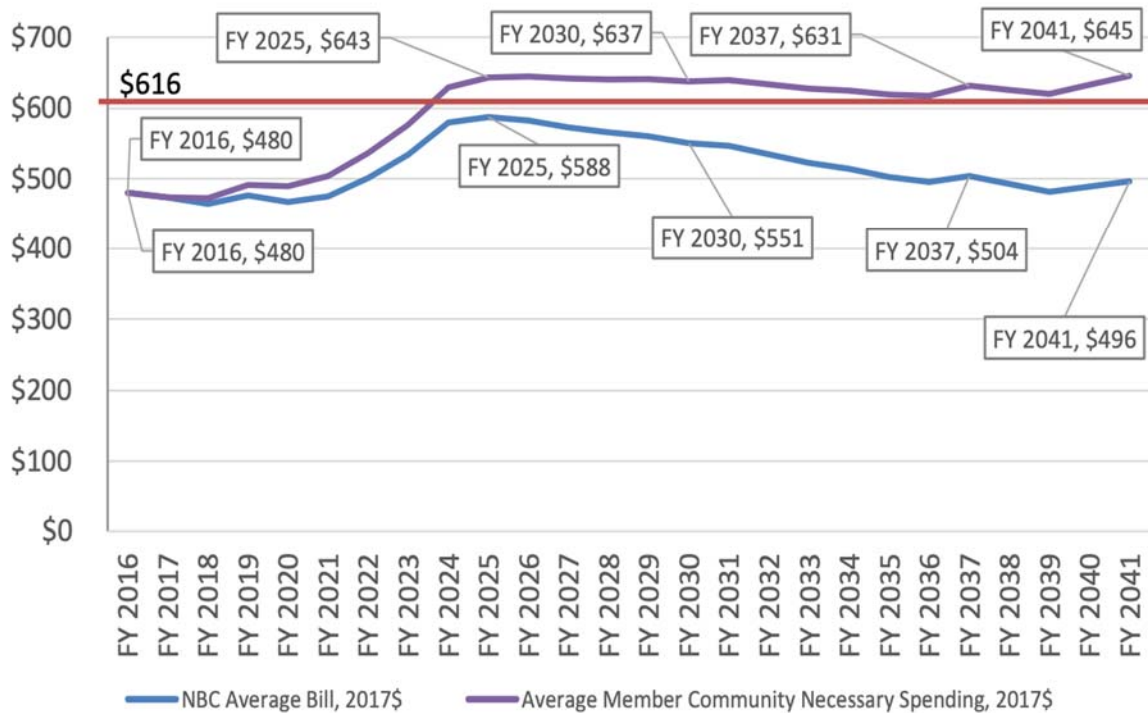
“This agreement is another giant step forward in our decades-long effort to clean up our rivers and Narragansett Bay,” DEM Director Janet Coit told Target 12 in a statement. “By addressing the weaknesses in our antiquated infrastructure, we continue reducing the sewage and other pollutants that wash into our waters during storm events.”

“Rhode Islanders deserve to enjoy all the benefits of a clean Bay,” she added.

But Magaziner argues more needs to be done to reduce the burden on lower-income ratepayers.

“It’s a good thing that we’re taking steps to protect the Bay and to protect our environment, but if we’re not careful and if we don’t do this right, this project could push thousands of people into poverty,” he said.

Narragansett Bay Commission documents show the average household’s sewer bill will climb 23% to help pay for Phase III, from \$480 a year in 2016 to \$588 in 2025, before falling gradually after that. And when the additional cost of maintaining municipal-owned infrastructure is added, the average household will be paying \$643 for sewers in 2025.



“That’s a lot of money for working families, and frankly, that’s a bill that a lot of people can’t afford,” Magaziner said.

The Environmental Protection Agency defines sewer bills as unaffordable if they cost more than 2% of a household’s annual income. The commission estimates sewer costs will be unaffordable for one in three households in 2025, including a majority of households in Central Falls. In Providence’s poorest neighborhood, the cost will be 4.4% of median household income.

“For a family that’s making \$25,000 or \$35,000 a year, they can’t afford a \$600-a-year sewer bill,” Magaziner said. “People should not be putting 4%, 5% or 6% of their household income into the sewer bill, to say nothing of all the other utility bills that they have to pay.”

Laurie Horridge, the new executive director of the Narragansett Bay Commission, acknowledges the CSO project is “hugely expensive.” She said, “We want to do whatever we can to mitigate these costs for the ratepayers.” That includes applying for a \$251-million [low-interest federal loan](#), which the agency hopes to hear back about within six months.

Magaziner’s office filed a [motion](#) this week with the R.I. Public Utilities Commission, which regulates wastewater authorities, to intervene in its [review](#) of the Narragansett Bay Commission’s latest rate proposal. He said he wants his office and the two agencies to come up with a plan that would let lower-income households pay lower sewer rates, and hopes to have an agreement by May or June.

“The cost should be distributed in a way that is fair and that is affordable for Rhode Island families,” Magaziner said, pointing to the wide income gap between Providence’s East Side and South Side. One option would be a rate structure that charges households different amounts based on their incomes, he said, citing a [2016 EPA study](#) that showed dozens of utilities around the country offer so-called consumer-assistance programs.

Horridge said the Narragansett Bay Commission’s leaders are in discussions with Magaziner and open to ideas, but are wary of varying rates by income. “Are you having some ratepayers subsidize other ratepayers?” she said. “That becomes the issue.”

“While it sounds good to have some sort of, like, structured rate thing, it’s difficult to employ, to be honest with you, which is why you don’t see that in utilities,” she said. “I mean, across the board you don’t see that in your phone bill, your electric bill, your gas bill — you do not see that. And the reason you don’t is that it’s so hard to implement.”

Horridge said the commission wants to explore other alternatives, such as letting ratepayers overpay their own bills to help fund subsidies for others or a hardship program modeled on one run by National Grid. The commission has also long argued the rest of Rhode Island should help pay for the CSO project, not just its own ratepayers, because the whole state benefits from a cleaner Bay.

“The people in East Greenwich, the people in Barrington — we really benefit from this project,” said Horridge, who lives in East Greenwich, outside her commission’s service area. “Boaters. Beachgoers. We have beach houses or we rent beach houses, that sort of thing. But the people paying for this are not us. The people paying for this are the most vulnerable. They’re the people in Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls.”

“I would like to see some kind of contribution from the groups in these cities and towns outside our region that are really benefiting from this the most, because I think that’s the fair thing,” she said.

*Story continues below this video.*

Completing the CSO project, however, appears to be non-negotiable under federal law. The Clean Water Act requires all waterways to be fishable and swimmable, Horridge said, and the first two phases only tackled about 60% of the problem.

However, the hundreds of millions of dollars spent so far is already paying off, she said.

“Prior to this,” Horridge said, “closures at the beach were an every-other-month thing. They were happening all the time. And the fishermen were not able to use some of the shellfish. About 3,700 acres were closed. And now they’re open pretty regularly. So that’s huge. It’s huge for the fishing industry. It’s huge for recreational.”

Now that DEM has signed off, the commission plans to begin acquiring land in or near Pawtucket for a pump station that will serve the 13,000-foot tunnel which will be built under the city as the centerpiece of Phase III. She said a number of green stormwater projects, such as parking lots with pervious paving, could be under construction by 2021, but work on the tunnel will take longer to begin.

More than two-thirds of the Narragansett Bay Commission’s accounts are in three communities: Providence, Pawtucket and North Providence. Its service area also covers North Providence, Johnston, Central Falls, Lincoln, the northern portion of East Providence and small sections of Cranston and Smithfield.

**Ted Nesi** ([tnesi@wpri.com](mailto:tnesi@wpri.com)) covers politics and the economy for [WPRI.com](http://WPRI.com). He is a weekly panelist on [Newsmakers](#) and hosts [Executive Suite](#). Follow him on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

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# RI Treasurer Magaziner Files To Prevent Sewer Rate Hikes

Sewer rates are expected to increase by 34 percent in the next few years, bringing the average annual cost per household to nearly \$650.

By Rachel Nunes, Patch Staff

Feb 7, 2019 2:01 pm ET | Updated Feb 7, 2019 2:11 pm ET

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PROVIDENCE, R.I. -- Rhode Island General Treasurer Seth Magaziner has filed a motion to protect lower-income families from sewer rate hikes set to go into effect in the next few years. The Narragansett Bay

Commission is expected to raise rates by 34 percent by 2025 due to more than \$700 million in infrastructure improvements.

"Every Rhode Islander deserves access to reliable public utilities. Families who are already struggling to make ends meet should not be driven into poverty by their sewer bill," Magaziner said in a statement. "I look forward to working closely with the Narragansett Bay Commission and community partners to find a solution that allows the CSO project to move forward and protects ratepayers from unaffordable cost increases."

A 2017 affordability study showed that the average household's sewer cost will increase to \$643 per year by 2025. This would cause more than one third of ratepayers to spend more than two percent of their income on sewer costs.

Magaziner filed the motion to be a part of the Public Utility Commission's annual process of setting rates, saying he was concerned about affordability for customers. Magaziner's office is in talks with the Narragansett Bay Commission and other groups to create more affordable solutions for low- and middle-income customers.

"Completing the CSO project is one of the largest and most important infrastructure projects in our state's history. A clean bay has a positive impact on our environment, economy and quality of life in the Ocean State," Magaziner said. "I am grateful to the Narragansett Bay Commission, who have been excellent partners in our discussion around how to keep rates affordable for all Rhode Islanders."

*Photo Credit: Shutterstock*



## Some RI sewer users face sharp rate hike

Posted on February 7, 2019



*The combined sewage overflow tunnel running beneath Providence. Photo courtesy Narragansett Bay Commission*

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*By Steve Klamkin WPRO News*

Ratepayers who have already contributed more than a half billion dollars toward the first two phases of the combined sewer overflow project to cap sewage flows into Narragansett Bay are facing an additional \$779 million, or potentially hundreds of additional dollars per year, as the quasi-public



Narragansett Bay Commission prepares to embark on the third and final phase of the federally-mandated project.

"Under the federal Clean Water Act, these overflows must be dealt with," said Jamie Samons, spokeswoman for the NBC. "What Narragansett Bay Commission has done, and DEM (Department of Environmental Management) has recently approved is extending the time line out for this final phase."

The NBC, which serves Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln, the northern portion of East Providence and small parts of Cranston and Smithfield would stretch out the project an additional 15 years, from 2026 to 2041, to try to lessen the overall cost to ratepayers.

Rhode Island General Treasurer Seth Magaziner is intervening with the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers, which determines rates from utilities like the NBC, asking that rate relief be provided for low-income ratepayers.

"For families that are earning, you know, \$30,000, \$20,000, \$35,000 dollars a year, a \$600 dollar a year sewer bill is very difficult to afford," Magaziner said.

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## Narragansett Bay Commission, RIDEM Announce Consent Agreement on CSO

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The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) and the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) announced a Consent Agreement (CA) to direct the NBC's clean water efforts.

"This agreement is another giant step forward in our decades-long effort to clean up our rivers and Narragansett Bay. By addressing the weaknesses in our antiquated infrastructure, we continue reducing the sewage and other pollutants that wash into our waters during storm events. Rhode Islanders deserve to enjoy all the benefits of a clean Bay," said DEM Director Janet Coit.

The agreement addresses the protections against water pollution that the NBC currently meets and needs to address in its Rhode Island Pollution Discharge



Janet Coit

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Elimination System. The project is expected to take a decade to construct and will have a price tag in the billions.

### The Agreement

One of the key initiatives included in the CA is Phase III of the NBC's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) project, the centerpiece of which is a deep rock tunnel in Pawtucket and Central Falls to capture storm-related sewage overflows and transport those flows to the NBC's Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) in East Providence for full treatment.

Phases I and II of the NBC's CSO project went on-line in 2008 and 2014, respectively, and have captured and treated over 10 billion gallons of storm-related sewage at the NBC's Field's Point WWTF in Providence.

As a result of the success of CSO Phases I and II, DEM revised shellfishing closure rules in 2017, removing the "Conditional" status from Area B, an area north of Providence Point and south of Rocky Point that had restricted harvesting based on rainfall for 70 years, and significantly relaxed the rainfall-related closure criteria in Conditional Area A, a highly productive shellfishing area north of Rocky Point and south of Conimicut Point.



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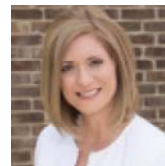


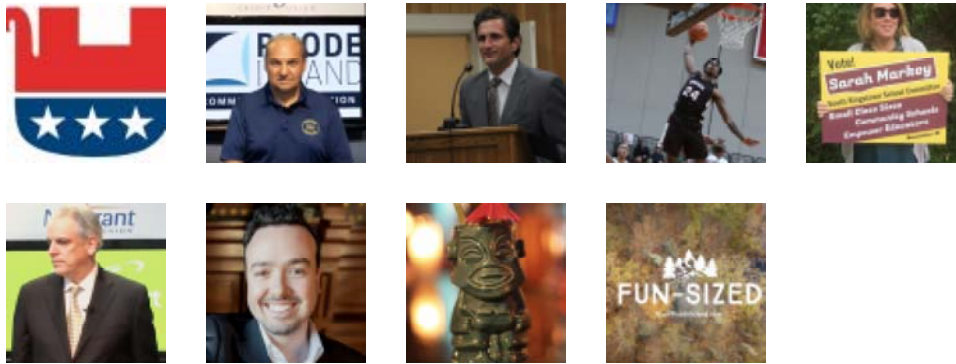
### Angie Armenise

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## Trash Tutorial: The skinny on garbage disposals for food waste

**By Krystal Noiseux / Special to The Journal**

Posted Feb 8, 2019 at 9:30 PM

**Q:** What is the best way to dispose of kitchen waste? I've heard it said that a kitchen sink garbage disposal is best.

— **K.L., Providence**

**A:** The best way to manage your vegetative kitchen waste is to compost it at home, K.L. No transportation is required (saving energy, money, and reducing emissions), and you get to directly reap the reward: a rich soil amendment to use in the garden. Get started at <http://www.rirrc.org/compost>.

When it comes to grinding kitchen scraps up with a garbage disposal, it turns out that this isn't a recommended practice. I only just learned this myself, while touring Narragansett Bay Commission's Fields Point Wastewater Treatment Facility a couple of weeks ago. Their recommendation is to capture food in a sink strainer and then empty it into your kitchen-scrap container if you compost, or into your trash if you don't.

I've been employing the sink-strainer, scrap-container combo for as long as I can remember, but never realized that this was explicitly helpful for the treatment process.

So, how is it helpful? By capturing food scraps this way, you remove the risk of letting fats, oils, or grease (FOG) go down your drain. FOG is the biggest obstacle that wastewater treatment plants face with kitchen scraps. Things like butter, cooking oil, salad dressing, gravy, meat, etc., going down the drain eventually solidify, clogging pipes and causing costly backups and overflows.

While I've never blatantly poured FOG down the drain, I wasn't aware that vegetable scraps, from veggies cooked with some oil, can become little FOG vessels. Capturing all scraps before they can go down the drain really is best.

**My tour of Fields Point** was fascinating. I was particularly impressed by the laboratory where water is constantly being tested. It's nothing short of incredible, what must happen there each day, just so we can safely rinse and flush. I was struck by how much their work mirrors our own here at Resource Recovery, and I wish every Rhode Islander could tour both facilities. Bringing these otherwise hidden public services into plain sight can deepen residents' understanding of their complex systems and change how they interact with them (i.e. what they do or don't pour down the drain and what, exactly, they toss into which bin).

If you read this column regularly, I think it's safe to say you're conscientious about what you toss where. For that, we here at Resource Recovery are forever grateful. You can also help to keep wastewater treatment facilities, like the Narragansett Bay Commissions', running smoothly by scraping your plates clean, wiping greasy cookware before rinsing it, and trapping food scraps with a sink strainer. If you cook with a lot of vegetable, corn, or olive oil, you should also collect the drippings in a watertight container. Place the container in the trash or, if you're up to the challenge, take it to a collection point for conversion to biodiesel. Find the closest one at <http://atoz.rirrc.org/items/cooking-oils>.

*— Krystal Noiseux is the education and outreach manager at Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation. Send your question, including the city or town from which you're writing, to Trash Tutorial, Features Department, The Providence Journal, 75 Fountain St., Providence, RI 02902. Or email [features@providencejournal.com](mailto:features@providencejournal.com) and put "Trash Tutorial" in the subject field.*



## Nesi's Notes: Feb. 9

NEWS

by: [Ted Nesi](#)

Posted: Feb 9, 2019 / 05:00 AM EST / Updated: Feb 9, 2019 / 05:32 AM EST



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*Happy Saturday! Here's another edition of my weekend column for WPRI.com – as always, send your takes, tips and trial balloons to [tnesi@wpri.com](mailto:tnesi@wpri.com) and follow [@tednesi](https://twitter.com/tednesi) on Twitter.*



1. If **Governor Raimondo** were to announce a plan to borrow \$779 million to clean up Narragansett Bay, such a massive proposal would likely be hotly debated and heavily scrutinized. But because [the so-called CSO project's third phase](#) has instead been put forward by a somewhat obscure quasi-public agency, the Narragansett Bay Commission, it's getting a lot less attention than lower-priced initiatives like UHIP, 38 Studios or the PawSox. (In fairness, the first two got so much attention partly because they went disastrously wrong.) Now **Treasurer Magaziner** is speaking out about CSO, warning even the slimmed-down current proposal will be unaffordable for thousands of vulnerable families in cities like Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls. Yet the federal Clean Water Act is clear: the Bay must be fishable and swimmable, and the commission says completing CSO is the only way to get there. (Even Magaziner is quick to say he supports the goal, just not the financing.) One of the commission's own members has suggested the benefit is [too marginal](#) for the cost, but **Senator Whitehouse** argues the Clean Water Act standard remains the right one. He expects the East Providence waterfront to benefit, for example. "When the Bay is clean enough to be fishable and swimmable all the way up, and when those coasts are cleaned of that debris, then I think there's a huge value proposition," Whitehouse said [on this week's Newsmakers](#). The senator suggested residents further down the Bay should consider chipping in for the project, though some in those communities [counter](#) that they did not create the problem. As for obtaining more federal funding, Whitehouse suggested it's possible a future infrastructure bill could include a program to help finance projects like CSO but said his hands are tied in terms of direct appropriations. "Unfortunately, this is one of the costs of taking earmarks out of the federal system," he said. "This would be the kind of thing you could do."

2. **Congressman Cicilline** was quick to sign on as a co-sponsor of the [Green New Deal](#), the multitrillion-dollar proposal championed by Congresswoman **Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez** introduced as a resolution this week. "This is a 10-year plan that we can achieve," he declared in a statement. (**Speaker Pelosi** was [more dismissive](#): "The green dream or whatever they call it, nobody knows what it is, but they're for it right?") So far, Cicilline is the only Green New Deal co-sponsor in the Rhode Island delegation. That may be a particular surprise in the case of **Senator Whitehouse**, who's carved out a reputation as his chamber's loudest voice on climate change. On [Newsmakers](#), Whitehouse called the resolution "a good thing," saying, "It brings energy, it brings enthusiasm – it brings a new narrative." But, he continued, "I'm also somebody who needs to win this fight on the Senate floor, and in order to win this fight on the Senate floor, we will be much advantaged if we have Democratic unity." The Green New Deal resolution could "become a point of division," he suggested. "It's actually kind of important I think, in making the caucus work together, that somebody who's as hawkish on climate as I am is not getting on, and is giving everybody else cover and some space to keep working together until we're in a position to actually run the winning play."

3. A few more highlights from **Senator Whitehouse on Newsmakers**. ... Why he's optimistic there won't be another shutdown: "I was speaking to **Dick Shelby** on the floor yesterday, the senior Republican in the Senate on this, and he said it's looking good. We seem to have a good feeling from the White House that they'll accept what we come up with." ... Why he didn't stand up and applaud when **President Trump** decried socialism during the State of the Union: "I

think they're using that word because it's kind of a rallying point for the Republican faithful. ... I wasn't into standing up too much for this speech." ... What he's most pleased about in the [bipartisan criminal-justice law](#): "Preparing people in prison for release, whether they need anger management, whether they need family reconciliation, whether they need drug treatment, whether they need psychiatric evaluation and treatment. Making sure that they have that once they're out on the street. That is transformative." ... Who intrigues him most in the Democratic presidential primary: "**Bloomberg**. He brings so much money and power and clout into this that he could basically completely self-fund, and he's also in a position to fend off the Republican attack and smear machine. ... I don't necessarily agree with him on all his positions, but I've got to admire him on the work he's done on climate and on guns."

4. A rare sight: Rhode Island's two senators [split on a major vote this week](#).

5. **Governor Raimondo** hailed the [contract for Ørsted's proposed 400-megawatt wind farm](#) as a significant step toward her goal of getting 1,000 megawatts of renewable energy for Rhode Island by the end of 2020. But wait — if the project isn't going to be done until 2023, how can it count toward the 2020 goal? "We count projects that have either a PUC-approved long-term contract or are interconnected to the grid," **Robert Beadle**, spokesman for R.I. Office of Energy Resources said in an email. So how close is the governor to success? In 2016, the state had 100 MW of renewables. At the end of last year, it was [up to 363 MW](#). The new wind farm would push the number to 763 MW. And National Grid is currently reviewing 41 bids submitted last fall in response to the [Rhode Island Clean Energy 400 MW RFP](#), which should be more than enough to push past 1,000 MW; the winning bids are expected to be named [by May](#). (And if you want to learn more about the new wind project, check out Ørsted Co-CEO [Jeff Grybowski on this week's Executive Suite](#).)

6. Our weekly dispatch from WPRI.com's **Dan McGowan**: "**Mayor Elorza** is planning to roll out his legislative agenda next week, but it appears his long-shot goal of finding a way to monetize Providence's water supply is going to have to take a backseat to something more urgent: state aid. City leaders are deeply concerned that **Governor Raimondo's** proposed budget slashes about \$4 million from what they expected to get from the state's payment-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT), especially since a strange accounting rule means the cut [would actually create a hole in the current year's budget](#). Raimondo's office points to an increase in education aid as evidence that Providence makes out fine in her plan, but the mayor and the City Council have a different view. That means the mayor's big ask of the legislature — whether he frames it this way or not — will be to restore PILOT funding. He held a private meeting earlier this week with several members of the Providence delegation and the City Council, although turnout was light. Considering his already-fragile relationship with many State House leaders, even full PILOT funding might be asking a lot. As for the water supply, it's been made clear to the mayor that he shouldn't hold his breath."

7. Also from **Dan McGowan**, [an example of why beat reporting matters](#).

8. Two watchdog stories on House leadership from the Smith Hill press corps: the Projo's **Kathy Gregg** discovered the Reform Caucus Democrats [have all been denied office space](#), while The Public's Radio's **Ian Donniss** documented a growing number of **Speaker Mattiello's** constituents [on the General Assembly payroll](#). Meanwhile, **Senate President Ruggerio** is taking criticism from outspoken Democratic freshman **Sam Bell** and the group [Rhode Islanders for Reform](#) over [his newly proposed Senate rules](#).

9. **Tim White** finds state government's \$100K Club [has grown 21%](#).

10. [Another black eye for the Executive Office of Health and Human Services](#).

11. RWU Professor **June Speakman** won the Democratic primary for House District 68 on Tuesday, making her the party's nominee in the March 5 special election. (This is the seat in Bristol and Warren that **Laufon Ascencao** gave up.) Speakman will face three rivals: Democrat-turned-independent Rep. **Ken Marshall**, Libertarian **Bill Hunt**, and independent **Jame McCanna III**.

12. I had a great time visiting the Warwick Rotary Club last week to talk about the future local news, politics, the economy and more. The Cranston Herald's **Tim Forsberg** [has a great recap here](#).

13. **Brendan Nyhan** [argues fears of "fake news" are overhyped](#).

14. [A Robert Caro must-read on how he's researched his LBJ books](#).

15. "What is democracy?" [Here's how E.B. White answered that in 1943](#).

16. The Hollywood Reporter [on 50 years of "Sesame Street."](#)

17. PSA: Don't forget that next Thursday is Valentine's Day!

18. Set your DVRs: This week on **Newsmakers** – **Senator Whitehouse**. Watch Sunday at 10 a.m. on Fox Providence. This week on **Executive Suite** – Ørsted U.S. Offshore Wind Co-CEO **Jeff Grybowski**. Watch Saturday at 10:30 p.m. or Sunday at 8 p.m. on myRITV (also Sunday at 6:30 a.m. on Fox or 7:30 a.m. on The CW). Podcast lovers, you can subscribe to both shows on iTunes — [get the Newsmakers podcast here](#) and [the Executive Suite podcast here](#) — and radio listeners can catch them back-to-back Sundays at 6 p.m. on WPRO-AM 630 and WEAN-FM 99.7. See you back here next Saturday morning.

***Ted Nesi** ([tnesi@wpri.com](mailto:tnesi@wpri.com)) covers politics and the economy for WPRI.com. He is a weekly panelist on [Newsmakers](#) and hosts [Executive Suite](#). Follow him on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)*

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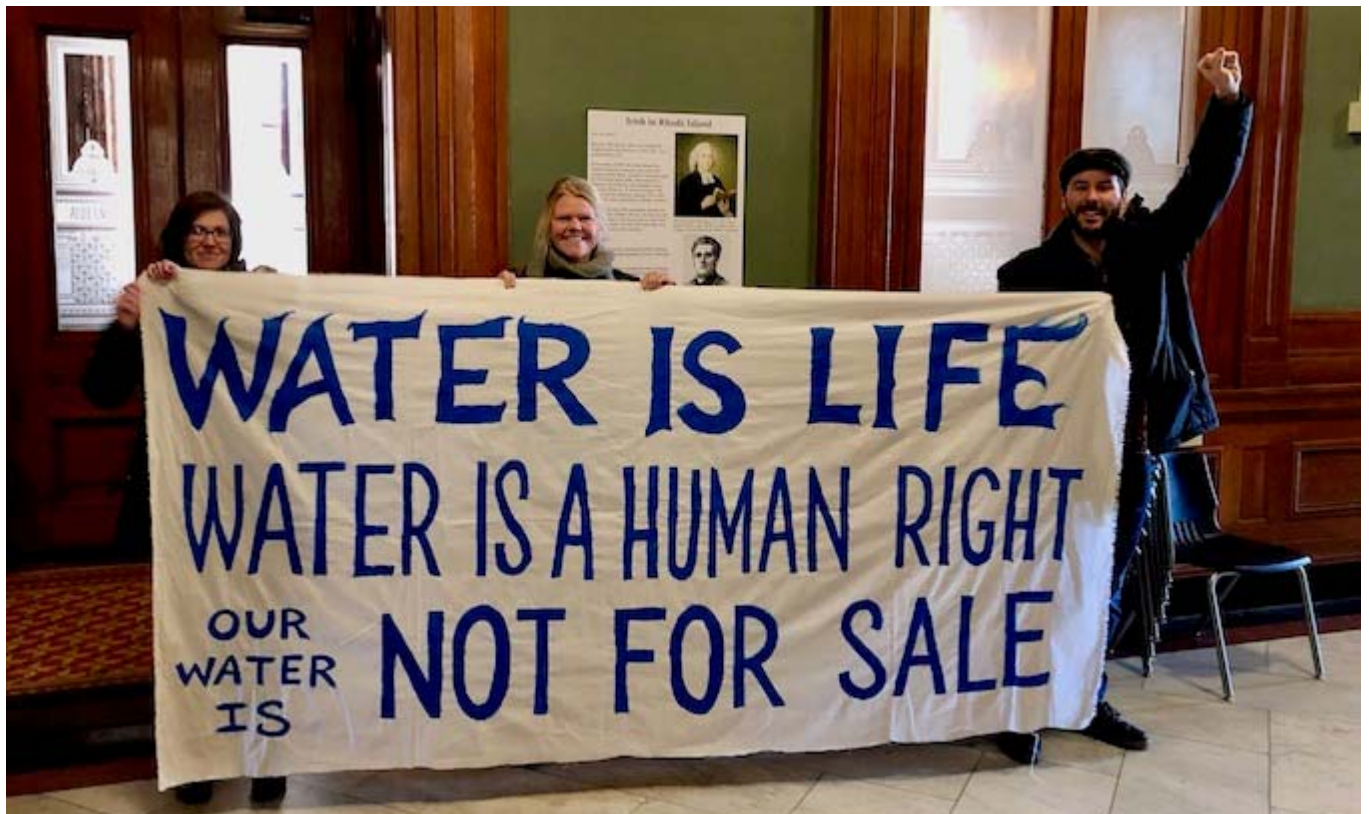
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# Elorza administration presents water monetization plan to Providence Water Board, activists push back

By  
Steve Ahlquist

March 13, 2019

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The **Providence Water Supply Board (PWSB)** held their March meeting in the **Providence City Hall** so that members of Mayor **Jorge Elorza's** administration could explain the push to “monetize” **Providence Water** to help alleviate the City’s looming pension crisis.

The presentation from Providence City Solicitor **Jeffrey Dana** and Director of Sustainability **Leah Bamberger** was similar to that delivered in the first of three planned “Community Conversations” **held on Monday evening** at Alvarez High School. One key difference was that many activists from the **Water Is Life – Land and Water Sovereignty Campaign**, were on hand, holding banners and given a chance to speak near the end of the meeting.

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**The next Community Conversations are scheduled for:**

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- **Thursday, March 21 6pm-7:30pm at Nathaniel Greene Middle School, 721 Chalkstone Avenue, Providence**
  - **Monday, March 25 6pm-7:30pm, Nathan Bishop Middle School, 101 Session Street, Providence**
-

Board Chair **Xaykham Khamsyvong** began the hearing by stressing that the Board would not be making any decisions or making any votes regarding the proposed water deal during the meeting. The meeting with the administration was for informational purposes only. The Land and Sovereignty Campaign will be presenting to the Providence Water Board at a later date.

Here is the presentation from Bamberger and Dana:

Chair **Khamsyvong** asked what the role of the PWSB would be after such a water deal is made. Dana answered that the role of the Board would be “governed by the terms of any kind of agreement or transaction the City were to enter into. Presumably, [the PWSB] would remain in place and in the same role it currently serves.”

Khamsyvong noted that the PWSB is able to purchase supplies and labor for improvements and repairs on a tax exempt basis. He asked, “Would that tax exempt benefit continue under the proposals that are being considered?”

“Presumably,” said Dana, “Since the City would retain ownership, it would still be a public entity,” so the tax exempt status would remain.

Khamsyvong then asked for examples of municipalities facing bankruptcy being forced to sell off their water supply. Dana did not have an immediate example at hand, but did note that during Detroit’s bankruptcy hearings, the city was almost forced to sell off its \$800 million art collection.

“Bankruptcies are extremely complicated,” said Dana, “so technically a bankruptcy judge cannot force a sale...”

Providence Water is not supported financially by the City of Providence, but supported by the ratepayers, noted Khamsyvong.

Khamsyvoravong if there are there protections in place in this potential deal for the reservoir and the watershed. “That would be our intention,” said Dana, “and we will not proceed with any agreement or any partnership without those protections.”

Providence City Councilor **Luis Aponte** (Ward 10), who supports the idea of monetizing the water, asked a series of questions that were intended to make the case for the administration’s plans.

Providence City Councilor **Jo-Ann Ryan** (Ward 5), who also supports the administration’s plan to monetize the water, asked **Larry Mancini**, Providence’s Finance Director, a question. Mancini is an *ex officio* member of the PWSB.

Climate activist **Jennifer Brown** addressed the PWSB about the importance of protecting the environment and the water. Providence, she said, “shouldn’t be selling ourselves so short to say that we need to sell off our national resources that we depend on for life. We depend on the quality of that natural resource for our survival... It’s such a dangerous thing to even consider selling it to a for profit corporation...”

A Providence resident noted [this letter](#) by **J Michael Denney**, published in the **Providence Journal**, that provides a list of reasons as to why privatizing or monetizing Providence Water is a bad idea. She also pointed out that the enabling legislation presently before the **Rhode Island General Assembly** does not allow the **Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission** any authority to adjudicate any agreements that are made between the City and a potential bidder.

“I think that monetization and privatization are the same thing,” said Reverend **Brendan Curran** of the **Barrington Congregational Church UCC**. “I think we should reject that talking point as a lie.”

Curran is not wrong. Read my coverage of Privatization vs Public Private Partnerships (monetization) [here](#).

“The debt that is created from the pensions is unrelated to the value of this resource...”

A Providence resident wants to know how we can ensure that the kind of problems communities have run into elsewhere won't occur in any deal Providence makes.

Providence resident **Gillian Kiley** took issue with the example of Bayonne, New Jersey being a good example of a public-private partnership as cited by City Solicitor Dana. In Bayonne “there was supposed to be a four-year rate freeze,” said Kiley, “that was immediately overturned and rates rose 28 percent. so I think the assurances that the administration officials are making about long-term rate stabilization have been proven to be unworkable and unenforceable in many, many cities.”

Kiley wrote the [very first piece](#) on UpriseRI about the “monetization” of Providence Water.

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# Speaker Mattiello opposes Mayor Elorza's plan to monetize Providence Water

By  
Steve Ahlquist

-

March 13, 2019

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Speaking about Providence Mayor **Jorge Elorza's** plan to monetize the the **Providence Water Supply**, which includes the **Scituate Reservoir** and serves 60 percent of the state's population, Rhode Island's Speaker of the House **Nicholas Mattiello** said that the "sale of **Providence Water** to the **Narragansett Bay Commission** or to a different purchaser, whatever that purchase price, is is going to be put on the rates that the ratepayers pay. So most people in Rhode Island would incur water fee increases should that happen."

Speaker Mattiello was speaking on the **Gene Valicenti Show** on **WPRO-AM** on Wednesday morning as part of the monthly "**Ask the Speaker**" segment.

Mattiello also disputed the City of Providence's sole ownership of the water system. "Providence Water is practically owned by the ratepayers in the State of Rhode Island that utilize the water and therefore, should the water system be sold, the sale proceeds should be distributed to the users that have actually built the system up."

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"There's no question that [the Mayor's plan] is going to cause a rate increase," said Mattiello. "Without a rate increase the money's not going to be there to solve Providence's problems."

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# Mayor Elorza's first Community Conversation about monetizing Providence Water

By  
Steve Ahlquist

March 12, 2019

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Providence Mayor **Jorge Elorza** held the first of three scheduled Community Conversations on his idea to “monetize” **Providence Water**, that is, to enter into a public-private partnership with a large company that will pay the City for the rights to manage and profit from the Providence Water system.

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## The next Community Conversations are scheduled for:

- **Thursday, March 21 6pm-7:30pm at Nathaniel Greene Middle School, 721 Chalkstone Avenue, Providence**
- **Monday, March 25 6pm-7:30pm, Nathan Bishop Middle School, 101 Session Street, Providence**

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Over fifty people attended the meeting, which started off as being tightly controlled by the many members of the Mayor's office who officiated the conversation, but things soon loosened up as the those attending began to push back against the rules established and demanded a conversation, not just having their pre-written questions answered from index cards.

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Attending the meeting were Senator **Ana Quezada** (Democrat, District 2, Providence), Representative **Scott Slater** (Democrat, District 10,

Providence), Providence City Councilor President **Sabina Matos** (Ward 15) and City Councilors **James Taylor** (Ward 8) and **Michael Correia** (Ward 6).

Both Matos and Correia are formerly members of the **Providence Water Board**. Not attending were Providence City Councilors **Joann Ryan** (Ward 5) and **Luis Aponte** (Ward 10), who are both presently members of the Providence Water Board.

Mayor Elorza has linked the issue of a pending pension crisis to monetizing the water. The City spent some time explaining the scope and depth of the City's unfunded pension. If nothing is done to address the pension system, which has gone underfunded for decades, Providence will be forced to raise taxes and make draconian cuts to City services, and may face bankruptcy.

"There is no ideal solution to this," said Elorza. "There is no magic bullet that easily turns it all around... It's really choosing what's the best solution available to us. We have to be practical. We have to be pragmatic..."

"This is an issue that, since it's so weighty, we want to involve the entire Providence Community. We want to hear from you, we want to take all your feedback into consideration..."

Elorza stressed that the City is doing well, "better than we have in a long, long time" but that the pending pension crisis threatens all that. He and his staff seemed to be walking a delicate line between sounding the economic alarm bells and maintaining that the present status of the City's finances were better than ever.

**Leah Bamberger**, the Mayor's Director of Sustainability and City Solicitor **Jeffrey Dana** gave a presentation on the scope of the pension problem and the beginnings of the plan to address the issue.

“If we can’t enter into any kind of partnership that would ensure water quality, long-term rate stability and protection of our labor, we just won’t do it,” said Dana.

That said, there is a question of what can be done if it becomes economically or politically impossible to monetize Providence’s “most valuable asset.”

The pension system issue is a “wicked problem” said Bamberger. “And this is not just a phrase. These are problems that have “not been fixed because all the easy problems have been solved.”

The questions began in an orderly, very controlled fashion. Dana and Bamberger were joined by Elorza’s Chief of Staff **Nicole Pollock** and the City’s Finance Director **Larry Mancini**. The rest of the videos below are of the sometimes contentious conversations between members of the public and the Mayor’s staff.

The first question was about the City’s potential liability as owner of Providence Water, and how those liabilities might change under the monetization plan.

The administration is asked for examples of cities or municipalities where a public-private partnership such as the one being suggested has worked well. There was an uncomfortably long pause before Dana suggested Allentown, Pennsylvania; Rialto, California and New Jersey.

A question as to what other potential solutions to the pension crisis have been proposed or implemented.

“How can you say you want input when you have already crafted state bills?” was the next question, referring to the legislation introduced in the Rhode

Island General Assembly in both the House and the Senate that serves as enabling legislation to make the deals Providence wants to make possible.

“We have introduced the legislation in order to start the discussion with our legislative leaders,” explained Pollock.

Things began to break down when environmental activist **Sally Mendzela** asked if it would be possible to ask questions verbally, as a true conversation, rather than just have questions answered off of index cards.

“You’re controlling the meeting and not letting people talk,” said **Christina Cabrera** from [Water Is Life – Land & Water Sovereignty Campaign](#), established to protect water in Rhode Island from corporate despoliation. Cabrera suggested that if the administration truly wanted a dialog with the community, they could have reached out to any number of environmental groups to do so.

Pollock acknowledged the criticism but countered that writing questions on cards is considered a “best practice” for community engagement.

“Yeah, best practice if you want to maintain power and shut people out of the public process,” said Sergio, a Providence resident attending the event.

Cabrera accused the panel of speakers to holding a meeting that was contrary to the meetings stated intent. Rather than looking to the community for possible solutions, the meeting was intended to sell the public on a plan already decided.

Finance Director Larry Mancini answered the question about the full extent of the financial woes facing Providence’s pension system. The part of the question that wasn’t answered is how much Providence might see from a

water deal, only that the administration thinks it will be in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Sally Mendzela said she “personally finds it hard to believe” that the monetization of Providence Water is the only feasible solution to the looming pension crisis. Chief of Staff Pollock insisted that no other solution, or combination of solutions, would come close to generating the kind of money needed.

The idea of somehow taxing the nonprofits in Providence is discussed. To get more money out of the nonprofit educational facilities would require state approval, said the administration, and would not generate the money needed.

“I find that this is unconscionable, Mayor,” said a Providence resident, “That you attach a pension plan to a water utility, which is the most vital utility we have. You are hijacking us into something that is wrong in all ways.”

Mayor Elorza rose to defend himself. “Please keep an open mind,” he said.

“No!” said a voice.

“It’s non-negotiable,” said the Providence resident.

“600 cities across the United States who have... terrible fiscal condition, terrible health for their children, terrible infrastructure situations... terrible rate hikes...” said Cabrera. “600 examples of horrific case of monetization and privatization.”

Even the cities mentioned as examples by Dana in the second question said Cabrera, “have had horrific horrific experiences as well, and we’d be happy to share.”



The basic economics of the plan were questioned by residents next. How does a private company make a profit on the water if they are unable to raise rates or take shortcuts on water quality? The answer, according to the administration, is that private companies can utilize ‘economies of scale.’ That is, they can buy things cheaper.

Cabrera challenged the idea of economies of scale. “No,” she said. “Ratepayers are paying for it.”

“There are many places that have given protection to the natural world, protecting the water so that it could never be sold,” said Sister **Mary Pendergast**, Director of Ecology at **Sisters of Mercy Northeast Community**. “It is the duty of government to protect our water, our air, our soil, our climate.”

How will companies bidding to manage the water be vetted? Every company that has expressed an interest so far has serious problems elsewhere, say opponents. In Pittsburgh, according to one person who rose to speak, Veolia worked to push experienced workers out the door in an effort to make money by trimming and replacing staff.

Concerns were expressed about the watershed around the **Scituate Reservoir**. The watershed needs to be protected, said opponents of the water plan, and it should be increased in size and development on watershed land needs to be prevented, if water quality is to be maintained.

A man suggests that Providence go into business bottling and selling Providence Water. “We’ve explored that actually,” said Mayor Elorza. “The revenue that that generates is just so minimal.” Elorza said that his administration conferred with the City of Dallas, Texas and confirmed that it wasn’t nearly enough money to be worth the effort.

A Providence resident notes that there are few details about what exactly Providence is intending to do, that is, how the deal will be structured, what exactly is for sale, and how much money is expected to be made from this.

Pollock explained that right now, the administration is in the exploratory phase. She said that the lease agreement typically runs for between 30 to 50 years. (Though I've heard companies talk about 99 year leases when I sat in on Public-Private Partnership discussions at the **Rhode Island State House**. [See here.](#))

Despite the administration's effort, members of the public attending this event were still unclear about how exactly this deal could be profitable to a private company and generate "hundreds of millions" of dollars without raising rates, threatening water quality or massive workforce layoffs.

Holding any potential bidder to strict guidelines on water quality, rates and labor means the potential Providence Water deal would be "unattractive compared to Pittsburgh or many other places, where they've realized much larger amounts of revenue than we anticipate," said Dana.

"The process seems to be very flawed. You already have legislation, you've been putting it in, and there hasn't been deep conversations in the community..."

Cabrera rose again to list the issues with Veola and Poseidon, two of the companies that have expressed an interest in leasing the water system.

Chief of Staff Pollock explains the legislation submitted to the General Assembly.

A Scituate resident pushes back against the idea the administration is just beginning to explore the idea of monetization, given that there has been enabling legislation submitted three years in a row.

“We’re not suggesting that this is going to be great, and this isn’t fun,” said Dana. “We’re not really enthusiastic about the fact that we have to do this.”

Providence Water has \$267 million dollars in a fund. Is that part of the projected \$400 million Providence hopes to realize in this deal?

A request for a centralized web page for water information.

**Providence Republican Party** co-chair **David Talan** presented his plan for dealing with the pension system. These ideas include:

- No retiree should collect more money than current workers doing their old job, and their pensions should be reduced accordingly.
- No retiree should be able to collect a pension before the age of 60.
- The city should get out of the pension business entirely.

Cabrera tells the administration that over the course of the nearly two hour meeting, no actual monetization plan was presented, no plan to protect the watershed was presented, and no plan for community engagement was presented. She offered to have the [Water Is Life – Land & Water Sovereignty Campaign](#) to present information about similar water deals to groups throughout the City.

Mayor Elorza gets the last word.

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# Elorza proposes monetizing Providence's water system for city pensions

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by BILL RAPPLEYE, NBC 10 NEWS

Friday, March 22nd 2019

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[Playlist](#)



PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WJAR) — Providence Mayor Jorge Elorza said the city's pension problem is out of control and he has one way of corralling the exploding crisis.

He wants to cash in on the city's water supply system, which serves 60 percent of Rhode Island.

"We believe we can do this -- solve our challenges without increasing water rates for residents throughout the state," Elorza said during a taping of 10 News Conference Friday, noting that "everyone is concerned that rates are going to get jacked up."

But Elorza said he is considering a partnership with a larger entity.

The Narragansett Bay Commission, or NBC, would be eager to acquire the system, according to Chairman Vincent Mesolella.

"We first started this discussion about acquiring Providence water when Vincent 'Buddy' Cianci was the mayor and that was over 20 -- that was 26 years ago," he told NBC 10.

But if Elorza wants to lease the system and retain ownership, the NBC Board of Directors is out.

"Our board is not interested in that. They don't want any confusion and were very emphatic about not wanting to do a lease program," Mesolella said.

He said the NBC could run the system cheaper and better because it would, in his words, control both ends of the pipe. "Wherever you go in this country, major metropolitan areas water in water out. It's the most efficient way to operate a system," Mesolella explains.

It would take an act of the legislature for Providence to sell or lease its water system, when, and if, the city strikes a deal with NBC or a private water company.

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# Mayor Elorza's second Community Conversation about monetizing Providence Water

By  
Steve Ahlquist

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March 22, 2019

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Providence Mayor **Jorge Elorza** held the second of three scheduled Community Conversations on his idea to “monetize” **Providence Water**, that is, to enter into a public-private partnership with a large company that will pay the City for the rights to manage and profit from the Providence Water system. (See coverage of the first Community Conversation [here](#).)

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**The next Community Conversation is scheduled for:**

**Monday, March 25 6pm-7:30pm, Nathan Bishop Middle School, 101 Session Street, Providence**

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Around fifty members of the public attended the meeting, most were from Providence but at least five people attended from the towns of Scituate and North Scituate. Present also were activists from [Water Is Life – Land & Water Sovereignty Campaign](#), a group established to protect water in Rhode Island from corporate despoliation. The only elected official I noticed at this hearing besides Mayor Elorza was Providence City Councilor

**Katherine Kerwin** (Ward 12). Kerwin was one of the Providence City Councilors to propose and support a **resolution** opposing “any and all forms of monetization and/or privatization of Providence water supply and sewer and of **Scituate Reservoir**.” (See: [here](#) and [here](#).)

Elorza has linked the issue of a pending pension crisis to monetizing the water. As they had during the first meeting, members of Elorza’s administration spent some time explaining the scope and depth of the City’s unfunded pension. If nothing is done to address the pension system, which has gone underfunded for decades, Providence will be forced to raise taxes, make draconian cuts to City services, and may face bankruptcy, said administration officials.

**Larry Mancini, Leah Bamberger, Jeffrey Dana and Nicole Pollock** Mayor Elorza was both applauded and booed when he stepped up to speak to those attending the presentation. “I know that this is an issue that there are people with very, very deeply held beliefs and views. We welcome you to the conversation.” said Elorza, acknowledging the strong resistance to his plan to lease Providence Water to a private contractor from both activists and the general public.

Speaking about the legislation the administration has currently placed before the **General Assembly**, legislation that would enable Providence to lease the water system, Elorza was adamant. “It’s an uphill battle to get this legislation passed... If the version of the bill that we’re proposing doesn’t get passed this year... [we will] introduce it next year and the next year and the next year...”

Perhaps considering his legacy, Elorza said he wants he wants those judging his tenure in the future to be unable to say that, “Mayor Elorza said everything was fine, and now we have this looming crisis that has snuck up on is.”



The presentation, modified since the last time I saw it, was made by Elorza's Chief of Staff **Nicole Pollock**. Last time, the administration was chided by the public for not providing enough information on the amount of money the City hoped to get from the deal. This time a possible number was provided, but only as an example.

In a slide, Pollock explained how a \$400 million dollar cash infusion might impact City finances. Pollock was careful to stress that this was only an example, but many attending questioned whether or not any water deal could net that amount of money.

One of the first questions was about the legislation currently before the General Assembly. Right now, rate increases are granted to **Providence Water** by the **Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC)**. The proposed legislation has rate increases built into the first five years, after which the PUC will once again be able to adjudicate rate increases for the lease holder.

"You're coming before us hoping that no one has any information or any ability to do research," said **Gillian Kiley**, who [wrote about the possible sale or lease of the water system](#) back in May 2018. "25 percent of any transaction like this, which I consider to be a., immoral and b., completely impractical, is eaten up [by transaction fees.] So take 25 percent away. That's \$300 million. \$300 million does not solve the pension crisis once and for all or at all..."

Kiley went on to point out that there is no example of a water deal like the one proposed working out for the municipality. The three examples the City provided at the last Community Conversation by Providence City Solicitor Jeffrey Dana – Allentown, Pennsylvania; Rialto, California and Bayonne New

Jersey – are all experiencing rate hikes, labor issues and/or water quality issues.

The administration backed off the examples they had previously presented, and instead insisted that Providence is in a unique situation, in that they are not entering into any deals while in crisis, but are doing so to prevent a crisis. They inserted a new slide, (above) to address these concerns.

Many in attendance took issue with the idea that “we’re all in this together,” as expressed by Dana. There were some who laughed out loud when he said this. They sensed that when the water is leased, the brunt of any negative effects will fall on low-income workers and people of color.

“There is no mention at all of Scituate in this plan, in this bill, anything, nothing. It’s like we don’t even exist and that is just wrong,” said woman from Scituate, who serves on the **Scituate Land Trust** Board. Providence Water owns the reservoir, which is located in Scituate.

In the video below, the protesters, who have been interrupting and commenting throughout, are challenged by a woman who is annoyed by their comments and interruptions. The woman got up and left in disgust, saying that she was leaning against the plan, but that the protesters “are turning me off.”

“I’m skeptical of this plan because I study Latin American politics and this has been tried hundreds and thousands of times around the world and it always ends badly... These are universally the most unpopular programs that have been put through as parts of neo-liberal reforms around the world – look around all over the United States it’s working badly – but somehow we’re supposed to believe it’s going to work really well in Providence...”

The next video shows the first person to speak even somewhat favorably about the plan to lease the water so far. He asked administration officials to explain what could happen if the City were to go into bankruptcy. As City Solicitor Jeffrey Dana explained the worst scenario, Providence resident **Aaron Jaehnig** accused him of fearmongering.

“It’s very possible it could be a forced sale without the protections in for rates, for environmental protections and for labor protections,” said Solicitor Dana. Jaehnig countered that the City isn’t doing enough to re-amortize it’s payments.

“If nothing happens, when will the City go bankrupt?” asked a person in the audience. “And Providence isn’t the only City having problems. All over the United States Cities of a similar size are having similar size problems.”

Two problems with the plan are suggested from a person in the audience.

- In the event of a recession, any gains we make in stabilizing pension payments from leasing the water may be lost, as the pension fund may underperform or even lose money in the event of a recession.
- Since the profits that will be earned by any prospective company that leases the water will be coming from ratepayers, isn’t this instead a secret tax increase on ratepayers who will be paying extra for the water?

Scituate resident **Alicia Kelley**’s family lost their land to build the reservoir over a century ago. “No one’s ever come to Scituate from Providence to have a conversation with our community about this,” said Kelley. The legislation introduced to the General Assembly “has come up three times, and we’ve never had a seat at the table.”

**Greg Gerritt** had a number of questions about how the lease of the water could possibly be profitable, given that numbers. This was a very interesting discussion between Gerritt and City Finance Director **Larry Mancini**.

Solicitor Dana talked about the issue of ownership of Providence Water. Many people, notably Speaker of the House **Nicholas Mattiello**, have claimed that the ratepayers from all the municipalities Providence Water serves have an ownership claim over Providence Water. Dana noted that court rulings in other cases usually don't favor ratepayers, so he is confident that the City has a stronger ownership claim.

Another question about the profitability of Providence Water and the claim that the leasing company will make money through "economies of scale," that is, by using their large size and purchasing power to reduce costs.

"I've tried to be respectful. I've sat hear and listened to both sides," said a person from North Scituate, "I'm to understand... that a city that somehow, for the last two decades has headed for bankruptcy, is somehow capable of becoming not the 601st city, but the only city in the country that can pull off this magic trick, extracting massive amounts of money from the Suez Water country or God knows what they're called?"

"I apologize for losing it but I've listened to you guys for an hour and a half and I'm not buying it... This is the most absurd idea anybody's ever come up with."

Applause.

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## NEWS

by: [Tim White](#)

**Posted: Mar 22, 2019 / 12:14 PM EDT / Updated: Mar 22, 2019 / 12:14 PM EDT**

EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WPRI) – This week on Newsmakers: Vincent Mesoella, Chairman of the Narragansett Bay Commission. Mesoella discusses the third and final phase of the massive combined sewer overflow project – estimated to cost \$779 million – and the plans to pay for it. He also weighs in on Providence Mayor Jorge Elorza’s pitch to monetize the Water Supply Board.

Opinion

## Editorial: Water system is no cash cow

Posted Mar 23, 2019 at 11:00 PM

*CORRECTION: An earlier version of this editorial misspelled the name of Narragansett Bay Commission Chairman Vincent Mesoletta.*

At some point, stubbornness becomes pure pig-headedness. Providence Mayor Jorge Elorza may have ascended to the summit of obstinacy in his quixotic quest to force water ratepayers to fund city pensions.

Last week, the mayor was at it again, touting his unpopular, if not hated, proposal to monetize the water-supply system that serves Providence, North Providence, Cranston, Johnston, and East Smithfield. At the second of three public information sessions, held at the Nathanael Greene Middle School, he was greeted by protesters carrying signs and boos and shouts by members of the audience.

His reception at the General Assembly, which would determine whether he could carry out the scheme, has been even colder. Beyond Providence, there is virtually no support for his idea.

As Journal Staff Writer Madeline List reported (“Plan to lease water system gets chilly response,” news, March 22), Mayor Elorza’s chief of staff, Nicole Pollock, explained that the city could face bankruptcy down the road unless it can come up with a new plan to pay off the city’s looming \$1 billion pension fund liability. That is the gap between what the city has promised to pay its retirees and the amount of money in the fund.

“If we do not address this problem, in 10 to 15 years the city will be facing a very serious situation,” she said.

Through leasing Providence’s regional water utility, perhaps to the Narragansett Bay Commission, the city might gather payments of \$4 million to \$8 million a year. That would free up money for public needs such as schools, city services

and streets, Ms. Pollock said.

“At this point, the proportion of money we are spending on the pension fund as opposed to those things is not fair,” she said. “In fact, it’s incredibly unjust.”

To today’s taxpayers, indeed. But nobody forced Providence politicians years ago to make promises to powerful public-employee unions that the taxpayers could not afford — promises that helped those politicians win elections, safe in the knowledge that the bill would only come due years later. Voters themselves ignored repeated warnings — from these pages and others — of the consequences of making unsustainable pension promises.

Those who have seen their sewer bills go through the roof under the Narragansett Bay Commission empire run by Vincent Mesoletta are reticent to see their water bills do the same. Water is such a basic human need that many citizens are wary of having an outside corporation or agency take over the system.

Providence City Solicitor Jeffrey Dana insisted there would be rate caps in place. But we all know there is no such thing as “free” money. The millions that flowed to Providence “to stabilize the pension fund” would ultimately have to come from the ratepayers, many of them from communities with their own massive bills to pay for public employee benefits.

There are also legal questions surrounding such a lease. The ratepayers would seem to own that system, not Providence.

Perhaps the most perceptive comment the other night came from Providence resident Joe Cornwall.

“They want to pay off the pension by transferring the cost from Providence taxpayers to water ratepayers,” he said. “Conceptually, you can’t square it. I think we have to go back to the drawing board.”



## Nesi's Notes: March 23

TED NESI

by: Ted Nesi

Posted: Mar 23, 2019 / 01:00 PM EDT / Updated: Jul 6, 2019 / 12:22 PM EDT



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*Happy Saturday! Here's another edition of my weekend column for WPRI.com – as always, send your takes, tips and trial balloons to [tnesi@wpri.com](mailto:tnesi@wpri.com) and follow [@tednesi](https://twitter.com/tednesi) on Twitter.*



1. With barely a month to go before the biannual meeting where experts will determine how much money there'll be for the 2019-20 state budget, concern is growing on Smith Hill. The Department of Revenue revealed Friday that receipts for this fiscal year are running \$33 million below forecast, squeezing the current budget and raising doubts about next year's. That news followed Thursday's disappointing jobs report, which showed fewer Rhode Islanders working, fewer Rhode Islanders in the labor force, and fewer people on Rhode Island employers' payrolls. The chairmen of the two budget-writing committees already [fired a warning shot](#) in a letter to the **Raimondo** administration a month ago. But Senate Finance Chairman **William Conley** told me Friday they have yet to get a response, so he has a meeting planned next week to obtain more information. "Their own revenue reports show a growing budget gap, and I believe we are all focused on moving forward together in a way that addresses those concerns responsibly. By this time next week I expect to have a clearer picture of what that entails," Conley said. Administration spokesperson **Brenna McCabe** pushed back, saying officials have touched base with Conley as well as House counterpart **Marvin Abney**. "We recognize there are many complexities around the current revenue picture, which is why we need to discuss these issues in person," she said. Not that lawmakers are necessarily paragons of fiscal rectitude themselves: this year's budget wound up \$195 million bigger than the governor initially proposed by the time the Assembly was done with it.

2. Rhode Island will soon have a new education commissioner: **Angélica Infante-Green**, a veteran of the New York education world. **Dan McGowan** [has a comprehensive breakdown of what you need to know here](#). Here's more from McGowan on the pick: "Infante-Green made it clear this week she intends to stick with the RICAS exam and the state's existing standards, but that doesn't mean she won't be coming in with an ambitious agenda. She said she [intends to be 'very hands-on' in Providence](#), where only 14% of students in grades three through eight met proficiency in English language arts last year and 10% were proficient in math. If she follows through on her promise, Infante-Green will be taking a different approach than outgoing Commissioner **Ken Wagner**, whose attempts at making significant changes in the capital city were often met with resistance from municipal leaders. It's not going to be as easy for folks to yell 'you just don't understand Providence' to Infante-Green, a daughter of Dominican immigrants who has risen the education ladder by becoming an expert working with English learners. Of course, she's not a miracle worker. The commissioner has limited authority when it comes to intervening in districts, and overstepping can lead to legislative interference. But if she plays her cards right, Infante-Green may be able to build enough support among parents and community leaders that Providence won't be able to brush her off when she comes knocking."

3. **Governor Raimondo** spent Wednesday and Thursday in Washington, mostly on personal business: her young son, **Tommy**, wanted to see the nation's capital during his school break. Her office reports she also attended a roundtable on economic and business development at a [CEO Caucus](#) hosted by the Yale School of Management's Chief Executive Leadership Institute. (Raimondo is a Yale Law grad and [member](#) of the Ivy League school's Board of Trustees.)

4. Former state Rep. **Vin Mesolella** has been a Rhode Island powerbroker for decades now, and as chairman of the Narragansett Bay Commission he's currently a pivotal figure in two major debates: how to pay for [the \\$779-million sewer-tunnel project to clean up the Bay](#), and whether Providence should be able to [monetize its water supply to cover its pension liability](#). Mesolella is our guest [on this week's Newsmakers](#), tackling both topics. On the tunnel project, he argues concerns about harm to low-income ratepayers may be overblown because he expects the agency to get a large low-interest federal loan. "So we're not even really sure at this point what kind of impact it's going to have on the rates," he said. Mesolella also revealed that **Treasurer Magaziner**, who has taken an active role in the debate, recently told Mesolella he is asking **Governor Raimondo** to propose a general obligation bond of \$50 million to \$100 million so the rest of the state can share in the cost. (Magaziner's spokesperson said Friday night the treasurer's office is "looking at a number of options" but hasn't "finalized a plan yet.") As for the potential Providence transaction, Mesolella made one point crystal clear: the Narragansett Bay Commission is only interested in buying Providence's water supply, not leasing it as **Mayor Elorza** sometimes suggests. "This is either going to be an acquisition or it's not going to be a transaction," he said. Mesolella agreed that the city could get between \$300 million and \$400 million from the commission in such a transaction, while insisting such a payout would not lead to an increase in bills. "What we're suggesting is, through economies of scale, we can recognize enough savings to make a cash injection into the city and not raise rates for ratepayers," he said.

5. The debate over whether Rhode Island should legalize marijuana continued this week, with legislative hearings that brought out [disagreements among law enforcement leaders](#). My colleague **Steph Machado** also interviewed the former Colorado pot regulator [who is now advising Rhode Island on what to do next](#).

6. The next two weekends are big ones for Rhode Island's two major political parties, both of which will hold leadership elections. Sunday's sleepy Rhode Island Democratic Party race got a jolt when vocal Rep. **Moira Walsh** announced she will challenge the current chairman, fellow Rep. **Joe McNamara**. Two other members of the House Reform Caucus [are also mounting challenges](#): Rep. **Lauren Carson** is running against Rep. **Grace Diaz** for 1st vice-chair, and Rep. **Teresa Tanzi** is running against Rep. **Doc Corvese** for secretary. (McNamara, Diaz and Corvese are all backed by **Speaker Mattiello**, who controls the state party apparatus.) On the Republican side, the field to succeed GOP Chairman **Brandon Bell** got smaller when former Rep. **Ken Mendonça** [dropped out](#) of the race, even though he was one of three candidates endorsed by his former colleagues in the legislature. The 14 Assembly Republicans' other two picks: **Mike Veri** and **Sue Cienki** — snubbing **Bob Lancia**, their former colleague, and **Rebecca Schiff**, who is backed by two-time gubernatorial nominee **Allan Fung**. The Republicans vote next Saturday.

7. **Congressman Cicilline** [escalated his war with Facebook in a Times op-ed this week](#).

8. The North Kingstown Republican Town Committee has good timing: the featured speaker at the group's April 6 Lincoln Dinner is scheduled to be **Stephen Moore**, who was picked Friday by **President Trump** [for a seat on the Federal Reserve](#).

9. Big news for Butler: the Care New England psychiatric hospital has landed a five-year, \$12-million COBRE grant from the National Institutes of Health, the largest single grant ever awarded to Butler. The funding will pay for a Center for Neuromodulation that will explore new treatments for OCD, PTSD and related illnesses. “Importantly, it also provides the infrastructure that will allow younger researchers the opportunity to literally make important discoveries sooner and transform them into treatments sooner,” CNE’s **Jeremy Milner** reports.

10. **Lynn Arditi** of The Public’s Radio is partnering with national investigative outlet ProPublica on an examination of Rhode Island’s 911 system, [and their first big story is a must-read](#).

11. **Kendall Baker** of Axios [offers a great primer here on sports betting](#).

12. Exciting news here in TV land — [thank you for watching WPRI 12!](#)

13. You may not know the name **Nick Domings**, but you know his work. Ever watched an episode of Newsmakers or Executive Suite? Nick produced it. Our televised debate for governor (or any other office)? Nick produced it. **Tim White’s** recent investigation of Rhode Island sheriffs? Nick produced it. My special reports on the CSO sewer project, the Partners-CNE deal or the Superman building? Yup — Nick produced those, too. You get the idea: as WPRI’s executive producer of investigations and special projects, Nick has had a hand in just about all the big-impact work we’ve done here in the last decade. Friday was Nick’s last day at WPRI, and we are really going to miss him. Don’t take my word for it: just take a look at the four Emmy awards on his mantle for investigative reporting. In my case I owe a personal debt of gratitude: if this former newspaper reporter has ever demonstrated any aptitude as a broadcaster, it’s thanks to the patient tutoring of two people, Nick and Tim. It won’t be the same without hearing Nick in our ear during shows, but I think I speak for everyone at WPRI when I say we wish him all the best.

14. Set your DVRs: This week on **Newsmakers** — Narragansett Bay Commission Chairman **Vincent Mesoella**. Watch Sunday at 10 a.m. on Fox Providence. This week on **Executive Suite** — Gordon School Head of School **Noni Thomas López**; Medley Genomics President/CEO **Patrice Milos**. Watch Saturday at 10:30 p.m. or Sunday at 8 p.m. on myRITV (also Sunday at 6:30 a.m. on Fox or 7:30 a.m. on The CW). Podcast lovers, you can subscribe to both shows on iTunes — [get the Newsmakers podcast here](#) and [the Executive Suite podcast here](#) — and radio listeners can catch them back-to-back Sundays at 6 p.m. on WPRO-AM 630 and WEAN-FM 99.7. See you back here next Saturday morning.

**Ted Nesi** ([tnesi@wpri.com](mailto:tnesi@wpri.com)) covers politics and the economy for WPRI.com. He is a weekly panelist on **Newsmakers** and hosts **Executive Suite**. Follow him on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

*An earlier version of this column attributed the Republican chair endorsements solely to the House GOP caucus; the endorsements were made jointly by the House and Senate GOP caucuses.*

[https://www.thesunchronicle.com/news/local\\_news/south-attleboro-mobile-home-park-faces-water-shut-off/article\\_fb5084cc-3dc0-53db-bba2-c5796015ee17.html](https://www.thesunchronicle.com/news/local_news/south-attleboro-mobile-home-park-faces-water-shut-off/article_fb5084cc-3dc0-53db-bba2-c5796015ee17.html)

## South Attleboro mobile home park faces water shut off

By George W. Rhodes [grhodes@thesunchronicle.com](mailto:grhodes@thesunchronicle.com)  
Mar 26, 2019



Tenants of the Eastlande trailer park on the South Attleboro/Pawtucket line were given notice that their water will be shut off due to unpaid water bills. The owner allegedly owes back taxes to the city of Attleboro.

MARK STOCKWELL/THE SUN CHRONICLE

**ATTLEBORO** — Residents of a run-down South Attleboro trailer park mired in debt could lose their water service Tuesday unless the park owner pays a \$65,000 bill.

All 96 units in Eastlande Mobile Home Park off Newport Avenue got hand-delivered notices Monday from Narragansett Bay Commission which said the service will be shut off, “on or after April 2,” if payment is not made.

While the park, some of whose tenants are elderly and or disabled, is located in Attleboro, its water comes from Pawtucket.

Park manager Lynn Kirby, said however, the bill will be paid.

“It will be taken care of,” Kirby said when contacted at her home in Eastlande by The Sun Chronicle.

She said park owner Armand Desnoyers, 89, sometimes forgets to pay bills.

There was no answer when a reporter knocked on the door of his Randolph Avenue home Tuesday afternoon.

Meanwhile, Narragansett spokesperson Jamie Samons said the matter is being reviewed.

“The owner of Eastland(e) Trailer Park does have a long outstanding balance with the Narragansett Bay Commission that made Eastland(e) Trailer Park eligible for water shut-off,” she said in an emailed statement. “However, we have learned that there are extenuating circumstances with some of the residents, so we are reviewing the case.”

The shut-off notices caused an uproar and one resident contacted The Sun Chronicle looking for help.

“There are a lot of angry people here,” he said in an email.

Kirby acknowledged that residents were upset.

“It was a mad house,” she said.

Even if the water bill is paid, the park will still be in jeopardy.



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City records show Desnoyers owes \$66,006 in property taxes on Eastlande and another \$11,327 on two other properties he owns in Attleboro.

Treasurer Laura Gignac said Eastlande is two years behind on its taxes and is in the tax title process, which means the city could take ownership unless the taxes are paid.

She said it's her understanding that Desnoyers has an agreement to sell the property.

If that's the case, the city would not proceed with a taking because all taxes must be paid before the property is transferred, she said.

"We're not looking to enforce (the taking)," right now," she said.

An Eastlande resident who said he knows the prospective buyer, confirmed there's an agreement to sell the park, but the process has bogged down.

Eastlande sits on the Pawtucket line just south of the MBTA commuter rail line and east of Newport Avenue.



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# Mayor Elorza's third Community Conversation about monetizing Providence Water

By

Steve Ahlquist

-

March 26, 2019

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“Why are you willing to put the water supply of the entire state at risk with climate change coming?” asked Providence resident Margaret O’Donnell. “Water is going to be so scarce that we’re going to be killing each other for it... They tell us we only have 12 years left and you’re sitting here at the start of this catastrophe selling off our water supply because we have a pension problem?”

Providence Mayor **Jorge Elorza** held the second of three scheduled Community Conversations on his idea to “monetize” **Providence Water**, that is, to enter into a public-private partnership with a large company that will pay the City for the rights to manage and profit from the Providence Water system. (See coverage of the first and second Community Conversations [here](#) and [here](#).)



Around 100 members of the public were in attendance at Nathan Bishop Middle School on the East Side of Providence. Attending were Providence City Councilors **Helen Anthony** (Ward 2) and **Nirva LaFortune** (Ward 3) and State Representatives **Edith Ajello** (Democrat, District 1, Providence) and **Rebecca Kislak** (Democrat, District 4, Providence). Former Providence City Councilor Samuel Zurier (Ward 2) was also in attendance. Present also were activists from **Water Is Life – Land & Water Sovereignty Campaign**, a group established to protect water in Rhode Island from corporate despoliation.

Elorza has linked the issue of a pending pension crisis to monetizing the water. As they had during the first two meetings, members of Elorza's administration, Finance Director **Larry Mancini**, Director of Sustainability **Leah Bamberger**, City Solicitor **Jeffrey Dana** and Chief of Staff **Nicole Pollock**, spent some time answering questions about the scope and depth of the City's unfunded pension. If nothing is done to address the pension system, which has gone underfunded for decades, Providence will be forced to raise taxes, make draconian cuts to City services, and may face bankruptcy, said administration officials.



**Nirva LaFortune and Helen Anthony**

The meeting began with introductions from City Councilors Anthony and LaFortune. Representative Kislak also provided some words.

“It’s very very important, I think, for the residents of our City to understand exactly what the finances are and the urgency of this issue,” said Anthony, then turning her attention to the protesters in the room, Anthony said, “I know there are a lot of people opposed to the privatization, which is not what they’re planning, of the Providence Water Supply ... but we just don’t want anybody shouting over each other...” This was a clear reference to the last meeting, where protesters interrupted the question and answer portion of the program.

“The decision that will be made should include the community,” said LaFortune. “Hopefully all this information can help this administration move

forward in making the best decision to not only prioritize the financial situation of the City ... but also to make sure that we are also prioritizing our water...”

“I’m hoping that we can all listen to this conversation and also widen the conversation ... Our City finances ... we need to do better, we need to shore them up and we need to have a City/State partnership to make that happen...” said Kislak.

“Councilman Sam Zurier... has been a leading voice on this for a while and he, in his role on the City Council led a committee to also study this issue, so there’s a wealth of knowledge there,” said Elorza. The Mayor mentioned that the idea to monetize the water came out of a report his administration commissioned from the **National Resource Network** when he first took office. You can access the [report here](#). The recommendation to “monetize” the water is on pages 81-84.

Chief of Staff **Nicole Pollock** presented the half hour slide presentation, as she had during the last Community Conversation. Several of the issues raised in previous meetings and answered by Finance Director Mancini were incorporated into her latest presentation.

There were then a series of questions and comments from those in attendance. The first question concerned the **Narragansett Bay Commission**, which has expressed interest in acquiring **Providence Water**, not leasing it.

A question on lead line replacement. Providence Water has very low levels of lead, until it gets to some of the houses in Providence, which have lead lined pipes connecting the home to the main water line. Replacing this piping is very expensive, and the costs are mostly borne by the homeowner.

A question about the enforcement measures being considered, were the City enter into a lease with a private company. “I think that what you’re saying assumes that these [private management companies] are good actors. They are not good actors. They have shown repeatedly, over and over and over again that they are not to be trusted... What ends up using a lot of resources is fighting with them, and I want to know how my family gets made whole when they screw it up?”

“How did you arrive at the \$400 million value for the water?”

When a woman asked those attending to raise there hands in order to gauge the “temperature of the room” as regards the plan to lease the water, the vast majority in attendance were opposed to the plan. Maybe five were for the idea, and a smattering of people were undecided.

Of interest was that two of the people who raised their hands in support of the plan to lease the water were former Ward 2 City Councilor Sam Zurier and Attorney **Seth Handy**, who is known as an environmental lawyer despite having worked hard at the General Assembly to push through a bill that would allow the burning of biomass to generate electricity last year. (See item [1a here](#) and [this piece](#).)

Seth Handy is Councilor Helen Anthony’s law partner. (See item [2c here](#).)



Seth Handy (right)



Samuel Zurier

“What I hear you saying is that ‘We are different. Providence is special,’” said the woman. “What makes you think we are special? We are a City of people who care, just like everywhere else. What makes you think that all of these problems that you read about in the news are not going to happen to us?”

A question about the enabling legislation submitted to the General Assembly. This legislation, if passed, will allow the City to enter into a deal to lease the Water.

Providence resident **Mark Binder** made several suggestions regarding the City’s finances. He suggested eliminating the rainy day fund to pay down the pension debt. He suggested doing the work of raising taxes that are not on citizens, even though they are hard to get the State legislature to approve them. He suggested working on a way to allow Providence to make money from the water without selling or leasing the asset. He suggested creating a

Providence based entity that would be owned by Providence and then sell the water to itself to again, make money on the sale of the water.

Mayor Elorza decided to address Binder's ideas himself. "That is something we have explored and we're interested in exploring," said Elorza.

Elorza acknowledged that trying to do such a plan means "Squarely having to address the question of who is entitled to that additional revenue," the City or the ratepayers.

"This won't happen if we don't get buy in [from the State] and we do not have the authority to do it," said Pollock.

"When you talk about doing anything to our access to clean drinking water, that rightfully creates a lot of anxiety because the loss of a clean drinking water source would be devastating. The problem, the biggest hole that I see in your calculation is that no matter how many regulatory systems you put into place to prevent the kind of horrible things that could happen that everyone here is afraid of, no regulatory system has any teeth without the resources to enforce it..."

**Daniel Crowell** wrote [this piece](#) on UpriseRI last week, suggesting that the non-profit educational entities such as **Brown University** pay their fair share in taxes, instead of leasing Providence Water. He suggested this at the meeting:

"You said that the Scituate Reservoir and the Providence Water Supply Board is only valued at \$400 million," said **Margaret O'Donnell**. "It cost \$21 million to produce the reservoir a hundred years ago... If you convert that money, to current dollars, it's over half a trillion dollars..."

“You’re actually putting our water supply at risk to a for-profit corporation which we know from years and years and years of watching for-profit corporations destroy infrastructure... So why do you think they’re going to behave any differently than they ever have?”

“Why are you willing to put the water supply of the entire state at risk with climate change coming? Water is going to be so scarce that we’re going to be killing each other for it... They tell us we only have 12 years left and you’re sitting here at the start of this catastrophe selling off our water supply because we have a pension problem? I’m not even sure we’re going to be alive to address that pension problem.”

“I really object to your going right for the water supply. That is the easy solution. Because it’s easy for you to sell the water supply. But it’s not easy to go after the colleges. It’s not easy to go after the one percent and make them pay an income tax...”

“It’s not going to be great. It’s not going to be great.”

A man who was a public employee in Massachusetts in the 1960’s noted that Governor **Michael Dukakis** did not go after the water supply when he dealt with a pension crisis. “He treated it as a pension liability problem.”

A man with experience in tech startups noted that the \$400 million evaluation might not be accurate. Capitalist look at revenue, and since the revenue of the Providence Water system is only about \$10 million, the evaluation he said that the system is truly only worth \$36 million to a leasing company.

“A private corporation is only responsible to its shareholders. The PUC is appointed by the Governor, so the PUC members are not democratically



elected by the residents of Providence. So we're going to be in a situation where there's no accountability..."

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In the interests of time, the administration decided to take the remaining questions all at once, and answer them all at the end. This strategy was not very successful:

How can we support the process of establishing a regional water board, answerable to democracy?

A regional water board would act as a non-profit. It would protect the water system from bankruptcy were Providence to go bankrupt.

"I think you should have more than three of these public presentations," said environmental activist **Lorraine Savard**. "You have troll companies searching for cities like Providence who need the cash. You need to be concerned about them."

"I said when **John Lombardi** suggested selling Providence Water I would fight to the death... What companies have you found that have been doing good partnerships with cities?"

Echoing what the man with tech experience said earlier, Greg Gerritt said, "I don't think the numbers add up."

"What is the average age of the pensioners you are dealing with?"

"Years ago the City decided that it would make more sense for private companies to handle things like the street lights," said **Katherine**

**Ahlquist** (full disclosure she is married to this author.) “Just recently, we realized that it’s actually cheaper for us to pay for our own electricity for those streetlights because we had the power to say what kind of lightbulbs we could use and cut down the amount of money we pay to the utility...

“...taking something as essential as water ... and selling it off for a one time fix ... is irresponsible.”

**James Rowley** from **Conservation Law Foundation (CLF)** brought up some concerns about the potential leasing deal. These concerns include the temporary removal of oversight by the PUC, the ownership stake of the ratepayer, development of land around the Scituate Reservoir. “We are concerned that a buyer will see development of the land around the reservoir as an opportunity to profit off the investment.”

“The regulatory aspect is very important... How would you oversee the chemicals and materials that are used for the water treatment?” A company that’s cutting costs for these materials and chemicals might use stronger and cheaper ammonia, for instance. “Those stronger cheaper ammonias are what dissolves lead in our old pipes...”

“I have two observations to make,” said **Mikaila Arthur**. Arthur’s first observation concerned how money gets made in this process. By cutting costs in ways that make the water less safe, increasing rates becomes a regressive tax on the poorest, instead of a progressive tax on the richest, and finally, economies of scale usually occur through cutting staff, something that the administration says will not be allowed.

Arthur’s second observation was that if something were to go wrong with the deal, Providence would have to get out of the contract by giving the money is made back to the company (and spend hefty legal fees as well, I should add.)

“I do want to say absolutely not. I do not agree with this one bit. I think that you are asking us to support enabling legislation without us having any idea what the terms will be...

“The risk for us is very high. We don’t know, if we enable this legislation... if this administration is going to be around to make the deal. It could be a whole ‘nother administration by the time a deal like this came around...”

Note that Elorza is presently term limited, and can only finish out his current four year term.

“Three days. That’s the amount of time that a person can live without a clean water source... You’re asking us to buy into a promise that you’re going to do better than what the other states have done – a promise that you’re going to have controls in place, a promise that you’re going to enforce...”

A different plan. Instead of selling off to the corporations and giving control of our assets to the one percent, we need “disengagement from these elites...

“What about a public bank? ... What about the Green Economy?”

“We have to move towards strengthening our public control, not lessening it. A 30 or 50 year lease really gives up control. We don’t want to do that...”

“I find it strange that you’re talking about this but you don’t have an idea of how you’re going to negotiate it...”

More on the lead line replacement issue.

A long list of issues about Providence Water, included the new, very expensive headquarters and its billing system.

A request for more public forums that include members of the **Providence Water Supply Board** and the Providence Water management team.

The administration wrapped up by trying to group and answer the questions asked and comments made. They were somewhat successful in doing so.

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**3/27/2019**

## City in talks with Green Development about solar farm



Mayor Lisa Baldelli-Hunt and members of the City Council's renewable energy subcommittee, including John Ward, right, met with representatives of Green Development, including company founder Mark DePasquale, far left, last week. (Breeze photo by Lauren Clem)

By **LAUREN CLEM**, Valley Breeze Staff Writer

WOONSOCKET – More than a year after a renewable energy subcommittee first began looking into establishing a solar farm to deliver potential energy savings to the city, members have narrowed down their options, bringing in North Kingstown-based Green Development to discuss the project. Officials discussed a potential contract during a meeting at City Hall last Thursday, March 21.

The company was one of seven that responded to a request for proposals for a renewable energy project issued by the city last April. According to subcommittee Chairman Jon Brien, members of the committee, and the larger City Council, eliminated some offers by looking at the financial benefits and the location of each proposed farm, ultimately settling on Green Development.

“We’re trying to do the best deal for the city of Woonsocket, and they presented the best deal,” he told The Breeze following the meeting.

However, not everyone agrees on the best path forward for a city-based solar farm. Mayor Lisa Baldelli-Hunt told The Breeze this week she hopes to “hit the reset button” on the selection process and go back out to bid due to concerns with the city-issued request for proposals. She shared some of those concerns during last week’s meeting, telling councilors she would have preferred a request specifying the location of the proposed farm rather than leaving it to companies to pitch potential sites to the city. She also expressed concerns about the use of the Narragansett Bay Commission, a quasi-governmental agency that has worked with Green Development for their own renewable energy projects, to review the bids and offer advice to the city.



“If I was one of the other folks, I’m a little uncomfortable with the fact that we used a wastewater quasi to do the work of solar,” she said.

Baldelli-Hunt also questioned company representatives about their experiences with other communities in the state. Green Development, one of the state’s largest providers of renewable energy, with 52 megawatts of solar and wind projects online and more underway, is currently engaged in legal action against two Rhode Island municipalities. According to company founder and Chairman Mark

DePasquale, the suits were brought against the towns of Coventry and Exeter as a result of decisions made by the Zoning and Planning Boards in those communities.

Though neither party specified the locations under consideration during last week’s meeting, Brien told The Breeze that Green Development was the only one of four finalists to propose a project located within the city limits. Several other companies proposed net metering contracts that would allow the city to reap savings from solar farms located in other municipalities. While committee members expressed interest in signing a net metering agreement with Green Development that would allow the city to begin reaping benefits prior to the completion of a city-based project, Brien said the committee had eliminated proposals that only included net metering agreements with no physical project.

Committee members also ruled out proposals from both Green Development and other companies for a property on the banks of the Woonsocket Reservoir. Though owned by the city of Woonsocket, the property actually rests within the town limits of North Smithfield. Brien said he believed the neighboring town, which is currently considering a separate, 40-megawatt proposal from Green Development for a solar farm off Iron Mine Hill Road, had reached its limit of “solar fatigue” and would not be a good location for the city’s proposed farm. Public Works Director Steven D’Agostino also expressed concerns with that site based on its proximity to the reservoir.

“Our land is watershed-protected land for the reservoir. And I’m not going to be the one who contaminates it,” he said. “I’m just going to be up front about that.”

Brien and other members of the committee defended the bidding process, pointing out that the city's public works, engineering and law departments all reviewed the request for proposals before it went out to bid and the full council was involved at several points during the selection process. Members also defended the use of the Narragansett Bay Commission as a consulting agency, pointing out the group has extensive experience in renewable energy and offers free consulting services on the subject to many cities and towns in the state.

Brien said he was surprised by Baldelli-Hunt's objections and believes the committee acted transparently over the past year-and-a-half.

"I was a little surprised by last night only to the extent that it seemed as though there was an attempt to paint this process as non-transparent, and that is obviously not the case. The facts don't support that at all," he said.

Baldelli-Hunt pointed out that while the city has been working on energy upgrades over the past several years, this is the first time the administration and council have attempted to bring in green energy improvements such as a solar farm. The latest process, she said, has given the city a better understanding of how to proceed.

"As I stated on Thursday evening, it is very difficult for companies to respond to an open-ended (request) that does not name at least some specific sites, if not all, that would meet the necessary requirements," she said. "In the best interest of the city, I feel it is best to 'hit the reset' button and go back out to bid."

According to Brien, members of the subcommittee plan to meet with Green Development in closed session in the coming weeks to hammer out the details of the proposal and settle on a location. If the subcommittee chooses to move forward with the company, the proposal will move to the full council for consideration.

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## South Attleboro mobile home park gets water service reprieve

By George W. Rhodes [grhodes@thesunchronicle.com](mailto:grhodes@thesunchronicle.com)  
Mar 28, 2019



The Eastlande mobile home park on the South Attleboro/Pawtucket line.

MARK STOCKWELL/THE SUN CHRONICLE



ATTLEBORO — Awash in debt, the Eastlande Mobile Home Park has temporarily avoided a water shutdown.

Owner Armand Desnoyers made a payment to the Narragansett Bay Commission on Wednesday, just one week before the company planned to turn off the main.

Commission spokesperson Jamie Samons confirmed a payment, but declined to give an amount.

However, Samons said Desnoyers is slated to make another payment Monday and has promised to pay the balance by April 20.

On Monday of this week, the commission hand-delivered notices to all residents of the 96-unit park, which include elderly and disabled people. It stated that the park's water supply would be shut down on or after April 2 because Desnoyers had not paid the bill for months.

A copy of the notice provided to The Sun Chronicle showed he owed \$65,082.

The notice sent residents into a panic, sparking a scene described by a park manager as a madhouse.

One resident said there were a lot of angry people in the park.



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Desnoyers also owes the city \$66,006 in back taxes, which has put his property into the "tax-title" process. That means the city can take the park for nonpayment.

The rundown park is located off Newport Avenue at the Pawtucket line in South Attleboro. It unfolds from Newport east between Mill Street in Pawtucket and the MBTA commuter rail, and is assessed by the city at \$1.7 million.

Treasurer Laura Gignac said the city is not planning to move forward on taking the park because the property is to be sold.

But that process has bogged down, leaving the fate of the park in limbo, a person who identified himself as the buyer said in a call to The Sun Chronicle.



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George W. Rhodes can be reached at 508-236-0432.

#### MORE INFORMATION



📷 +2

South Attleboro mobile home park faces water shut off

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GEORGE RHODES

## Lawyer who defended Mattiello in campaign-finance case poised for confirmation as R.I. traffic court magistrate

By Katherine Gregg

Journal Political Writer

Posted Apr 19, 2019 at 12:31 PM

Updated Apr 19, 2019 at 8:33 PM

PROVIDENCE — Rhode Island’s senators are poised to confirm Michael DiChiro Jr. — the lawyer who defended House Speaker Nicholas Mattiello in a campaign-finance skirmish — as a \$155,215-a-year state traffic court magistrate after a confirmation hearing that had the makings of a family reunion.

“I feel — and I mean this from the bottom of my heart — I feel like it’s a family member being brought before this committee. I’ve known you so, so long and our stories parallel so, so much much, being first-generation Italian,” Sen. Frank Lombardi, D-Cranston, told DiChiro during the April 11 Senate Judiciary Committee hearing.

“I am very, very proud of you,” lawyer-legislator Lombardi continued. “I’m proud of you like a family member.”

The Senate Judiciary Committee chairwoman called him “Mike.” Another lawyer-legislator — Sen. Stephen Archambault — told DiChiro: “You really are the consummate gentleman.... You can hit the ground running.... It’s a pleasure — truly — to see you here today.”

On the heels of the Senate committee’s unanimous vote of endorsement, the full Senate is scheduled to vote Tuesday on DiChiro’s appointment to a 10-year term on the R.I. Traffic Tribunal.

**Unlike judges**, magistrates are not, as a rule, screened by the state Judicial Nominating Commission and, ultimately, nominated by the governor from lists of finalists forwarded to her by the nominating commission. They are generally hand-picked by the chief judges in each state court.

In this case, DiChiro was selected by Supreme Court Chief Justice Paul A. Suttell from a field of five finalists that included former public defender Kensley Barrett, Wakefield lawyer John R. Bernardo III, personal injury lawyer Kathleen Wyllie and Lincoln Probate Judge Stephen M. Miller.

Suttell chose DiChiro for an opening created when William Guglietta, the former traffic court chief, was not reappointed. Former Sen. Domenic DiSandro moved up from administrative magistrate to chief judge, and Joseph Abbate, the former director of the General Assembly's law revision office, moved up to administrative magistrate, leaving Abbate's former position open.

A graduate of Suffolk University law school, DiChiro began his legal career at Caprio & Caprio and later formed an association with two lawyer brothers who work for the legislature: Frank and John Manni. He is currently a sole practitioner with the Law Office of Michael DiChiro.

In the late 1990s, he co-founded and published the Italia-USA newspaper, which was dedicated to the promotion of Italian and Italian-American culture and history. Since 2000, he has been a part-time Johnston municipal court judge and, for the last four years, the \$15,000-a-year chief judge of a court that meets once a week, on Wednesdays, and has occasional Tuesday trials. The court handles certain state moving-traffic violations and all local Johnston ordinance offenses, including parking, zoning, housing-code violations and animal-control matters.

He has been a member of the Narragansett Bay Commission since 1997, and for the last four years, a member of the Rhode Island Blue Cross Blue Shield board of directors.

According to information provided to the senators, he is also a gambling aficionado who favors the Foxwoods Resort Casino, where he has, over time, amassed a "lifetime buy-in amount of \$93,600," which in casino parlance usually means purchasing that amount of table-game chips.

He listed former state Democratic Party Chairman William Lynch among his references. On the day his appointment by Suttell came to light, Mattiello said: "Mike is a friend and a very talented attorney who has an excellent judicial temperament."

**DiChiro was** Mattiello's lawyer in two long-running cases before the Rhode Island Board of Elections. In one, the board concluded there was no evidence tying Mattiello to the behind-the-scenes actions of campaign aides to arrange a 2016 mailer in which Shawna Lawton, a failed GOP primary candidate for his House District 15 seat in Cranston, endorsed him.

Mattiello escaped with only a warning, although the board referred a potential violation by one of his campaign operatives to the attorney general.

In the second case, the elections board in April 2018 approved a consent order requiring Mattiello — and more specifically, his campaign account — to repay \$72,067.80 to a leadership PAC, which he controls, that spent more on his behalf than state campaign-contribution limits allow.

While much of the PAC money went to other Democrats, the Board of Elections' campaign-finance administrator, Richard Thornton, found that the Mattiello-controlled PAC spent "\$77,350.60 for advertising, consulting and professional services on behalf of candidates, with \$73,067.80 of that total expended on behalf of candidate Mattiello."

By Thornton's tally, that exceeded the allowable annual donation limit of \$1,000 by \$72,067.80.

"It was a mistake," Mattiello told reporters after the consent order was finalized. "But there was nothing intentionally done wrong.... We used the wrong checking account. Everything else was 100-percent appropriate."

**Of all the** state courts, Lombardi said, "these appointments, that is, to the traffic tribunal, are sometimes the most important because it may very well be the only experience litigants have before a court, and you are it."

In his time at the microphone, DiChiro told the senators a bit about himself: "I am the youngest of five children and I was born and raised in Johnston, R.I.... I am a graduate of the Johnston school system."

"And that's the town where I grew up, so I am trying to keep this very close to home," quipped Chief Justice Suttell when he took his seat at the witness table to sing DiChiro's praises.

“I will tell you that I did not know Mr. DiChiro very well before the [magistrate-selection] process began, but I could not have asked to find a more experienced or suitable candidate.”



## Quasi-Public Agency Finances Clean Water Projects

Published on April 20, 2019 at 8:53 pm

Published on April 20, 2019 at 8:53 pm



*Getty Images*

A quasi-public agency says it's financing nearly \$50 million in clean water projects in Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank said Friday the Narragansett Bay Commission received \$45 million for system-wide sewer improvements, green storm water infrastructure and engineering and planning work. It says the commission will save about \$5 million by borrowing through the bank's low interest rate lending program for clean water projects.

The town of Bristol received \$2.3 million for upgrades at its wastewater treatment facility and drainage improvements.



## Local 'adoption' campaign aims to unclog littered storm drains

By Cyrus Moulton

**Telegram & Gazette Staff**

Posted Apr 21, 2019 at 8:27 PM

Updated Apr 21, 2019 at 9:04 PM

The idea germinated when Bonnie Combs passed a storm drain clogged with garbage.

Now after several years of beach and riverway cleanups, recycling events and advocacy, Ms. Combs is returning to that source: inaugurating a campaign to “adopt a storm drain” as part of May being proclaimed “Storm Drain Awareness Month” in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

“A lot of people hear about the plastic ocean (plastics accumulating in the ocean from littering and over-consumption of plastic), and they think that it’s far away or they don’t have any control or contribute to that,” said Ms. Combs, marketing director for the Blackstone Heritage Corridor.

“But a simple bottle cap, a straw, loose litter, that finds its way to the storm drain, then makes it way to a local waterway and then down to the river and bay.”

Ms. Combs traces her environmental advocacy back to 1999, when she was working as a chef at Whole Foods Market and became intrigued by the company’s sustainability initiatives. Her interest soon focused on honeybees, which were suffering from colony collapse disorder, and the importance of pollinators. After 15 years at the grocer, she became marketing director at the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor and headed up its Trash Responsibly program, a program to create awareness about the impact litter has on natural resources in the Blackstone River Valley. Over the course of many litter cleanups, Ms. Combs soon focused on recycling fishing line, installing fishing line recycling stations throughout the valley.

She also has become quite the seamstress, turning old T-shirts into reusable bags, recycling fabric to make cutlery holders, and re-purposing animal feed bags.

She does it all enthusiastically.

“First it was the bees, then I got to the Corridor and it became trash and recycling and fishing line,” Ms. Combs explained. “I like to educate and create awareness and make change.”

And when the time came to apply for an Earth Day grant from the Narragansett Bay Commission in Rhode Island, Ms. Combs decided to focus on storm drains.

For a couple of years, she has, “in fits and starts” been stenciling or affixing markers on storm drains to denote that they drain to local waterways. She has also been distributing “Dwayne the Storm Drain” coloring books produced by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority to youngsters as part of a public education effort.

Now Ms. Combs is planning to recruit volunteers to “adopt” a local storm drain. The volunteers will map the storm drain, learn what local water body it drains into, mark it, and ensure that it remains debris free.

Maggie Plasse from the Blackstone River Watershed Association has adopted three storm drains on her street. She mentioned that the watershed association used to have a similar program and she was glad to see Ms. Combs’ effort. “I thought it was a great idea to resurrect a program that used to exist maybe 10 years ago,” Ms. Plasse said.

Ms. Combs is also collaborating with the Northbridge Department of Public Works on the project as part of their MS4 wastewater permit public education effort.

“We have limited personnel, so we make use of volunteer groups like this, and it works great, it’s a great opportunity for everybody,” said Jim Shuris, Northbridge director of public works.

And Ms. Combs plans to kick off a wider effort soon, as she recruited the help of local legislators in both Rhode Island and Massachusetts to have the governors of each state proclaim May “Storm Drain Awareness Month.”

“It’s a win-win situation,” Ms. Combs said of the collaboration. “This is just the next evolution in my crusade to save the planet.”

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## Narragansett Bay Commission Honors 20 for Environmental Achievement

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The **Narragansett Bay Commission** (NBC) honored twenty local businesses at the NBC's twenty-fourth annual Environmental Merit Awards ceremony.

Annually, 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. In 2018, 27% of NBC's significant industrial customers achieved perfect compliance with their NBC discharge permits, one of the highest compliance rates in the nation.



NBC's Tom Uva (Director of Environmental Science and Compliance), Dr. John Ricci, Dr. Eric Ricci, NBC Chairman Vincent Mesolella.

The NBC also honors Ricci Family Dentistry with a Pollution Prevention Award for their success in reducing dental amalgam and conserving water at their Providence office.

NBC Chairman Vincent J. Mesoella explains the importance of these awards, “Being perfect isn’t easy, and the Narragansett Bay Commission appreciates extra efforts that these organizations make to protect our urban rivers and Narragansett Bay. Ultimately their hard work makes Rhode Island a better place for us all.”

**2018 Perfect Compliance Award Winners:**

Dominion Energy Manchester Street, Inc.

Electrolizing, Inc.

Godfrey & Wing Inc. dba Impco

HP Services

Interplex Engineered Products, Inc.

Maroon Group LLC dba Lincoln Fine Ingredients

Materion Technical Materials, Inc.

Metallurgical Solutions, Inc.

Narragansett Jewelry dba C&J Jewelry Company

Pawtucket Power Associates

Providence Journal Co. - Production Facility

Providence Metallizing Company, Inc.

Tanury Industries, PVD, Inc.

Technodic, Inc.

Teknicote, Inc.

Teknor Apex Company

Tiffany and Company

Truex, Inc.

Univar USA, Inc.

## Toxic Avenue Leads to Neighborhood Problems

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 [ecori.org/public-safety/2019/4/22/toxic-avenue-leads-to-ignored-neighborhood-problems](https://www.ecori.org/public-safety/2019/4/22/toxic-avenue-leads-to-ignored-neighborhood-problems)

Jo Detz

April 22, 2019

eco<sup>o</sup>RI  
news



The industrial waterfront off Allens Avenue in Providence hasn't been kind to South Providence and Washington Park. (Frank Carini/ecoRI News photos)

By FRANK CARINI/ecoRI News staff

PROVIDENCE — A 1.8-mile section of Allens Avenue, from Point Street to New York Avenue, is arguably the most unpleasant stretch of road in Rhode Island.

The territory is marked by a headache-inducing stink, dilapidated buildings, mountains of scrap metal, hills of asphalt, graffiti, chain-link fences, vacant lots and parking lots blazoned with plastic waste, overgrown vegetation that obstructs sidewalks, bicycle lanes covered with grit, heavy truck traffic, idling vehicles, and an unneighborly business that has been giving the finger to the city and state for the past decade.

“It makes me absolutely sick when I drive down Allens Avenue, especially in the summer,” said Linda Perri, a 35-year resident of the area.

The former New York Avenue resident who now lives seven streets to the south on Alabama Avenue mentioned the stench, the dust, the diesel fumes, and the unsightly piles of used metals and asphalt.



Much of the space along Allens Avenue is simply treated as a dumping ground, from heaps of used asphalt to wind-blown debris.

The city's industrial waterfront has been adversely impacting two nearby neighborhoods for generations. The reek and blight are part of a much larger problem, and climate change and the expansion of fossil-fuel infrastructure within the Port of Providence will put the future well-being of South Providence and Washington Park at further risk.

Pointing to the March 2017 derailment of a train transporting 20 tanker cars full of ethanol and a gas leak on Allens Avenue that released roughly 19 million cubic feet of natural gas and an October 2018 tanker truck accident on the Allens Avenue on-ramp to I-95 North that spilled some 5,500 gallons of gasoline, Perri believes the city and/or state needs to commission a Port of Providence comprehensive safety study. She suggested that the city rezone the west side of Allens Avenue from heavy industrial to light industrial and manufacturing and use some of the vacant space there for ground-mounted solar installations.

The concerns of the South Providence and Washington Park neighborhoods, however, have long



been met with apathy from city and state officials and from businesses in and around the port.

Even now, Mayor Jorge Elorza continues to praise the city's industrial waterfront for being a "driver of economic development" and has said publicly he supports maintaining its current uses. Jobs and economic success are no doubt vital, but that shouldn't give license to create and then foster sacrifice zones.

No one was made available from the mayor's administration for an interview. The mayor's press secretary, though, did answer a few questions via e-mail. The answers, for the most part, directed responsibility onto others. Also, none of the answers hinted at any plan to address the public health, climate change, and environmental issues surrounding the Port of Providence.

In response to a question about future plans for the port, its vulnerability to sea-level rise and storm surge, and the health of the two nearby neighborhoods, he wrote: "The City is a partner with ProvPort and there is an interest in ensuring the port's resiliency to climate change. There is also a focus on a cleaner port that is positioned to better serve the future low-carbon economy. While we defer to ProvPort on specific details, it is our understanding that they are expanding their capacity to service the growing off-shore wind industry and are participating in the Green Marine program."

ProvPort, however, doesn't represent all of the businesses operating in and around the Port of Providence, such as Shell, ExxonMobil, National Grid, Sprague Operating Resources LLC, and Rhode Island Recycled Metals. And better serving offshore wind development isn't the panacea for all of the working waterfront's woes.

In response to this question — "Why are some businesses operating there not held accountable for breaking environmental regulations with little concern heard from city officials?" — he wrote: "Generally, the City is not responsible for air emissions or coastal regulations. This would be up to RIDEM or CRMC so we defer to them."

City Council and General Assembly representatives also didn't make themselves available for an interview.

"We need to start thinking about cleaning up the port, making it cleaner and greener and preventing more pollution in the neighborhood," said Perri, president of the Washington Park Neighborhood Association. "We need to be using the vacant space down there for solar projects, not to pile up dug-up asphalt and showcase more garbage."



Space on the west side of Allens Avenue sits vacant. Would it make a good spot for a solar-energy project?

### **Opposition liquefied**

During the past several years, especially when a liquefied natural gas (LNG) project was pushed through — thanks largely to meek elected officials, a governor who forbade the health department from commenting on the controversial facility, and state agencies more concerned about business interests than public safety — South Providence and Washington Park residents began to push back. They raised their voices at public hearings. They created community groups. They protested outside the Statehouse. They organized toxic tours.

This more aggressive resistance got community members seats on recently created stakeholder groups, such as an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) community working group and another group being led by Brown University called “Building a Resilient Providence.” Perhaps now South Providence and Washington Park residents will be allowed more of a say in the future of their neighborhoods. Their invisible past, however, will continue to haunt them.

For instance, just four years ago, when National Grid announced its proposal to build more LNG infrastructure along the Providence, community concern was met with reassurances that the natural-gas tank would be elevated enough to withstand projected sea-level rise combined with a 100-year storm.

In this age of rising waters and intensifying storm surge, such building specifications are an essential part of any shoreline project, especially one involving fossil fuels.

But for the three years the project was reviewed by local, state, and federal officials — it was approved last fall — the public health impacts of building more polluting infrastructure along the Providence River and upper Narragansett Bay were barely mentioned, despite the fact all 11 of the Providence polluters listed in the EPA's Toxics Release Inventory Program are within the city's 02905 zip code.

In fact, this section of the city contains a greater number of polluting facilities than any other zip code in Providence County. All 11 polluters are within a mile radius of National Grid's latest LNG facility.

Air pollution from the Port of Providence and Interstate 95 has caused the South Providence and Washington Park neighborhoods to endure some of the highest rates of asthma in southern New England — a problem that will get worse as temperatures rise and ozone alert days increase, according to the city's own Climate Justice Plan. (Rhode Island as a whole has the ninth-highest rate of asthma in the country, with 10.9 percent of the population suffering from the respiratory condition. The national average is 8.4 percent.)



Neighborhoods in and around ramshackle Allens Avenue and Providence's polluting industrial waterfront continue to be sacrificed because local and state officials only seem to care that the Port of Providence is a 'driver of economic development.'

A Rhode Island Department of Health (DOH) letter critical of National Grid's LNG project noted the many problems already faced by the residents of the two beleaguered neighborhoods.

"The Port of Providence has a long history of environmental problems that concentrate many of Rhode Island's most concerning pollution and safety issues in neighborhoods that are economically and racially disadvantaged. Because of that history, the residents of the area feel disenfranchised and believe that their voices and health do not matter to government," according to the three-page DOH letter. "Although the current project does not appear to make those pollution and safety problems substantially worse, it continues that historical pattern of discounting the voices of the people that live in the region and sets a precedent that may lead to additional, more concerning, projects in the future."

Gov. Gina Raimondo nixed the letter before it was to be submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

This new LNG facility, being built on a heavily contaminated site that once housed a coal gasification plant and propane and kerosene storage facilities, will add to the port's collection of imported, exported, and stored petroleum products such as home heating oil, jet fuel, natural gas, and diesel.

National Grid alone operates 2 billion cubic feet of natural-gas capacity at its Fields Point site, providing LNG storage, vaporization, and redelivery services.

Buried in Port of Providence dirt, trapped in sediment, and blowing in the wind are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, total petroleum hydrocarbons, benzene, formaldehyde, cyanide, asbestos, lead, ammonia, arsenic, and polychlorinated biphenyl.



The Port of Providence takes up a huge chunk of the city's waterfront. (ProvPort)

The Port of Providence encompasses a large area — Fields Point to the hurricane barrier to the shores of East Providence. The port is home to Sims Metal Management, Shell's Providence Terminal, and the Sprague Terminal to the north, National Grid and the Narragansett Bay Commission in the middle, and Save The Bay to the south. ExxonMobil and part of the Sprague Terminal complex are on the East Providence side of the port.

The port is also home to ProvPort, the areas shaded purple in the map above. The 115-acre city-affiliated nonprofit has 10 tenants. Its relationship with the city dates to the mid-1990s. It's managed by Waterson Terminal Services.

Operations along the Allens Avenue waterfront include a hot-mix asphalt plant that emits compounds linked to child development disorders and to cancer, and an oil terminal that emits similar pollutants and other toxins linked to neurological and respiratory disorders. The port is also home to chemical-processing plants, including Univar USA, a ProvPort packager and distributor of specialty chemicals.

Univar's waterfront facility has a 14-mile hazard radius — the area that would need to be evacuated in the case of an accident at the plant — because some 3 million pounds of chemicals, such as chlorine, ammonium, and formaldehyde, are stored there.

The area's nauseating stink isn't coming from the two Allens Avenue diners that sit between six double-sided billboards.

Sea-level rise, storm surge, and other climate-change impacts, such as flooding caused by more frequent and heavy rains, threaten to unleash more of the port's nastiness. The city's industrial waterfront sits outside the Providence hurricane barrier and is one of the region's most exposed areas to rising waters. Three feet of sea-level rise is projected overwhelm much of the port.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) considers Providence to be the "Achilles heel of the Northeast" because of its position at the head of Narragansett Bay, according to a 2014 study by a University of Rhode Island assistant professor of coastal planning.

"For context, before Hurricane Katrina caused \$80 billion in damages to the Gulf Coast, FEMA considered New Orleans to be the Achilles heel of that region," Austin Becker wrote. "Rhode Island had been hit by nine hurricanes, two of them major, since 1900. The length and orientation of Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay, and its proximity to the Atlantic hurricane zone, make it susceptible to extreme storm surges from the southerly winds that are generated when a hurricane passes to the west of the Bay."



Shell's Providence Terminal sits in a flood zone.

The Conservation Law Foundation (CLF) has sued the Shell Oil Co., which operates a terminal at 520 Allens Ave., for not safeguarding its massive storage facility on Providence Harbor from the impacts of climate change.

"With just one severe storm — one major flood — the Providence River and surrounding communities could be inundated with toxic substances, yet Shell has done nothing to safeguard us from this fate. It's time they be held accountable for this grave inaction," CLF president Bradley Campbell said two years ago when the lawsuit was filed.

According to federal flood maps, the fossil-fuel terminal is in a flood zone.

In its civil lawsuit, CLF accuses Shell's Providence Terminal of being woefully unprepared to address climate change. CLF has claimed that the 75-acre ethanol railcar terminal with 25 storage tanks is failing to address sea-level rise and increased precipitation and damage from future storms.

Shell has claimed that it can't be held liable for future threats, only current risks. An attorney for Shell, which is one of the largest oil companies in the world, has argued that Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) permits are only bound to rules in the federal Clean Water Act, which regulates runoff from snow and rain, but not flooding.



Rhode Island Recycled Metals has been illegally polluting the area for the past 10 years. City and state officials remain dumbfounded by a problem they allowed to happen.

### **History keeps repeating**

In a 2017 letter to Raimondo, No LNG in PVD claimed the then-proposed National Grid LNG facility “is unnecessary, risky, and short-sighted.”

“At a time when Rhode Island should be investing in renewable energy, improving coastal resiliency, and growing an economy of the future, this LNG facility would be a \$180 million step in the wrong direction,” according to the seven-page letter.

Two months after that letter was sent, at a December public hearing hosted by the Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) board, National Grid’s tone-deaf project manager told the 100 or so attendees, many of them neighborhood residents concerned about health and climate impacts, that the new buildings will fit with the tan color scheme of neighboring structures.

An equally tone-deaf CRMC board member also comforted anxious residents by noting that the gas-cooling project’s visual impacts will be minor and that the 108-foot-tall tank containing a liquefied fossil fuel won’t stand out on the city’s increasingly vulnerable waterfront.



With little debate and no public comment allowed at the 40-minute public hearing, the CRMC board voted unanimously to approve the project. Silenced residents showered the CRMC board with disapproval and pleas, urging the members to reconsider. State and Capitol police shielded board members from the upset protesters and escorted them from the building — a symbolic sign that the well-being of eight politically appointed board members, none of whom live in South Providence or Washington Park, trumps the legitimate concerns of neighborhood residents.

Showing a similar lack of concern, FERC decided a comprehensive environmental impact statement wasn't needed for National Grid's latest LNG facility in the Port of Providence. All four commissioners approved the project. They noted that National Grid deserved the natural-gas cooling and storage facility because the multinational corporation wouldn't make false claims about its need.

The decade-long defiance by Rhode Island Recycled Metals, though, best exemplifies the apathetic attitude officials hold for the health of South Providence, Washington Park, and upper Narragansett Bay.

Since 2009, the illegal business at 434 Allens Ave. has contaminated the Providence River and bay with polluted runoff and fuel from derelict vessels the company doesn't have the authority to store. The business lacks proper permitting and has ignored cease-and-desist orders. All state and local officials do is shrug their shoulders and feign bewilderment that the business is still allowed to operate.

The 6-acre property, a heavily polluted site taxpayers already helped clean up once, originally became contaminated between 1979 and 1989, when state and local officials failed to regulate the computer and electronics shredding facility operating there. The waterfront site has since tested positive for toxins such as polychlorinated biphenyl, a carcinogen commonly used in electronics.

Perri called the polluting business a "greedy pig."

"I don't understand why they can't be shut down," she said. "Put a bulldozer in front of the entrance and tell them they are done polluting."



ProvPort and its manager, Waterson Terminal Services, have essentially ditched coal in their pursuit of offshore wind energy.

### **ProvPort changes**

Past and present elected officials have done little to mitigate the port's well-documented pollution problems or help prepare it for 21st-century challenges. In fact, it could be argued that they have been at best nonchalant about the neighborhoods' woes and at worst complicit in creating them.

While it's well documented that they did next to nothing during the port's recent LNG controversy — 11 elected officials did sign on to an August 2017 letter No LNG in PVD sent to DEM expressing concern about the potential release of contaminants by pile driving and digging at the polluted site; DEM noted that it can't force National Grid to clean the site — other stakeholders are aware of the area's health concerns and climate threats, including the economic advantage that comes with addressing them, and are working to lessen those impacts.

It's not an easy task. Southern New England still needs heating oil, jet fuel, natural gas, diesel, asphalt, concrete, road salt, and cars. Coal? Not so much.

Waterson Terminal Services has embraced renewable energy at the expense of coal. The decision is based both on economics and the urge to be a good neighbor, according to Christopher Waterson, general manager of the family-owned port management company.

For much of the 2000s and early 2010s, ProvPort was a big player in the coal business. Between 2001 and 2014, for example, Waterson Terminal Services imported millions of tons of coal from across the globe for use in New England's power plants.

Those power plants are going off line, and offshore wind development is gaining steam. ProvPort is positioning itself to be a regional leader in that rapidly growing industry.

As recently as five years ago, a 70-foot-high pile of coal visible from the East Bay Bike Path in East Providence and from the India Point Park Bridge in Fox Point sat on the 7-acre ProvPort lot. Today, there's only enough coal on the lot to fill a Dumpster.

Waterson is planning on using that parcel to carve out more space for wind-energy development. Waterson Terminal Services and its six berths played a key role in providing the means to receive and assemble the components for the five-turbine Block Island Wind Farm.

In hopes of making ProvPort better suited to deal with the impacts of climate change, Waterson Terminal Services recently entered into an environmental certification program with Green Marine. The program is a voluntary initiative to surpass regulatory requirements within the maritime industry. It addresses key environmental issues using various performance indicators, such as lowering air emissions, spill prevention mitigation, better stormwater management, and minimizing community impacts.

"We are always looking for ways to improve our operations and joining a well-recognized sustainability program such as Green Marine will allow us to exceed environmental standards," said Waterson, who is a member of the EPA stakeholders group and the "Building a Resilient Providence" community group, both of which are working to create programs and build dialogue that will help the city and port better navigate the challenges of climate change. "The clear criteria beyond current regulations will help guide our actions towards continually improving our environmental performance."

Two years ago, when ProvPort expanded its footprint to a parcel across from Save The Bay, to export more cars, Waterson Terminal Services worked with the waterfront environmental advocacy group and CRMC staff to create a public walking path and public access to the shore.

ProvPort spent \$2.5 million cleaning up the closed landfill off Allens Avenue. The space set aside for public use on that remediated parcel has become a popular urban spot for fishing and bird watching. The walking path can be accessed by driving through the Johnson & Wales University Harborside Campus and parking near Save The Bay headquarters.

Ten acres of the 15-acre site now called "parcel 288" are paved. The other 5 acres are home to

public access space and vegetative buffers that slow and filter stormwater runoff.

“We’re trying to be good neighbors,” ProvPort spokesman Bill Fischer said. “We’re trying to be transparent about what we’re trying to do.”

By CYRUS MOULTON April 25, 2019

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — The idea germinated when Bonnie Combs passed a storm drain clogged with garbage.

Now after several years of beach and riverway cleanups, recycling events and advocacy, Ms. Combs is returning to that source: inaugurating a campaign to “adopt a storm drain” as part of May being proclaimed “Storm Drain Awareness Month” in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

“A lot of people hear about the plastic ocean (plastics accumulating in the ocean from littering and over-consumption of plastic), and they think that it’s far away or they don’t have any control or contribute to that,” said Ms. Combs, marketing director for the Blackstone Heritage Corridor.



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“But a simple bottle cap, a straw, loose litter, that finds its way to the storm drain, then makes it way to a local waterway and then down to the river and bay.”

Ms. Combs traces her environmental advocacy back to 1999, when she was working as a chef at Whole Foods Market and became intrigued by the company’s sustainability initiatives. Her interest soon focused on honeybees, which were suffering from colony collapse disorder, and the importance of pollinators. After 15 years at the grocer, she became marketing director at the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor and headed up its Trash Responsibly program, a program to create awareness about the impact litter has on natural resources in the Blackstone River Valley. Over the course of many litter cleanups, Ms. Combs soon focused on recycling fishing line, installing fishing line recycling stations throughout the valley.

She also has become quite the seamstress, turning old T-shirts into reusable bags, recycling fabric to make cutlery holders, and re-purposing animal feed bags.

She does it all enthusiastically.

“First it was the bees, then I got to the Corridor and it became trash and recycling line,” Ms. Combs explained. “I like to educate and create awareness and ma

And when the time came to apply for an Earth Day grant from the Narragan in Rhode Island, Ms. Combs decided to focus on storm drains.



youngsters as part of a public education effort.

Now Ms. Combs is planning to recruit volunteers to “adopt” a local storm drain. The volunteers will map the storm drain, learn what local water body it drains into, mark it, and ensure that it remains debris free.

Maggie Plasse from the Blackstone River Watershed Association has adopted three storm drains on her street. She mentioned that the watershed association used to have a similar program and she was glad to see Ms. Combs’ effort. “I thought it was a great idea to resurrect a program that used to exist maybe 10 years ago,” Ms. Plasse said.

Ms. Combs is also collaborating with the Northbridge Department of Public Works on the project as part of their MS4 wastewater permit public education effort.

“We have limited personnel, so we make use of volunteer groups like this, and it works great, it’s a great opportunity for everybody,” said Jim Shuris, Northbridge director of public works.

And Ms. Combs plans to kick off a wider effort soon, as she recruited the help of local legislators in both Rhode Island and Massachusetts to have the governors of each state proclaim May “Storm Drain Awareness Month.”

“It’s a win-win situation,” Ms. Combs said of the collaboration. “This is just the next evolution in my crusade to save the planet.”

Online: <https://bit.ly/2IEowlZ>

Information from: Telegram & Gazette (Worcester, Mass.), <http://www.telegram.com>

**Annual White House Easter Egg Roll scheduled for April 13**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The annual White House Easter Egg Roll is set for April 13. First lady Melan...

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5/14/2019

# City continues to borrow through Infrastructure Bank, saves big money

By **ETHAN SHOREY** Valley Breeze Managing Editor

PAWTUCKET – Last week’s announcement that the city will receive another \$1.9 million loan through the Rhode Infrastructure Bank to resurface local roadways marked another milestone in a partnership between the two entities.

Jeffrey Diehl, CEO and executive director of the Infrastructure Bank, says the quasi-public agency has now invested \$158.7 million in financing and investments for Pawtucket over the past 30 years, including \$18.5 million to pave roads over the past few years.

The estimated interest savings on that \$18.5 million because the city went through the agency is \$2 million, making dollars stretch further.

In addition to the road money, the city has also borrowed \$135.4 million to improve drinking water, \$3.9 million for energy efficiency upgrades, and \$865,000 in other projects.

That’s part of a \$302 million investment in local communities by the agency statewide over that same period, he said, and the Infrastructure Bank continues to expand its reach. When agencies/communities such as Providence Water, Narragansett Bay Commission and Newport and Warwick are factored in, that number climbs to \$2.1 billion.

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The city received a \$1.9 million loan to resurface their roadways, including major thoroughfares such as Pawtucket Avenue, Main Street, Beverage Hill Avenue and Walcott Street. The city will save another \$224,188 in debt service payments by borrowing through the Infrastructure Bank.

The Infrastructure Bank will also be doing lending for green infrastructure work around a coming new transit hub off Main Street in Pawtucket, said Diehl, a project he and others are excited about as they try to encourage more of this type of investment in the environment.

The Infrastructure Bank is also looking at refinancing some outstanding bonds in the coming weeks, said Diehl, and with Pawtucket included as one borrower in those investments, the savings to the city from that move could reach another \$200,000.

The Infrastructure Bank model works for a variety of reasons, said Diehl. The agency receives limited amounts of capital and is able to leverage state road and bridge capital in the bond market. When the Infrastructure Bank lends to municipalities, everyone is pooled into a larger pot and that pot is pledged in the bond market. Highly rated water programs are better than the state's, he said, and the agency recently started leveraging private sector capital for road and bridge projects.

With great ratings come attractive rates in the market, he said. The agency can lend below market because it has the capital and "can access the bond market at a very attractive level," he said, much lower than it would be if cities went on their own.

The nonprofit agency uses a formula that works, he said, reducing the absolute transaction cost of going to market and reducing fixed costs overall by bundling borrowing together.

The Infrastructure Bank is a component unit of the state, but is not guaranteed by the state, he said. It has a board appointed by the governor, and General Treasurer Seth Magaziner sits on that board.

Last week's announcement was for \$18.5 million in financing of road and bridge projects and Pawtucket, Central Falls and Westerly. The three communities will save a combined \$1.4 million in that borrowing.

"The Infrastructure Bank is proud to partner with our local communities to make significant investments in their roads and bridges," said Diehl.

"The Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank has been essential to saving Pawtucket taxpayer dollars," said Mayor Donald Grebien. "This partnership between the state and local municipalities is exactly the type of success story that taxpayers need and deserve. We are proud to continue working with the bank to upgrade Pawtucket infrastructure in a cost effective manner."

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# Whats Up Newp<sup>Local,</sup>

independent news and information for Newport County and beyond.

## DEM: Seasonal Shellfish Area Closures take effect this weekend; no closure changes from 2018

By  
WhatsUpNewp Crew

-

May 23, 2019



Scientists from DEM's Office of Water Resources monitor the health of shellfish-harvesting waters in Narragansett Bay continuously throughout the year.

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**What's Up Newp is free to read, and always will be, but we need your support to keep it that way.**

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The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has announced that seasonal shellfish area closures will take effect at sunrise on Saturday, May 25, and will remain in place until Tuesday, October 15.

Consistent with federal requirements, DEM closes some local waters to the harvesting of shellfish every year at this time due to potential water quality impacts associated with marinas and mooring fields. The areas are within:

- o Bristol Harbor
  
- o Dutch Harbor Area, Jamestown
  
- o Fishing Cove, Wickford Harbor
  
- o Great Salt Pond and Trims Pond, Block Island
  
- o Potter Cove, Prudence Island
  
- o Sakonnet Harbor, Little Compton

In addition, the smaller marina closures in the southern coastal ponds, Fort Wetherill, and the Kickemuit River in Warren will go into effect on May 25.

In 2017 DEM announced that it was lifting rainfall-related shellfishing restrictions for parts of Upper Narragansett Bay for the first time in 70 years (Conditional Area B was changed to Approved). In 2018 DEM expressed hope about reopening a section of the lower Providence River as a new conditional area within a year. DEM has made progress working to finalize the details of a conditional area and drafting a prospective shellfish management plan to make that hope a reality and plans to complete these efforts later this year.

Such an action – which would allow for the harvest of shellfish from the Providence River for the first time in more than 70 years – shows water quality

improvements resulting from decades of intense efforts to clean up Providence River and Narragansett Bay, most notably improvements by the Narragansett Bay Commission to reduce the discharge of combined sewer overflows.

Rhode Island shellfish are much sought-after seafood because of a long history of delivering a high-quality product. This is achieved by diligent monitoring of shellfish harvesting waters, protecting public health with a high level of oversight when conditions indicate a change in water quality either from natural sources such as algae blooms or by the quick response to emergency conditions. DEM, Rhode Island Department of Health, and the RI Coastal Resources Management Council along with industry partners collaborate to ensure that shellfish grown and harvested from RI waters continues to be a quality safe seafood product to be enjoyed by all consumers.

For more information on the shellfish harvesting reclassification, review the [annual notice](#) available at [RIDEM – Shellfish](#). An [interactive shellfishing map](#) is also available.

For information on emergency and conditional area shellfish closures, call DEM's 24-hour shellfishing hotline at 401-222-2900. Follow DEM on Twitter (@RhodeIslandDEM) or Facebook at [www.facebook.com/RhodeIslandDEM](http://www.facebook.com/RhodeIslandDEM) for timely updates.

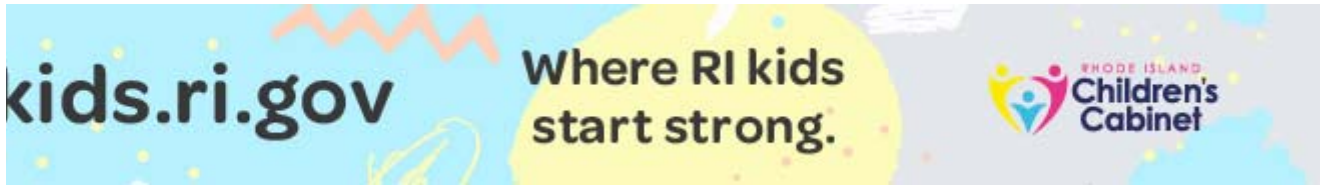
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## Guest MINDSETTER™ Mesolella: Remembering the Cuyahoga River Fire

Friday, May 10, 2019

Guest MINDSETTER™ Vincent Mesolella

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Fifty years ago, in the summer of 1969, the eyes of the nation turned to Cleveland, Ohio, as the Cuyahoga River, long choked with industrial pollution, burned. Early on a Sunday morning, a spark flared from the train tracks down to the river below, igniting industrial debris floating on the surface of the water. The river had burned before, but the 1969 blaze, contemporaneous as it was with a growing environmental advocacy in the country, made the pages of Time magazine, which described a river “that oozes rather than flows.”

Citizen outrage about the fire enhanced public demand for water protection in Washington, DC. Later that year, Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act, which ultimately led to the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, which was established in 1970—the year of



VIEW LARGER +

Cuyahoga River Fire PHOTO: Cleveland Press Collection at Cleveland State University Library

the first Earth Day. In 1972, Congress enacted the Clean Water Act, which set the course for improving water quality throughout the nation.

In Rhode Island, our rivers never caught on fire, but they did suffer from decades of pollution and were the source of a cholera epidemic in the late 1900s. In 1980, when the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) was created, Rhode Island took a first hopeful step to reclaiming healthy rivers and a clean bay. The NBC repaired the failing clean water infrastructure and built new facilities to handle the biggest pollution problems, like the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Project and nitrogen reduction. Along the way, the NBC also committed to renewable energy and a reduced carbon footprint with wind turbines, biogas generation facilities, and solar power.

Today, supported by the investments of the ratepayers of the Narragansett Bay Commission, Narragansett Bay is cleaner than it has been in 150 years, the shellfishing industry is more robust than ever, and our urban rivers draw thousands of people to their banks for WaterFire---a completely different type of blaze than the one in 1969 Cleveland.

Clean water doesn't happen without infrastructure: pipes, pumps, and treatment plants. This week, we celebrate Infrastructure Week. Across the country, hundreds of businesses, labor organizations, elected officials, and more will come together to spread the message that we must #BuildForTomorrow. Investing in infrastructure consistently garners strong bi-partisan support among voters, with more supporters wanting action from government on infrastructure than almost any other issue.

Clean water infrastructure creates jobs. Phase I of the NBC's CSO Project brought over 350 jobs to the state in the construction trades alone. Phase III, slated to begin construction in 2022, is predicted to open up even more good-paying job opportunities for Rhode Islanders.

In the five decades since the Cuyahoga fire, we've made great strides, but we must remain vigilant, as even excellent infrastructure has a natural lifespan. Protecting our valuable waters as well as public health will require a strong federal commitment. We must increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds, we must fund the Water Infrastructure Finance & Innovation Act (WIFIA) program at or above its fully authorized level, and we must fully endow new grant programs created in America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. We call upon Congress, in partnership with local communities, to support the financing and funding tools that have propelled the construction, maintenance, and evolution of our nation's water infrastructure systems to date.

Healthy communities, clean water, and good jobs: infrastructure makes it all happen.

*Vincent J. Mesolella is chairman of the Narragansett Bay Commission.*

**This piece is part of a sponsored content partnership between GoLocal and Narragansett Bay Commission.**

## Poster child



Posted Friday, June 14, 2019 1:02 pm

The Johnston School Committee presented two certificates to Nicholas A. Ferri Middle School sixth-grader Giuseppe Cucinotta during Tuesday night's meeting. Vice Chairman Joseph Rotella presented Cucinotta with commendations for his first-place finishes in the Narragansett Bay Commission and Scituate Reservoir Watershed Education Program poster contests. Rottela and the other committee members lauded Cucinotta for his "success and dedication to this type of excellence."



**6/19/2019**

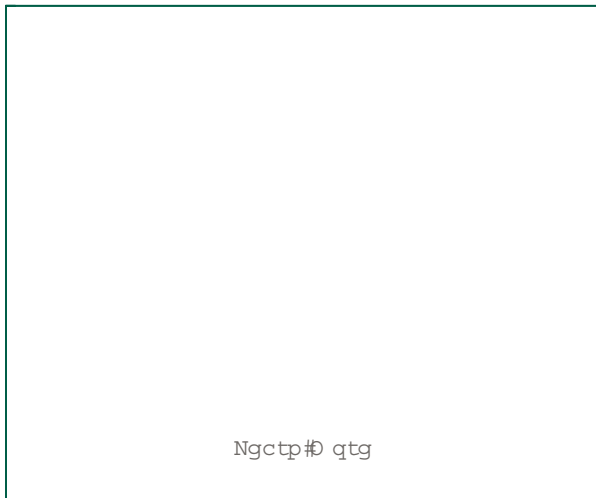
## City moving forward with Green Development solar project

By **LAUREN CLEM** Valley Breeze Staff Writer

WOONSOCKET – Residents may soon see solar panels cropping up on parcels around the city after the City Council voted to move forward with negotiations for its first commercial-scale solar energy projects this week.

On Monday, councilors voted unanimously to authorize the administration to begin negotiations with Green Development, a North Kingstown-based company and one of the state's largest developers of solar energy. The vote followed a lengthy bid process during which the city's Renewable Energy Subcommittee selected Green Development from among seven developers who submitted proposals for solar projects that would produce energy for the city.

According to Councilor Jon Brien, chairman of the Renewable Energy Subcommittee, the vote authorizes the administration to move forward with solar development on four parcels of municipal-owned property at locations around the city. These include 1.15 megawatts on Mason Street in Fairmount, 993 kilowatts on Manville Road and 6.2 megawatts in two arrays on land near the new water treatment plant under construction off Jillson Avenue. They also include 660 kilowatts proposed for a covered carport array that would be built over the Woonsocket Area Career and Technical Center parking lot on Aylsworth Avenue.



Ngctp#D qtg

“They proposed six sites, four of which I think are very viable and ready to be worked on,” said Brien.

In addition to the four sites, Green Development also proposed solar installations at two locations that were not approved by the Renewable Energy Subcommittee. These included land owned by the city of Woonsocket around the Woonsocket Reservoirs in North Smithfield and an installation at Morin Heights on land owned by the Woonsocket Housing Authority, a separate entity from the city. Taken together, the six sites would have produced about 8.5

megawatts of electricity resulting in an approximately \$20 million cost savings to the city over 25 years. With the four sites chosen by the subcommittee, Brien estimated production will be closer to six megawatts.

The subcommittee's calculations are based on a complex network of incentives set up by the state to spur solar development. By state law, municipalities, schools and nonprofits are eligible to receive net metering credits as purchasers of solar energy regardless of the location of the project. By locating the projects on municipal-owned land within the city's boundaries, the city is also eligible to receive tangible property tax of up to \$5,000 per year per megawatt and lease payments from the development company.

Not everyone sees the Green Development proposal as a win-win. Monday's vote came in spite of the protests of Mayor Lisa Baldelli-Hunt, who told the Renewable Energy Subcommittee last week she had no intention of moving forward with a contract until the city reissues a request for bids. Baldelli-Hunt has stated her concerns with the bid process several times, saying the open-ended request for solar development that did not specify a location lacked transparency and placed some bidders at a disadvantage.

"I think I was quite clear at the last several meetings," she told members of the subcommittee. "The administration is definitely in favor of moving forward with green energy projects. What we're not comfortable with, as I indicated at the last meeting or a couple meetings back, was the fact that when the (request for proposals) went out, it just went out as a blanket RFP."

Baldelli-Hunt also urged councilors to hire a professional consultant before choosing to a company to engage in negotiations. Last year, the subcommittee sought the guidance of the Narragansett Bay Commission, a quasi-public entity that has renewable energy projects on their Providence property, though Baldelli-Hunt said she did not consider the agency a replacement for a professional consultant.

"None of us are in this field. This is a very, very long-term commitment and we have to get it right," she said.

Separately from the Green Development proposal, the subcommittee has also discussed plans to commission a solar project on the soccer fields at the River's Edge Recreation Complex, a proposal Brien said he hopes to send to the general council for a vote in July or August. Baldelli-Hunt indicated her administration is also developing their own list of parcels targeted for solar development and plans to present them to the council in the coming months.

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# Whats Up Newp<sup>Local,</sup>

independent news and information for Newport County and beyond.

## Senator DiPalma's bill that creates a commission to examine the state's electric and natural gas infrastructure passes Senate

By  
WhatsUpNewp Crew

-

June 20, 2019



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Sen. Louis P. DiPalma's (D-Dist. 12, Middletown, Little Compton, Newport, Tiverton) legislation ([2019-S 0194A](#)) that creates a Senate special legislative commission to study and evaluate the state's electric and natural gas distribution and transmission infrastructure to ensure its reliance and resiliency was passed by the Senate.

"As we saw with the debacle that affected Aquidneck Island only five months ago, there are some significant deficiencies within our electric and natural gas infrastructure in Rhode Island. We cannot afford to have another similar situation, in the dead of winter, where our citizens are literally freezing in their own homes without any gas or electricity. This commission will use facts and data to determine what we can do in order to avoid another massive energy and heat shutdown in Rhode Island," said Senator DiPalma in a statement.

The commission will consist of 19 members including three members of the Senate; the Administrator of the RI Division of Public Utilities and Carriers; the Chief Resiliency Officer of the RI Infrastructure Bank; the RI Cybersecurity Officer; the Executive Director of the RI League of Cities and Towns; the President of National Grid RI; the General Manager of Providence Water; the Executive Director of the Narragansett Bay Commission; the President of Enbridge Gas; the President of the Block Island Power Company; the General Manager of the Pascoag utility District; the President of the RI AARP; the Director of the RI Department of Environmental Management; and four members of the public.

The commission shall report its findings and results to the Rhode Island Senate on or before March 1, 2020 and the commission shall expire on June 30, 2020.

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than it's Been in 150 years"**



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## **Narragansett Bay Commission's CSO Phase III Will Cost \$800M and Create 500+ Jobs, Says Mesoletta**

Tuesday, July 16, 2019  
*GoLocal LIVE*

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Chairman of the Board of the Narragansett Bay Commission Vincent Mesolella made two major announcements during his appearance on GoLocal LIVE's Business Monday.

Mesolella said that Phase III of the Combined Sewer Overflow expansion is expected to cost \$800 million and create a minimum of 500 direct jobs and hundreds of indirect jobs.

"This particular project has created a national interest not only because Narragansett Bay [Commission] is a nationally recognized award-winning agency but the magnitude of the project. This project in today's dollars is approaching \$800 million and when the project is complete -- at least the tunnel phase of it -- it may be approaching nine hundred million dollars with inflation," said Mesolella.



L-R Josh Fenton CEO of GoLocal and Vin Mesolella, Chair of NBC

He says the project has attracted firms from around the world to initial vendor briefings, which saw over 140 people in attendance.

The project is expected to break ground in August of 2020.

### **Reducing Fees**

In addition, as of July 1, NBC made a major regulatory change to reduce costs for Rhode Island's companies and overall reduce the agency's costs by eliminating the annual pretreatment discharge fees.

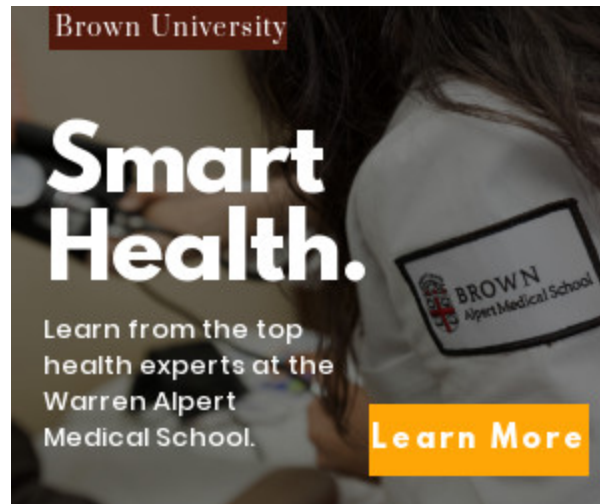
Mesolella said NBC determined that the fees and the application paperwork were burdensome to businesses, so NBC petitioned the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission to eliminate the fees.

The PUC approved the change.

Businesses will only have to pay an application fee every five years, which represents a saving for business owners.

### **Best News**

While Rhode Island is struggling in many business publication rankings, US News & World Report ranked Rhode Island first for clean air & water. State Senator Sue Sosnowski sponsored a resolution congratulating the NBC as well as the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and other environmental agencies -- DEM, CRMC and others -- for the success. Narragansett Bay is cleaner than it's been in 150 years.



## Related Articles

- [“We’re Interested in \(Buying\) Prov Water,” Says Narragansett Bay Commission’s Mesoellea](#)
- [Vin Mesoellea: 17 to Watch in 2017 in RI](#)
- [Investing in Infrastructure Can Have Big Payoffs, MINDSETTER™ Mesoellea](#)
- [More Shellfishing Areas Opened Means More Revenue for RI, Says NBC’s Mesoellea](#)
- [LIVE: Narragansett Bay Commission’s Mesoellea on Pursuing Providence Water Sale](#)
- [DiChiro Will Be an Excellent Chief Magistrate, Vincent Mesoellea, Guest MINDSETTER™](#)
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**Rob Goldman**

This is good. This is exactly where public money should be spent. The Bay is definitely cleaner and getting more so.

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**Roy Dempsey**

Not sure how a bankrupt community can afford all this spending. What's this, only a Billion Dollars?

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**Panku Thakur**

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# Ocean State Beach Closures In Decline This Summer

[ecori.org/pollution-contamination/2019/7/22/beach-closures-down-in-2019](https://www.ecori.org/pollution-contamination/2019/7/22/beach-closures-down-in-2019)

Tim Faulkner

July 22, 2019

# ecori news

## 2019 Beach Season Closures

Beach	City/Town	Closed On	Re-Opened	Number of Days Closed
2019 Statewide (for bacteria)				
Third Beach	Middletown	5/29/2019	5/31/2019	2
Barrington Town Beach	Barrington	6/6/2019	6/7/2019	1
Spring Lake Beach	Burrillville	6/11/2019	6/19/19	8
Grinell's Beach	Tiverton	6/19/2019	6/21/2019	2
King Park Beach	Newport	6/20/2019	6/21/2019	1
Third Beach	Middletown	6/20/2019	6/21/2019	1
Peabody's Beach	Middletown	6/20/2019	6/21/2019	1
Sandy Point Beach	Portsmouth	6/20/2019	6/25/2019	5
Spring Lake Beach	Burrillville	6/21/2019	6/23/2019	2
Fort Adams Beach	Newport	6/22/2019	6/26/2019	4
Camp Aquapaug	West Kingston	6/24/2019	6/25/2019	1
Kent County YMCA Lower and Upper Ponds	Warwick	6/24/2019	6/25/2019	1
Ginny B's Campground	Foster	6/26/2019	6/28/2019	2
Third Beach	Middletown	6/27/2019	6/28/2019	1
Sandy Point Beach	Portsmouth	6/27/2019	6/29/2019	2
Camp Watchaug	Charlestown	7/8/19	7/11/2019	3
Burlingame State Park Picnic Area	Charlestown	7/10/2019	7/11/2019	1
Harmony Hill School Beach	Chepachet	7/18/2019		

Rhode Island beaches were closed for a total of 142 day in 2018 because of high levels of contamination. So far this yer, there have been 39 beach closure days. (Rhode Island Department of Health)

## By TIM FAULKNER/ecoRI News staff

---

A little-known beach at a private school in Chepachet has been closed by the Rhode Island Department of Health (DOH) since July 18 because of unsafe levels of bacteria. And two beaches on ponds used by the Kent County YMCA in Warwick were also recently closed because of bacteria contamination. Overall, however, Ocean State beach closures are in decline this summer after two years of higher numbers.

At the midway point of summer 2019, 19 beach closure announcements, or events, have resulted in 39 days of restricted access to fresh and saltwater beaches in Rhode Island. In 2018, 37 closures events led to 142 days of closures. In 2017, 35 events led to 101 days of closed beaches. Easton's Beach in Newport and Oakland Beach in Warwick are two popular beaches with historical trends of increased bacteria levels.

Testing for the bacteria enterocci occurs from Memorial Day though Labor Day at 40 freshwater beaches and some 70 saltwater beaches. Enterocci bacteria is found in fecal waste from humans and animals. Although not harmful to humans by itself, the bacteria indicates the possible presence of other harmful viruses, protozoa, and bacteria, such as fecal coliform.

Enterocci reaches swimming areas from wastewater treatment facilities, leaking septic systems, cesspools, stormwater runoff, and sewage discharged from boats. Waste from pets and wildlife such as geese are common sources. The improper application of manure used in farming and lawn care can also cause contamination.

Lower and Upper Ponds used by the Kent County YMCA were closed for a second time this year on July 22.

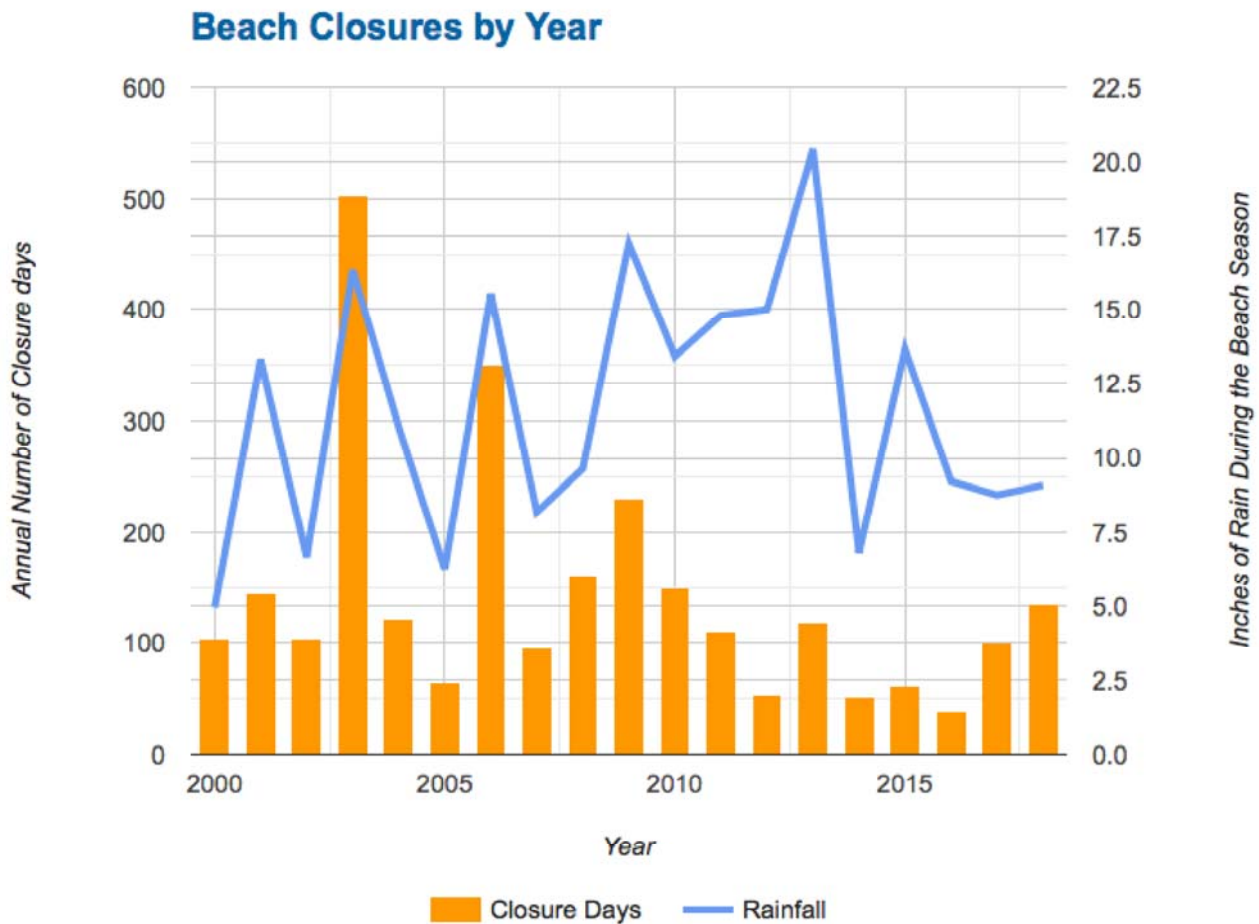
The source of the bacteria is unknown at the Harmony Hill School, a day and boarding school for students with learning challenges. The 150-acre campus includes a waterfront swim area on a pond. DOH announced the beach's closure on July 18.

Although the beach isn't open to the public, the school is required to conduct water testing every three weeks and report the results to DOH. Federal funding for the state beach testing program only covers saltwater beaches. Freshwater beaches, public or private, that serve 15 or more people are required to pay for their own testing.

The number and frequency of beach closures is typically tied to rain events. But even with a high volume of precipitation this spring and early summer, beach closures are off the pace of the past two years.



“We’ve had a very good season and I’m a little surprised,” said Sherry Poucher, coordinator of DOH’s Beach Monitoring Program.



Rhode Island beach closure and rainfall data through 2018. (Rhode Island Department of Health)

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Northeast River Forecast Center, the coastal parts of Rhode Island have received up to 2 inches of rainfall above the normal amount during the past 60 days. July, however, has been an average month for rainfall across the state and regional watersheds.

Poucher attributed the reduced closures to improvements to stormwater control projects like the sewer overflow project led by the Narragansett Bay Commission, manager of Rhode Island’s largest wastewater treatment plant.

On Allens Avenue in Providence, the facility handles effluent from 10 municipalities by holding excess stormwater in massive underground tunnels. Rather than flow directly into upper Narragansett Bay, the stormwater from large rain events is stored and treated before discharge. In addition to the opening of long-closed shellfishing areas, the beaches along Narragansett Bay are cleaner and less prone to contaminants delivered via stormwater runoff.

Other initiatives may be helping, Poucher noted, such as efforts to keep geese from congregating on beaches such as Bristol Town Beach. Mandated sewer connections at homes with cesspools are also likely reducing beach contamination. In 2015, state legislation was passed to ban the state's remaining cesspools, many of them in dense coastal communities such as Warwick. Oakland Beach was closed for nine days in 2016 and 26 days in 2017, but dropped to six closed days in 2018 and none so far this year.

This summer Spring Lake Beach in Burrillville has been closed the longest, with 10 days of restricted access. Sandy Point Beach on the Sakonnet River in Portsmouth has been closed twice for a total of seven days. Third Beach, at the head of the Sakonnet River in Middletown, has been closed on three occasions for a total of four days.

A closure is determined if a water sample exceeds 60 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters. The Harmony Hill School beach exceeded 300 cfu per 100 milliliters.

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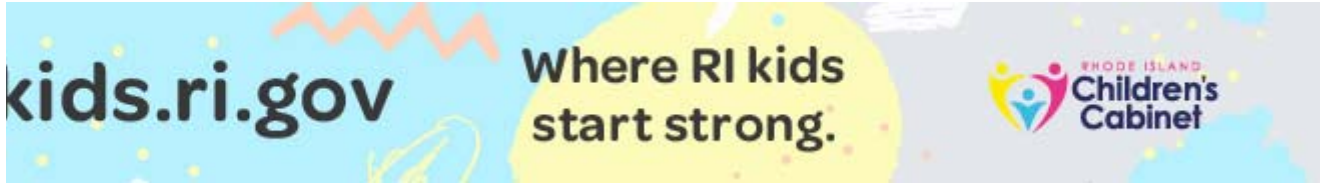
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## Illuminated Walk Along the Woonasquatucket Saturday Night: WaterFire's Evans on LIVE

Saturday, July 27, 2019

GoLocal LIVE

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WaterFire Executive Artistic Director Barnaby Evans joined GoLocal LIVE to talk about the weekend's events at the **WaterFire Arts Center** in Providence -- as well as an opportunity to kayak at next weekend's WaterFire.

On Saturday, July 27, WaterFire will join with the Woonasquatucket River Greenway Council (WRGC) in inviting the public to join an illuminated walk along the Woonasquatucket.

Along the way will be art and performances, including a new site-specific lighting installation, Moon River, near Eagle Square by Waterfire, as well as the sculptural native pollinator planters by The Steel Yard's Public Projects. There will be opportunities to decorate masks inspired by the wildlife along the river before the procession -- and glow sticks and glow materials will be handed out.

The procession will organize and leave from Donigian Park at 9:30 p.m. and will conclude at the WaterFire Arts Center for an after-party.

### **Last Weekend for the Moon -- FringePVD Performance Saturday Night**

Evans spoke to how this weekend marks the last opportunity for people to see "Museum of the Moon," an enormous art installation by English artist Luke Jerram at the WaterFire Arts Center.

It is a highly-detailed 23' diameter Moon that came to Providence this July as part of a larger series of events and exhibitions presented by the NASA RI Space Consortium in association with WaterFire Providence.

On Saturday, FringePVD in conjunction with The Wilbury Group, will be putting on performances at the WaterFire Arts Center in the evening -- [for more information, go here](#).

### **Opportunity to Paddle the River During Next WaterFire**

On August 3, people have the opportunity to "grab their paddles" and help light up the river during WaterFire Providence's Clear Currents Community Paddling Event.

Clear Currents is a community paddling event that celebrates improved water quality in RI. Clear Currents features close to 60 illuminated Japanese koi (fish) temporarily mounted on canoes and kayaks that registered participants will paddle up and down the river after sunset. The brightly colored fish will beautifully compliment the 80 wood burning braziers installed on the river! Clear Currents celebrates the cleaner water that the opening of the Narragansett Bay Commission's Combined Sewer Overflow; an initiative that has greatly improved water quality throughout the entire bay area.

Participants must sign up -- [for more information, go here](#).



*Barnaby Evans joined News Editor Kate Nagle to talk about this weekend's -- and next weekend's -- WaterFire and WaterFire Arts Center events.*



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## KBRA Assigns AA Rating and Stable Outlook to Narragansett Bay Commission Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Phase III Facilities WIFIA Loan

August 19, 2019 10:00 AM Eastern Daylight Time

NEW YORK--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Kroll Bond Rating Agency (KBRA) assigns a long-term rating of AA with a Stable Outlook to the Narragansett Bay Commission Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Phase III Facilities WIFIA Loan.

### Issuer: Narragansett Bay Commission

Assigned	Rating	Outlook
Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Phase III Facilities WIFIA Loan	AA	Stable

The rating action is based on KBRA's [U.S. Municipal Water and Sewer Revenue Bond Rating Methodology](#), and an assessment of the following six rating determinants identified therein:

- Management
- Legal Mechanics & Security Provisions
- Service Area & Economy
- System Characteristics
- Financial metrics
- Debt Structure & Capital Plan Requirements

To read the report, click [here](#).

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## **About KBRA and KBRA Europe**

KBRA is a full-service credit rating agency registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an NRSRO. In addition, KBRA is designated as a designated rating organization by the Ontario Securities Commission for issuers of asset-backed securities to file a short form prospectus or shelf prospectus. KBRA is also recognized by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners as a Credit Rating Provider and is a certified Credit Rating Agency (CRA) by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited is registered with ESMA as a CRA.

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## Narragansett Bay Commission Issues RFQ for Pawtucket Tunnel

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By TBM Staff on August 22, 2019 News, North American News



The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) has issued a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to solicit Statements of Qualifications (SOQ) from entities interested in serving as the design builder for the design and construction of the Pawtucket Tunnel.

The Pawtucket Tunnel is a rock tunnel, 140-ft to 180-ft below the ground surface, located north of the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility from 804 School Street to 660 Roosevelt Avenue in Pawtucket, RI, adjacent to the Blackstone River. The tunnel is approximately 11,600 ft in length with a 30-ft inside diameter. Conceptual design of the Pawtucket Tunnel includes a single-pass, gasketed, precast-concrete, segmental tunnel liner. This lining system was selected as best suited to control groundwater inflows, maintain rock stability, control quality and reduce time of installation.

NBC will use information from the RFQ to determine a short list of respondents, which will be invited to submit proposals for a subsequent Request for Proposals (RFP). The project will use the Design-Build (DB) method of project delivery with a fixed-price contract.

Following evaluation of the proposals received in response to the RFP, NBC intends to select the proposer that it determines to provide the best value based on technical approach, innovation, price and other factors that will be set forth in the RFP.

The anticipated schedule had NBC issuing notice to proceed in November/December 2020, with the project reaching substantial completion by December 2024.

The Pawtucket Tunnel is a continuation of NBC's three-phase CSO control program that began in response to a 1992 consent agreement with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. Phases 1 and 2 were completed in 2008 and 2015, respectively.

The largest facility in Phase I was a deep rock storage tunnel in Providence designed to store CSOs during wet weather events for subsequent pump out and treatment. Phase I was completed in 2008 at a construction cost of \$360 million. Phase II, which began construction in 2011, consisted of interceptors to connect additional outfalls to the Providence Tunnel plus several sewer separation projects. The final component of Phase II was completed in 2015 at a construction cost of \$197 million.

Stantec, along with its teaming partner, **Pare Corporation**, is the Program Manager for NBC's Phase III Combined Sewer Overflow Program. For information, contact Kathryn Kelly with the Narragansett Bay Commission ([kkelly@narrabay.com](mailto:kkelly@narrabay.com)).

RELATED: Lane Construction Low Bidder on Seattle Ship Canal CSO Tunnel





## News Releases

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### News Releases from Headquarters

# EPA Announces Nearly \$270 Million Water Infrastructure Loan to the Narragansett Bay Commission

09/20/2019

Contact Information:

EPA Press Office ([press@epa.gov](mailto:press@epa.gov))

**WASHINGTON** (September 20, 2019)— Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan to the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) to help reduce pollutant discharges into Narragansett Bay. This project is the first WIFIA loan awarded in New England and will help protect public health and the ecosystems of the largest estuary in this region.

“This WIFIA loan will improve water quality in the Narragansett Bay, protect the health of local residents, and deliver on President Trump's commitment to upgrade our nation's infrastructure, create jobs, and safeguard public health and the environment,” **said EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler.** “With this loan closing, EPA has now issued 12 WIFIA loans totaling over \$3 billion in credit assistance to help finance over \$7 billion for water infrastructure projects and create over 12,000 jobs.”

During heavy rain storms, combined sewer flows can exceed the capacity of the current system and overflow into local rivers and the Narragansett Bay. These overflows can carry pollutants—such as sewage solids, metals, oil, grease and bacteria— that can affect human health and the

environment. EPA's WIFIA loan will provide approximately \$269 million to help fund the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Phase IIIA Facilities project. The project includes a long deep rock tunnel, two work shafts, four drop shafts, a tunnel pump station and several improvements to the wastewater collection system.

“EPA is very pleased that the first WIFIA loan award here in New England will result in cleaner and more healthy water in Narragansett Bay,” **said EPA New England Regional Administrator Dennis Deziel.** “In a major storm event, this Combined Sewer Overflow construction project will keep approximately 60 million gallons of water contaminated with raw sewage, metals, oil, grease and bacteria from being discharged directly into Narragansett Bay.

“We know Rhode Islanders value a clean and healthy bay. We’re very proud of infrastructure investments Narragansett Bay Commission ratepayers have made over the past two decades to mitigate the century-old issue of CSOs and the NBC is confident that this final phase of the CSO project will result in a bay that will be a beloved resource for our children and grandchildren,” **said Narragansett Bay Commission Chairman Vincent Mesoella.** “The WIFIA loan also ensures that the cost of this ambitious clean water project will be mitigated for our ratepayers.”

The Combined Sewer Overflow Phase IIIA Facilities project will cost \$548 million. EPA's WIFIA loan will finance nearly half of that figure—up to \$269 million. Additionally, the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB), through co-funding from the Rhode Island Clean Water State Revolving Fund (RI CWSRF) and other programs, will support a portion of the project costs. The RI CWSRF program is co-managed by the RIIB and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. The WIFIA loan will save NBC an estimated \$99.6 million compared to typical bond financing. Project construction and operation are expected to create 1,755 jobs.

The WIFIA loan closing was announced at an event hosted by the Narragansett Bay Commission at the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in East Providence, Rhode Island. Speakers included Narragansett Bay Commission Chairman Vincent Mesoella, U.S. Senator Jack Reed (RI), Rhode Island General Treasurer Seth Magaziner, Director of Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Janet Coit and EPA Region 1 Administrator Dennis Deziel.

## **Background on WIFIA**

Established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, the WIFIA program is a federal loan and guarantee program administered by EPA. WIFIA's aim is to accelerate investment in the nation's water infrastructure by providing long-term and low-cost supplemental credit assistance for regionally and nationally significant projects. EPA's WIFIA program plays an important part in President Trump's infrastructure plan, which calls for expanding project eligibility. The WIFIA program has an active pipeline of pending applications for projects that will result in billions of dollars in water infrastructure investment and thousands of jobs.

For more information about the WIFIA program, visit <https://www.epa.gov/wifia>.



*Left to right:*

*Rhode Island General Treasurer Seth Magaziner, U.S. Senator Jack Reed, NBC Executive Director Laurie Horridge, EPA Region 1 Administrator Dennis Deziel, NBC CFO Karen Giebink, Director RI Department of Environmental Management Janet Coit, NBC Chairman Vincent Mesolella*

*Photo Credit: Peter Goldberg for the Narragansett Bay Commission*

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## \$269-million loan from EPA will help complete project to stop tainted water from running into Narragansett Bay

By Alex Kuffner

**Journal Staff Writer**

Posted Sep 20, 2019 at 12:57 PM

EAST PROVIDENCE -- The final phase of the largest public-works project in Rhode Island history is set to get underway next year after it was awarded key federal funding.

Officials gathered on Friday on the banks of the Seekonk River to celebrate the approval of a \$269-million low-interest loan from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that the Narragansett Bay Commission will use to complete its decades-long, \$1.5-billion effort to build a system of underground tunnels to store and treat tainted stormwater before it washes into Narragansett Bay.

The first two phases of the Combined Sewer Overflow project have been credited with major improvements in the water quality of the Bay. The latest piece of the puzzle, an enormous tunnel along the east side the Seekonk River, is aimed at continuing those improvements.

“Nobody can see it. It’s underground. But everything they do everyday has a significant impact on Rhode Island,” U.S. Sen. Jack Reed, said of the Narragansett Bay Commission, which operates the biggest wastewater treatment system in Rhode Island.

The commission’s efforts to deal with stormwater got underway in 2001 with the start of construction of a \$360-million, three-mile long, 26-foot-wide tunnel deep under Providence to store runoff. The second phase included construction at a cost of \$187 million of ancillary pipes to connect to the tunnel.

Work wrapped up on the first two phases in 2014. Since then, the commission has been finalizing a plan for the final phase, which would bring its system into full compliance with the federal Clean Water Act.

The centerpiece of the next round will be construction of a 2.2-mile long, 30-foot-wide storage tunnel that will stretch from Bucklin Point in East Providence up the Seekonk River and into Pawtucket. With a series of other improvements included, it will be the most expensive part of the overall project, costing \$755 million.

The 119,000 households in the commission's service area are bearing the costs of construction, with the average annual bill for a typical residence tripling over the last 14 years to \$480 and expected to peak at \$590 in 2025 before dropping back down to less than \$500 by the end of the construction period.

According to the EPA, the low-interest loan the agency awarded the commission will save ratepayers \$100 million when compared to other forms of financing.

"Access to sanitation is a basic human right and it should be affordable to everyone," said Rhode Island General Treasurer Seth Magaziner. "This loan is a big step forward in that effort."

The commission handles sewage and stormwater for Lincoln, Cumberland, Johnston, North Providence, Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls and East Providence. A little more than half of the dirty water is channeled to a treatment facility in Fields Point in Providence, where it's processed before emptying into the Providence River. The other half goes to a facility at Bucklin Point.

The first two phases of the project are able to capture about 60 percent of the stormwater that passes through the NBC system. The third phase is aimed at taking care of nearly all of the rest.

Runoff from rains is considered one of the leading threats to the cleanliness of Narragansett Bay because it can carry bacteria that can close beaches and shellfishing beds and nutrients that can cause unhealthy algae blooms.

Since the tunnel network went into use, it has captured 11 billion gallons of untreated stormwater. Bacteria levels in the Bay have dropped by 50 percent, according to testing by the commission. The University of Rhode Island has also found that levels of nutrients had dropped to half of what they were in the 1990s.

The Department of Environmental Management is set to open new shellfishing beds in the lower Providence River because of the improvements, said director Janet Coit.

“The work we are commencing will complete the project,” said Dennis Deziel, New England regional administrator for the EPA. “And the result will be a cleaner and healthier Narragansett Bay.”

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## ENVIRONMENT

by: **Eli Sherman**

**Posted: Sep 20, 2019 / 03:46 PM EDT / Updated: Sep 20, 2019 / 07:25 PM EDT**

Local, state and federal officials joined labor groups and environmentalists to celebrate a \$269 million loan to help stop wastewater pollution. (WPRI Photo/Eli Sherman)

EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WPRI) – The Narragansett Bay Commission has received a \$269 million federal loan to help fund one of the largest infrastructure projects in Rhode Island history, and officials say it could help hold down soaring sewer rates for customers in Greater Providence.

The quasi-public agency on Friday celebrated the low-interest loan from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, joining labor groups, elected officials and EPA leaders at the Bucklin Point Waster Treatment Facility in East Providence. The money will go toward the so-called [Combined Sewer Overflow \(CSO\) project](#), which has been underway for decades and will likely end up costing \$1.5 billion to complete.

“The impact of the cost of this project is felt by our ratepayers,” said Vincent Mesoletta, the commission’s chairman. Borrowing the money in the private bond market at a higher interest rate would have cost ratepayers an extra \$100 million in interest and fees, he said.

The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan — the largest of its kind ever made in New England — carries an interest rate of 1.8%, and will go toward paying for a \$550 million tunnel that will be constructed about 300 feet beneath Central Falls, Pawtucket and Providence.

The tunnel, which will capture sewer overflows when it rains to avoid stormwater pollution, is part of the \$770 million Phase III of the federally mandated CSO project, which is expected to be finished by 2041.

“This is the largest public project in Rhode Island, and no one can see it,” quipped U.S. Sen. Jack Reed, who attended the event and has helped steer funding to the WIFIA loan program as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Phase III is the last part of a project that’s been going on for decades, ever since the EPA came down on Rhode Island in the 1990s for discharging wastewater into Narragansett Bay and mandated the problem be fixed.

The Narragansett Bay Commission entered into an agreement with the R.I. Department of Environmental Management in 1992 to create the CSO project, and four years later came up with a three-phase plan with the goal of reducing combined sewer overflow by 98% and reducing shellfish bed closures by 80%.

Fast forward more than two decades and DEM Director Janet Coit said the effects are noticeable.

“We’ve seen recreation come back to the bay – fishing, kayaking,” she said. “We’ve reopened parts of the bay to shellfishing where it’s been 70 years since these areas have been opened.”

But the work – which the quasi-public agency is required to do under the Clean Water Act — has come with a huge cost that could ultimately result in soaring sewer rates for some of Rhode Island’s poorest communities.

Target 12 earlier this year reported the average household’s sewer bill [could climb 23% to help pay for the third phase of the project](#), from \$480 a year in 2016 to \$588 in 2025. Commission officials expect the \$100 million in savings from the EPA loan could help offset those increases, but couldn’t say specifically how much.

General Treasurer Seth Magaziner, who has been outspoken about how much the project could cost ratepayers over time, called the loan a step in the right direction. But he said more must be done to prevent ratepayers from going broke paying their sewer bills.

“The EPA loan is helpful and definitely will make rates more affordable for a lot of people,” he said. “But we’re going to continue to meet with the commission to look for ways to make rates more affordable.”

The EPA defines sewer bills as unaffordable if they exceed 2% of household income, and by that metric the commission estimated sewer costs will be unaffordable for one in three households in 2025, including a majority of households in Central Falls. In Providence’s poorest neighborhood, the cost will be 4.4% of median household income.

The treasurer and commission officials have been meeting regularly in recent months to discuss possible options to fix that problem. The commission has already pushed off the Phase III



completion date to help spread out the costs, and repayments of the EPA loan don't need to start until five years after the project is completed, which could also help.

But Mesolella agreed more needs to be done, and said some ideas have included selling energy generated by the commission's wind turbines. The proceeds, he said, could go toward offsetting costs for low-income ratepayers.

Another idea that has been floated is asking people outside the commission's service network to chip in on the cost of a project, the argument being that it is benefiting a large swath of the Ocean State.

Narragansett Bay, Mesolella points out, is an amenity to several other coastline communities that are benefiting from the reduction in pollution being paid for by his ratepayers.

The commission in the past has advocated for the General Assembly to pass a general obligation bond that would ask all Rhode Islanders to help with the costs. That's something Mesolella said he'd support again in the future.

Magaziner, who's in charge of keeping track of the state's overall debt capacity, said he agrees that most Rhode Islanders are benefiting from the CSO project.

"The counterargument is that other communities have their own sewer systems that they maintain, so they're doing their part," Magaziner said. "But I tend to be more progressive in my views on issues like this and I think the burden of cleaning the Bay should not fall disproportionately on poorer communities. It's appropriate for people who can pay a little more to do so for our environment, so we'll see."

*Click the arrows to scroll through a timeline of the CSO project.*

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## Narragansett Bay Commission Receives Nearly \$270M Federal Loan for Clean Water Project

Saturday, September 21, 2019

GoLocalProv Business Team

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Good news for those who are customers of the Narragansett Bay Commission.

The agency that supports about a third of the state's population for wastewater received a loan from the US Environmental Protection Agency's WIFIA (Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act) Program in the amount of \$268.7 million for Phase III of the NBC's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement Program.

The project is an employment catalyst for the state -- it is expected to create upwards of 800 plus jobs during construction.



PHOTO: NBC

NBC's service area encompasses the metropolitan Providence and Blackstone Valley areas, which include Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln, the northern portion of East Providence and small sections of Cranston and Smithfield.

### About the Loan

NBC Chairman Vincent Mesolella and Executive Director Laure Horridge signed the loan documents with USEPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler; its 1.89% interest rate will save NBC ratepayers nearly \$100 million dollars, compared with financing the project on the bond market. In conjunction with the loan, the Standard & Poor's rating agency reaffirmed NBC's AA- rating and the Kroll Bond Rating Agency assigned a long-term rating of AA with a Stable Outlook for the CSO Phase III WIFIA Loan.

The NBC's WIFIA loan will help to finance Phase III of the Commission's federally-mandated CSO project, estimated at \$760 million. The centerpiece of Phase III is a 30-ft diameter, 2.2 mile-long deep rock tunnel under Pawtucket and Central Falls to capture and store storm-related sewage overflows and transport those flows to the NBC's Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility for full treatment. The project will protect the water quality in Narragansett Bay, contributing to reducing annual combined sewer overflow volumes by 98% and achieving an 80% reduction in shellfish bed enclosures.

"We know Rhode Islanders value a clean and healthy bay," said Mesolella. "We're very proud of infrastructure investments Narragansett Bay Commission ratepayers have made over the past two decades to mitigate the century-old issue of CSOs and the NBC is confident that this final phase of the CSO project will result in a bay that will be a beloved resource for our children and grandchildren. The WIFIA loan also ensures that the cost of this ambitious clean water project will be mitigated for our ratepayers."

In part, as a result of Phase I and Phase II, Narragansett Bay is cleaner now than it has been in over 150 years.

Established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, the WIFIA program is a federal loan and guarantee program at EPA that aims to accelerate investment in the nation's water infrastructure by providing long-term, low-cost supplemental credit assistance for regionally and nationally significant projects. EPA's WIFIA loans allow large and small communities across the country to implement projects to address two national water priorities – providing for clean and safe drinking water including reducing exposure to lead and other contaminants and addressing aging water infrastructure.

"This WIFIA loan will improve water quality in the Narragansett Bay, protect the health of local residents, and deliver on President Trump's commitment to upgrade our nation's infrastructure, create jobs, and safeguard public health and the environment," said EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler. "With this loan closing, EPA has now issued 12 WIFIA loans totaling over \$3 billion in credit assistance to help finance over \$7 billion for water infrastructure projects and create over 12,000 jobs."

### **CSO Phase III Facts:**

CSO Phase III is divided into four sub-phases. Phase IIIA includes the Pawtucket Tunnel, which is the largest single facility in Phase III, representing approximately 2/3 of the anticipated project cost. The tunnel is an important step towards reaching compliance with NBC's Consent Agreement with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)

- Program will protect the water quality in Narragansett Bay, contributing to reducing annual combined sewer overflow volumes by 98% and achieving an 80% reduction in shellfish bed enclosures
- Project will create over 1,700 direct or indirect jobs

The CSO Phase III Facilities project includes design and/or construction of the following:

- 11,600 ft-long deep rock tunnel to provide a storage volume of 58.6 million gallons
- two launching, receiving work shafts

- four drop shafts to divert storm-related flow into the tunnel
- 180 foot-deep tunnel pump station to transport flow from the tunnel to the Bucklin Point WWTF for treatment
- several “green infrastructure” projects, providing permeable areas at the surface to absorb stormwater and keep it out of the sewer system
- modifications throughout the sewer system to optimize flow
- Limited areas of sewer separation, where stormwater is directed into a separate pipe from sanitary sewage

The purpose of the project is to implement the final phase of the federally mandated CSO Abatement Program, significantly reduce CSO volumes in the Bucklin Point service area, and eliminate overflows from a three-month storm (1.614 inches of rain in six hours).



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## 10 Things That Should Never Go Down the Drain

Monday, September 23, 2019

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The sink drain: so inviting and so useful, but not everything that can go down the drain should go down the drain.

Clogged drains can led to nasty back-ups in your home or in the street; toxic chemicals can cause issues with wastewater treatment.

Protect your pipes and the environment by keeping these ten things out of your pipes.

**See the Slideshow Below**



PHOTO: Ogura/Flickr Commons



## Related Slideshow: 10 Things That Should Never Go Down the Drain - September 2019



### **Grease, including cooking grease, gasoline, and motor oils**

"Grease will coat the inside of the pipe, thereby decreasing the size of the pipe," said NBC Pretreatment Manager Tom Britt. Over time the pipe can become clogged causing backups into homes and businesses and can cause manhole surcharge onto the street."

NBC Interceptor Maintenance Manager Mike Caruolo added, "In the pipes, grease will combine with disposable wipes and other solid materials to form large obstructions known as 'fatbergs'."

In 2017 in London, a 130-ton fatberg clogged up an entire section of the sewer system.

For cooking grease, the NBC's grease-fighting superhero Mr. Can Encourage us all to "Cool it and can it!"

## Narragansett Bay Commission Receives Federal Loan for Clean Water Project

0

By TBM Staff on September 24, 2019 News



The Narragansett Bay Commission has received a loan from the US Environmental Protection Agency's WIFIA (Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act) Program in the amount of \$268.7 million for Phase III of the NBC's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement Program. The loan was announced at the NBC's Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility, with Senator Jack Reed, General Treasurer Seth Magaziner, RIDEM Director Janet Coit, and US EPA Region 1 Administrator Dennis Deziel in attendance.

NBC Chairman Vincent Mesolella and Executive Director Laurie Horridge signed the loan documents with USEPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler; its 1.89% interest rate will save NBC ratepayers nearly \$100 million dollars, compared with financing the project on the bond market. In conjunction with the loan, the Standard & Poor's rating agency reaffirmed NBC's AA- rating and the Kroll Bond Rating Agency assigned a long-term rating of AA with a Stable Outlook for the CSO Phase III WIFIA Loan.

The NBC's WIFIA loan will help to finance Phase III of the Commission's federally mandated CSO project, estimated at \$760 million. The centerpiece of Phase III is a 30-ft diameter, 2.2-mile long deep rock tunnel under Pawtucket and Central Falls to capture and store storm-related sewage overflows and transport those flows to the NBC's Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility for full treatment. The project will protect the water quality in Narragansett Bay, contributing to reducing annual combined sewer overflow volumes by 98% and achieving an 80% reduction in shellfish bed enclosures.

"We know Rhode Islanders value a clean and healthy bay," said NBC Chairman Vincent Mesolella. "We're very proud of infrastructure investments Narragansett Bay Commission ratepayers have made over the past two decades to mitigate the century-old issue of CSOs and the NBC is confident that this final phase of the CSO project will result in a bay that will be a beloved resource for our children and grandchildren. The WIFIA loan also ensures that the cost of this ambitious clean water project will be mitigated for our ratepayers."

Established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, the WIFIA program is a federal loan and guarantee program at EPA that aims to accelerate investment in the nation's water infrastructure by providing long-term, low-cost supplemental credit assistance for regionally and nationally significant projects. EPA's WIFIA loans allow large and small communities across the country to implement projects to address two national water priorities – providing for clean and safe drinking water including reducing exposure to lead and other contaminants and addressing aging water infrastructure.


#### **CSO Phase III Facts:**

- CSO Phase III is divided into four sub-phases. Phase IIIA includes the Pawtucket Tunnel, which is the largest single facility in Phase III, representing approximately 2/3 of the anticipated project cost. The tunnel is an important step towards reaching compliance with NBC's Consent Agreement with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)
- Program will protect the water quality in Narragansett Bay, contributing to reducing annual combined sewer overflow volumes by 98% and achieving an 80% reduction in shellfish bed enclosures
- Project will create over 1,700 direct or indirect jobs
- The CSO Phase III Facilities project includes design and/or construction of the following:
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  - Limited areas of sewer separation, where stormwater is directed into a separate pipe from sanitary sewage
- The purpose of the project is to implement the final phase of the federally mandated CSO Abatement Program, significantly reduce CSO volumes in the Bucklin Point service area, and eliminate overflows from a three-month storm (1.614 inches of rain in six hours).

**RELATED: Design-Build Procurement Begins for Narragansett Bay CSO Program**



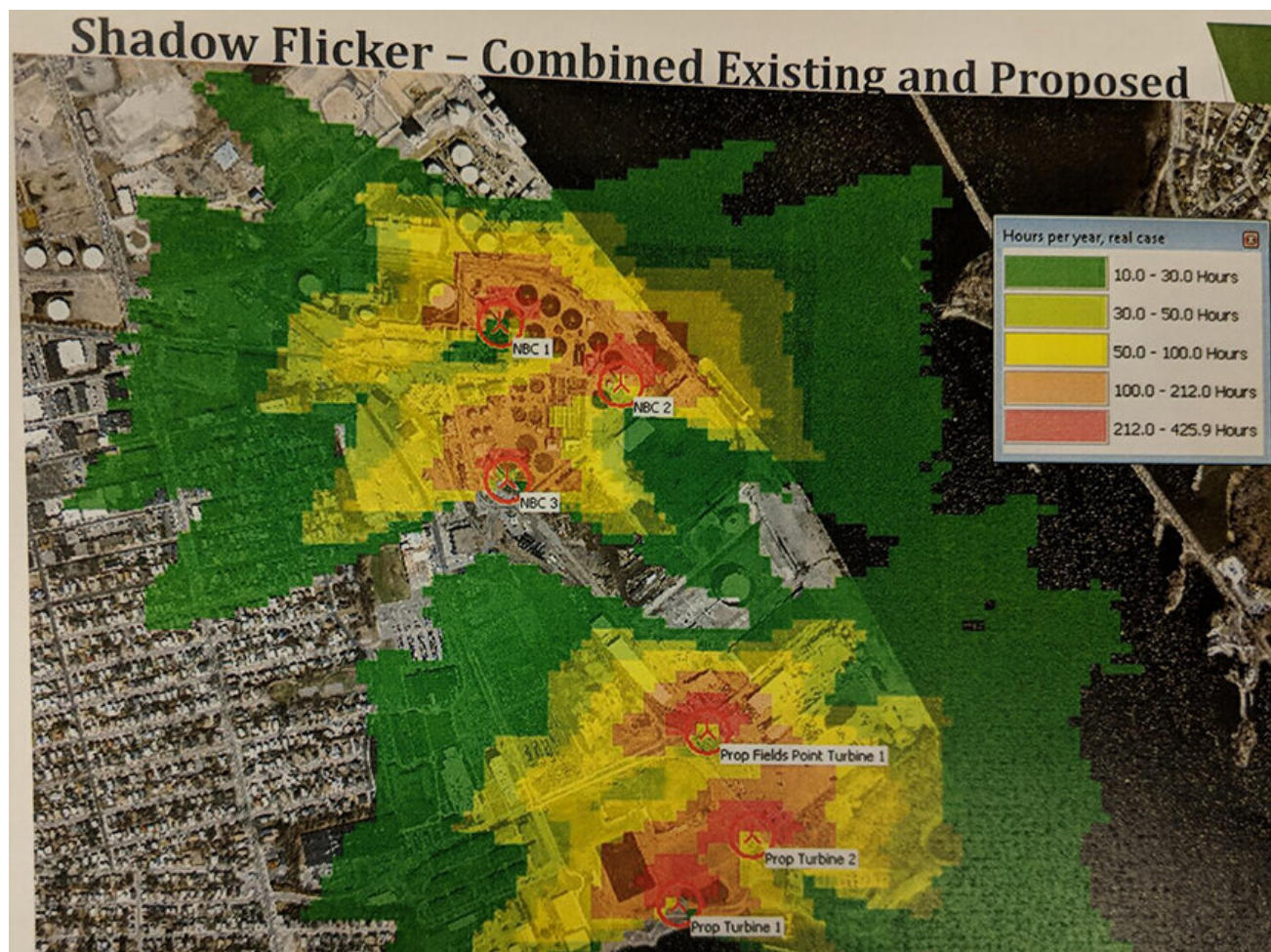
## Trio of New Providence Waterfront Wind Turbines Receives Key Approvals

 [ecori.org/renewable-energy/2019/10/17/8shag5cooei2jb7tkfyy3dggdnhnj4](https://www.ecori.org/renewable-energy/2019/10/17/8shag5cooei2jb7tkfyy3dggdnhnj4)

Tim Faulkner

October 18, 2019

ecori  
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The three proposed wind turbines are south of the three turbines owned by the Narragansett Bay Commission. (Green Development LLC)

By TIM FAULKNER/ecoRI News staff

PROVIDENCE — Three new wind turbines are on track to join the trio already operating along the city's industrial waterfront.

North Kingstown-based wind and solar developer Green Development LLC recently received approval from the City Council's Committee on Ordinances to amend the zoning rules for turbine height and a condition known as shadow flicker.

Maps presented by Green Development at the Oct. 16 meeting show three turbines located near the athletic fields at the Johnson & Wales University Harborside Campus at Fields Point. Two of the turbines are sited on Johnson & Wales property, the third on land owned by ProvPort Inc., the city-affiliated nonprofit that runs portions of the waterfront. These new wind turbines are about a half-mile south of the wind turbines at the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) wastewater treatment facility. NBC's three 1.5-megawatt turbines have been spinning since 2012.

The trio of new turbines also has a combined electric capacity of 4.5 megawatts, and a maximum height of 350 feet above sea level. The NBC turbines stand about 360 feet high. Like the NBC turbines, the proposed Green Development turbines have received approval from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The FAA reviews all tall structures being built near T.F. Green International Airport.

Documents submitted to the city's Department of Planning and Development show that the proposed changes to the city's zoning ordinance allow the height of these and future turbines to be determined by the distance from nearby structures and property boundaries.

Green Development's petition also rewrites the standards for shadow flicker, a strobe-light effect caused by sunlight shining off spinning turbine blades. The phenomenon is a grievance common among turbine neighbors, some of whom claim to suffer health impacts from the flicker.

The new rule states that shadow flicker "shall not exceed 30 hours per year on any window of an existing residential structure" as long as the structure is not on the same parcel as the turbine. The rule doesn't apply to commercial structures.

The city's current regulation prohibits shadow flicker on windows of any existing structure.

Green Development also wants the zoning rules amended so that the city can issue special permits for building wind turbines on property zoned for educational institutions, so long as the parcel abuts an industrial waterfront zone and isn't within 1,000 feet of an area zoned for residential use. Currently, wind turbines are only allowed in the city's port/maritime zones.

The ordinance committee approved the requested zoning changes. To take effect, the City Council must pass the petition at two meetings before they are sent to Mayor Jorge Elorza for his signature.

The City Plan Commission also endorsed the proposed zoning changes, saying they clarify the method for determining allowable turbine height. The commission said Green Development's turbines also conform to environmental and global-warming mitigation goals set by the city's comprehensive plan.

If approved, construction on the three turbines would likely begin in spring 2020. The turbines would be owned by Green Development, with the company making lease payments to Johnson & Wales and ProvPort. Electricity would be sold to National Grid through its Renewable Energy Growth Program for a 20-year, fixed-price contract of 19.34 cents per kilowatt-hour.



## News Releases from Region 01

# Two Rhode Island Groups Invited to Apply for Water Infrastructure Loans to Improve Water Quality and Create Jobs

10/22/2019

Contact Information:

David Deegan ([deegan.dave@epa.gov](mailto:deegan.dave@epa.gov))

(617) 918-1017

**PROVIDENCE** – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is inviting a total of 38 projects in 18 states to apply for Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loans. Together, the selected borrowers will apply for WIFIA loans totaling approximately \$6 billion to help finance over \$12 billion in water infrastructure investments and create almost 200,000 jobs. Two of the projects are in Pawtucket and Providence, Rhode Island.

"Through WIFIA, EPA is playing an integral role in President Trump's efforts to improve and upgrade our nation's water infrastructure and ensure all Americans have access to clean and safe water," **said EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler.** "This announcement highlights billions of dollars in needed water infrastructure investments to upgrade aging infrastructure, reduce exposure to lead and emerging contaminants and improve the lives of millions of Americans across the country – all while creating almost 200,000 jobs."

EPA's WIFIA loans will allow communities across the country to implement projects to address national water priorities – including providing for clean and safe drinking water by reducing exposure to lead and emerging contaminants, addressing aging water infrastructure and developing water recycling and reuse projects. Specifically, eight of the selected projects are water reuse or recycling projects, 11 projects will reduce lead or emerging drinking water contaminants, and 33 will address aging infrastructure. EPA received 51 letters of interest from both public and private entities in response to the [2019 WIFIA Notice of Funding Availability \(NOFA\)](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/04/05/2019-06731/notice-of-funding-availability-nofa-for-applications-for-credit-assistance-under-the-water) (<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/04/05/2019-06731/notice-of-funding-availability-nofa-for-applications-for-credit-assistance-under-the-water>). After a robust,

statutorily required review process, the WIFIA Selection Committee chose the Narragansett Bay Commission and Bristol County Water Authority to pursue loans for proposed projects.

**The Narragansett Bay Commission**, located in Providence, has been invited to pursue a loan of up to \$17 million for Bucklin Point Resiliency Improvements. The Bucklin Point Resiliency Improvements project will address various needs to ensure that the wastewater treatment facility can treat flows that would have previously overflowed and operate efficiently, especially during periods of elevated wet weather flows. The wastewater project could benefit a local population of 161,000 people.

**The Bristol County Water Authority**, located in Pawtucket, has been invited to pursue a loan of \$26 million for the Pawtucket Pipeline. This project will construct a new water supply pipeline from the Pawtucket Water Supply Board in Pawtucket, RI, to provide the Bristol County Water Authority with an alternate water supply, benefiting a local population of 50,000 people.

"EPA is pleased that these two Rhode Island organizations are pursuing WIFIA financing for important water infrastructure projects," **said EPA New England Regional Administrator Dennis Deziel**. "Making wise and cost-effective investments now will mean cleaner water resources and healthier communities for many years to come."

## **Background**

Established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, the WIFIA program is a federal loan and guarantee program administered by EPA. WIFIA's aim is to accelerate investment in the nation's water infrastructure by providing long-term and low-cost supplemental credit assistance for regionally and nationally significant projects. EPA's WIFIA program plays an important part in President Trump's infrastructure plan, which calls for expanding project eligibility. The WIFIA program has an active pipeline of pending applications for projects that will result in billions of dollars in water infrastructure investment and thousands of jobs.

For more information about the WIFIA program, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/wifia>.

To learn more about the 38 projects that are invited to apply, visit <https://www.epa.gov/wifia/wifia-selected-projects>.

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# Flushing into the Flood

Fall 2019

## ***Sea Level Rise and Storms Are Changing how Communities Deal with Wastewater***

**By Sue Kennedy**

**Photographs by Jesse Burke**

**Over a hundred years ago, locating the** state's first sewage treatment plant at Providence's Fields Point, just a few feet above sea level, made total sense, from an engineering standpoint.

"Well, think about it—it was all about gravity," says Bill Patenaude, a principal engineer for the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, whose work monitoring wastewater treatment facilities helps ensure they're running smoothly statewide. "Which way does water run? Downhill. Same for waste, right? Downhill."

Downhill. This simple but profoundly effective concept has largely defined wastewater management in coastal communities everywhere for well over a century. It's a strategy that tips its hat to a landscape that, in Rhode Island and along many places on the Eastern Seaboard, slopes downward to the ocean, forming watersheds. And Rhode Island, an early player in America's Industrial Age, leveraged this natural landscape in its urban infrastructure—the wheel of Pawtucket's Slater Mill would be powered by a rushing fall of river water; the pipes carrying sewage to Providence's Fields Point wastewater treatment facility would obey the law of gravity as well.

And while it worked for a long time, with the majority of Rhode Island's 19 wastewater treatment facilities anchored as firmly downhill as possible along the coast of Narragansett Bay and the rivers

that feed it, climate change is turning what was once sublime simplicity into plain difficulty. These facilities face two key problems: Sea level is rising, so the ocean is encroaching upon many treatment plants, while a projected increase in strong storms means greater chance of them flooding during heavy rain. Either way, going under—and potentially going offline—is not an acceptable scenario to those in the daily business of managing wastewater treatment facilities.

## Dealing with Downhill

“Climate change wasn’t a big part of the thinking when I started this job,” says Patenaude, who’s been evaluating treatment plants for the state for nearly 30 years. On this drizzly February morning, he dons a hardhat—his very own, he mentions wryly—and joins a group of college students who borrow hats from a bin so they can tour the Fields Point facility with the help of Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Public Affairs Manager Jamie Samons.

“Now? Resiliency’s probably 50% of what I do. And wastewater facilities are ground zero for this stuff,” Patenaude says.

He nods as Samons tells the two dozen undergraduates that NBC is already, with both its Fields Point facility and its Bucklin Point plant on East Providence’s coast, incorporating best practices into its management plans to deal with excess water.

“We are required by the state to have these resiliency plans,” says Samons. “And that’s a good thing, when you recognize that 2018 was our wettest year ever here. Ever.”

Students, all enrolled in a class taught by Emi Uchida, a University of Rhode Island professor of Environmental and Natural Resource Economics (ENRE), scratch pens across notebooks. They’re seniors with varied environmental majors coming together via a URI senior capstone course to explore shared issues, such as climate change.

Sarah O’Neil, an ENRE major, came away from the tour connecting dots between climate threats and the infrastructure upon which modern life deeply depends.

## 2 Key Problems

+ Sea Level Rise

+ Flooding



*Bill Patenaude spends much of his time assessing the resiliency of wastewater treatment plants to the impacts of climate change.*

*"It's important to consider climate change issues and resiliency when talking about wastewater treatment due to the large impacts sea level rise can have on residents and businesses in the area,"*



she says. “Without improvements made to resiliency efforts, wastewater treatment facilities are essentially waiting to be compromised.”

The capstone course is a partnership of Rhode Island Sea Grant and the URI Coastal Resources Center (CRC) that folds in the teaching from several URI programs—ENRE, Ocean Engineering, and Landscape Architecture—and encourages students to work collaboratively across their disciplines to solve shared problems.

Climate change issues present an ideal opportunity for stretching student minds in interdisciplinary directions. Teresa Crean, coastal management extension specialist for CRC and Sea Grant, manages the capstone course. It’s important, she says, for students “to see firsthand how professionals in the field are tackling adaptation and resilience to changing coastal hazards and how they might develop skills to take with them into the job market. Students are challenged; they’re exchanging data and analysis outputs with their classmates in different disciplines, while the working professionals benefit from having fresh sets of eyes on the challenges of their day jobs.”

And there’s plenty of opportunity at the wastewater facility level. Coastal community plant managers around Rhode Island are increasingly committed to spending at least half their time on the job on the effort of incorporating resiliency into facility planning and management. Their shared goal is clear: Keep water—from the rising ocean to storm deluges—out, so plants can process and people can flush.

## **Plants with Plans**

It’s not an easy task, what with treatment plants gradually losing ground to sea level rise, while the threat of storm flooding increases, but it’s staunchly underway. Today, dealing with downhill—adapting local wastewater treatment facilities to withstand these threats—involves applying climate change data to planning decisions, educating stakeholders and treatment plant customers about why they should care about facility protection, and initiating tough discussions now, instead of waiting until it’s too late.

“Look, eventually we’re going to come to a point where big decisions are going to have to be made—are you going to continue to armor in place? Are you going to retreat? These are things we’re going to have to figure out,” says Patenaude. “So we need to learn and adapt now, so the community’s prepared to address these issues in the future.”

At municipal wastewater treatment facilities, such as the ones operated by Narragansett, Warren, and Warwick, plans are in place, and action is being taken. There isn’t a one-size-fits-all solution, but all three exemplify the issue being experienced by coastal community treatment plants: Come up with relatively affordable plans that are mindful of projected increases in water and can keep facilities dry and working in increasingly wet environments.

“Oh, we knew the time had come to get this done—change is here and everyone knew we had to get to work on this now,” says Mike DeLuca, community development director for the town of Narragansett, who, together with town engineer Jeff Ceasrine, started town boards years ago on the process of introducing a resiliency component to their hazard mitigation and community comprehensive plans.

“I mean, it had become totally clear that we had to do this, as evidenced by Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Irene. When you’re a planner, and you finally see that you’re not getting pushback on this issue of climate change, you’re getting support now instead, you know people are really starting to see what’s going on,” says DeLuca.

What was going on at Narragansett’s treatment plant, situated along the bay coast directly south of Scarborough State Beach, was that it needed to be protected from inundation caused by storms. The facility has flooded increasingly over the years, so the town ultimately opted to armor, or shield, the low-lying facility from taking on floodwater. In his office, DeLuca shares pictures of the nearly \$2 million construction project—large metal sheets deeply dug and buried into raised ground around the facility, infrastructure designed to sluice downhill floodwaters away from the area.

## “Sea level rise at that time may mean the town’s looking to put its wastewater treatment somewhere else”

It’s a success, says DeLuca, and iterations of the comprehensive plans since the construction feature increasingly detailed resiliency components for town infrastructure and assets. Still, DeLuca indicates, there’s no getting away from the fact that Mother Nature will probably always win when it comes to sea level rise.

“What we’ve done for this facility is important and useful—but we’re purposely looking no further out than 2050, maybe 2060,” says DeLuca. “The fact is that sea level rise at that time may mean the town’s looking to put its wastewater treatment somewhere else. We can’t solve everything today, but we’ve got to keep educating, and we’ve got to keep talking about it as a community.”

It’s a sentiment shared by the town of Warren, which is also busy implementing a comprehensive \$20 million plan to keep existing facilities perched on the coast of the Warren River, a part of the bay, dry and functioning for at least the foreseeable future. Town Manager Kate Michaud, who is a former Warren planner, and Bob Rulli, town director of planning and community development, say it’s important that Warren’s resiliency plan for its wastewater treatment facilities does two things: protect critical infrastructure and respect the many needs of the town’s citizenry and businesses.

“It’s definitely a balancing act,” says Michaud. “On the one hand, we need to stay above water, and clearly, that takes a financial investment. On the other hand, we are a working-class community, so we have issues and focuses that maybe other places don’t deal with as much. We’re addressing both, and it’s meant a lot of balancing and being mindful of many needs.”

She says those needs range from workforce housing to economic development to infrastructure repair and maintenance. Climate change is certainly complicating management of such needs, she says, but “we have an opportunity now to mitigate negative impacts in the future if we approach things correctly and give these issues their due attention.”

And it’s been powerful for Warren to consider the degree to which coastal life, with all its infrastructure, may be impacted by climate change. “We’re thinking about it comprehensively,

because that's what it means to manage the community," Rulli says. "It's community development, it's housing, it's transportation. It's our real estate, it's all incomes, it's jobs and shopping, and what we're doing with the wastewater treatment is starting it."

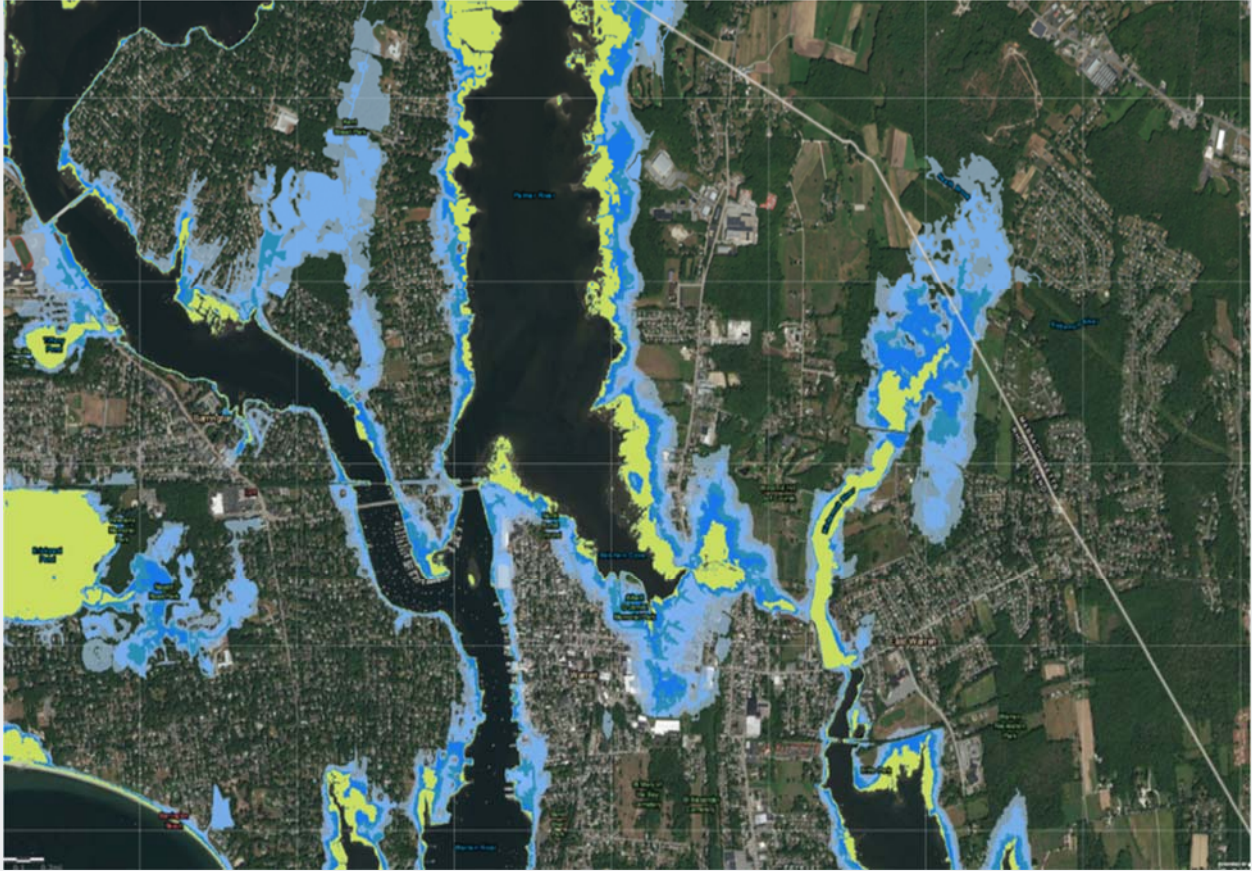
Warren's plan focuses on early actions and on implementing changes that are not only affordable, but are viewable, concrete, and can encourage the community to take gradual and effective steps toward resiliency. Elevating facility generators and floodproofing entryways are among the actions, and they are part of the work that the town has undertaken to adopt a comprehensive approach to resiliency building—for wastewater treatment issues and otherwise.

"The generator at the wastewater treatment facility has been elevated above the height of flood-stage water with up to 3 feet of sea level rise. We're using this same methodology, incorporating **STORMTOOLS** (a URI mapping application) into decision making, to evaluate and upgrade wastewater pump stations around town," says Michaud.

"In our more vulnerable pump stations we're replacing [traditional] pumps with submersible pumps that can continue to operate while flooded, and we'll be further evaluating how to make these facilities more resilient as equipment needs replacing."

She says other projects to improve resiliency focus on mitigating the impacts of more intense and frequent precipitation and include increasing the capacity of stormwater systems and restoring flood-plain areas.

On the policy side, and similar to other municipalities, Warren has significantly beefed up the resiliency components of its hazard mitigation and comprehensive plans. The town has dedicated time to making sure the members of its elected and volunteer boards learn about climate change issues, and it's using STORMTOOLS to both understand projected changes and adapt policy as needed.



StormTools is a web-based program to show residents and coastal planners the impacts of various sea level rise and storm surge scenarios.

[For more information](#)

Michaud says that it's taken time, but Warren's boards have come to see and support the need for resiliency building in the town—and the wastewater facilities are a prime concern.

Future plans, Michaud says, will include elevating the town's several pump stations located at the water's edge. It's important to get the brick buildings up and dry, she says, but it's a good opportunity, too, to build people's understanding about what it means, in today's day and age, to live on the coast. "People are definitely going to notice the added height, and I'm hoping that they'll be thinking about why we're doing this, and what sea level rise means, and what increased flooding

means," she says. "It's going to be noticeable, and that's what these actions are about, getting the community involved in it."

In Warwick, where the wastewater treatment facility sits low in an oxbow of the Pawtuxet River, resiliency efforts have focused on sheltering the plant from the flooding that often swells the river and on retrofitting facility buildings and infrastructure to weather excess water. Not many days go by, says then-plant manager Janine Burke-Wells, when she doesn't think about 2010, the year when the facility was submerged by excessive early spring rains that overflowed the riverbanks and ultimately required an approximate \$14 million repair and improvement effort.

"Never build in an oxbow" sardonically laughs Burke-Wells, trudging up a steep slope of the berm that now protects the northern side of the facility from the river.

She points out how the grassy appearance of the berm tricks people into thinking it's nothing more than a pile of dirt. In fact, she says, it took careful design and planning to build the berm out of earthen materials best suited to both absorb and stop floodwater from filling the facility area. A companion berm bounds the plant to the west, and Burke-Wells is proud of, and confident in, the protection the structures provide. The berms, coupled with the infrastructure retrofits that largely floodproofed the treatment center's buildings and equipment, now provide significant protection to the plant.

The Warwick facility, low as it is, and hard by the river, has often flooded—the facility was first constructed almost three-quarters of a century ago; the original berm went up in 1982—but the changing climate, with its projected increase in storm events, has required the city to step up its whole protection approach. "It could mean that a 2010 storm scenario happens again, and we need to be ready for that," she says.

Gary Marino, a Warwick resident, agrees. Today he sits on the board of the city's sewer authority, but his memories of the 2010 flood are defined by the loss he and his Natick neighbors experienced as people of a close-knit community submerged by a rain-swollen Pawtuxet River for days on end. He remembers setting up a sump pump for a neighbor; he recalls filling sandbags for the West Warwick

Department of Public Works at his parish church, Sacred Heart, with the Boy Scout troop he helped out with.

He had the small boat that he and his sons used to ferry neighbors to what remained of their homes, in efforts to collect money, clothing, maybe prescription medications. There was a lot of crying. Marino thought he better give his boys some way to cope while people grieved. "I told my sons just look at the bottom of the boat and let them have their moment," he says.

"This was the saddest memory of mine for the entire flood. The raw emotion of someone having their home ruined by floodwaters was something you don't want to experience."

Which is why, like her colleagues in Narragansett and Warren, Burke-Wells says that education is an important piece of the floodproofing puzzle. While 2010 is not a year she'd like to relive, Burke-Wells says that the learning that emerged from the event has been valuable. The connections that were forged between the government levels—municipal, state, and federal—are still in place, and there is more of a united front within the larger planning community to work together now to help each other solve these pressing climate change problems impacting wastewater facilities across the state. "What I really am interested in now is seeing if we can have the state and some of Warwick's neighboring communities come together and work together on the planning we have to do and keep up with so we can stay on top of this," says Burke-Wells.

"I am choosing to see this as an opportunity for us all to help each other, because this is a problem that is not going away."

## **Getting Underground**

And while government prepares community wastewater treatment facilities for climate change impacts, scientists are trying to better understand a different angle of wastewater treatment—the issue of what's going on below the surface of lawns in neighborhoods where septic systems are the prime method for treating wastewater. Alissa Cox, a doctoral student in the URI Department of Natural Resources Science, describes the groundwater research effort: "With this project, what we're thinking about is, okay, here are all these homes [in Charlestown] and people maybe are even

adapting their houses to climate change, but is anyone thinking about below the surface, below the houses?"

The project is both creating a septic system census from available banks of permit data to get a picture of the general underground landscape and measuring groundwater tables at several specific sites.

Together, says Cox, these efforts may help shed light on how well septic system-reliant communities are prepared to deal with their groundwater being impacted by influxes or inundation from sea level rise and strong storms. And at a very practical level, if the water tables are shown to be rising, that could be an impetus for not only Charlestown, but other coastal communities, to wade into the difficult dialogue about what to do to solve it.

"We know that it's important for septic systems to function properly if they're really going to treat wastewater at the level they should," says Cox. "But what we may need to start talking about here is that septic systems may not function well at all if the groundwater table rises significantly."

And regardless of the resiliency target, be it a wastewater treatment facility or a neighborhood's septic systems, the experts say that education is the shared key to adapting both to what is likely a wetter future in Rhode Island. "Whether you're a student, a facility worker, or a stakeholder in the community, it's critical," says Patenaude, as the student tour at Fields Point winds down. "New England is already seeing some of the heaviest volume and intensity with increased rainfall, so this dialogue is going to need to keep taking place, and we've all got a role in making sure it happens."



## UPCOMING PROJECTS: December 2019

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By TBM Staff on December 20, 2019 News, North American News, Tunnel Update

### RHODE ISLAND

#### Pawtucket/East Providence

##### **Pawtucket Tunnel**

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) has begun conceptual design of the third and final phase of its Combined Sewer Overflow Program. Phase III includes the Pawtucket Tunnel, NBC's second CSO storage tunnel. NBC completed the Providence Tunnel, a 16,500-ft long, 26-ft diameter CSO storage tunnel, in 2008 during Phase I of its CSO program.

The Pawtucket Tunnel will be approximately 13,000 ft long, 28 ft in diameter and located in bedrock about 200 ft below the ground surface. The contract to construct the Pawtucket Tunnel will include the launch and recovery shafts (which will become permanent access shafts), two to three drop shafts with connecting adits at existing outfall locations, and an underground shaft- or cavern-style tunnel pump station.

Mechanical fit out of the tunnel pump station will be performed under a separate contract. Construction of diversion structures, gate and screening structures and consolidation conduits at existing outfall locations will be performed under separate contracts as well.

The launch shaft and tunnel pump station will be located at NBC's Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in East Providence, Rhode Island. The alignment will be parallel to the Seekonk River and Blackstone River, and end near the border of Pawtucket and Central Falls, Rhode Island. An 8,800-ft long, 10-ft diameter conveyance tunnel, which will connect to the Pawtucket Tunnel, is planned to begin after the Pawtucket Tunnel is completed. The program/construction manager for Phase III is Stantec and its teaming partner Pare Corporation. Construction of the Pawtucket Tunnel is anticipated to begin in late 2020 or early 2021.

Web: [www.riverrenew.com](http://www.riverrenew.com)

***NBC PRESS RELEASES  
AND PUBLIC NOTICES***



POLITICS

# Raimondo to co-host governors' press conference

By Katherine Gregg  
Journal Political Writer

PROVIDENCE — Rhode Island Gov. Gina Raimondo will co-host a press conference in Washington, D.C., this Saturday on “the progress being made by Democratic governors in the states and what it means for the upcoming gubernatorial cycle.”

Raimondo is leading the press conference, along with New Jersey Gov. Phil Murphy, in her role as the new chairwoman of the Democratic Governors Association during a weekend when governors of all political stripes are gathered in Washington for the National Governors Association’s winter meeting. It will be Raimondo’s first live appearance on the national stage since her election as the Democratic association’s leader. She was headed to

Washington on Thursday afternoon with her chief of staff, Brett Smiley, and her senior adviser, David Ortiz, and three members of her Rhode Island State Police security details at an as-yet unspecified cost. She is scheduled to return Sunday night.

The advisory for Saturday’s 8:30 a.m. press conference in the LeDroit Park Room at the Marriott Marquis in Washington states: “After a historic 2018 election cycle saw seven gubernatorial seats flip from red to blue, a majority of Americans are now living under a Democratic governor. While Congress has grinded to a halt in Washington, D.C., Democratic governors have hit the ground running and achieved a number of policy accomplishments for their states.



The new chairwoman of the Democratic Governors Association, Gov. Gina Raimondo, shown in a 2018 file photo, will co-host a Washington, D.C., press conference Saturday on the “early progress” reported by Democratic governors. [AP, FILE / STEVEN SENNE]

“Specifically, many of the newly elected Democratic governors will be sharing the early progress made in their administrations.”

The NGA meeting runs from Feb. 22-25. Raimondo will not attend a lunch for

the governors with Vice President Mike Pence on Friday, but does plan on attending with her husband, Andy Moffit, a dinner with President Donald Trump on Sunday night, according to her spokesman, Josh Block.

The National Governors Association has announced that “Jamie Dimon, who leads the largest U.S. bank as chairman and CEO of JPMorgan Chase & Co., and former presidential adviser Van Jones, who now hosts an eponymous public-affairs program on CNN, are among the guests scheduled to address governors.”

“The NGA Winter Meeting is an opportunity for governors to share experiences, learn about best practices in the public, private and nonprofit sectors and educate themselves on the top issues of our time,” said the NGA’s chairman, Montana Gov. Steve Bullock. “I look forward to welcoming our distinguished guests to Washington for what’s sure to be a meaningful and productive four days.”

While in Washington, her staff reports, Raimondo “will be speaking at a panel on

women in leadership along with other woman governors and CEOs. Later, Governor Raimondo is being honored by Mental Health America with the ‘B4Stage4 Leadership Award’ for her efforts on mental health parity and her focus on mental health support for students.

“On Saturday, Governor Raimondo and Maryland Governor Larry Hogan will moderate a discussion with Jamie Dimon, CEO of JPMorgan Chase, about job training and workforce development. On Sunday, the Governor and First Gentleman Andy Moffit will join other governors and spouses for dinner at the White House.”

While in Washington, Raimondo “will also attend political and fundraising events,” the governor’s office said. No further details were available on these events.

GOVERNMENT

# Raimondo launches efficiency study to identify \$10M in savings

The initiative is similar to former Gov. Donald Carcieri’s ‘Big Audit’ to find savings across government

By Katherine Gregg  
Journal Political Writer

PROVIDENCE — Taking her cue from a Republican predecessor’s “Big Audit,” Gov. Gina Raimondo on Thursday launched an efficiency study to find savings to plug a \$10-million hole in her budget proposal for next year.

Raimondo, a Democrat, quietly signed an executive order to create a “State-wide Government Efficiency Commission.”

The \$9.9-billion spending plan she submitted to lawmakers last month for the year that begins on July 1 relied to some extent on a swath of tax-and-fee hikes; one-time scoops from the reserves of satellite agencies, such as Rhode Island Housing; assumed new revenues from expanded gambling and medical marijuana sales and a deep-dive by a commission led by the state’s Office of Management and Budget into potential opportunities for saving money.

“Create an OMB-led commission tasked with identifying at least \$10 million in structural savings across state government,” was one of the promises made in the executive summary of her budget proposal.

The reliance on unspecified savings was met with some skepticism by the House fiscal office which said, in its own analysis of Raimondo’s budget: “The budget includes \$15.2 million of undistributed statewide savings from three initiatives with no identified plan on how they will be achieved. A holdover from prior years is \$4.2 million from detection of fraud and waste. There is also \$10.0 million to be identified by a yet to be established State-wide Efficiency Commission led by the Office of Management and Budget. There is also \$1 million in unspecified overtime savings.”

The press release announcing Raimondo’s signing of the executive order spelled out this mission: “recommending ways for the State of Rhode Island to streamline its service delivery, enhance efficient operations, and deliver cost savings through programmatic and real estate rightsizing.

“The demands of citizens are changing more quickly

than ever before. I’m asking my team and members of our community to take a fresh look at state government and find efficiencies in our programs and real estate portfolio that make strategic sense for the future,” Raimondo said.

The commission chaired by Michael DiBiase, director of the state’s Department of Administration, will also include: OMB director Jonathan Womer; Cynthia J. Butler, president, Butler & Associates Human Resources Consulting and R.I. Society of Human Resources Management; Anthony Silva, chief of staff to Lt. Gov. Dan McKee; Maureen Martin, secretary-treasurer, R.I. AFL-CIO; Michael Knipper, executive vice president of property and procurement at Citizens Bank; Brian Daniels, executive director, R.I. League of Cities and Towns; Christina Pitney, vice president of strategy and strategic partnerships at Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Rhode Island, and John Simmons, executive director, R.I. Public Expenditure Council.

“One of the administration’s goals is to make government work better,” DiBiase said. “One way to do that is...look at everything from our programs to state properties. Many of our state buildings, for example, are more than 75 years old and have significant deferred maintenance. We need to assess our real estate portfolio to guide “current and future decisions about state properties.”

“Taking a step back to proactively reassess statewide needs further reduces the requirement for short-term savings initiatives in the future,” he said.

The General Assembly’s own auditor general has a parallel role: “reviewing compliance, efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of state programs.



Michael DiBiase, director of the state’s Department of Administration, will chair the commission charged with finding savings in the operation of government. [THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL / SANDOR BODO]

The Office of the Auditor General conducts financial and program audits which encompass the investigation of all matters relating to a review of program costs and the evaluation of program performance.”

The “Big Audit” was an initiative of Republican

Gov. Donald Carcieri. His pledge: to root out wasteful state spending and streamline government. At its conclusion, the Carcieri administration announced it had identified up to \$267 million in potential savings in near-term savings, if legislators were willing to go along.

## The Narragansett Bay Commission

# PUBLIC NOTICE

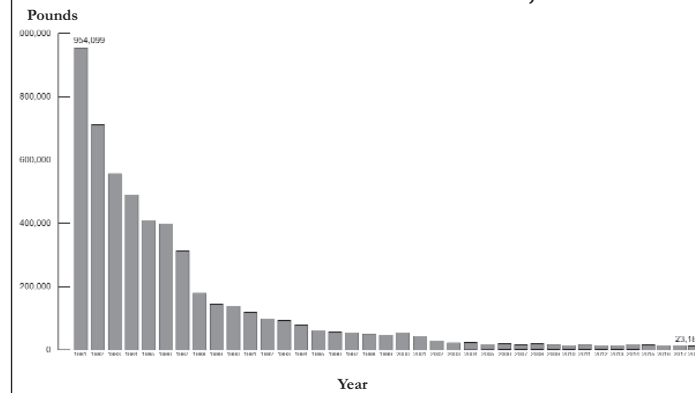
## Firms in Significant Non-Compliance

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATION 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f) (2) (vii) and Article 10 of the Narragansett Bay Commission, Rules and Regulations require the NBC to publish annually the names of all industrial users in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with pretreatment standards and other pretreatment requirements during the preceding year. Companies deemed to be in Significant Non-Compliance are those industrial users who have violated any of the Significant Non-Compliance criteria listed, as defined by Article 2 of the NBC Rules and Regulations during the time period from October 1, 2016 through December 31, 2017. The parameter for which a company was not in compliance and/or the specific administrative deficiency are listed after the company name. The number(s) in parentheses correspond to the type of SNC criteria specified below. Some of the firms listed below may have been issued an Administrative Order in which administrative and/or civil penalties may have been assessed. Many of the companies listed have made significant progress toward correcting the violation and may now be in compliance.

### Significant Non-Compliance Criteria:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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);
- (3) 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);
- (4) 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;
- (5) 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;
- (6) 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;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- (8) Any other violation or group of violations which the Commission determines has adversely effected the operation or implementation of the Industrial Pretreatment Program. \*

### Total Metals Influent to Field’s Point WWTF, 1981-2018



PR-11163123-01

## MASSACHUSETTS

### WINHALL, VT. Man dies in Vermont snowmobile crash

A Massachusetts man has died in a snowmobile crash in southern Vermont.

Winhall police say 48-year-old Steven Jenks of Shelburne, Massachusetts,

was traveling with a group of snowmobilers Tuesday evening when he lost control of his snowmobile, went off the trail and hit a tree.

Police say other riders and first responders tried to resuscitate him, but were unsuccessful.

—The Associated Press

**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**

## Perfect Compliance

*in recognition of Significant Industrial User Perfect Compliance in 2018*

**The Narragansett Bay Commission recognizes these Significant Industrial User companies for perfect regulatory compliance with Pretreatment Program regulations during 2018:**

Dominion Energy Manchester St., Inc. Godfrey & Wing, Inc., dba Impco Interplex Engineered Products, Inc. Metallurgical Solutions, Inc. Narragansett Jewelry dba C&J Jewelry Company Providence Metallizing Company, Inc. Providence Journal Company Production Facility	Electrolizing, Inc. HP Services, Inc. Technodic, Inc. Teknicote, Inc. Tiffany and Company Truex, Inc. Materion Technical Materials, Inc. Pawtucket Power Associates Tanury Industries PVD, Inc. Teknor Apex Company Univar USA, Inc.
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**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](http://www.narrabay.com).

**Vincent J. Mesolella, Chairman • Laurie A. Horridge, Executive Director**  
**One Service Road, Providence, RI 02905**

PR-11163123-01

The Narragansett Bay Commission

**Lincoln**

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
Organic Dye and Pigments, LLC	O&G (1,2) Failure to submit report on time (6)	Firm is now in compliance Report has been received

**Pawtucket**

R & D Manufacturing, Inc.	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
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**Field’s Point Service Area**

**Johnston**

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
DiFruscia Industries, Inc.	Group of violations interfering with the operation or implementation of the Pretreatment Program (8)	An Administrative Order was issued requiring the firm to comply with NBC discharge limits, submit reports on time and accurately report violations

**Providence**

Pilgrim Screw Corporation	Cr (2), Zn (1,2)	Firm moved out of district
Providence Specialty Products, LLC	O&G (1, 2)	Firm is now in compliance
Bella’s Jewelry	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
The Providence Mint	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been received

Vincent J. Mesolella, Chairman • Laurie A. Horridge, Executive Director  
Narragansett Bay Commission • One Service Road • Providence, RI 02905 • 401-461-8848 • TDD 401-461-6549 • FAX 401-461-6540 • <http://www.narrabay.com>  
Twitter: @narrabay • Facebook: www.facebook.com/narrabay • Instagram: @narrabay  
*The cost of this public notice will be billed to the firms listed above that were in significant non-compliance.*

PR-11163123-01













# ***NBC NEWSLETTERS***



# NBC Pipeline

January 2019

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 January*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 Payday	12
13	14	15 Board of Commissioner's Meeting 11 AM	16	17	18	19
20	21 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Full Moon	22	23	24	25 Payday	26
27	28	29	30	31		

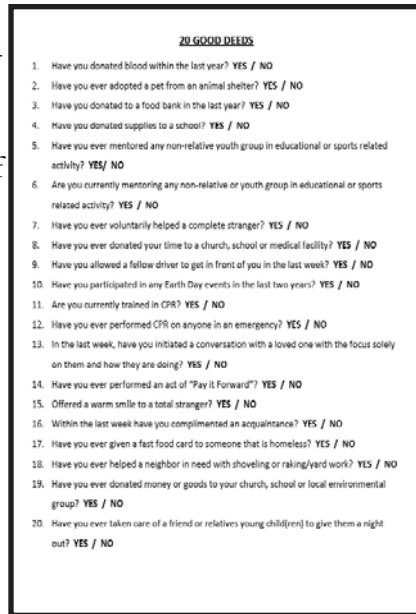
*All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.*

**Happy New Year!**

# News Briefs...

## IM Celebrates Employee Appreciation with Sharing Good Deeds

On Wednesday December 12th IM hosted their employee appreciation luncheon. To make things interesting one of the activities IM Manager Meg Goulet had staff and a few guests perform was to answer a list of 20 good deeds that they have completed. Of the sixteen individuals that participated, IM staff had an average of 12 good deeds performed out of 20, see photo. Tricia Fabrizio performed the most, completing 17 and Chris Moran came in second with 16 good deeds. To celebrate their giving nature, both were awarded the Employee of the Month parking spot. Chris Moran in January and Tricia Fabrizio in February. "It was very rewarding to see and celebrate all the good things staff do on a daily basis," Meg stated.



## FP's Gabe Viera and Mike Hernandez Coach the West Warwick Steelers to Super Bowl Victory

Field's Point's Process Monitor Gabe Vieira and Mechanic I Mike Hernandez coach the West Warwick Steelers pre-teen football team and led them on an undefeated football season. They defeated the Providence North-End Seahawks 36 to 6 in the Super Bowl game to win the league Championship. Even more impressive was that they have coached the 14 and under varsity team to their second consecutive Super Bowl winning season and they have an undefeated record for two consecutive seasons. Well done gentlemen and congratulations!



-- Submitted by Paul Desrosiers

## Welcome...



Kayomie Polanco,  
Customer Service  
Fiscal Clerk



Guy Beaudette,  
BP Operator I

## Clothing Drive to Help Support Boy Scout Troop 35

NBC's Senior Budget Analyst Sherri Arnold's son Nathan's Boy Scout Troop, Troop 35 West Greenwich, is conducting a Savers



FUNDrive to raise funds for their trip to Gettysburg in April 2019. Donations will be collected through **Wednesday, January 23rd** and may include the following: Clothing, Shoes, Bedding, Linens, Towels, Sheets, Blankets, Pillows, Curtains, Tablecloths, Mittens, Scarves, Hats, Ties, Socks, Purses, Wallets, Backpacks & Bags.

On behalf of Troop 35 - We thank you kindly!

Feel free to contact **Sherri Arnold** with any questions! [sarnold@narrabay.com](mailto:sarnold@narrabay.com) or 443-4941.

## Congratulations...

To **Operations Supervisor**

**Anthony Turchetta** on passing his Grade 4 exam and to **Assistant E & I Technician Mark Archambault**

for passing his Grade 1 exam. The grade 4 exam is the highest operator license which allows an individual to eventually become an assistant manager or manager of a plant. The grade 1 exam is the first license achieved and guarantees employment. Great Job, Anthony & Mark!



To **Lab Manager**

**Walter Palm** at being featured on Hope & Main and Senator Reed's event where Reed presented Hope & Main the



Innovation Network Matching grant from CommerceRI to enhance small-batch manufacturing, and a USDA grant for the Farmers Market Food Promotion Program. Hope & Main helps independent food companies develop and expand their business, giving them storage space, kitchens, meeting space, etc.. Walter currently owns Palm's Sauces which is featured at Hope & Main. Stay tuned for for an upcoming Pipeline article with more info on Walter's Palm's Sauces!

## Spring Application for Tuition Reimbursement

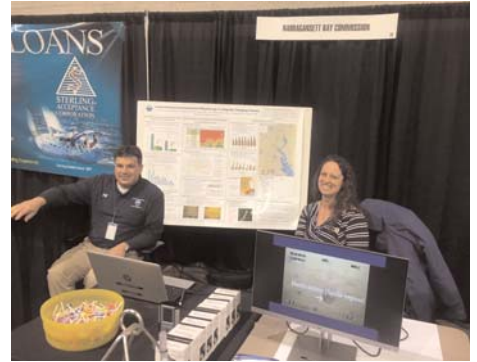
Spring Applications for Tuition Reimbursement must be submitted by **Friday, January 18th** for all Local 1033, Council 94 and Non-Union Employees.

Completed applications should be forwarded to Karen Musumeci, at One Service Road, by the deadline. Each application must be accompanied by a short course description taken from the college catalog. Courses eligible for reimbursement should be related to your job or for career enhancement within the NBC. If you have any questions regarding the program, please contact Diane Buerger at ext. 340.



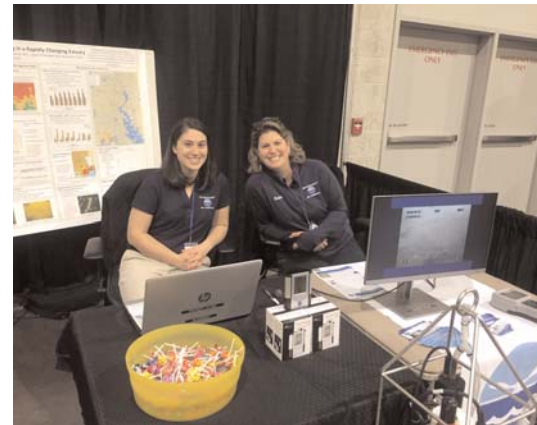
## NBC Participates in the 2019 Boat Show

NBC participated in the Boat Show at the RI Convention Center January 4th - 6th. EMDA provided their Benthic Video Monitoring Display to show conditions of the floor in Upper Narragansett Bay



*From left to right: Jeff Tortorella and Kim Kirwan.*

and what creatures are seen while taking these videos while attached to the NBC boat. NBC's scientists use these videos as surveys to help decipher if the conditions are good or bad. Along with the equipment, maps and data were provided to show progress over the years.



*From left to right: Molly Welsh and Bekki Songolo.*

Some Boat Show guests had no clue who NBC was but there were many others that did and complimented NBC on the effort the

organization makes at keeping the bay clean.

A big thank you to the staff that helped participate: Christine Comeau, Sara Nadeau, Jeff Tortorella, Jim Kelly, Karen Cortes, Eliza Moore, Kerry Britt, John Motta, Kim Kirwan, Molly Welsh, Bekki Songolo, Joe Caranci and Amanda Kezirian for putting in the extra time so NBC could be present at this event!



# NBC Pipeline

February 2019

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 February*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2  Groundhog Day
3  Super Bowl LIII	4	5	6	7	8  Payday	9
10	11	12	13	14  Valentine's Day	15	16
17	18  President's Day	19  Full Moon	20	21	22  Payday	23
24	25	26  Board of Commissioner's Meeting 11 AM	27	28		

*All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.*

# News Briefs...

## NBC Employees Honored at NEWEA's Annual Conference

Three NBC employees received awards at The New England Water Environment Association's (NEWEA) annual conference in Boston, Massachusetts on January 30th. NEWEA consists of New England's water quality professionals who are responsible for the water people use on a daily basis. It's taken from any home or business, treated and then returned to the environment for future use.

The annual conference attracts over 2,000 engineers, consultants, scientists, wastewater operators and students. It features exhibits and technical sessions for those who attend and allows professionals to network.

NBC's Maintenance Manager **Mike Spring** received the Alfred E. Peloquin Award, which recognizes an individual whose personal service has contributed to excellence in plant operations either directly at a treatment plant, or indirectly through assistance to plant operations personnel.

NBC's Safety Compliance Coordinator **Dave Aucoin**, received the Operator Safety Award, which was established by the NEWEA Safety Committee to recognize a wastewater employee for their safety initiative. This type of award is encouraged by WEF and is a portion of the criteria for the WEF National Safety Award. This award is also consistent with the Committee's goals and purposes to recognize the operators of wastewater systems.



*Left to right: Mark Spinale from EPA & Nora-Jean Lough receiving the EPA Trainer of the Year Award.*

NBC Biologist **Nora-Jean Lough** received the 2018 Regional Wastewater Trainer of the Year Excellence Award by EPA's Region 1 office for her work training many wastewater employees. The award recognizes personnel in the wastewater field who have provided invaluable public service managing and operating wastewater treatment facilities throughout New England. Congratulations Mike, Dave & Nora!



*Left to right: President of NEWEA, Janine-Burke Wells & Mike Spring receiving the Alfred E. Peloquin Award.*



*Left to right: Janine-Burke Wells & Dave Aucoin receiving the Operator Safety Award.*

## Welcome...



Pedro Sanders,  
IM Operator II

## Congratulations...

To FP Assistant Operations Manager

**Nathan Boiros**

and his wife Stacie on the birth of their first child, Chase Daniel Boiros. He was born on



January 8th and entered into the world weighing in at 8 pounds and 14 ounces and measuring 22 inches long. Both Mom and baby are doing just fine though we're not sure if the same can be said for Nathan!

## P-Bruins Ticket Offer For February

The P-Bruins are offering NBC a great special for upcoming games this month. Games are on Friday, February 8th @ 7 PM and Sunday, February 10th @ 3 PM. Tickets are just \$22 per person. Tickets include a popcorn and soft drink OR draft at the game. Each ticket purchase will receive a FREE \$3 Dunkin Donuts gift card.

Please email or call **Talia Cheshier** at ext. 394 to purchase by February 7th for will call orders.



## NBC Staff Mentors Future Scientist

On Saturday January 12th NBC Biologist Nora-Jean Lough was generous enough to spend time with Meghan Healy, Maintenance Supervisor Mark Healy's daughter at Bucklin Point.

Meghan is a member of the Junior Honor Society and maintains a 93.1 high school grade average.

Meghan's senior project was on the pros and cons of using Sodium Hypochlorite vs Ultraviolet Disinfection and the impact on marine life. Nora, Operations Supervisor Marcelo Taviera, Process Monitor Jose Galvan and Mark Healy made this day a success for Meghan's project. Meghan will be inducted into the National Honor Society at the end of the year and plans on URI to become a Marine Biologist.



-- Submitted by Marc Pariseault

## Making & Testing Wind Mobiles to Model Wind Turbines

The NBC Watershed Explorers created wind mobiles in the month of December. Students worked in groups and were given 4 life



*Students from Meeting Street School.*

savers, 3 non-bend-able plastic straws, 2 paper clips, an 8 1/2 x 11 sheet of paper, approximately 50 cm of tape, and scissors (for cutting only). Students were instructed to create a vehicle that when they blew on it using only their own breath that it would move across the floor using the pieces provided. At the end of each lesson every group tested their mobile to see how far they could get it to move across the floor in their classroom. Prior to this fun, creative activity students were given a lesson on energy and the engineering of wind turbines. Most students saw NBC's turbines in person during their fall field trips.



## Ocean State Alliance Team Honored at Annual NEWEA Conference

RI's Wastewater Operations Challenge team "Ocean State Alliance" had an outstanding performance during the national competition at the Water Environment Federation's Technical Exhibition and Conference (WEFTEC) in New Orleans, LA in October of 2018. The Ocean State Alliance finished top ten in three out of five categories and first place in the Lab and Process categories. The awards were presented to the team again by the Water Environment Federations President, Jackie Jerrell at the NEWEA Conference in Boston on January 30th.

Congratulations again on a job well done, team!



*Left to right: Mike Spring, Eddie Davies, Kim Sandbach, Jackie Jerrell (WEF), Peter Rojas (team member from Veolia-Cranston), Ryan Patnode & Scott Goodinson (RI Director to NEWEA).*

--Submitted by Paul Desrosiers





# NBC Pipeline

March 2019

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.

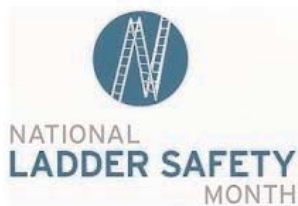
## Calendar of Events *for March*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Ash Wednesday		Payday	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Daylight Saving Time Begins						
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
 St. Patrick's Day		 St. Joseph's Day	First Day of Spring Full Moon		Payday	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

*All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.*

# News Briefs...

## March is National Ladder Safety Month



The American Ladder Institute (ALI) has designated the month of March as Ladder Safety Month. This annual campaign is dedicated to raising awareness of ladder safety at home and in the workplace, in addition to decreasing the overall number of ladder-related injuries and fatalities throughout the country. With more than 100 ladder-

related fatalities and thousands of disabling injuries occurring each year, ALI has set the following goals in its on-going effort to spread its safety message:

- Increase the number of ladder safety training certificates issued by ALI
- Increase the frequency that FREE ladder safety training modules are viewed on [www.laddersafetytraining.org](http://www.laddersafetytraining.org)
- Lower the ranking of ladder-related safety citations on OSHA's annual "Top 10 List"
- Decrease the number of ladder-related injuries and fatalities
- Increase the number of in-person ladder trainings
- Increase the number of companies and individuals that inspect and properly dispose of old, damaged or obsolete ladders.

Throughout March, NBC's Technical Analysis & Compliance (TAC) section will be distributing helpful infographics on the following weekly themes:

- Week 1 - Ladder Safety Training and Year Round Partners
- Week 2 - Ladder Safety at Work
- Week 3 - Ladder Safety at Home
- Week 4 - Ladder Inspection and Disposal



NBC employees are reminded that many free, self-paced health and safety classes are available through NBC's Online University. A short training on Ladder Safety is available to all.

-- Submitted by Dave Aucoin

## Welcome...



Brian Blais, IM  
Supervisor



Jillian Mello,  
Executive  
Paralegal

## Screen-Free Day

Environmental  
Education  
Coordinator

**Cynthia  
Morissette** intro-  
duced a challenge  
to her Watershed

Explorers (WE) in January to take part in a screen-free day with their families. Cynthia started doing this with her family on Saturdays and it has been a great way for them to explore the outdoors and spend time together. "We rely so much on electronics throughout the day especially our smart phones, we don't even realize it," Cynthia said.

A couple students so far completed the challenge and both have agreed to do it again. One NBC WE made soup with his dad, play-dough creations with his younger brother and the whole family played a fun board game.

Are you up for the challenge? See if you can put those electronics away for a day and spend that extra time with your families. Do a fun activity, get outdoors and send us your Screen-Free stories!



## Acknowledgement of Awards

At the February annual Board of Commissioners meeting Chairman Vincent Mesolella and Executive Director Laurie Horridge acknowledged five awards received by employees of the Narragansett Bay Commission at the recent NEWEA conference in January.



NBC's **Maintenance Manager Mike Spring** received the Alfred E. Peloquin Award, which recognizes an individual whose personal service has contributed to excellence in plant operations either directly at a treatment plant, or indirectly through assistance to plant operations personnel.

NBC's **Safety Compliance Coordinator Dave Aucoin**, received the Operator Safety Award, which was established by the NEWEA Safety Committee to recognize a wastewater employee for their safety initiative.



NBC **Biologist Nora-Jean Lough** received the 2018 Regional Wastewater Trainer of the Year Excellence Award by EPA's Region 1 office for her work training many wastewater employees.



RI's Wastewater Operations Challenge team "Ocean State Alliance" consisting of Coach **Mike Spring, Ryan Patnode, Ed Davies, Kim Sandbach** and Peter Rojas of Cranston's WWTF had an outstanding performance during the national competition at the WEFTEC in New Orleans, LA in October of 2018. The Ocean State Alliance finished top ten in three out of five categories and first place in the Lab and Process categories.



## NBC Staff Safely Moves New BOD Unit into the Lab Building

On Tuesday February 26th, NBC's IM Department and FP Mechanics successfully relocated a new biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) Unit on, which is valued



at \$100K, into the Water Quality Science Lab. Both teams worked together safely and methodically in moving this piece of equipment into place. Thanks again to the IM staff and the FP staff who were involved in this project, great job!



--Submitted by Anthony DiIorio



# NBC Pipeline

April 2019

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## Calendar of Events *for April*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 Board of Commissioners Meeting 11 AM	10	11	12 Payday	13
14 Palm Sunday	15	16	17	18	19 Full Moon Good Friday Passover Begins	20
21  Easter	22  Earth Day	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

*All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.*

# News Briefs...

## Dry Weather Overflow Event

NBC's IM staff encountered a blockage behind Putnam Pike in Johnston on March 21st. The crew went back again on March 22nd to make sure the work that was done the previous day was a success and flow was running smoothly, unfortunately that was not the case. The sewer was backed up again and had to be flushed. Nothing surcharged out of the manhole, even with the ongoing rain. They managed to pull a second bucket out of the sewer that was plugging the downstream pipe. The crew did a great job removing all the remaining debris and leaving the sewer in great condition! Below you can see the before and after photos of the sewer.

Before



After



--Submitted by Meg Goulet

## Touching Moment on the Court

The Providence Journal featured a touching moment between Operations and Maintenance Fiscal Coordinator, Pam Ciolfi's husband and son over St. Patrick's Day Weekend. Pam's husband, TJ, coaches basketball for the Woonsocket boys high school basketball team. Their two sons attend many practices and games throughout the year as if they are a part of the team, they consider the players family. When the team lost the state title to North Kingstown, Pam's oldest son, Tommy, 4, ran up to his dad in tears as the team headed off the court back to the locker room. Tommy felt the pain the entire team was feeling at that very moment. Dad was there to console him and teach him that winning and losing are both a part of the game.



Photo Credit: PROJO

## Final Call for Home Show Tickets

Last day to purchase home show tickets is



Thursday, April 4th by 12 PM. Tickets are \$6 and are good for any day you choose to attend.

### Event Hours:

Thursday 4/4: 12 PM - 9 PM

Friday 4/5: 12 PM - 9 PM

Saturday 4/6: 10 AM - 9 PM

Sunday 4/7: 10 AM - 5 PM

Contact **Talia Cheshier** at ext. 394 to

## Last Games of the Season

The P-Bruins are offering NBC a great special for their last 4 games of their regular season...



- **Friday, April 5th @ 7:05 vs Bridgeport**
- **Sunday, April 7th @ 3:05 vs Utica**
- **Friday, April 12th @ 7:05 vs Lehigh Valley**
- **Sunday, April 14th @ 3:05 vs Springfield**

Tickets are just \$22 each for lower level seating, including a popcorn and 12 oz. fountain drink or draft for those 21+. Everyone will also receive a Free P-Bruins sports bottle!

Tickets will be available to be picked up at will call upon arrival at each game. Call or email **Talia Cheshier** at ext. **394** to Purchase.

## April is Distracted Driving Awareness Month



According to the National Highway Traffic Administration, more than 40,000 people died on U.S. roadways in 2018. This equates to an alarming 110 deaths per day. Of this number, at least 9 are related to distracted driving. Auto accidents remain the #1 cause of workplace deaths, with distracted driving continuing to be a leading factor. Distracted Driving Awareness Month is the National Safety Council's (NSC) annual campaign to help educate the public on recognizing the dangers of and eliminating preventable deaths from distracted driving.

NBC employees are reminded that Rhode Island law prohibits cell phone use while driving, unless a hands-free option is used. Employees are encouraged to review the guidelines for vehicle cell phone usage at NBC, as outlined in NBC's Policy on Vehicle Safety Procedures. In order to learn just how distracting the use of cell phones and even hands-free devices impair one's ability to focus on the road, NBC employees are further encouraged to take a brief 10-minute training through NBC's Online University 'Driver Safety' section entitled "Distracted Driving: Drop it and Drive." Cell phone use while driving isn't just a manual and visual distraction, but also has a major impact on the driver's cognitive ability to fully recognize the surrounding traffic environment.

Need more help staying focused while driving? Consider downloading one of the many free apps available for smart phones, such as Drivemode, LifeSaver and SafeDrive.

The following health and safety trainings have been scheduled for April. Please obtain your supervisor's permission prior to enrolling in any safety training class.

- Lockout/Tagout Classroom Refresher Training at BP: 4/9 & 4/11
- CPR/AED & First Aid Training at FP: 4/30

*--Submitted by Dave Aucoin*

## Skip The Straw

Single-use plastics, or disposable plastics, are used only once before they are thrown away or recycled. These items are things like plastic bags, straws, coffee stirrers, soda and water bottles and most food packaging. Billions of tons of plastic have been made over the past few decades, most of it in disposable products that cannot be recycled and end up in the trash. Oftentimes we place items in the bin with faith that they will be recycled because the recycling symbol has been imprinted on the package. These numbered triangles are a good place to start, but they do not tell us if our local Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) has the capability to process the material. Processing can be complicated and there are many reasons items may not be repurposed. Plastic straws for example are not recyclable because they are too lightweight to make it through the MRF sorter. Five hundred million drinking straws are thrown away each year, contributing to landfill loading, which in RI is expected to reach capacity in 2034.

Straws also end up in the ocean, primarily through human error, often blown out of trash cans or transport boats and vehicles. Remember, all gutters and storm drains lead to our ocean. When plastic does make it into the ocean it breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces known as "microplastics" rather than biodegrading or dissolving, which poses great threats to marine life, including the fish we eat. The World Economic Forum predicts that plastics in the ocean will outweigh fish pound for pound by 2050. You can help turn the tide on plastic by ditching the disposables and choosing to reuse. NBC's TAC section will be hosting "Sip Smart", an exciting environmental awareness presentation on single use plastics. Each attendee will receive a NEW stainless steel reusable straw to be able to enjoy the liquid refreshments that will be served. Don't forget your cup!



**"Sip Smart" presentations will be held at COB, BP, FP & WQSB. Stay tuned for dates and how to sign up!**

*--Submitted by Kerri Houghton*



# NBC Pipeline

May 2019

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 May*

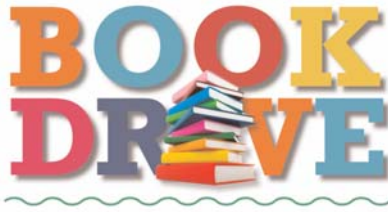
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
					Payday	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
 Mother's Day		Board of Commissioners Meeting 11 AM			Payday	Full Moon
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			NBC Watershed Explorers Conference			
26	27	28	29	30	31	
	 Memorial Day HOLIDAY				Payday	

*All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.*

# News Briefs...

## SECA Book Drive

SECA has collaborated with United Way and Books Are Wings to host book drives throughout statewide agencies, local businesses, and community organizations. At this time, only 40% of Rhode Island's third



graders meet expectations in reading skills. NBC will be collaborating with SECA to host a book drive to help young children build their own in home libraries. Please help us by donating any new or gently used books for children, ranging in age from babies to middle school. That will help local children find a love for reading.

A collection box is set up in the COB Main Conference Room and books can be dropped off any time from now until May 17th. If you need books to be picked up or have any questions, please feel free to contact **Ashley Petteruto ext. 361** or **Nicole Klebauskas ext. 387**.

## NBC Staff Attend Johnston Career Day

NBC's Biologist Nora Lough, Operations Supervisor and fellow alum of Johnston High school Eric Bogosian and Maintenance Manager Mike Spring represented the NWPCA (Narragansett Water Pollution Control Association) on April 11th at Johnston High Schools Career Day. NBC staff set up their display with pam-



*Left to right: Richard Delfino, Eric Bogosian, Deputy Chief Joseph Razza and Mayor Joseph Polisena.*



*Left to right: Johnston teacher & Nora Lough.*

phlets, microscope, and laptop to show students a slide show of wastewater employees at work and enjoying their jobs.

They were able to speak with over 15 students as well as several teachers about the wastewater industry, discussing potential job opportunities for the future. The Johnston Career Day was a huge success. The NWPCA was issued a Certificate of Appreciation from the Principal, Mayor and Superintendent of Johnston for their time.

## Welcome...



Andre Dixon, BP Operator I



Roger Vallee, PC Support Specialist



Marina Plummer, Legal Counsel

## Congratulations & Best Wishes...

To **Paul Nordstrom**, Director of Operations and Maintenance on his retirement. Paul retired on April 26th after 35 years of service at NBC. NBC celebrated his retirement on April 12th at Twelve Acres



with many friends, family and co-workers. Paul donated his gift money to the Carmine Goneconte Basketball Scholarship. In addition to celebrating his retirement he also welcomed a grandson, Zachary Paul Bray on the day he retired. NBC wishes you the best in this next chapter in your life.



## NBC Hosts 24th Annual Environmental Merit Award Ceremony

On April 17th, NBC held its twenty-fourth annual Environmental Merit Awards ceremony at Kirkbrae Country Club. 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.

NBC has one of the most successful pretreatment programs in the country. Kerry Britt, NBC's Pretreatment Manager, and her entire staff are repeatedly recognized for their excellence and expertise. This year NBC awarded nineteen companies for achieving perfect compliance with their NBC permits and a Pollution Prevention Award to one local business.

The companies in perfect compliance include: Dominion Energy, Electrolizing, Inc., Godfrey & Wing Inc., HP Services, Inc., Interplex Engineered Products, Inc., Maroon Group LLC, Materion Technical Materials, Inc., Metallurgical Solutions, Inc., Narragansett Jewelry, dba C & J Jewelry Company, Pawtucket Power Associates, Providence Journal Company Production Facility, Providence Metallizing Company, Inc., Tanury Industries PVD, Inc., Technodic, Inc., Teknikote, Inc., Teknor Apex Company, Tiffany & Company, Truex, Inc., Univar USA, Inc.

NBC also recognized Ricci Family Dentistry with a 2018 Pollution Prevention Award. Ricci Family Dentistry has established themselves as an environmental leader among dental practices. They are fully compliant with the NBC's Best Management Practices for dental amalgam. They also work diligently to reduce the amount of mercury exposure to patients and the environment by avoiding amalgam filling restorations. They conserve water by shutting down the dental suction pump during lunch and cancelled appointments, which saves over 5,000 gallons of water discharged per year. The practice uses energy efficient lighting and other green technologies, they are truly an example of Best Management Practices and a leader among dental practices for the future. On another note, Eric Ricci was once an NBC Poster Contest Winner in the early 1990's, his father still had the photo of him receiving his award from back then to show NBC!



*Left to right: Tom Uva, John Ricci, Eric Ricci and Vin Mesoletta.*



*Employees from the Blackstone Valley Tourism Council & Vin Mesoletta.*

NBC announced the grantees for the 2019 Earth Day River Clean Up Grant Program. Hundreds of volunteers from different organizations gather to remove thousands of pounds of tires and debris from the beds and banks of the rivers, ponds and shorelines of Rhode Island during these annual Earth Day clean ups. Grantees for this year are: Blackstone Valley Tourism Council/Keep Blackstone Valley Beautiful, Save the Bay, Town of Smithfield, WaterFire Providence, City of East Providence Public Works, Blackstone Heritage Corridor, Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council, Town of Lincoln, Neutaconakanut Hill, Boys & Girls Club of East Providence, Blackstone River Watershed Council/Friends of the Blackstone, East Providence Police Explorers, City of Central Falls, Partnership for Providence Parks, East Providence Conservation Commission, Waterman Street Dog

Park, Neighborhood Alliance of Pawtucket, Cumberland Land Trust, Voice of the Forest Alliance, and the Edgewood Waterfront Preservation Association.

## Mark Your Calendars

Staff meetings will be taking place May 20th through May 23rd in various locations throughout NBC. Below are a list of dates and times for staff to attend, please mark your calendars!



### **Monday, May 20th**

Field's Point 3rd Shift - Day Room (2nd floor)  
Time: 11:00 PM

### **Tuesday, May 21st**

Office & Technical - COB Boardroom  
Time: 10:30 AM

Field's Point 1st Shift - FP Education Room  
Time: 2:15 PM

Field's Point 2nd Shift - FP Education Room  
Time: 3:00 PM

### **Wednesday, May 22nd**

Office & Technical - COB Boardroom  
Time: 10:30 AM

IM - FP Education Room  
Time: 2:15 PM

Bucklin Point 3rd Shift - BP Screen & Grit  
Time: 11:00 PM

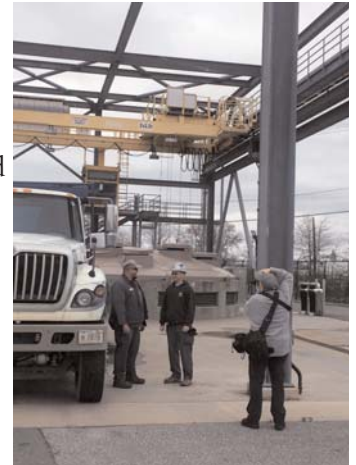
### **Thursday, May 23rd**

Bucklin Point 1st Shift - BP Training Room  
Time: 2:15 PM

Bucklin Point 2nd Shift - BP Screen & Grit  
Time: 3:00 PM

## Thank you...

To Field's Point's Jarod Doyle, Broc Hector, John Colson, Norman Rodelwicz, and Gary Cook for your patience and professionalism on May 2nd. These gentlemen worked with the photographer from Providence Business News for a story about the RI Infrastructure Bank. All the visuals are 100% NBC. Look for a front page photo in the May 13th issue of PBN!



*Broc Hector and John Colson with PBN Photographer Michael Salerno.*

## Sip Smart

On April 25th Kerri Houghton, Environmental Compliance Technical Assistant delivered a presentation entitled "Sip Smart" that focused on the abundance of single-use plastics in our daily lives, the environmental effects of plastic pollution, and alternative we can use to avoid single-use plastics. The 15 minute presentation was followed by a question and answer session. All attendees received a stainless steel straw, complete with carrying case and cleaning brush, and iced coffee and tea. Repeat presentations for Field's Point and Bucklin Point are planned for May; stay tuned.





# NBC Pipeline

June 2019

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 June*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6 Poster Contest Gallery Night 5:30 PM	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14 Flag Day Payday	15
16 Happy Father's Day! Father's Day	17 Full Moon	18 Board of Commissioners Meeting 11 AM	19	20	21 ☀️ First Day of Summer	22
23	24	25	26	27	28 Payday	29
30						

*All meetings are held at the Commission's One Service Road Offices unless otherwise noted.*

# News Briefs...

## NBC Watershed Explorers Celebrate at Goddard Park

On Wednesday, May 22nd 800 elementary school students, teachers and guests from thirteen Rhode Island schools gathered at Goddard Park in Warwick for NBC's annual environmental education conference to conclude NBC's year-long Watershed Explorers environmental education program. The program encourages students and teachers to become stewards of the environment focusing on their local watershed and other surrounding water bodies. Students from Sarah Dyer Barnes Elementary in Johnston, Anna McCabe Elementary in Smithfield, Ashton Elementary in Cumberland, Kent Heights Elementary and Orlo Avenue Elementary in East Providence, Agnes Little Elementary and St. Cecilia's in Pawtucket, Paul Cuffee and Meeting Street in Providence, Centredale Elementary in North Providence, Chester Barrows Elementary and Woodridge Elementary in Cranston and Saylesville Elementary in Lincoln participated in the NBC Watershed Explorers Program this year and attended the conference at Goddard Park.



NBC welcomed special guest speaker, Abbigail Abrahamson, a high school student from Rehoboth, Massachusetts for the third year. Abbigail is a member of Dr. Jane Goodall's Roots and Shoots US National Youth Leadership Council. This youth service program for young people of all ages fosters respect and compassion for all living things, promotes understanding of all cultures and beliefs, and inspires each individual to take action to make the world a better place for people, other animals, and the environment.

Abigail spoke to the students about the program, mission, her passions and some example projects she's done to be of influence to the many young listeners.

Five groups of students were chosen to present their macro invertebrate posters including interesting facts and their song, rap or poem followed by educational activities presented by NBC staff,



Biomes Marine Biology Center, Save the Bay, Audubon Society, Roger Williams Park Zoo, New England Aquarium, Mystic Aquarium, Norman Bird Sanctuary and Resource Recovery.

## Welcome...



Frank Garguilo,  
FP Operator I



Gene Medeiros,  
BP Process  
Monitor

## NBC Blood Drive

NBC will host a blood drive on Wednesday, July 24th at the COB, Main Conference Room. Below is a link for donors to use to make an appointment.

If you do not register for an appointment, and still want to donate, all walk-ins are welcome the day of the blood drive. Please consider donating to this worthy cause.



Make an Appointment: [click here](#)

## NBC Watershed Explorers Celebrate at Goddard Park Continued...



The goal of the NBC WE program is to help students understand the connection between the health of their local watersheds and Narragansett Bay and to keep these precious resources healthy for the

future generations.

Many thanks to all the NBC Staff who volunteered at the conference. Your efforts were absolutely critical to the day's enormous success!

## Thank you...

To Senior Process Monitor Steve Cote for taking the time to give a tour to four of IM's new employees. The four IM Department employees, Brian Blais, Dean Martelly, Pedro



Sanders and Joe Prata were shown the Field's Point Plant Operations, ESPS, the tunnel operations and the Field's Point sewer treatment process. Thank you Steve Cote, Paul Desrosiers and Nate Boiros for educating the new IM employees on NBC's wastewater

treatment process and its other facilities.

-- Submitted by *Anthony DiIorio*



## NBC's Walter Palm Gets Featured on RI's Rhode Show

NBC's Lab Manager Walter Palm was featured on the Rhode Show on May 8th showing off some of his family



*Photo Credit: The Rhode Show*

recipes. Walter Palm grew up working in his father's restaurant alongside his grandmother. Walter took his grandmother's sauce recipes and converted them into all-natural flavorings with no artificial preservatives. Walter's family business provides a natural, healthy choice in condiments, glazes and sauces. Palm's Sauces are made out of Hope & Main and you can find them in Dave's Markets throughout the state, Imagine Gift Store in Warren, Quality Fruitland in Seekonk and online at [www.palmslocallymade.com](http://www.palmslocallymade.com).

During Walter's segment on the Rhode Show he made two meatball recipes with his all natural sauces: Mojo Meatballs and Smokey Love Meatballs. Check out the recipes below!

### Mojo Meatballs

½ cup Mojo Honey Heat Sauce  
½ cup yellow onions  
4 tbsp canola oil  
1 lb. pre-cooked meatballs

### Smokey Love Meatballs

½ cup Mojo Honey Heat Sauce  
Mojo Smokey Love Sauce  
½ cup yellow onions  
4 tbsp canola oil  
1 lb. pre-cooked meatballs

### Directions for both:

- In a skillet, add canola oil and yellow onions.
- Sauté onions on medium heat for 2 minutes.
- Add pre-cooked meatballs and continue cooking over medium heat.
- Cook until meatballs are done (135 o F for pre-cooked meatballs).
- Drizzle Mojo sauce on meatballs and continue to cook for 3 minute.




# NBC Pipeline

July 2019

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 July*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4  Independence Day	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16 Full Moon	17	18	19 Payday	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31		Payday	

# News Briefs...

## NBC Awards Poster Contest and Science Fair Winners at its Annual Gallery Night

On Thursday, June 6th, NBC awarded many talented young artists and scientists at NBC's 26th annual Poster Contest & Science Fair Awards Ceremony. This year's poster theme was, *Keep Plastics Away From Narrabay*. Students were asked to artistically showcase ways to help keep plastics out of RI's waterways.

Science Fair projects were judged at the RI State Science Fair for excellence in water quality investigation.

Students gathered with family and friends in the Education Room at the Field's Point Administration Building where the students' art work was displayed around the room for all to see. Cynthia Morissette, Environmental Education Coordinator, presented this year's science fair winners and poster contest winners with award certificates and a check from NBC for their excellent work, students then took a photo with Director of Administration, Jim McCaughey. Those whose posters were chosen will be featured in the 2020 NBC calendar coming out in December.



## NBC Receives Best Places to Work Award from PBN

NBC has been selected as one of the Best Places to Work in RI for 2018 by Providence Business News for the ninth consecutive year. Providence Business News had an award ceremony on Thursday June 13th at the Crowne Plaza. NBC's Eric Bogosian, Nora Lough, Dave Bowen, Greg Waugh, Eliza Moore, Amanda Calore, Russell McGinnis, Crystine Marandola, Cassie Balzano, and Tyler Bissonnette represented NBC at the event.



Thank you to the entire staff for completing the surveys and sharing your enthusiasm for the NBC.

## Welcome



Joseph Ritacco, FP Operator I

## NBC Blood Drive

NBC will host a blood drive on Wednesday, July 24th at the COB, Main Conference Room. Below is a link for donors to use to make an appointment.

If you do not register for an appointment, and still want to donate, all walk-ins are welcome the day of the blood drive. Please consider donating to this worthy cause.



Make an Appointment: [click here](#)

## Casual Day

NBC lost a dear friend and colleague on June 21st. In memory of Dan Pereira, the NBC's Casual Day Charitable Giving Committee has approved donations on behalf of NBC employees to two of Dan's favorite local charities: \$1000 to Project Comeback and a \$500 donation to Toys for Tots.



Learn more about these fine organizations here:

- Project Comeback
- Toys for Tots

## Congratulations Ocean State Alliance

Rhode Island's Ocean State Alliance team won first place overall in the Operations Challenge at the NEWEA spring meeting in New Castle, NH on June 4th. This makes the 5th consecutive year that the Ocean State Alliance has won first place overall.

The Operations Challenge, also known as the "Wastewater Olympics," is a competition that allows wastewater professionals to showcase their skills and improve upon them in a fun and challenging environment. Teams are judged in five categories to reflect different skills and aspects of the wastewater field: maintenance, lab, safety, collections and process.

Captain Eddie Davies of Quonset Development Corporation led the team. Team members include Kim Sandbach of NBC, Vinnie Russo and Nicole Laboy of the West Warwick Wastewater Treatment Facility. NBC's Walter Palm and Nora Lough also participated as judges in the laboratory event.

Five teams from throughout New England competed in



*From left to right: Nicole Laboy, Ed Davies, Vinnie Russo & Kim Sandbach.*



*Pictured above is Walter Palm and Nora Lough with the other Operations Challenge judges.*

the challenge. The Ocean State Alliance finished first place in the Collections and Laboratory events, and second place in the Process control, Safety and Pump Maintenance events. Their strong performance and first place finish overall for New England has afforded them an invitation to compete at the national competition for the 5th straight year, during the WEFTEC 2019 Conference, to be held in Chicago from September 21th through September 25th, 2019. Congratulations and good luck!

## Congratulations...

To NBC Biologist, Nora Lough on her induction into the Golden Shovel 5S Society in the New England Chapter. This international society has select members who contribute notable amounts of their efforts, time, and energies into applying themselves to the greater good of the water associations and industry. Selection to membership is in recognition of outstanding, meritorious service above and beyond the call of duty.





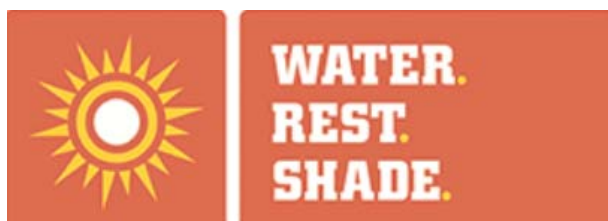
Congratulations to NBC's Environmental Chemist Kim Sandbach on receiving the James Marvelle Award from the Narragansett Water Pollution Control Association (NWPCA). The James Marvelle Award is awarded for leadership excellence as an active and contributing member of the NWPCA and the wastewater industry.

Great job Kim and Nora for representing Rhode Island and NBC!



## Heat Safety Awareness for Employees

Summer has officially arrived, and NBC employees should take every feasible precaution to ensure they work safely, especially while outdoors. This includes frequent rest periods, staying hydrated and scheduling heavy workloads/projects during cooler periods of the day. Employees are encouraged to monitor each other while working outdoors in hot weather, and recognizing types of heat-related illnesses and understanding proper first aid measures is a crucial part of that commitment:



**Heat Stroke** - The most common form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures. Heat stroke is a medical emergency that may result in death. Call 911 immediately.

**Heat Exhaustion** - The body's response to loss of water and salt from heavy sweating. Signs include headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, irritability, thirst, and heavy sweating.

**Heat Cramps** - Caused by the loss of body salts and fluid during sweating. Low salt levels in muscles cause painful cramps. Tired muscles are typically the ones most affected by cramps. Cramps may occur during or after work hours.

**Heat Rash** - Commonly referred to as "prickly heat." Skin irritation caused by sweat that does not evaporate from the skin. Heat rash is the most common problem in hot work environments.

Click [HERE](#) for a listing of proper first aid treatments for each of the heat-related illnesses listed above. Employees should also consider downloading and utilizing the NIOSH Heat Safety Tool app, available for Apple and Android devices.

-- Submitted by Dave Aucoin



# NBC Pipeline

August 2019

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 August*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16 Payday	17
18	19 Victory Day 	20	21	22 Full Moon	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30 Payday	31

# News Briefs...

## Wishing Two Long-time NBC Employees a Happy & Healthy Retirement

Customer Research Supervisor **Rick Zannelli** will retire from NBC on August 16th after 30 years with NBC and Billing Supervisor **Chris Roberts** will retire on August 1st after 30 years with NBC. Both Rick and Chris have been with NBC through its many changes and NBC appreciates all of their hardwork and dedication throughout the years.

On Friday July 19th, Customer Service staff surprised Rick and Chris with a retirement party at Chelo's on the Water to celebrate. Customer Service Manager, Clara Casimiro and Executive Director, Laurie Horridge honored the two retirees in heartfelt speeches. NBC wishes both Chris and Rick the best in their retirements!



## Digester Maintenance at BP

The BP Maintenance department replaced the mixer on digester 3 with the assistance of BP Operations. The job itself was completed in one eight hour shift but took several weeks of planning. Maintenance Manager David Brouillard set up this project and designed a plan with Imperatore crane. Assitant Operations Manager TJ Harrington and Utility Crew Foreman Tony Tamburrino degassed the digester and assisted Mechanics Tim Henshaw, Mike D'Arezzo, Steve DiRuzzo and Mike Arlan in securing the mixer in place. Safety, planning and communication made this job a huge success. This was a great team effort!



-- Submitted by Marc Pariseault

## Welcome



Jacklyn Smith, IT  
Administrative  
Assistant

## What's in the River?

NBC's Environmental Compliance Technical Assistant **Kerri Houghton** helped intstall a beautiful mural of things found in the Woonasquatucket River. The mural is located on the Woonasquatucket River Greenway Bike Path at the intersection of San Souci Drive and Manton Avenue in Providence and you can visit the artists webiste to view the the mural if you can't make it out that way at [Keri King](#).

NBC was recognized in section 3, Olneyville on the Move. Tom Uva pulled an old wagon wheel out of the Woonasquatucket in 2002 and John Motta found a tire of a popular two-seater car from 1910. Both objects are featured in the mural. Great job, Kerri!



*Pictured above is a portion of the mural featuring the wagon wheel that was found by Tom back in 2002.*

## Rhody Recognition

Congratulations to Lab Manager **Walter Palm**, whose Mojo line of Palm's Sauces was featured in the July issue of Rhode Island Monthly. The magazine's editors praised Palm's Smoky Love Sauce, Honey Heat Sauce, and SourceFire hot sauce as excellent accompaniment to anything on your summer grill. [palmslocal-lymade.com](http://palmslocal-lymade.com)



## Mucking the Phase I Tunnel

The Phase I CSO Tunnel went on-line in 2008. Over the past eleven years, more than 11 BILLION gallons of combined sewage has entered the 300 foot-deep, 3 mile-long tunnel, leading to great improvements in water quality in Narragansett Bay. But along with the water that enters the tunnel, a good amount of trash gets in as well. That's why regular maintenance and mucking is key to a properly functioning tunnel.



*Photo by Broc Hector*

After and in advance of big rain storms, Field's Point Assitant Operations Manager Nathan Boiros schedules and coordinates with Operator/HEO Broc Hector, Broc will muck out the tunnel to remove debris that can cause odors or compromise the tunnel's capacity. In July, Broc's work removed a staggering amount of trash, including plastic bottles, rags, sticks, stones, and a red playground ball. Thanks to Broc and his team for keeping the tunnel in good working order!

## Boot Reimbursement

The annual boot reimbursement period for authorized PPE boot purchases begins July 1, 2019, through October 31, 2019. Eligible employees are allowed one pair of approved PPE boots per fiscal year. Contact **Pam Ciolfi** or **Meg Goulet** with questions or for more information.



## Wands for Wildlife

Here's a great use for your old mascara wands! Clean just the wand with Dawn soap, and send them to **Jamie Samons**. Once we've gathered a critical mass of wands, they will be sent to Wildlife Wands in



Southwick, MA, where they will be upcycled to clean away oil, larvae, fly eggs, mites, infections, and other contaminants from wildlife. The wands work great for medical care and wound treatment!

## CSO Phase III Update

On June 14, Stantec, the NBC's CSO Phase III program manager, hosted an Industry Outreach Meeting for design and construction firms interested in participating in the CSO Phase III project. The meeting, held at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Warwick, drew over 130 attendees from all over the United States, as well as several international representatives.



*Photo by GoLocalProv*

Chairman Mesolella spoke about the meeting and the Phase III project on GoLocal LIVE on Monday, July 15. You can watch the clip [here](#).




# NBC Pipeline

## September 2019

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### Calendar of Events *for September*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2  <small>image: Freebie.com</small>	3	4	5	6 Payday	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 	19	20 10:30 AM WIFIA Event @ BPWWTF Payday	21
22	23  <i>Fall begins</i>	24 11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Meeting	25	26	27	28
29	30	Reminder: Score your P-Bruins tickets for the 10/12 or 10/13 game by October 2. Contact Cynthia Morissette for details. 				

### NBC Announces Historic Federal Loan

In August, the NBC closed on a \$268.7 million loan from the USEPA's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA). WIFIA provides low-interest, flexible-term loans for select clean water and drinking water projects nationwide. The NBC's WIFIA loan, with an interest rate of 1.89%, will support construction of CSO Phase III and will help mitigate the effects of the project cost on NBC's ratepayers. Very few agencies are invited to apply for the WIFIA program, but the NBC's strong financial situation and credit rating (see page 2) made the NBC a strong candidate for this and future rounds of WIFIA loans. Kudos to CFO **Karen Giebink** and Senior Capital Analyst **Mike Cook** and CSO Program Manager **Kathryn Kelly** for spearheading NBC's application process. This is the largest federal clean water loan ever made in Rhode Island. The NBC will host an event at Bucklin Point on September 20, with US Senator Jack Reed and EPA Region 1 Administrator Dennis Deziel in attendance. •

# News Briefs...

## “Treasure Hunt” Identifies Opportunities for Energy Savings

The NBC has always taken a leadership role in environmental stewardship. Through the NBC Strategic Plan and other efforts, NBC has established energy efficiency as a continued goal for the future. With the multitude of projects and strategies already implemented, it is increasingly challenging to reduce energy use at NBC facilities. To meet this challenge head on, O&M staff collaborated with Technical Analysis and Compliance (TAC) staff and established two energy teams to participate in National Grid’s mixed cohort for Continuous Energy Improvement (CEI).

Within this cohort, O&M staff set out to find ways to increase energy savings equivalent to 5% of total energy usage - that is a reduction of 752,657 kWh for FP and 623,200 kWh for BP. The teams have three years to accomplish the reduction - no small feat for two facilities that run 24 hours a day and treat over 24 billion gallons of wastewater annually. During the month of August, the teams conducted two On-Site “Treasure Hunts” led by Cascade Energy, one at Bucklin Point and one at Field's Point. These treasure hunts are designed to look for any and all ways to reduce energy costs at NBC facilities. The event started with a facility energy overview, followed by an opportunity brainstorm. Then, teams split into groups and hit the field to hunt for opportunities. The goal was to build a list of energy saving ideas, perform high-level cost savings estimates and prioritize the ideas based on energy impact and cost.



L to r: Treasure hunters Jen Muir and Molly Keleber from consulting engineer JK Muir; NBC's Barry Wenskowicz, Kerri Houghton, Eugene Sorokin, and Nathan Boiros

During the Treasure Hunt, team members examined systems and procedures throughout the plant, asking tough questions and thinking creatively whenever possible. O&M Staff **Nathan Boiros, Tyler Bissonette, Mark Healy** and **Manny Velazquez** identified dozens of energy saving opportunities. Many opportunities are “quick wins,” low or no cost adjustments, like optimizing reclaimed water usage, aeration basin blower usage and pumping strategies. Other ideas will require more extensive work to implement, but the potential payoffs are more substantial.

Thanks to knowledge and experience of NBC’s O&M Staff, the teams were able to look at the equipment and systems already in place and create opportunities to fine tune processes for energy efficiency with a priority to meet and surpass permit requirements. •

*Submitted by Kerri Houghton*

## Welcome



Alex Bisson,  
Pretreatment  
Engineer



Luis Cruz,  
Environmental  
Scientist



Nicole LaBoy,  
Process Monitor  
BPWWTF

## Congratulations!

To Public Affairs Specialist **Talia Cheshier** and her husband Brandon, on the birth of baby boy Cole Jonathan! Cole arrived on August 14 at 8 lbs 12 oz. Big sister Ryleigh and canine siblings Jet and Wendy have welcomed their new brother with gusto.



## Credit Rating Kudos

In conjunction with the WIFIA loan (see page 1), Standard & Poor’s assigned a AA- rating to the NBC based



on “strong enterprise and financial risk profiles” and affirmed an AAA/A-1+ rating on the NBC’s series 2008A wastewater system revenue refunding bonds. In addition, the Kroll Bond Rating Agency applied a AA rating to NBC’s CSO Phase III WIFIA loan, citing an experienced management team, a favorable history of rate setting and financial management, and a comprehensive capital planning process.

Congratulations to the entire Finance team on this impressive accomplishment! •

## Interceptor Intrigue



*Photo by Anthony Ciacciarelli*

During a routine cleaning of the 48-inch barrel of the Seekonk River siphon, NBC's cleaning contractor National Water Main, found two four-inch diameter cast iron orbs resembling cannon balls.

A call to the Rhode Island Historical Society indicated that the items were the same size and shape as cannon balls used in the Revolutionary War (cue the music from "Hamilton"), however, later investigation by Patrick Donovan, the curator at the Varnum Memorial Armory Museum in East Greenwich, revealed that the balls are most likely "mill balls" or "grinding balls" used for industrial grinding processes.

So, even though the items aren't historic artifacts, they do provide a good lesson about why the NBC regularly cleans and inspects our sewers.

Thanks to **Anthony Ciacciarelli** and the entire IM crew for the excellent work they do protecting our interceptors. We are NOT throwing away our SHOT for an efficient and effective sewer system! •



## Receiving Water Quality



Have you checked out SNAPSHOT lately? This fascinating resource provides a wealth of information about water quality in the NBC's receiving waters. Each week, NBC's scientists update blog posts on a variety of water quality parameters and other observations about the upper Bay.

From spring through fall, NBC's scientists collect nutrients and plankton samples, take Secchi Disk and Par sensor water clarity measurements, conduct water column profiles using the Seabird instrument, and conduct real-time surface mapping of water quality parameters, including dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll, water temperature, salinity pH, all in an effort to document water quality improvements associated with NBC construction projects.

Visit here: [snapshot.narrabay.com](http://snapshot.narrabay.com)

## Boot Reimbursement

Kick off fall with new boots!

The annual boot reimbursement period for authorized PPE boot purchases began July 1, 2019, and continues to October 31, 2019.

Eligible employees are allowed one pair of approved PPE boots per fiscal year.

Contact **Pam Ciolfi** or **Meg Goulet** for more information. •



## Casual Day Fund Donations

The NBC's Casual Day Charitable Giving Fund made donations in September to two worthy organizations:

### The Children's Organ

**Transplant Association** helps children and young adults who need a life-saving transplant by providing fundraising assistance and family support.



**The Gloria Gemma Breast Cancer Resource Foundation** provides education, access to wellness resources, and support programs to all those touched by cancer.

If you participate in the Fund and would like to recommend a donation to qualified 501(c)(3) organization, please contact a committee member: Leah Foster, Patricia Pinilla, Jackie Giroux, Renee Patterson, Kim Kirwan, or Jamie Samons. •

## RI Fishing Industry Featured in Documentary



RI PBS premiered the documentary "Harvesting RI Series" earlier this summer. This film promotes public awareness, explores how traditional systems can be creatively maintained and become more dynamic, and covers how fishermen have responded to changing technology and markets.

The project was funded by a USDA Rural Business Development Grant and is a compelling look at productivity in Narragansett Bay. You can watch online at [www.cfrfoundation.org/videos](http://www.cfrfoundation.org/videos) •

## New England Environmental Educators Gather at Field's Point

On August 20, over twenty K-12 educators from throughout New England (NEWEA) arrived at Field's Point for a day of professional development sponsored by the New England Water Environment Association (NEWEA). The teachers enjoyed a tour of the WWTF and CSO tunnel pump station in the morning. Afternoon breakout sessions included *Water Wonders*, an interactive activity on water's paths through the environment led by NBC's Environmental Education Coordinator **Cynthia Morissette**; a tour of the NBC's Water Quality Sciences building by Lab Manager **Walter Palm**; hands-on demonstrations with microscopes by Biologist **Nora Lough**; and a planning session for World Water Quality Monitoring Day with NEWEA board members. The teachers left with an appreciation of the wastewater treatment process and activities they can repeat with their own students.

Many thanks to Cynthia, Walter, and Nora for sharing their expertise and making the day a success! •

Just for fun:

## The History of the Pumpkin Spice Latte

Fall announces itself earlier and earlier every year, at least if we go by Starbucks' annual revival of its legendary Pumpkin Spice Latte: in 2019, the coffee giant began selling the popular drink on August 27, fully six days before Labor Day. So technically, you could drink a PSL on the beach (but: ew).

How did this drink capture the public's attention and wallets?

Starbucks started developing the PSL in January 2003 following success with other winter drinks, like the Peppermint Mocha and Eggnog Latte. According to Peter Dukes, Starbucks' director of Espresso Americas, "developers realized there was something special around the pumpkin flavor, especially since there wasn't anything around pumpkin at the time." The company experimented with different combinations and ratios of pumpkin to spice, ultimately deciding on a recipe with no pumpkin in it.

The drink launched in Vancouver and Washington DC in fall 2003 and sales exceeded the company's expectations: Dukes said "we couldn't keep up." The product went on sale in all U.S. Starbucks stores the following year.

The PSL is Starbucks' most popular seasonal beverage, with 424 million sold in 2018. The beverage started a trend of pumpkin spice products, such as candles



and air fresheners, as well as for foods as diverse as donuts, breakfast cereals, cough drops, and pasta sauce. Today, pumpkin spice has achieved world domination.

In August 2015, Starbucks changed the recipe to include pumpkin and remove artificial colors. The ingredients included a "pumpkin pie flavored syrup" made with sugar, condensed skim milk, pumpkin puree, coloring and preservative.

A tall Starbucks PSL made with whole milk and whipped cream clocks in at 330 calories, 15 grams of fat, 40 grams of carbohydrates with 39 from sugar, and 11 grams of protein.

**How do YOU feel about the PSL? Fabulously delicious or totally over-hyped?**

Send your answer to us in a selfie with your favorite (non-alcoholic) beverage (bonus points for using an NBC cup, mug, or straw) to be entered into a prize drawing! The winner will be featured in the October Pipeline. •







# NBC Pipeline

October 2019

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## Calendar of Events *for October*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2  <i>Did you get your tickets yet?</i>	3	4 Payday	5
6	7 Rosh Hashana	8	9	10 FLU SHOT CLINIC FPWWTF & COB	11 Payday	12
13	14  HOLIDAY	15 Yom Kippur	16	17	18 Payday	19
20	21	22	23	24 FLU SHOT CLINIC BPWWTF	25	26
27	28	29 11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Meeting	30  1:00 PM Pumpkin Decorating Contest	31 HALLOWEEN 		

### Flu Shot Clinics

**Don't forget your flu shot!**

Roll up your sleeve and get ready for that annual flu shot!  
 Field's Point: Thursday, October 10, 6:30 AM - 8:30 AM  
 COB: Thursday, October 10, 9:30 AM - 12:30 PM  
 Bucklin Point: Thursday, October 24, 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM



Even NBC employees who waive health coverage are eligible for free flu shots. You may attend a clinic at the location that is most convenient for you. •

# News Briefs...

## Bucklin Point Employee Appreciation Event

On August 8th, Bucklin Point held a first NBC Bucklin Point Employee Appreciation Day to recognize the hard work employees put in day after day to keep this very fast-paced and beautiful facility in compliance! Several



were in attendance from Field's Point that work with Bucklin Point on a daily basis and are part of the BP team! **Mike Riley** did a great job cooking and was assisted by **Mark Healy**. The weather cooperated with sunshine and mild temperatures to make for a great day. •

*Submitted by Marc Pariseault*



## NBC's IM Staff Help Combat EEE

Each year, the NBC participates in a statewide Mosquito Abatement and Larvicide Treatment program. The program, coordinated jointly by URI and DEM, works with the cities and towns to treat catch basins with a Mosquito Larvicide Tablet after the basin is cleaned. This year, IM cleaned all 804 NBC-owned catch basins in the City of Providence.

Catch basins hold standing water, which is attractive to mosquitoes. The cleaning and larvicide treatment is of extra importance this year due to the increased incidence of the EEE virus in Rhode Island.

According to **Anthony DiIorio**, NBC cleans each catch basin twice: once in the spring and again later in the summer. The procedure takes between 30 minutes and an hour. Both WWTFs also are treated with the larvicide.

Thanks to the IM staff for their diligent work to protect public health! •



## Welcome



Joel Ashton,  
Helpdesk



Anthony Crocenzi,  
Pretreatment  
Technician



Jeremy Medina  
Facilities Engineer



Robert Morrissey,  
Operator I  
BPWWTF



Justin Vigorito,  
Operator I  
FPWWTF

## Let Us Know



Would you be interested in taking part in a food delivery service that brought local produce and other items directly to the NBC offices?

WhatsGood@Work is a food retailer that offers app-based purchasing and distribution to workplaces. Each Wednesday products are picked, packed and delivered to the office in reusable totes. Participants can order when they want, what they want, with no subscriptions or minimums. All products (meat, poultry, seafood, fruit, vegetables, cheese, and more) are locally sourced and made, coming from farms and artisans in MA, RI and NH.

Learn more at [sourcewhatsgood.com](http://sourcewhatsgood.com). If you're interested in participating, please contact Jamie Samons. •



- To the entire crew at **Bucklin Point** for making the WIFIA announcement event such a success. The facility looked amazing and the day went off without a hitch thanks to your hard work!
- To **Anthony Ciacciarelli** for fielding questions at the September Board of Commissioners meeting about “interesting” items found in NBC’s sewers.
- To **Kim Kirwan** and **Brenda Smith** for submitting NBC’s 2019 Affirmative Action Plan to the State Equal Employment Opportunity Office.
- To **Jarod Doyle** and **Mike Starnino** for helping out with a photo shoot for 41N, the magazine of the URI Coastal Institute.
- To **Kerry Britt**, **Mike Caruoulo**, **Paul Desrosiers**, and **Marc Pariseault** for contributing to the article *10 Things That Should Never Go Down the Drain*, published in GoLocalProv.
- To **Eliza Moore**, **Molly Welsh**, **Barry Wenskowicz**, and **Kerri Houghton** for their efforts pulling together NBC’s application for the *Utility of the Future* award, and to **Jim Kelly** for giving oversight.
- To **Kim Kirwan** and **Molly Welsh** for assembling NBC’s application for a Public Service award from NACWA, and to **Jim Kelly** for giving oversight.

## NBC in the News

The news has been very good this month! Click through to read these recent pieces about the NBC:

- 10 Things That Should Never Go Down the Drain
- Narragansett Bay Commission Receives Nearly \$270M Federal Loan for Clean Water Project
- Narragansett Bay Commission Receives Federal Loan for Clean Water Project
- EPA Announces Nearly \$270M Water Infrastructure Loan To The Narragansett Bay Commission
- \$269-million loan from EPA will help complete project to stop tainted water from running into Narragansett Bay
- RI lands \$269M federal loan for tunnel project; could ease spiking sewer rates



Chairman Mesoletta and GoLocal publisher/CEO Josh Fenton discuss the WIFIA loan live on air on September 24.

## Congratulations!

To the staffs at both **Bucklin Point** and **Field’s Point** on receiving Peak Performance Awards at the Silver level from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) for the 2018 calendar year. The award signifies that neither facility had more than five excursions of permit limits for the entire year. Great accomplishment!



To **all the employees at the NBC** for your efforts to have NBC named one of *Providence Business News’s Best Places to Work* for the thirteenth time!

Chairman Mesoletta and Executive Director Horridge presented the awards at the September Board of Commissioners meeting.



Top: Meg Goulet, Nathan Boiros, and Paul Desrosiers accept the NACWA performance awards. Bottom, Peter Yidiaris and Diane Buerger, who coordinated NBC’s application for the PBN Best Places to Work award.

## It’s 🎃🎃 Time!

Will Accounting repeat last year’s win? Or will another department grab the gold?

Join us **Wednesday, 10/30** at 1 PM in the FPWWTF Education Room for the Annual Pumpkin Decorating Contest. Each section may submit a creation. We will use the same voting method from previous years: in the pursuit of fairness, we will not be allowed to vote for our own pumpkin. Along with decorating a pumpkin, please bring in a small snack or treat to share during the contest!

Pumpkins and leftovers need to be picked up by 3 PM. •

## Project Comeback Honors Dan Pereira

On September 14 at the East Warren Rod & Gun Club, Project Comeback hosted a Motorcycle Run in honor of late NBC employee **Dan Pereira**.

Over 100 motorcyclists took part in the event, the goal of which was to raise funds for a permanent structure in honor of Dan. The structure will provide shelter for Project Comeback's rescue horses: the same horses which Project Comeback connects with the military veterans in their program. Project Comeback's mission, to which Dan was devoted, is to rescue horses, patiently reeducate them, then connect them with people who have endured trauma, especially military veterans. From this experience both horse and human develop tools that will improve their quality of life.

For more information about Project Comeback, visit [www.projectcomeback.org](http://www.projectcomeback.org) •



Photos courtesy of Anthony Ciacciarelli and Project Comeback

## NBC Signs Historic WIFIA Loan

On September 20, on the banks of the Seekonk River at the beautiful Bucklin Point WWTF, NBC Chairman **Vincent Mesolessa** and Executive Director **Laurie Horridge** joined US Senator **Jack Reed**, RI General Treasurer **Seth Magaziner**, DEM Director **Janet Coit**, and USEPA Region 1 Administrator **Dennis Deziel** to announce NBC's \$268.7 million dollar loan for the CSO Phase III tunnel as a part of the EPA's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA).

The loan is the first WIFIA borrowing in Rhode Island and the largest ever in New England. Thanks to the NBC's excellent financial situation, interest on the loan is 1.89%; due to the flexibility of the loan program, repayment doesn't begin until five years after substantial completion of the project.

Chairman Mesolessa recognized Karen Giebink, Mike Cook, Kathryn Kelly, and the legal team at NBC for successfully guiding NBC through the very competitive loan process.

Bucklin Point provided a perfect backdrop to celebrate this federal commitment to clean water: during the ceremony a bald eagle flew over the crowd!



Photos by Peter Goldberg. Top: the eagle; middle: tunnel facts; Bottom: Treasurer Magaziner, Senator Reed, Laurie Horridge, Administrator Deziel, Karen Giebink, Director Coit, Chairman Mesolessa.

## To Bee or Not To Bee?

*It's an age-old question and Liz Medeiros has the answer*

NBC Lab Technician Liz Medeiros and boyfriend Michael Gagnon often sit in their Riverside yard on warm summer evenings listening to the sound of their bees: a gentle buzz caused by constant activity around their fourteen hives. “We get mesmerized by it,” says Liz.

Michael, who has a degree in Plant Science from URI, caught the beekeeping bug four years ago and took a class with the Rhode Island Beekeepers Association in 2016. In the intervening years, he has grown from one hive to fourteen. Each hive supports a single queen and has the capacity to produce between eighty and 100 pounds of honey per year, marketed under the North Gate Farm name.

### Helping the Hives Thrive

The worker bees in each hive dedicate themselves to serving their queen. The queen can live for two years; the workers generally die after two months. “I am always impressed by the selflessness of the hives. They only care about protecting and preserving the colony,” Michael said.

According to Michael and Liz, the bees travel in a three-mile radius from the hive. At Michael's house, this means that the bees fly into the surrounding woodlands, gathering nectar and pollen from Black Locust and apple trees, blueberry bushes, and dandelions in the spring; sumac, sweet pepper bush, basswood, goldenrod, and other flowers in the summer; and whatever sources are available in the fall to build up winter stores. The different nectar sources produce different styles of honey: lighter in the spring and more concentrated in the summer and fall.

In the winter, Michael and Liz help the bees ensure they have enough food to make it through the cold barren months, treat the hives for mites, and insulate the structures. “Bees need a



temperature within the hive of 98 degrees year round,” Michael explained. In order to protect their queen, the worker bees form a cluster around her and her brood and rotate to keep them warm. Bees on the inside of the cluster can feed on stored honey. The outer layer of workers insulates their sisters inside the sphere of honey bees.

### Gathering the Goods

After suiting up in protective clothing, Michael and Liz gather the honey from wooden frames within the hives and spin it in a centrifuge to remove solids in preparation for bottling. They sell their North Gate Farm honey through WhatsGood, a local food delivery service. At home, they enjoy the honey on vanilla bean ice cream or with sautéed

fruit. Liz also has experimented with making mead, a form of honey wine.

In addition to the delicious culinary applications, some research indicates that local honey can help relieve allergies. Michael says his Plant Science degree was also valuable in determining which plant and trees are blooming and when. This helps track the honey to possible allergens, hoping to help some allergy sufferers who might be trying to increase their tolerance to the spring allergies. •

*Photos courtesy of Liz Medeiros. Top left, spring and summer honey show differences in color and concentration. Top right, Liz and Michael in protective gear. Below, a portion of a hive. The covered cells in the hive incubate baby bees.*



# A Snapshot of NBC's Receiving Waters Monitoring Program

Did you know that the NBC's Environmental Monitors collect over 28,300 samples per year? In addition to sampling our wastewater treatment facilities, industrial users, and manholes throughout the district, Environmental Monitors collect the samples and maintain scientific instruments in Narragansett Bay and surrounding rivers in all weather conditions and all seasons of the year. The samples the EM staff collect in the rivers and bay are analyzed by the NBC Laboratory staff in the state-of-the-art Water Quality Sciences Building. These data are then reviewed by many people at the NBC, including the Environmental Scientists in the Technical Analysis and Compliance department. The Scientists analyze these data and compile them for public presentation on the *Snapshot of Upper Narragansett Bay* webpage - a detailed picture of water quality conditions in the region, brought to you by multiple NBC departments. These receiving waters monitoring data are important for regulatory compliance with NBC's permits from the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, and also demonstrate the water quality improvements associated with major NBC initiatives, like the CSO Abatement Project and Biological Nutrient Removal processes. The data are also incredibly beneficial to the public, including many research institutions, governmental agencies, and non-governmental organizations. The NBC shares sample data on bacteria counts, nutrients concentrations, phytoplankton, and benthic life in Narragansett Bay and urban waterways. The instrumentation that EM deploys - at Phillipsdale Landing, downstream of Bucklin Point, and Bullock Reach, south of Field's Point - transmits readings of water temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, turbidity, pH, and oxygen levels in real-time directly to the Snapshot website for immediate public access. The receiving waters monitoring program at the NBC has grown rapidly

over the past two decades, producing one of the most comprehensive and well-respected long-term monitoring data sets in the region. Visit the Snapshot website today to see the data, read the Scientists' blogs about water quality findings, and to see other seasonal monitoring summaries, reports, and presentations: <http://snapshot.narrabay.com/>

*Submitted by Eliza Moore and Molly Welsh*

## DID YOU KNOW

NBC's 2018 May-October permit season total nitrogen loadings were **84% below** 2003 loadings? 2003 was the year of the Greenwich Bay Fish Kill, which received much media attention.

NBC's monitoring of nutrients in the rivers and bay helps illustrate the environmental benefits of those nitrogen reductions!

*Photos courtesy of EM: Clockwise from top left, Steve DePasquale cleans the Bullock Reach buoy; Amanda Kezerian working the SeaBird water column profiler aboard the RV Monitor; Steve DePasquale and Bekki Songolo take water quality readings on the Seekonk River; Mike Golenia and Sara Nadeau work aboard the RV Monitor in challenging conditions.*





# NBC Pipeline

November 2019

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 November*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
					Payday	
3  DST Ends FALL BACK	4	5	6 2:00 - 3:30 PM Benefits Fair BPWWTF	7 9:00 - 10:30 AM Benefits Fair COB	8	9
10	11  Veterans Day HOLIDAY	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	Payday	23
24	25	26	27	28  Thanksgiving HOLIDAY	29	30
					Payday	

### Use It or Lose It!

The end of the year will be here before we know it. Don't let 2019 end taking your unused vacation or personal time with it! Visit Baynet to access the Use-It-or-Lose-It calculator to determine the vacation and personal hours that will expire this year.

The holidays can get hectic with vacations and time off, so check with your Supervisor before scheduling time off. The last day to discharge personal or vacation time is **December 21, 2019**. •



# News Briefs...

## Bucklin Point Recognizes Robin Christensen

On Tuesday, September 25, while filling out her hourly numbers on the 11-7 shift, **Robin Christensen** noticed that the bisulfite tank levels were rapidly dropping and notified her supervisor. Since the bisulfate feed to the Chlorine Contact Tank had only



started an hour before, the drop-off was unusual. The supervisor immediately went to the bisulfite building to check it out and found that the gravity feed line was wide open. We lost a little over 600 gallons of bisulfate in that hour. If Robin did not catch this, the contents of both tanks would have been discharged and could have had a harmful impact on the receiving waters and would have been a permit violation. Since Bucklin Point only uses chemical disinfection in wet weather (dry weather flows get UV disinfection), this would have compromised BP's disinfection capabilities should the rain event have been a longer duration.

Because of Robin's attention to detail and alertness, we presented her with a gold star! •

*Submitted by Marc Pariseault*

## NBC Invited to Apply for Additional WIFIA Funds

Last month, the NBC announced a historic \$270 M federal loan for CSO Phase III through the USEPA's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA).

In October, the EPA invited the NBC to apply for another round of funding, this time for \$17 M to fund Bucklin Point Resiliency Improvements. The Bucklin Point Resiliency Improvements project will address various needs to ensure that the wastewater treatment facility can treat flows that would have previously overflowed and operate efficiently, especially during periods of elevated wet weather flows.

EPA New England Regional Administrator Dennis Deziel praised NBC's commitment to sound infrastructure, saying "Making wise and cost-effective investments now will mean cleaner water resources and healthier communities for many years to come."

Congratulations to **Karen Giebink, Mike Cook, and Dave Bowen** for their work to procure the invitation to apply for this loan! •

## Welcome



Robert Baglini,  
Principal Environmental  
Engineer



Belinda McLaughlin,  
Labor Relations  
Specialist



Bruce Stoeckel,  
Assistant Accounting  
Manager

## Congratulations!

To **Jackie Giroux** on the birth of her great granddaughter Ava Marie, born September 24, 2019.



To **Nathan Daggett** and new wife Farrah on tying the knot on September 28, 2019.

To the winning foursome in NBC's annual golf tournament: **Dean Martelly, Paul Annicelli, Pete Jarest, and Brian Blais**. The closest to the pin and longest drive went to recently-retired Paul Nordstrom.



To **Holly Ialongo**, whose son Luca received a scholarship from the Italo-American Society for his college studies.





- To NBC interns **Sophia Andrade** and **Andrew Ashkar** for organizing the Halloween Employee Appreciation events! Extra sprinkles for both of you!
- To **Jason Galego** and **Brendon McLean** for providing the spooky effects and killer soundtrack that made the events #extra.
- To **Cole Paolo**, **TJ Harrington**, and **Mike Starnino** for pitching in with set-up and clean-up. We appreciate your help!
- To **IM** for assisting Maintenance staff on switching out the failed motor in Scrubber Tower #2 at the CSO odor control facilities. To quote **Ron Goodinson**: “The teamwork was impressive.”
- To **Elizabeth Kohr**, Chemist, who responded to our September Selfie Challenge! She’s not a fan of the Pumpkin Spice Latte, but prefers apple cider through a reusable NBC straw!



## Benefits Fair & Open Enrollment

Now is the time to:

- Enroll in or waive coverage for a health plan
- Add or drop a dependent from your healthcare coverage
- Add, drop, increase or decrease life insurance coverage
- FSA for eligible medical expenses up to \$2550
- Add the Dependent Care Plan - \$5,000

You **MUST** go on-line to complete the entire form whether or not you are making changes to your benefits.

On-line instructions and enrollment forms can be found on Baynet, by selecting SharePoint, then Forms at the top of the page, then selecting Open Enrollment Forms.

HR Reps. will be available to help with on-line enrollment or to answer any questions at the following times:

*Bucklin Point, Training Room, 11/6/19, 2:00 - 3:30 PM*  
*COB, Main Conference Room, 11/7/19, 9:00 - 10:30 AM*

On-line enrollment must be completed by **Nov. 15**  
 Completed forms must be submitted to HR by **Nov. 22**

## NBC in the News

The good news continues this month! Click through to read these recent pieces about the NBC:

- Improved Water Quality in Upper Bay Attracts More Fish
- Two RI Groups Invited to Apply for Water Infrastructure Loans to Improve Water Quality and Create Jobs
- Condos for Fish: RI installs Artificial Reef off Sabin Point

## Ocean State Alliance Competes in International Ops Challenge

The Narragansett Water Pollution Control Association (NWPCA) and New England Water Environment Association (NEWEA) sponsored the Ocean State Alliance. Operations Challenge is an international competition where some of the best wastewater collection and treatment personnel in the world display their skills. Winners are determined by a weighted point system for five events (collection systems, laboratory, process control, maintenance and safety), each designed to test the diverse skills required for the operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment facilities, their collection systems and laboratory. The Ocean State Alliance placed in the top three in the laboratory event.

NBC’s **Kim Sandbach** and **Nicole Laboy** participated in the competition and **Nora Lough** was a judge for the events. Great job everyone on your success and representing Rhode Island and Narragansett Bay Commission so well! •

*Submitted by Nora Lough*



*L to R, the Ocean State Alliance team: Vinny Russo (West Warwick WWTF), Nicole Laboy (NBC), Kim Sandbach (NBC), Eddie Davies (QDC), and Ray Vermette (NEWEA President)*

## Aliens Land in EM

Two extra-terrestrial creatures interrupted the monthly Environmental Monitoring data meeting on October 31, causing shock and distress among meeting-goers. Were these creatures lab experiments gone awry? Miscreants from outer space? Visitors from Connecticut?

Thanks to **Amanda Kezirian** and **Sara Nadeau** for an out-of-this-world laugh! •



## NBC Employees Receive 40-Hour Hazwoper Training

In October, instructors from The New England Consortium (TNEC) - UMASS Lowell conducted 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response (“Hazwoper”) training for several NBC employees and outside partners.

In accordance with OSHA regulations and NBC’s Health & Safety Program, this 5-day training is mandatory for NBC employees that may be called upon to assist first responders with hazard identification and site control in the event of a hazardous material incident that in either of NBC’s treatment plants or throughout NBC’s district. The training also allows NBC employees the chance to experience the type of personal protective equipment (PPE) that first responders would wear during a large-scale chemical emergency. NBC now has a total of 54 employees that are trained to this Hazwoper “awareness” level, which also includes a mandatory 8 hour annual refresher training.

Congratulations to the following NBC employees that completed this rigorous and valuable training!

Environmental Monitoring: **Gerard Hamel & Daryll Sirleaf**  
TA&C: **Kimberly Kirwan & Luis Cruz**

Laboratory: **Elizabeth Kohr & Joseph Guerreiro**

Pretreatment: **Anthony Crocenzi & Alex Bisson**



The following health & safety trainings have been scheduled for November:

*Baseline & Annual Audiograms at IM Garage:*

- Tuesday, 11/19 & Wednesday, 11/20

*OSHA Training Institute (OTI) Courses at Field’s Point:*

- Introduction to Safety & Health Management: 11/25
- Accident Investigation: 11/26
- Recordkeeping Rule: 11/27

*Submitted by Dave Aucoin*

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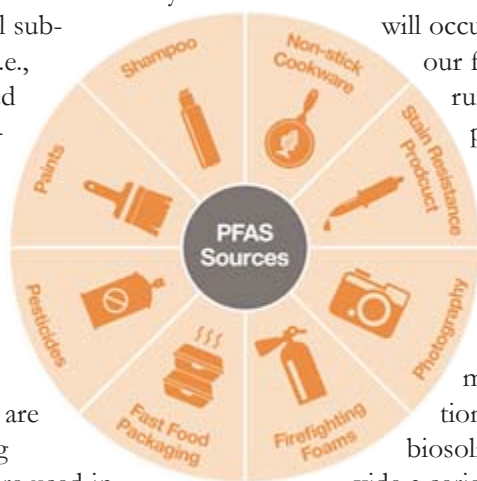
## Hot Topic: PFAS

You may have recently heard the acronym “PFAS” in the news - it’s a hot topic in the media all around the country. PFAS stands for “per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances,” a class of over 3,000 synthetic (i.e., manmade) chemical compounds developed in the 1940s that are now considered contaminants of emerging concern.

Many PFAS compounds have water-, grease-, or heat-resistant properties, making them valuable in a wide range of applications (e.g., grease-resistant food packaging, stain-resistant fabrics, water-resistant clothing and makeup, cleaning products, and non-stick cookware). PFAS are also important components of firefighting aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) and are used in industries like electrochemical plating. Unfortunately, the same properties that make PFAS so stable in these products mean they don’t break down easily, and evidence is mounting that PFAS are accumulating in the environment.

In areas of high soil and groundwater contamination (near manufacturing or industrial site sources), research has linked certain PFAS compounds to a variety of human health impacts, and concern for public health is growing. Because this concern is relatively new, Federal and State regulatory agencies are still studying how best to monitor for these compounds and remediate areas of contamination.

While PFAS are also not currently regulated in the wastewater industry, the NBC anticipates such regulation will occur in the future, since PFAS likely enter our facilities via industrial wastewater, landfill runoff, and residential sewage, and may pass through into the environment. The NBC’s Pretreatment, Environmental Monitoring, Technical Analysis and Compliance, and Laboratory departments are all proactively working to understand PFAS sources in our service districts, the impact of wastewater treatment processes on PFAS, and concentrations of PFAS in our treated effluent and biosolids. In the coming months, we will provide a series of Pipeline articles about PFAS to bring you up to speed on this hot topic.



*Image: South Carolina Rural Water Association*

EPA PFAS Website: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

EPA PFAS Factsheet: [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/drinkingwaterhealthadvisories\\_pfoa\\_pfos\\_updated\\_5.31.16.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/drinkingwaterhealthadvisories_pfoa_pfos_updated_5.31.16.pdf)

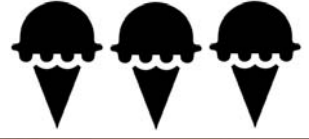
FDA PFAS Website: <https://www.fda.gov/food/chemicals-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

*Submitted by TAC Environmental Scientists*



# Did We All Scream? Definitely.

*Who wouldn't when your two besties Ben and Jerry show up?*



On Tuesday, October 22 and Thursday, October 24, employee appreciation came in a cup or a cone! Extra props to Amanda Kezerian and John Lombardi for the inspired costumes; to E&S&C for their commitment to world domination; and to the accountants for their team spirit!





# PUMPKINS!

The 2019 Pumpkin Throwdown brought forth impressive artistic skills to deliver squashes that dreams (and nightmares!) are made of. The take-away of the day?

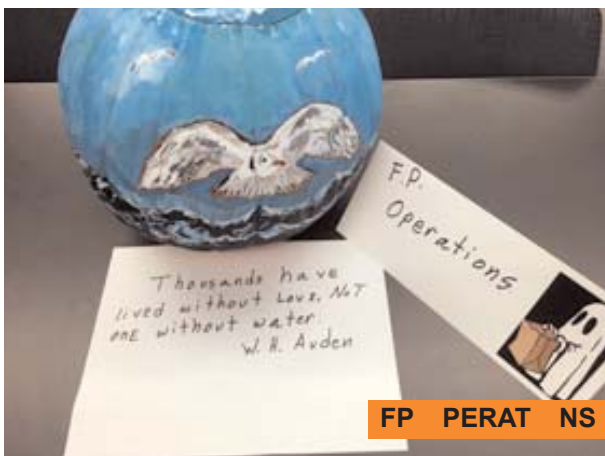
**GOURD BIG OR GOURD HOME**



TAC



LAB



FP PERAT NS



F NANCE










# NBC Pipeline

December 2019

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
1	2	3 11:00 AM Board of Commissioners Meeting	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 1:00 - 3:00 PM HEAE*: COB, Lab, EM, Pretreatment	12	13 Payday	14
15	16	17  HEAE*: FP 7-3, 3-11, 11-7	18 HEAE*: IM 	19  HEAE*: BP 7-3, 3-11, 11-7	20	21
22  Hanukkah Begins	23	24	25  Christmas Day HOLIDAY	26  Kwanzaa Begins	27 Payday	28
29	30	31 New Year's Eve	 New Decade!! HOLIDAY		* = Holiday Employee Appreciation Event	

## Holiday Employee Appreciation Events

Get out your ugly sweater and bring your holiday cheer! Holiday Employee Appreciation Events (or HEAEs, as the cool kids call them nowadays) are on tap at all NBC facilities between December 11th and 19th. Please have fun, relax a bit, and take some photos for the next issue of the Pipeline! •

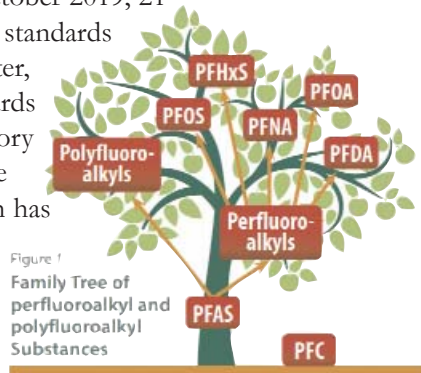


# News Briefs...

## PFAS: The Regulations

Last month, we introduced the topic of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), contaminants of emerging concern for public and environmental health. This month, we'll briefly present the important (though admittedly dry) topic of PFAS regulations. Long story short, advisory levels and enforceable limits (primarily for drinking water) are being set, but federal and state regulations are rapidly evolving; these regulations may ultimately come to impact the wastewater industry as well as drinking water.

In 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a drinking water health advisory of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOS and PFOA, two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. This EPA health advisory is higher than standards recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) of 7 ppt for PFOS and 11 ppt for PFOA. Note that the CDC and EPA have not issued legally-enforceable drinking water regulations. In spite of this, individual states have been generating their own enforceable PFAS standards. As of October 2019, 21 states have released guidance values or standards for PFAS in drinking water, groundwater, or surface water. Many of these standards are more stringent than the EPA advisory level. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program has also been used in state efforts to regulate PFAS that may pass through WWTFs and some states, such as Maine, have applied low screening values for biosolids.



Here in Rhode Island, the Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) adopted the EPA advisory level (70 ppt of PFOA and PFOS) as an enforceable standard for groundwater classified as suitable for drinking in 2017. In February 2019, the Conservation Law Foundation and Toxics Action Center delivered a petition to the Department of Health (RIDOH), urging them to adopt Vermont's stricter limits for all drinking water. RIDOH responded saying additional research is needed before making that decision. In May 2019, House Bill 6064, the "PFAS in Drinking and Surface Waters Act" was introduced, which would authorize the RIDOH and the RI Water Resources Board to adopt drinking water limits, set an interim drinking water limit of 20 ppt, require public water supply systems to monitor for PFAS, and require RIDEM to adopt surface water quality standards. Though this bill did not make it out of committee, RIDOH has convened a PFAS technical advisory group and is aiming to have draft regulations ready for public comment by February 2020.

The NBC is carefully following the local regulatory changes in order to anticipate impacts to our own NPDES permit requirements. The NBC has also been proactively evaluating concentrations of PFAS compounds in Field's Point and Bucklin Point effluent, in partnership with the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography. Preliminary results indicate concentrations of PFOS and PFOA in NBC's effluent are below the EPA's recommended drinking water health advisory. Wastewater PFAS sampling methods and additional information regarding NBC's preliminary results will be the topic of a future article. •

*Submitted by Technical Analysis & Compliance (TAC) Environmental Scientists*

## Welcome



Crystal Coppie  
Billing Analyst



Laurie Ianiero  
Customer Service  
Representative



Brian McGinn  
Operator I FPWWTF



Karina Taveras  
Fiscal Clerk



Eric Tift  
Resident  
Representative



Jake Westfield  
Laboratory Sample  
Compliance  
Coordinator

## Congratulations!



To **Jacklyn Pickering** and  
her husband on their recent  
wedding.



• To **Eric Bogosian** and **Kerry Britt** for serving as mentors and NBC ambassadors at the RI Hack for Global Good, helping students develop innovation solutions to pollution. Also, thank you to **Laurie Horridge** for judging RI's only student-created hackathon.



• To **IM** for clearing several downed trees and rebuilding the fence around NBC's wind turbines in Coventry. The skill and speed with which IM cleared the massive trees and rebuilt the fence is truly impressive!

**BEFORE**



**AFTER**



## Electric Vehicle Demo at NBC

On November 21, the Technical Analysis & Compliance section hosted a Ride and Drive event for electrified vehicles organized by Energy New England, LLC. Former NBC employee, Mark Scribner gave a presentation to educate NBC staff about EVs to inform future NBC vehicle purchases and answer any questions about EVs. The NBC has already received a grant to install one dual port charger for EXVs at each WWTF.

According to **Jim Kelly**, TA&C Manager, "Over the past several years there has been steady improvements in battery technology and electric vehicle design. Now is a great time to consider electric vehicles for the NBC as they are more sustainable than gasoline powered alternatives and are often cheaper to own and operate over the long term." •



## Prevent Slips & Falls

The leaves have fallen, frost may be covering the ground, and snow and ice will soon return to the workplace. NBC employees are highly encouraged to walk safely this winter, whether from a vehicle to a building or throughout the course of an entire shift.

According to the National Safety Council, slips, trips & falls accounted for 26% of all workplace injuries that resulted in days away from work in 2017.

Follow these helpful tips to avoid a serious injury and from becoming a statistic!

- Wear appropriate footwear & focus on your footing
- Don't use your cell phone when walking
- Keep your hands free when possible
- Step down off curbs, not out
- Use pathways that have been cleared
- Walk like a penguin
- Use handrails where available
- Be aware of changes in walking surfaces (elevation & material)
- Report any unsafe conditions to your supervisor

*Submitted by Dave Aucoin*

## Fixed-Site Monitoring at NBC

In the September Pipeline, we gave a brief snapshot of how multiple departments at the NBC work together to monitor our receiving waters for parameters like dissolved oxygen, bacteria, and nutrients. Knowing how these measures change across the region or over a season can tell us a lot about the current health of the Bay. This month we will tell you a little more about one of our most important initiatives - fixed-site monitoring.

The NBC has maintained two fixed-site monitoring stations in Narragansett Bay since the early 2000s; Bullock Reach is a floating buoy site in the Providence River, and Phillipsdale Landing is a dock site in the Seekonk River. The NBC is required by our RIPDES permits to maintain these sites that are part of the Narragansett Bay Fixed-Site Network, which includes additional stations maintained by universities, state government, and others. Both NBC sites utilize state-of-the-art water quality sondes at multiple depths that measure parameters like temperature, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity (water clarity), and fluorescence (an estimate of phytoplankton primary productivity). Every 15 minutes, the sondes collect a set of readings and additional instrumentation then transmits the data to the NBC network and Snapshot website in near real time. The Bullock Reach station is in water that is approximately 26-30 feet deep, and includes three sondes (surface, middle, and bottom); the Phillipsdale Landing station is shallower, approximately 10 feet, and includes just surface and bottom sondes. All of the sondes are carefully maintained by NBC Environmental Monitors. Aside from routine sonde maintenance and calibration every two weeks, the EM team also tends to meteorological instrumentation on the Bullock Reach buoy and ensures the buoy, dock, and communications infrastructure are in good condition. The IT department here at the NBC also works diligently to ensure data

are transmitted and shared with the public via the Snapshot website in a timely fashion.



Above: Mike Golenia, Sara Nadeau, and Steve DePasquale. Left: NBC's fixed buoy locations.

Once the fixed-site data are collected and transmitted, NBC Environmental Scientists summarize the data via weekly blogs on the NBC data portal, Snapshot of

Upper Narragansett Bay website. One of the most important indicators discussed in these blogs is dissolved oxygen (DO), the amount of oxygen in an aquatic environment that is available to living organisms. When DO concentrations fall below 2.9 mg/L, a condition known as hypoxia, organisms may become severely stressed; if conditions do not improve they can lead to minor or even large scale fish kills. Our continuous monitoring has provided us with a better understanding of how DO levels change within an aquatic environment over the course of a monitoring season. For instance, as water temperature rises in the summer at Bullock Reach, DO levels decrease (see Fig. 1); this is partly due to the fact that DO is less soluble in warm water than cold, but also due to circulation patterns, weather patterns, and patterns of aquatic organism activity in the summer months that researchers are still working to understand. Over the course of the 2019 summer, DO levels fell below the hypoxic threshold during the last week of July into the first week in August and for a couple of days in the middle of August. Our long-term monitoring allows us to compare this year to historical patterns to evaluate whether DO seems to be increasing or decreasing through time at our sites, a topic we will address in a future article! •

*Submitted by Technical Analysis & Compliance (TAC) Environmental Scientists*

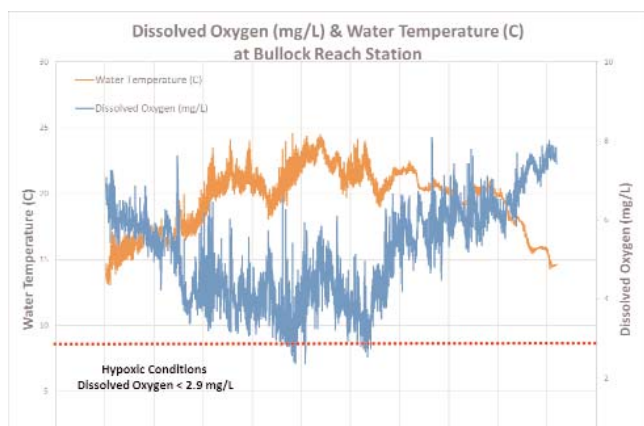


Figure 1. Dissolved oxygen (mg/L) & water temperature (C) during the 2019 season at the Bullock Reach Buoy Station



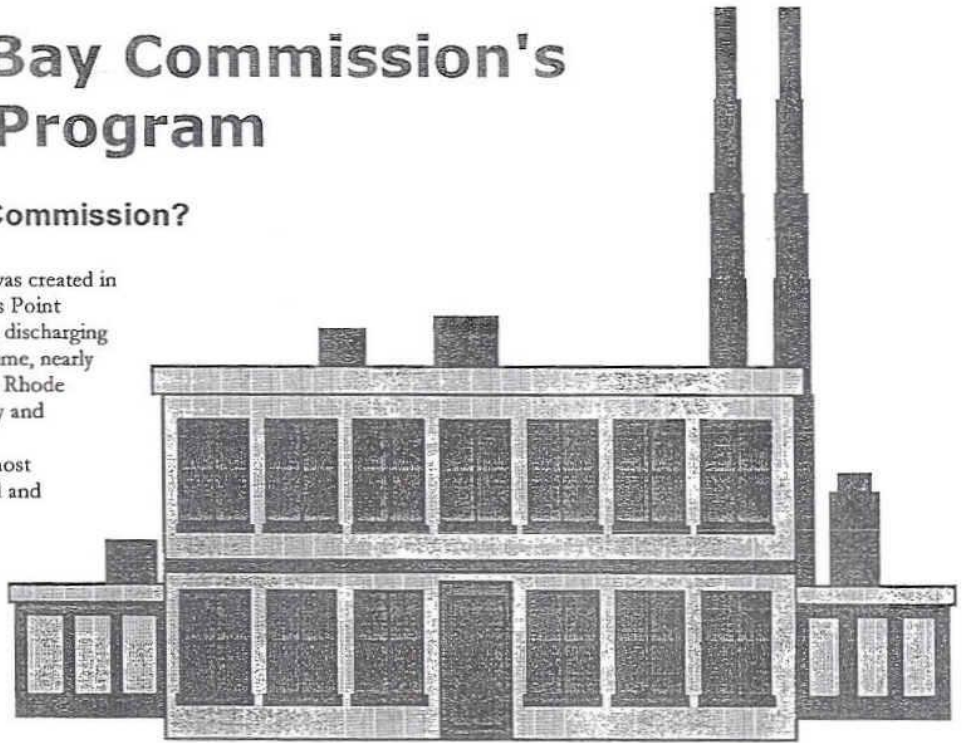
# ***EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS***

# 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](mailto:jsamons@narrabay.com).

# 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?*

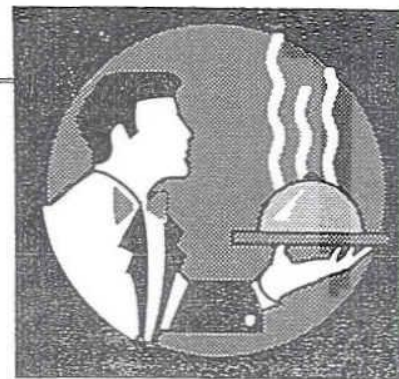
Grease discharges are predominantly generated from washing and cleaning operations and not from fryolators or deep frying units as most people might think. The pot washing sink, dishwasher pre-rinse station, and garbage grinder are the major sources of grease discharges to the sewer system.

## *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! ■

# NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION



## ENVIRONMENTAL

**BEST**

MANAGEMENT  
PRACTICES

*for*

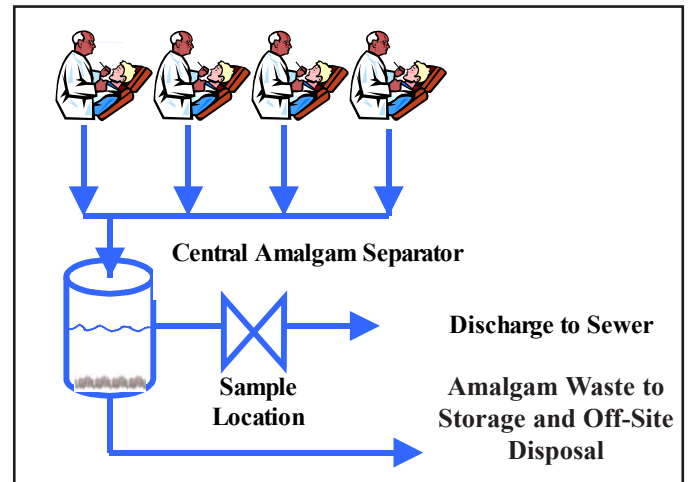
## the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam

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 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 BMPs. 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.



## NBC BMP Implementation with the Installation of an Amalgam Separator

The installation and operation of an amalgam separator and implementation of the attached NBC BMPs is required. 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

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 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.*

# 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 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.

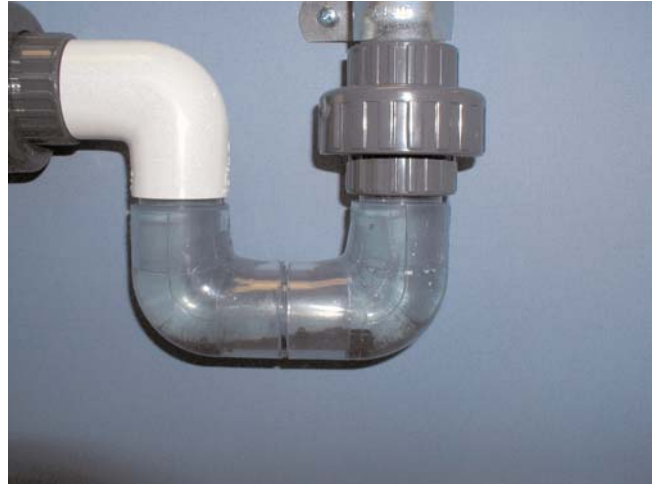


## Best Management Practices

### 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.

**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 constrictors 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 BMPs.

## 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.

## 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](http://www.narrabay.com)  
[www.epa.gov/mercury/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/mercury/index.html)  
[www.state.ri.us/dem](http://www.state.ri.us/dem)  
[www.newmoa.org](http://www.newmoa.org)

### 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](http://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.*

# THE GREASE BUSTING ADVENTURES OF MR. CAN!

Quick guide to proper grease disposal



Meanwhile in Providence, RI...

There seems to be a problem downtown. I'm afraid it's the Grease Beasts!

This is a CODE ICKY.  
I repeat: a CODE ICKY!

Pouring grease down the drain can cause costly, icky, and even dangerous effects on our neighborhoods and environment. Grease hardens and clogs our pipes causing messy backups into homes and city streets. When pipes are clogged, dirty water can't make it to the Narragansett Bay Commission facilities to be cleaned.

How about that, Icky Ike? They poured us down the drain! Let's clog this baby up and wreak havoc on the streets! Nothing like a nice backup to throw Mother Nature into a tizzy!

This is great Boss!  
And the best part  
is it tastes like  
french fries!  
We'll be oozing out  
in no time!  
No WWTF  
for us!

WHAT  
WAS  
THAT?!

**WHAM!**

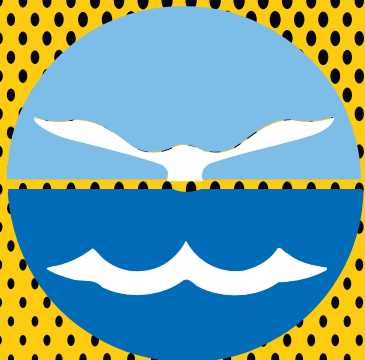
Not today  
Grease Beasts!  
It's me: Mr. Can!

Get a load of  
my cooling  
wand!

**ZAP!**

FOR PROPER GREASE  
DISPOSAL,  
COOL IT & CAN IT!

Together we can keep  
the grease beasts off the  
streets!



Narragansett Bay Commission

One Service Road, Providence, RI 02905

[www.narrabay.com](http://www.narrabay.com)



**FATS, OILS, & GREASE  
COMPLIANCE AND BEST MANAGEMENT  
PRACTICES WORKBOOK**



**for RESTAURANTS  
FOOD PREPARATION FACILITIES**

In an effort to address fats, oils and grease (FOG) management problems the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC), in cooperation with the University of Rhode Island, the RI Department of Environmental Management and EPA Region I have established the NBC FOG-Environmental Results Program (ERP) to help the local food service industry keep FOG out of the sewer.

The goal of the NBC FOG-ERP is to improve the management of FOG at the source of generation through:

- On-site Technical Assistance
- Workshops
- Development and use of FOG Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- FOG management "Self-Evaluations"
- Compliance Inspections
- FOG data collection and analysis

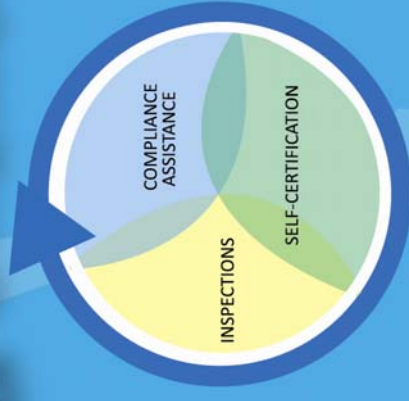


1 Service Road  
Providence, RI 02905

Phone: 401.461.8848  
Fax: 401.461.6540  
www.narrabay.com

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

# FATS, OILS, & GREASE



## ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS PROGRAM

One Service Road  
Providence, RI 02905

Tel: 401.461.8848  
Fax: 401.461.6540  
www.narrabay.com

## Fats, Oils and Grease

Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) are by-products of the Food Service Industry (restaurants, cafeterias and other commercial food service establishments) as well as household kitchens. FOG is generated from the use of vegetable oils and animal fats in the preparation of food products.



Typical operations that produce FOG include washing of dishes, pots, and utensils; floor cleaning, equipment sanitation (collectively referred to as "Brown Grease") and the disposal of used fryolator cooking oils ("Yellow Grease").

When released into the environment, particularly into sewer systems, septic systems or water surface bodies, FOG causes serious environmental harm. FOG that is discharged into the sewer system or septic tanks will accumulate and cause blockages that often result in backups and overflows. FOG that enters municipal wastewater treatment facilities and/or

natural surface water bodies will form unsightly globular balls of grease that can foul equipment, impact beaches and deplete water oxygen levels.

Restaurants that release excess FOG to the sewer system can be closed down if grease blockages and backups occur and can be held financially responsible for any resulting damages.

## Biodiesel Production

Yellow grease from fryolators can be converted into biodiesel which can be used in diesel engines and as a renewable home heating fuel. As part of the NBC FOG-ERP, participating restaurants are encouraged to send their waste yellow grease to a biodiesel production facility.



## The NBC FOG Environmental Results Program

The NBC FOG Environmental Results Program (ERP) has been designed to help improve the management of FOG by local restaurants through a combination of: 1) Compliance Assistance, 2) Voluntary Self Evaluation, 3) Regulatory Inspections, and 4) Certification.

### 1. Compliance Assistance

Pollution Prevention Engineers from the University of Rhode Island and the NBC are available to meet with participating restaurants owners and managers both one-on-one and in educational workshop settings to help implement sound and sustainable FOG Best Management Practices.

### 2. Self Evaluation

Participating restaurants will be trained to self evaluate their facility and will certify their FOG management practices utilizing the NBC Oil & Grease Compliance and Best Management Practices Workbook.

### 3. Regulatory Inspections

As required by NBC Pretreatment Program regulations, all restaurants will continue to be inspected on a regular basis. Participation in the FOG ERP will help firms prepare for regulatory FOG Inspections and help firm comply with FOG regulations.

### 4. Certification

Restaurants that demonstrate a superior FOG management performance level will be issued a Certification of Best Management Practices which may be displayed in their place of business.

To participate in the NBC FOG-ERP, complete the self-evaluation checklist in the

**NBC Fats Oils & Grease Compliance and Best Management Practices Workbook**  
and mail a copy to:

Narragansett Bay Commission  
Pollution Prevention Program  
One Service Road

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

### LINCOLN SEPTAGE RECEIVING FACILITY

## *Septage Acceptance Policy Summary*



Narragansett Bay Commission  
Corporate Headquarters:  
1 Service Road, Providence, RI 02905  
Phone (401) 461-8848  
Fax (401) 461-8540

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





# 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

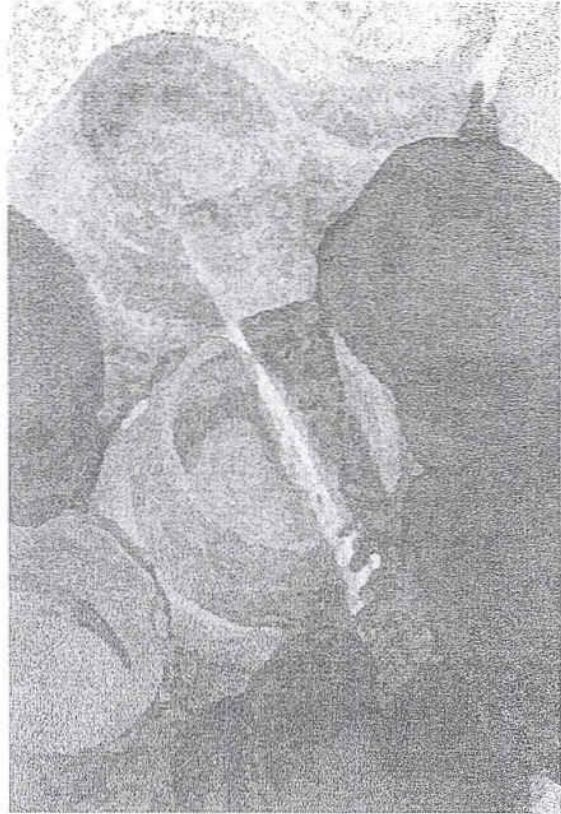
- Upon arriving at the station, the driver is to wait in line to use the facility.
- When it is your turn, the facility operator will inspect the stickers on your vehicle, scan your computer chip and take your manifest and other associated information. If anything is not in order, the load will be refused.
- Prior to discharging you must take a sample under the perview 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 solve worry and to contribute with assisting environmental regulation.

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.nrrc.org/hhw/consolidated\\_eo\\_dgpl\\_home.pdf](http://www.nrrc.org/hhw/consolidated_eo_dgpl_home.pdf)

A searchable health & safety database by medium: [www.rihs.gov/arts/artszards/home.html](http://www.rihs.gov/arts/artszards/home.html)

List of references and more:  
[www.library.unts.edu/nr/internet/pathfind/artszards.htm](http://www.library.unts.edu/nr/internet/pathfind/artszards.htm)

Comprehensive list of articles covering many mediums:  
[www.creoweb.com/onlinearts/creoweb/index.cfm?ID=2](http://www.creoweb.com/onlinearts/creoweb/index.cfm?ID=2)

List of books, periodicals and organizations:  
<http://w.sly.ni.edu/pub/guides/hoahhaz.html>

Comprehensive list of articles:  
[www.library.unts.edu/nr/internet/pathfind/artszards.html](http://www.library.unts.edu/nr/internet/pathfind/artszards.html)

Article entitled *Art, Pollution and Drawing*  
[www.nc.edu/spb/glaes/hairst/ARTS\\_library/paintdiv.html](http://www.nc.edu/spb/glaes/hairst/ARTS_library/paintdiv.html)

Very comprehensive list of resources for many media:  
[www.tncart.info/hazards.htm](http://www.tncart.info/hazards.htm)

Safety Primer with references:  
[www.tnar.uid.edu/pub/consumeredu/12s.htm](http://www.tnar.uid.edu/pub/consumeredu/12s.htm)

Safety Primers:  
[www.artspaceonline.org/solutions/safety.html](http://www.artspaceonline.org/solutions/safety.html)  
[www.usfax.edu/arts/artszards.html](http://www.usfax.edu/arts/artszards.html)

[www.gamblercolleges.com/safety.html](http://www.gamblercolleges.com/safety.html)

Studio Ventilation:  
[www.craftreport.com/max/10/studiovent.htm](http://www.craftreport.com/max/10/studiovent.htm)

How to manage contaminated rags:  
[www.cbaq.gov/p2/shoprow.pdf](http://www.cbaq.gov/p2/shoprow.pdf)

Technical leaflet:  
<http://www.danielmuth.com/leaflet.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.nrrc.org/safe/strems](http://www.nrrc.org/safe/strems)).

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 atmosphere. 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.

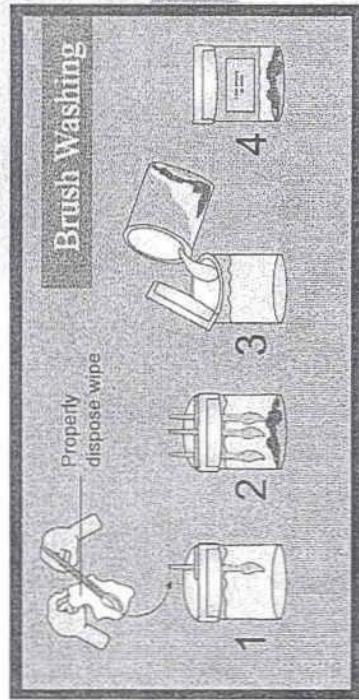
Use of many of these materials can produce wastes controlled by a variety of local, state and federal requirements, such as Rhode Island's Hazardous Waste Management Act, which authorizes the RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) to regulate hazardous waste management and disposal, and the 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 (POTWs). 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 solvent, 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 trays, liners, 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.

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.rhodeisland.gov/air/water/pdfs/hwcombk.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 fire-proof 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	WHV <sub>min</sub>	Exposure Limit (ppm)	Flash Point (F)	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	Water Solubility (%)	The Hazard Classification	Notes
Acetone	1.5	1.8	2	250	0	180	100	IB flammable	solvent, incorp. w/ acids
2-Butoxyethanol	2.5	1.6	2	5	143	1	100	IIA combustible	miscibility agent, skin adsorbs, incorp. w/ caustics
D-Limonene	1.1	0.5	1	30	120	20	0	II combustible	has citrus odor
Ethyl Acetate	3.8	2.6	3	400	81	10	IB flammable	solvent, incorp. w/ acids & alkalis	alkalis & acids
Isopropyl Alcohol	1.4	1.5	1	400	33	10	IB flammable	solvent, incorp. w/ acids and chloro	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	3.9	2.8	3	200	16	18	IB flammable	paint remover, waste may be TCLP incorp. w/ ammonia	
Methylene Chloride	1.3	2.8	3	725	none	350	2	combustible	paint remover and carcinogen, TIO, ODS, skin adsorbs
Mineral Spirits	1.3	1.9	1	350	104	2	0	II combustible	thinner, may contain 2, 6 or 22% aromatics
NV & P Naphtha	1.1	1.2	1	300	104	20	0	II flammable	may contain 1, 2 or 20% aromatics
Paints & Mineral Spirits	3.7	2.2	3	350	104	20	0	II flammable	thinner, may contain 10 to 25% aromatics
Toluene	3.8	2.1	2	100	40	21	0	IB flammable	thinner, skin adsorbs, incorp. w/ chloro
Turpentine	3.8	1.3	2	100	85	4	0	IB flammable	thinner, skin adsorbs, incorp. w/ chloro
Xylene	3.9	1.3	2	100	85	4	0	IB flammable	aromatics, skin adsorbs, incorp. w/ chloro

- 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<sub>avg</sub>, where 1 is safest) is equal to the average of the EHV and the WHV.
- Severe regulations prohibit businesses from discharging, flammable liquids, hazardous waste, solvents, paint thinner or stripper, methylene chloride, naphtha, toluene, and xylene and plan 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	WHV <sub>min</sub>	NBC limit (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RCRA TCLP limit (ppm)	PBT	Exposure Limit (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Carcinogen	Used in Paint Colors including:	Notes
Arsenic	3.9	2.2	3	0.10	5	0.002	Y	Y	DO, WI, RI, B	skin adsorbs
Barium	0.4	0.8	1	none	100	0.5	Y	DO, WI, RI, B		
Barium Chromate	4.1	2.4	3	0.07	1	0.005	Y	DO, WI, RI, B	PEL is for soluble barium compounds A PBT according to the Ecology PBT Working List	
Chromium	4.7	1.9	3	1.63	5	0.5	Y	DO, WI, RI, B	Hex chrome is more toxic than trivalent form	
Copper	3.0	2.9	3	1.20	none	1.0	Y	DO, WI, RI, B	prevent skin & eye contact	
Lead	4.1	2.6	3	0.29	5	0.05	Y	DO, WI, RI, B	volatile; prevent skin contact	
Mercury	4.0	1.7	3	0.005	0.2	0.015	Y	DO, WI, RI, B	insoluble Ni compounds carcinogen per ACGIH	
Nickel	4.0	2.4	3	1.62	none	0.2	Y	DO, WI, RI, B	prevent skin contact	
Selenium	2.4	1.9	2	0.20	5	0.2	Y		prevent skin & eye contact	
Silver	1.4	1.8	2	0.20	5	0.01	Y		incorp. w/ pigments	
Tin	0.1	1.8	2	2.00	none	2.0	Y		incorp. w/ pigments	
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<sub>avg</sub>, 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/m<sup>3</sup>) include cadmium, aluminum and iron.
- The risk of inhaling metals are highest for fine art painting operations involving spray painting, airbrushing, sanding, dry powders & chalks and touching.
- 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 acid) 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)** agencies 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 V 1)

**Toxicity Characteristic Leachate 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 aromatic (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 Gail (RIDESE), Alan Canara (RIDESE), Rafael Cuell (NBC), Katie Florsheim (Photographer), Rebecca Pava (RIDESE), Randall Kutenban (RIDESE), and Barry Wojtkowicz (NBC).

## RI Agencies Providing Further Information

**Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC)**  
(401) 461-8848 - [www.narabay.com](http://www.narabay.com)

**RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)**  
(401) 222-6822 - [www.state.nj.us/DEM](http://www.state.nj.us/DEM)

**RI Dept. of Health, Occupational Health & Safety Consultation Services**  
(401) 222-2438 - [www.health.state.nj.us/environment/occupational/home.htm](http://www.health.state.nj.us/environment/occupational/home.htm)

**RI Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC)**  
(401) 942-1430 - [www.rirrc.org](http://www.rirrc.org)

**RI School of Design (RISD)**  
(401) 454-6780 - [http://ntranet.risd.edu/departments/default.asp?department=Environmental\\_Health\\_and\\_Safety](http://ntranet.risd.edu/departments/default.asp?department=Environmental_Health_and_Safety)

**RI State Council on the Arts (RISCA)**  
(401) 222-3880 - [www.risca.state.nj.us](http://www.risca.state.nj.us)

## Other Agencies

**Art and Creative Materials Institute (ACMI)**  
(617) 426-6639 - [www.acmiart.org](http://www.acmiart.org)

**Arts, Crafts, and Theater Safety (ACTS)**  
(212) 777-0962 - [www.caseweb.com/acts](http://www.caseweb.com/acts)

**Massachusetts and Rhode Island Poison Center**  
(800) 222-1212 - [www.maripoisoncenter.com](http://www.maripoisoncenter.com)

**National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)**  
(800) 336-6774 - [www.niosh.com](http://www.niosh.com)

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**  
(202) 523-7075 - [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

**RCRA Hotline**  
(800) 424-0346 - [www.epa.gov/eppoaswz/hotline](http://www.epa.gov/eppoaswz/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 NBC WASTEWATER  
DISCHARGE PERMITS***



***TYPICAL METALFINISHER  
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



# WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B1106-078-0624

Company Name: **ACCENT PLATING COMPANY**

Facility Address: 25 Esten Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Mailing Address: 25 Esten Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Facility President: Mr. Robert S. Mancini

Facility Authorized Agent: Mr. Gilberto Arteaga

User Classification: Metal Finisher

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 Narragansett Bay Commission Rules and Regulations for Use of the Wastewater Facilities (Rules and Regulations), **Mr. Robert S. Mancini and Accent Plating 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 17 pages with conditions A - W.

**This permit becomes effective July 1, 2019  
and expires on June 30, 2024.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the 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

June 19, 2019  
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 Section 1.5 of the 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 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 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 but less than 10,000 gallons. 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 cyanide waste streams are recycled. Therefore, the EPA Total Cyanide Metal Finishing limitations will be enforced at the final discharge location, sample box, 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 facilities:
  - a. Treated Metal Finishing Process Rinsewater;
  - b. Treated Acid Activator Solutions;
  - c. Treated Electrocleaner Solutions;
  - d. Treated Tubbing/Vibratory Process Wastewater;
  - e. 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. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - a. Concentrated Electroplating Solutions;
  - b. Cyanide Solutions;
  - c. Cyanide Rinsewater;
  - d. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 standard units;
  - e. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 standard units;
  - f. Degreasing Solutions;
  - g. Solvents;
  - h. Sludges;
  - i. 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 September 9, 1996, April 15, 2005, and July 14, 2008. 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, 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 one (1) sample location must be provided and must collect wastewater from the process operations indicated as follows:

Sample Location #1 - Sample box, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(a through d) 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 operate and maintain a pretreatment system in conformance with plans submitted to the NBC on September 9, 1996, March 20, 2000, April 12, 2000, April 25, 2001, November 7, 2003, March 23, 2004, May 14, 2004, and July 14, 2008. 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 submitted to the NBC on November 7, 2003. This pretreatment system shall be used specifically for the purpose of recycling wastewater or eliminating discharges from the following process operations:

Cyanide Rinsewater

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 recycle system on the plans submitted to the NBC on November 7, 2003 may be treated on-site in the recycle system.
3. If any problems with the recycle system arise or if the permittee would like to connect to the sewer for the purpose of discharging cyanide wastestreams, 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 process tanks, the pretreatment recycle system, or associated piping.

4. Failure to notify NBC personnel prior to resuming cyanide wastewater discharges to the sewer may be considered an intentional violation of the 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 pH Monitoring Report must be received by the NBC 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 box, 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)	Lead (Total)	Silver (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Nickel (Total)	Zinc (Total)
Copper (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:

Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)	Zinc (Total)
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- b. 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 box, 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**.

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. 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 effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1. If there are any violations of the NBC 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 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.



## **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. A listing of all batch discharges including the date of the discharge and a description of the tank from which the discharge occurred;
  - e. 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.

## **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 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 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 an individual doing business as Accent Plating Company. As such the permittee shall be personally responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions in this permit. In the event the permittee subsequently incorporates or changes ownership to an entity created by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of the change.

**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 Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC 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

Section 1.10 of the 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 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 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 NBC 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 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Section 1.2 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.

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
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds

**Table 1**

**NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations**  
**Bucklin Point District**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b>Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>	<b>Monthly Average Concentration (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>
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**

**Accent Plating Company**  
**Sampling Requirements**

Sample Location #1		
Sample Box		
Month	Composite Sample	Parameters
January		
February	X	Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
March		
April	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN
May		
June	X	Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
July		
August	X	Cu, Ni, Zn, CN
September		
October	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN
November		
December	X	Cu, Ni, Zn, CN

**Legend**

Cd - Cadmium      Pb - Lead  
Cr - Chromium     Ni - Nickel  
Cu - Copper        Ag - Silver  
CN - Cyanide      Zn - Zinc

# 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:

Accent Plating Company

25 Esten Avenue

Pawtucket, RI 02860

**PERMIT NUMBER:** B1106-078-0624

**PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:** 06/30/2024

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.

June 19, 2019

Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt

Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL PHARMACEUTICAL  
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***

# WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B1404-019-0422

Company Name: **TEDOR PHARMA, INC.**

Facility Address: 400 Highland Corporate Drive, Cumberland, RI 02864

Mailing Address: 400 Highland Corporate Drive, Cumberland, RI 02864

Facility President: Mr. Doug Drysdale

Facility Authorized Agents: Robert F. Ferrari, P.E., Mr. Timothy Sherman, Mr. Michael Alpert

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. Doug Drysdale and Tedor Pharma, 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 23 pages with conditions A - V.

**This permit becomes effective on May 1, 2017  
and expires on April 30, 2022.**

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 25, 2017  
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 Washwater from Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Equipment;
  - b. Wastewater from Pharmaceutical Research Operations;
  - c. Glass Washing Wastewater;
  - d. Laboratory Equipment, Floor, and Wall Washwater.

2. The permittee may discharge laboratory chemicals/solutions and washings from laboratory glassware, as identified in Section B(1)(b and c) above, 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. 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. Product Solutions;
  - b. Raw Materials;
  - c. Off-Specification Product;
  - d. 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) and Section B(2) of this permit or wastestreams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 17 and in Table 2 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 received by the NBC from the permittee on May 7, 2003, July 14, 2005, October 25, 2007, and February 7, 2017. 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 and Appendix I 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 the Wastewater Storage Tank T-101, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(a) 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, Table 1, Table 2, and with the EPA Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Standards referenced in Section A(4) of this permit.



2. The permittee shall operate and maintain a pretreatment system in conformance with plans submitted to the NBC on May 7, 2003, July 14, 2005, April 19, 2007, and February 7, 2017. 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, average pH readings, and volume of each batch discharge (see sample copy enclosed). The data must be reported directly from the recording chart to an accuracy of 0.1 standard units. The pH Monitoring Report must be received by the NBC 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. 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. The permittee shall collect seven grab samples from the same batch discharge. The grab samples must be analyzed separately.
  - a. The first 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. The second 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. The third grab sample consisting of at least 1000ml (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. The fourth grab sample consisting of at least 1000ml (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. The fifth grab sample is to be collected in a glass bottle. The sample must be collected and preserved according to EPA protocols and must be analyzed for the following parameter:

Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease)

- f. The sixth 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)

- g. The seventh grab sample is to be collected, preserved, and analyzed according to EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)                  Copper (Total)                  Zinc (Total)

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. 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. 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, 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. Chemical feed pump failure;
- d. 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. Tedor Pharma, Inc. shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event Tedor Pharma, 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 Tedor Pharma, 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 Tedor Pharma, 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.

KL: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

**Table 1**

**NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations**  
**Bucklin Point District**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (mg/l)</u></b>	<b><u>Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)</u></b>
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**

**Tedor Pharma, Inc.**

**Pharmaceutical Manufacturing**  
**Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS)**  
**40 CFR §439.47**

<b>Subpart D</b>		
<b>PSNS for Mixing, Compounding, and Formulating Subcategory D</b>		
<b>Pollutant or Pollutant Property</b>	<b>Maximum for Any One Day (mg/L)</b>	<b>Maximum for Monthly Average (mg/L)</b>
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**

**Tedor Pharma, Inc.**  
**Sampling Requirements**

<b>Sample Location #1</b>		
<b>Sample Port on the Discharge Line of Wastewater Storage Tank, T-101</b>		
<b>Month</b>	<b>Grab Sample*</b>	<b>Parameters</b>
January	X	Cd, Cu, Zn, n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, Methylene Chloride, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
February		
March		
April	X	Cd, Cu, Zn, n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, Methylene Chloride, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
May		
June		
July	X	Cd, Cu, Zn, n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, Methylene Chloride, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
August		
September		
October	X	Cd, Cu, Zn, n-Amyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, Acetone, Methylene Chloride, VOC, EXT, BOD, TSS
November		
December		

**Legend**

Cd – Cadmium	Pb - Lead	BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Cr – Chromium	Ni - Nickel	TSS - Total Suspended Solids
Cu – Copper	Ag - Silver	TTO - Total Toxic Organic Compounds
CN – Cyanide	Zn - Zinc	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.

<b>VOLATILES EPA METHOD 624</b>	<b>BASE/NEUTRAL - EPA METHOD 625</b>	<b>PESTICIDES - EPA METHOD 625</b>
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	
		<b>OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND TOTAL PHENOL</b>
		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	Russian spring-summer
Encephalitis virus	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:

**PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING WASTEWATER**

into the facilities of the

## Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Tedor Pharma, Inc.

400 Highland Corporate Drive

Cumberland, RI 02864

**PERMIT NUMBER:** B1404-019-0422

**PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:** 04/30/2022

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 25, 2017

Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt

Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL METAL FORMER  
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



# WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: B1506-017-0423

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. Alessandro Bogliolo

Facility Authorized Agents: Mr. Christopher Lepore, Mr. Timothy LaLonde, Mr. Daniel Brouillard,  
Mr. Luc DeSmet

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. Alessandro Bogliolo 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 on May 1, 2018  
and expires on April 30, 2023.**

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 27, 2018  
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 Backwash from Filters;
  - c. Treated Investing Wastewaters;
  - d. Treated Divesting Wastewaters;
  - e. Treated Sanding and Grinding Area Floor Spills;
  - f. Treated Wastewater Treatment Room Floor Spills;
  - g. Treated Hand Wash Sink Wastewaters;
  - h. Treated Annealing Quench Contact Cooling Water;
  - i. Treated Shot Casting Contact Cooling Water;

- j. Non-Contact Cooling Water;
  - k. Air Compressor Condensate;
  - l. Eye Wash Station Discharge.
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. Stamp & Strike Annealing Oven Non-Contact Cooling Water;
  - j. Wet Grinding/Sanding Wastewaters;
  - k. Filtered Polishing Wastewaters;
  - l. Cooling Tower Discharges;
  - m. Electroplating Solutions;
  - n. Acetone Dip Tank Solutions;
  - o. Isopropyl Alcohol;
  - p. Isopropyl Alcohol-Castor Oil Solutions;
  - q. Cyanide Solutions;
  - r. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 standard units;
  - s. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 standard units;
  - t. Degreasing Solutions;
  - u. Solvents;
  - v. Sludges;
  - w. 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 from the permittee on August 15, 2000, April 24, 2002, June 2, 2003, January 29, 2004, October 20, 2009, March 25, 2010, August 16, 2010, December 15, 2010, March 5, 2012, May 31, 2012, July 16, 2012, December 12, 2012, April 12, 2013, May 1, 2013, September 5, 2013, June 16, 2014, January 13, 2015, August 14, 2015, November 30, 2015, December 3, 2015, April 11, 2016, August 4, 2016 and February 27, 2017. 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 in the Mechanical Room, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(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 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 29, 2004, October 19, 2006, July 16, 2012 and February 27, 2017. 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 and maintain a zero process wastewater recycle system as illustrated in the plans that have been received by the NBC on January 29, 2004, October 12, 2004, October 19, 2006, March 18, 2008, July 10, 2009, August 31, 2009, March 23, 2010, December 15, 2010, July 11, 2011, December 2, 2011, July 2, 2012, May 1 2013, September 5, 2013, June 16, 2014, January 13, 2015, December 3, 2015, April 11, 2016 and February 27, 2017. This system shall be used specifically for the purpose of recycling wastewater or eliminating discharges from the following operations:
  - a. Ultrasonic Cleaner 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. Solvent Cleaning Unit Operations;
  - i. Annealing Oven Non-Contact Cooling Water;
  - j. Castor Oil-Isopropyl Alcohol Operations;
  - k. Acetone Dip Tank Operations;
  - l. CNC Cooling Oils.
2. The permittee shall make no changes to the process tanks or zero discharge system without first submitting plans to the NBC for approval. Only those solutions indicated as being discharged to the zero discharge system on the plans received by the NBC on dates referenced in section E(1) above may be treated on-site in the pretreatment equipment.
3. If any problems with the zero discharge systems arise, or if the permittee would like to connect to the sewer for the purpose of discharging wastestreams 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 process tanks, recycle systems, evaporation systems, or associated piping.
4. The permittee has capped off and sealed all sewer drain lines associated with the process operations identified in Section E(1) above. They must remain capped off and sealed so that no process wastewater may be discharged to the sewer through sanitary or any other sewer connections from the zero discharge operations.

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. 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 and Company 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.

AE:NJD:ad

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
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds

**Table 1**

**NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations**  
**Bucklin Point District**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (mg/l)</u></b>	<b><u>Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)</u></b>
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	0.05
Copper (Total)	0.80	0.79
Cyanide (Total)	0.33	0.33
Silver (Total)	0.26	0.13

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 40CFR §471.45 and combined wastestream formula detailed below. See Attachment A of this permit for more details.

The US EPA Categorical Discharge Limitations are more stringent than NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations listed in Table 1. These categorical discharge limitations may be revised as a result of periodic reviews of production and flow data. Permittee will be periodically reviewed and discharge limitations may change as production and water usage change.

**Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)**

**Alternative Mass Limit Formula**

$$M_{cwf} = (\sum M_i) * ((F_t - F_d) / (\sum F_i))$$

$M_{cwf}$  = 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)

**Categorical Discharge Limitation in mg/L**

$$C = M_{cwf} / F_t$$

F = Average monthly flow through the combined treatment facility

**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**

$$M_{cwf} = (\sum M_i) * ((F_t - F_d) / (\sum F_i))$$

$M_{cwf}$  = 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)

**Categorical Discharge Limitation in mg/L**

$$C = M_{cwf} / F_t$$

F = Average monthly flow through the 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:** B1506-017-0423

**PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:** 04/30/2023

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 27, 2018

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: B1604-008-0422

Company Name: **PAWTUCKET POWER ASSOCIATES, L.P.**

Facility Address: 181 Concord Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Mailing Address: 181 Concord Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Facility Vice-President: Mr. Dwayne Dychkowski

Facility Authorized Agents: Mr. Todd Annarummo, Ms. Susan Flash

User Classification: Steam Electric Power Generation

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), **Mr. Dwayne Dychkowski and Pawtucket Power Associates, L.P.**, 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 20 pages with conditions A - W and Attachment A.

**This permit becomes effective on May 1, 2017  
and expires on April 30, 2022.**

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 28, 2017  
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 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 last submitted an engineering study in August 2012 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. A revised study must be completed and received by May 30, 2017. 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 Steam Generator (HRSG) Blowdown;
  - c. Auxiliary Boiler Blowdown;
  - d. Equipment Washdown;
  - e. Floor Washdown;
  - f. Carbon Filter Backwash;
  - g. Cooling Tower Discharges.
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 Wastewaters;
  - d. Acidic Solutions with a pH less than 5.0 standard units;
  - e. Caustic Solutions with a pH greater than 11.0 standard units;
  - f. Degreasing Solutions;
  - g. Solvents;
  - h. Sludges;
  - i. 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 order to obtain approval, the contents of the cooling tower must be sampled in accordance with Section F(6) of this permit.
3. The permittee is prohibited from batch discharging the entire contents of the heat recovery steam generator without first obtaining approval from the NBC. In order to obtain approval, the contents of the heat recovery steam generator must be sampled in accordance with Section F(7) of this permit.

4. 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.
5. The permittee may only treat and/or discharge those solutions that were indicated as such on plans received by the NBC from the permittee on February 17, 1994. 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.
6. 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 five (5) 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, and e) 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 of the carbon filter backwash line, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(f) of this permit.

Sample Location #4 - Sample port on the discharge pipe of the cooling tower, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(g) of this permit.

Sample Location #5 - Sample port on the discharge pipe of the heat recovery steam generator blowdown line, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(b and c) 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, #4, and #5 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 Sections A(4) and A(5) of the permit.

2. The permittee shall operate and maintain a pretreatment system in conformance with plans received by the NBC on February 14, 1994, October 27, 1995, and December 18, 1995. 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. 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.

#### **F. 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 for each location 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 pH Monitoring Reports must be received by the NBC within thirty (30) days from the end of the month in which the data is recorded. The original recording charts 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 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 are to be collected, preserved and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols 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(2)(a) is being conducted, the permittee shall collect four (4) grab samples from the sample port on the effluent discharge pipe of the oil/water separator, Sample Location #1. The grab samples must be collected in glass bottles, preserved and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols 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 and Grease (fats, oils, and grease).

If no discharges occur from heat recovery/steam generating, equipment washing, and/or floor washing operations during the required sampling month, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing and sample the next heat recover/steam generating, equipment washing, and/or floor washing event.

3. During the months of January, April, July, and October, until the expiration date of the permit, the permittee shall collect one (1) grab sample from the final pH adjustment tank sample port, Sample Location #2. The grab sample must be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

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.

- During the months of January, April, July, and October, until the expiration date of the permit, the permittee shall collect one (1) grab sample from the sample port on the effluent discharge pipe of the carbon filter backwash line, Sample Location #3. The grab sample must be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

If no discharges occur from backwashing operations during the required sampling month, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing and sample during the next backwash event.

- 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 in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

If the cooling tower is not discharged during the required sampling month, the permittee must notify the NBC in writing and sample during the next discharge of the cooling tower.

- Prior to batch discharging the contents of the cooling tower or greater than 60,000 gallons per day of cooling tower wastewater, the permittee must collect one (1) grab sample from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the cooling tower, Sample Location #4. The grab sample must be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

Analytical results must be submitted to the NBC with a properly completed Self-Monitoring Compliance Report and chain of custody documentation requesting permission to discharge the contents of the cooling tower. The permittee may only batch discharge the contents of the cooling tower once approval is received from the NBC.

7. Prior to batch discharging the contents of the heat recovery steam generator, the permittee must collect two (2) grab samples from the sample port on the discharge pipe of the heat recovery steam generator blowdown line, Sample Location #5. One grab sample must be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

Cadmium (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Zinc (Total)

The other grab sample must be collected in a glass bottle, preserved, and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameter:

Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease)

Analytical results must be submitted to the NBC with a properly completed Self-Monitoring Compliance Report and chain of custody documentation requesting permission to discharge the contents of the heat recovery steam generator. The permittee may only batch discharge the contents of the heat recovery steam generator once approval is received from the NBC.

Table 3 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.

11. 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. 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 probe cleaning and 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.

### **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 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 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.

### **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 limited partnership. The permittee shall ensure the limited partnership be registered with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division. Pawtucket Power Associates, L.P. shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event Pawtucket Power Associates, L.P. 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 Pawtucket Power Associates, L.P. 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 Pawtucket Power Associates, L.P. 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.

KL:AB: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
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds

**Table 1**  
**NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations**  
**Bucklin Point District**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b>Daily Maximum Concentration Limit (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>	<b>Monthly Average Concentration (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>
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**

<b>Volatiles</b>	<b>Base/Neutral</b>	<b>Pesticides</b>
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*	chlordanes
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	<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls</b>
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1,3-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1242
Tetrachloroethylene	1,4-dichlorobenzene	PCB-1254
Toluene	3,3-dichlorobenzidine	PCB-1221
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	diethyl phthalate	PCB-1232
1,1,1-trichloroethane	dimethyl phthalate	PCB-1248
1,1,2-trichloroethane	di-n-butyl phthalate	PCB-1260
Trichloroethylene	2,4-dinitrotoluene	PCB-1016
vinyl chloride	2,6-dinitrotoluene	
	di-n-octyl phthalate	<b>Other Toxic Pollutants and Total Phenol</b>
	1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)	Antimony, Total
<b>Acid Compounds</b>	fluoranthene*	Arsenic, Total
	fluorene*	Beryllium, Total
	hexachlorobenzene	Cadmium, Total
2-chlorophenol	hexachlorobutadiene	Chromium, Total
2,4-dichlorophenol	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Chromium, Hexavalent
2,4-dimethylphenol	hexachloroethane	Copper, Total
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene*	Lead, Total
2,4-dinitrophenol	isophorone	Mercury, Total
2-nitrophenol	nitrobenzene	Nickel, Total
4-nitrophenol	n-nitrosodimethylamine	Selenium, Total
p-chloro-m-cresol	n-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	Silver, Total
Pentachlorophenol	n-nitrosodiphenylamine	Thallium, Total
Phenol	Phenanthrene*	Zinc, Total
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Pyrene*	Asbestos
	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	Cyanide, Total
	Naphthalene*	Phenols, Total
		TCDD (Dioxin)

\* = Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

**Table 3**

**Pawtucket Power Associates, L.P.**  
**Sampling Requirements**

Month	Sample Location #1 Sample Port on the Effluent Discharge Pipe of the Oil/Water Separator				Sample Location #2 Final pH Adjustment Tank Sample Port		Sample Location #3 Sample Port on the Effluent Discharge Pipe of the Carbon Filter Backwash Line		Sample Location #4 Sample Port on the Discharge Pipe of the Cooling Tower	
	Composite Sample	Parameters	Grab Sample*	Parameters	Grab Sample	Parameters	Grab Sample	Parameters	Composite Sample	Parameters
January	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn
February										
March										
April	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn
May										
June										
July	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn
August										
September										
October	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	O & G	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn	X	Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb Ni, Zn
November										
December										

**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

\*These grab samples are to be collected on the same day that the composite sample is collected. Each grab must be collected, preserved, and analyzed separately.

**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 GENERATION WASTEWATER**

into the facilities of the

## Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Pawtucket Power Associates, L.P.

181 Concord Street

Pawtucket, RI 02860

**PERMIT NUMBER:** B1604-008-0422

**PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:** 04/30/2022

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 28, 2017  
Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt  
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL LANDFILL LEACHATE  
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



# WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: P3412-010-1024

Company Name: **RHODE ISLAND RESOURCE RECOVERY CORPORATION**

Facility Address: 65 Shun Pike, Johnston, R.I. 02919

Mailing Address: 65 Shun Pike, Johnston, R.I. 02919

Facility Executive Director: Mr. Michael Sabitoni

Facility Authorized Agents: Mr. Joseph Brennan, Mr. Brian Card, Mr. Joseph Reposo,  
Ms. Inga Hoit, Mr. Patrick Doyle

User Classification: Landfill Operations

Categorical Standards Applicable: None

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with The Narragansett Bay Commission Rules and Regulations for Use of the Wastewater Facilities (Rules and Regulations), **Mr. Michael Sabitoni**, in his capacity as Executive Director of Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation, and **Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation.**, 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 18 pages with conditions A - T and Attachment 1.

**This permit becomes effective on November 1, 2019  
and expires on October 31, 2024.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the 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

October 29, 2019  
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, and Table 2 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Section 1.5 of the 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 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 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 shall not discharge more than 650,000 gallons per day. The Permittee shall not exceed a maximum discharge flow rate of 38,000 gallons per hour. The daily average flow rate shall not exceed 27,000 gallons per hour. The Permittee agrees not to exceed the specified maximum daily and hourly flow restrictions and must notify the NBC in advance of any exceedances of the aforementioned flow rates.
5. The Permittee shall comply with interim discharge limitations specified in this section. The NBC may revise the interim limitations at any time. The NBC is performing a local discharge limitation analysis to determine parameter concentrations that will replace the interim limitations. Until such time the local discharge limitations for the Field's Point district are established by the NBC and approved by the DEM, the Permittee must comply with the interim limitations in effect. The Permittee shall comply with the following interim discharge limitations:

	<b><u>Daily Maximum Limitation</u></b>	<b><u>Monthly Average</u></b>
Arsenic (Total)	0.60 mg/L	0.40 mg/L
Ammonia*	5.0 mg/L	
Nitrate + Nitrite*	10.0 mg/L	
Non-Biodegradable Organic Nitrogen*	100.0 mg/L	

\*The interim effluent discharge limitations for Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite and Non-Biodegradable Organic Nitrogen are seasonal limitations. These interim limits are effective May 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup> of every year.

The interim discharge limitations are specified in Table 2 on page 17.

## **B. Permitted Discharges:**

1. The Permittee is authorized to discharge the following tanks, solutions, or process wastewater streams to the NBC facilities:
  - a. Treated Landfill Leachate;
  - b. Treated Discharges from the OU1/Phase 1 Site;
  - c. Gas Line Condensate;
  - d. Oil/Water Separator Discharges.
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. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - a. Electroplating Solutions;
  - b. 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;
  - i. Gasoline;
  - j. Benzene;
  - k. Radioactive Wastes;
  - l. Hazardous Wastes;
  - m. Trucked or hauled waste of any type.
2. The Permittee is strictly prohibited from accepting wastewater from the combustion condensate and gas conditioning and compression operations conducted by Rhode Island LFG Genco, LLC without receiving written approval from the NBC. The valve in Manhole Number 5 must remain locked out at all times.
3. The Permittee is strictly prohibited from accepting and treating wastewater from any other source or business through the SBR pretreatment system without first obtaining written approval from the NBC on any such discharge.

4. New or existing companies located on Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation property are strictly prohibited from connecting to the NBC sewer system without obtaining a NBC Sewer Connection Permit or discharging to the NBC system via the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation discharge system without prior NBC approval.
5. The Permittee is strictly prohibited from discharging any process wastewater streams other than those specified in Section B(1) of this permit or waste streams containing pollutants with concentrations in excess of the effluent limitations specified in Table 1 on page 16, and Table 2 on page 17, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
6. 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 July 14, 2014, September 19, 2014, and September 26, 2014. 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, without written approval from the NBC.
7. 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 equalization tank, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1) (a and b) of this permit.

Sample Location #2 - Sample port on the discharge line of the oil/water separator located near the SBR Administration Building, collecting all process discharges specified in Section B(1)(d) of this permit.

The Permittee is prohibited from discharging dilution waste streams 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, Table 1, and Table 2 of this permit.

2. The Permittee shall operate and maintain pretreatment systems in conformance with plans submitted to the NBC on July 14, 2014, September 19, 2014, and September 26, 2014. This pretreatment system shall be fully operational whenever process discharges to the sewer occur.
3. The Permittee shall add a carbon source to the SBR pretreatment system throughout April of each year to accelerate biological nutrient removal processes and shall operate the system to the fullest extent necessary to achieve and maintain compliance with the interim discharge limitations for nitrogen compounds specified in Table 2 of this permit.
4. The Permittee has installed a Proline Promag L 400 electro-magnetic meter on the discharge line of the SBR pretreatment system. This magnetic water meter will be used for NBC billing purposes and is prohibited from being reset by Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation. The meter must be equipped with magnetic strips and the casing must be fitted with a lock to ensure the meter will not be reset. The key for the magnetic meter must be given solely to the NBC Customer Service Section. The Proline Promag L 400 electro-magnetic meter must be inspected on a monthly basis, cleaned accordingly, and calibrated quarterly until the expiration date of this permit. A meter reading from the last day of each month is to be submitted to the NBC Customer Service Section on the first day of following month.
5. The Permittee is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the pretreatment systems 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 shall record the volume of landfill leachate discharged to the NBC sewer system on a daily basis on the pH Monitoring Report. The pH Monitoring Report must be received by the NBC 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.



- The Permittee shall conduct routine monitoring from the sample port on the discharge line of the final equalization tank, Sample Location #1, one day each week for nitrogen compounds during the period from May 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup> of each year. The weekly composite samples must be collected, preserved, and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

*Nitrogen Parameters:*

Ammonia (Total)	Nitrate + Nitrite Total Nitrogen	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
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- The Permittee shall conduct sampling over one (1) full normal 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. The monthly samples must be collected, preserved, and analyzed in accordance with EPA protocols for the following parameters:

*Metals:*

Arsenic (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Cadmium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Silver (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Mercury (Total)	Zinc (Total)

*Nitrogen Parameters:*

Ammonia (Total)	Nitrate + Nitrite Total Nitrogen	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
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*Other Parameters:*

Cyanide  
Total Oil & Grease (fats, oils, and grease)  
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)  
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)  
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The sampling protocols for the parameters listed above are detailed in Attachment 1 of this permit.

Table 3 attached hereto summarizes the sampling requirements for this facility.

- All discharge 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. 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 effluent discharge limitations listed in Table 1 and Table 2. If there are any violations of the NBC 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 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 wastewater flows;
  - 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. 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;
  - e. Quarterly calibrations, cleaning and daily meter readings from the Proline Promag L 400 electro-magnetic meter referenced in Section D(4) of this permit.

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. 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 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;
- f. Cell liner 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. 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 hold harmless and indemnify and/or 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 hold harmless and indemnify and/or reimburse 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 individually or by interaction with other wastes.

3. Violations of the NBC Permit

The Permittee agrees to hold harmless and indemnify and/or reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC NPDES, RIPDES, or any other state or federal permit which were caused by discharges from the Permittee, either individually or by interaction with other wastes.

4. Penalties for Violations

Section 1.10 of the 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 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 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 Narragansett Bay 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 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Section 1.2 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:KMB: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**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b>Daily Maximum Composite for 1 day (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>	<b>Average 10 day (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>
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 may 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**

**NBC Interim Effluent Discharge Limitations**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Daily Maximum Limitation</u></b>	<b><u>Monthly Average</u></b>
Arsenic (Total)	0.60 mg/L	0.40 mg/L
Ammonia*	5.0 mg/L	
Nitrate + Nitrite*	10.0 mg/L	
Non-Biodegradable Organic Nitrogen*	100.0 mg/L	
Maximum Daily Flow	650,000 gallons/day	
Maximum Flow Rate	38,000 gallons/hour	
Daily Average Flow Rate	27,000 gallons/hour	

\*The interim effluent discharge limitations for Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite and Non-Biodegradable Organic Nitrogen are seasonal limitations. These interim limits are effective May 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup> of every year.

**Table 3**

**Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation**  
**Sampling Requirements**

Sample Location #1				
Sample Port on the Discharge Line of the Final Equalization Tank				
Monthly			Weekly	
Month	Composite Sample	Parameters	Composite Sample	Parameters
January	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN		
February	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN		
March	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN		
April	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN		
May	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN	X	Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN
June	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN	X	Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN
July	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN	X	Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN
August	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN	X	Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN
September	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN	X	Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN
October	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN	X	Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN
November	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN		
December	X	As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Ag, Zn, CN, O&G, TTO, BOD, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate+Nitrite, TKN, TN		

**Legend**

Cd – Cadmium  
 Cr – Chromium  
 Cu – Copper  
 CN – Cyanide  
 Pb – Lead

Hg – Mercury  
 Ni – Nickel  
 Ag - Silver (Total)  
 Zn - Zinc (Total)

O&G - Total Oil & Grease (fats, oils & grease)  
 BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand  
 TSS – Total Suspended Solids  
 TTO – Total Toxic Organics  
 TKN - Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen  
 TN - Total Nitrogen

\*Cyanide and Total Oil & Grease samples are to be collected as four grab samples over the course of the day in accordance with Attachment 1.

## Attachment 1

### Monitoring Protocols

There are two types of samples that can be collected, composites and grab samples.

Composite samples are to consist of equal volume grab samples collected every half hour or collected continuously with a composite sampler.

Grab samples are samples collected at one time.

Metals samples are to be collected as composite samples. The pH of the metals sample is to be adjusted to below 2.0 standard units (s.u.) by the addition of nitric or sulfuric acid and refrigerated until analysis. The parameters for metals analysis are:

Arsenic (Total)	Copper (Total)	Nickel (Total)
Cadmium (Total)	Lead (Total)	Silver (Total)
Chromium (Total)	Mercury (Total)	Zinc (Total)

Nutrient samples are to be collected as composite samples. Nutrient samples are to be preserved immediately upon collection by adding sulfuric acid to the sample to lower the pH to below 2.0 s.u. The samples must be refrigerated until analysis which must be completed within 28 days. The parameters that must be analyzed are:

Ammonia (Total)	Nitrate + Nitrite	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
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Samples for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are to be collected as composite samples. No preservation chemicals are needed for these parameters.

The Permittee may collect one composite sample for the aforementioned parameters. The composite sample may be poured off into three separate bottles. One bottle each for metals, nutrient, and BOD/TSS.

**Cyanide:** Four (4) grab samples shall be collected at equidistant time intervals over the entire operating day (i.e. one (1) sample every two (2) hours over the course of 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 the four (4) preserved grab samples must be refrigerated until analysis and must be analyzed within fourteen (14) days of collection.

**Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease):** Four (4) grab samples shall be collected at equidistant time periods over the entire operating day (i.e. one (1) sample every two (2) hours over the course of an eight (8) hour operating day). Each grab sample must be collected in a glass bottle, preserved, and analyzed separately in accordance with EPA protocols. The mathematical average of the four results must be reported to determine compliance with the NBC discharge limitation of 125 ppm for Total Oil and Grease.

**Total Toxic Organics (TTO)** shall be conducted by collecting two separate samples according to the following procedures:

- a. ***Volatile Organic Compounds Sampling*** - Four (4) grab samples are to be collected at equidistant time periods over the entire operating day (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.
- b. ***Acid, Base, and Neural Fraction Sampling*** - Collect a composite sample, which is to consist of equal volume grab samples collected at least every half hour over the operating day or collected continuously with a composite sampler. A minimum of 1,000 ml (1L) of wastewater is to be collected in an amber glass bottle with a Teflon lined cap and submitted for analysis. Each grab sample must be preserved immediately upon sample collection according to EPA protocols prior to compositing with other preserved grab samples. If an automatic composite sampler is used, it must be as free as possible of plastic tubing and other potential sources of contamination; if the sampler includes a peristaltic pump, use a minimum length of properly cleaned

silicone rubber tubing. The sampler must utilize glass sampling containers. The samples must be refrigerated to a temperature of 0-4°C during sample collection and must be immediately preserved once the sample collection process is completed. The samples must be tested for residual chlorine with potassium iodide paper. If chlorine residual is present in the sample, then 0.008% by volume of sodium thiosulfate must be added (i.e. 80mg per liter 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 must be stored in the dark until analysis. All samples 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.

# CERTIFICATE TO DISCHARGE

the following types of process water:

**LANDFILL LEACHATE DISCHARGES**

into the facilities of the

## Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation

65 Shun Pike

Johnston, RI 02919

**PERMIT NUMBER:** P3412-010-1024

**PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:** 10/31/2024

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.

October 29, 2019  
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: P4200-177-0624  
Company Name: **PRINCE ENAMELING CO., INC.**  
Facility Address: 10 Alcazar Avenue, Johnston, RI 02919  
Mailing Address: 10 Alcazar Avenue, Johnston, RI 02919  
Facility President: Ms. Alicia Hunt  
Facility Authorized Agent: Ms. Alicia Hunt  
User Classification: Recycled Grinding and Cleaning Operations  
Categorical Standards Applicable: None

In accordance with R.I.G.L. §46-25-1 et. seq. and The Narragansett Bay Commission Rules and Regulations for Use of the Wastewater Facilities (Rules and Regulations), the Narragansett Bay Commission hereby grants a Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permit to **Ms. Alicia Hunt and Prince Enameling Co., LLC**, hereinafter jointly referred to as **Permittee**. This permit authorizes the permittee to discharge only sanitary wastewater into the NBC facilities in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any process wastewater streams to the NBC sewer system shall constitute a violation of the permit. This permit consists of 13 pages with conditions A - T and Attachment A.

**This permit becomes effective on July 1, 2019  
and expires on June 30, 2024.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the 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

June 20, 2019  
Date

**Ms. Alicia Hunt and Prince Enameling Co., Inc.** hereby consents to this Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permit. In so consenting, appropriate officers of **Prince Enameling Co., Inc.** have personally read and understood each of the numbered provisions in this Zero Discharge Permit. This permit allows **Prince Enameling Co., Inc.** 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 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 Recycle Pretreatment System as proposed in the plans that have been received by the NBC on June 11, 2014. This pretreatment system shall be used specifically for the use of recycling wastewater or eliminating discharges from the following operations:
  - a. Grinding Operations;
  - b. Ultrasonic Cleaning and Rinsing 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 June 11, 2014 may be treated on-site in the pretreatment equipment.
3. If any problems with the evaporation 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 pretreatment evaporation 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 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.

## **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. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - a. Grinding Wastewaters;
  - b. Metal Finishing Wastewaters;
  - c. Cooling Wastewaters;
  - d. Rinse Solutions;
  - e. Soap Cleaning Solutions;
  - f. Cyanide Solutions;
  - g. Acid/Alkaline Solutions;
  - h. Vibratory/Tubbing Wastewaters;
  - i. Metal Cleaning Solutions;
  - j. Degreasing Solutions;
  - k. Solvents;
  - l. 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 pretreatment system including, but not limited to, the following:
  - a. Amount of sludge generated on a monthly basis;
  - b. Completed manifest forms for hazardous materials;
  - c. 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.

#### **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, 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.

## **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. Prince Enameling Co., Inc. shall remain in good standing with the Rhode Island Secretary of State Corporations Division at all times. In the event Prince Enameling Co., 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 Prince Enameling Co., 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 Prince Enameling Co., Inc. 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 Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC 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

Section 1.10 of the 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 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 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 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Section 1.2 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.

JU:NJD:smb

Attachments:

- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook
- List of Toxic Organic Compounds
- Monthly Zero Process Wastewater Discharge Certification

**Table 1**

**NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations**  
**Field's Point District**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Daily Maximum Composite for 1 day (mg/l)</u></b>	<b><u>Average 10 day (mg/l)</u></b>
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.

**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: B8000-143-0224  
Company Name: **RAY PLANTE & SONS, INC.**  
Company President: Mr. Raymond Plante  
Facility Address: 1 Abbotts Crossing Road, Coventry, RI 02816  
Mailing Address: 1 Abbotts Crossing Road, Coventry, RI 02816  
DEM License Number: 520

In accordance with Title 46, Chapter 25 (Act) of Rhode Island General Laws and in accordance with The Narragansett Bay Commission Rules and Regulations for Use of the Wastewater Facilities (Rules and Regulations), the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) hereby authorizes **Mr. Raymond Plante and Ray Plante & Sons, Inc.**, hereinafter jointly 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, 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) 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 upon receipt  
and expires on February 29, 2024.**

Noncompliance with any terms or conditions of this permit shall constitute a violation of the 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:**

/s/ Kerry M. Britt  
Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager  
Narragansett Bay Commission

March 7, 2019  
Date

## CONDITIONS

All terms used herein unless otherwise indicated shall be construed as defined under Section 1.2 of the 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. 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. 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.

**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 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:** Section 1.10 of the 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 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 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 Rules and Regulations or State or Federal laws or regulations.

Septage Discharge Permit Number B8000-143-0224  
Attachment A  
Ray Plante & Sons, Inc.

**PERMITTED VEHICLES:**

VEHICLE TYPE	REGISTRATION NUMBER	TRUCK VIN NUMBER	CAPACITY (GALLONS)
MACK TANK TRUCK	RI-81291	1M2AX07CXJM04365	3,760
PETERBILT TANK TRUCK	RI-28820	1NP5LUOX87N734263	3,681

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: P8500-593-0324  
Company Name: **THE LOTUS GARDEN**  
Facility Address: 223 Atwells Avenue, Providence, RI 02903  
Mailing Address: 223 Atwells Avenue, Providence, RI 02903  
Facility Owner: Ms. Chenda Phou  
Facility Authorized Agent: Mr. Sam Phou  
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 Narragansett Bay Commission Rules and Regulations for Use of the Wastewater Facilities (Rules and Regulations), **Ms. Chenda Phou and The Lotus Garden**, 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 March 31, 2024.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the 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 25, 2019  
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 Section 1.5 of the 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 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 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 facilities:
  - a. Treated Food Preparation Wastewater;
  - b. Treated Dish, Pot, and Equipment Washwater.
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. 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 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 at all times.

2. The permittee has installed an automatic grease removal unit in conformance with the plans approved by the NBC on October 19, 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 Section 1.4.15 of the 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. 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 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 an individual doing business as The Lotus Garden. As such the permittee shall be personally responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions in this permit. In the event the permittee subsequently incorporates or changes ownership to an entity created by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of the change.

## **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 Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC 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

Section 1.10 of the 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 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 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 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Section 1.2 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.

BES:NJD:smb

Attachments:

Designation of Authorized Agent Form  
RCRA Handbook  
Automatic Grease Removal Unit Logsheet

**Table 1**

**NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations**  
**Field's Point District**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Daily Maximum Composite for 1 day (mg/l)</u></b>	<b><u>Average 10 day (mg/l)</u></b>
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 FOOD PREPARATION WASTEWATER AND  
TREATED DISH, POT, AND EQUIPMENT WASHWATER**

---

into the facilities of the

## Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

The Lotus Garden

223 Atwells Avenue

Providence, RI 02903

**PERMIT NUMBER:** P8500-593-0324

**PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:** 03/31/2024

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 25, 2019

Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt

Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***TYPICAL DENTIST PROCESSING  
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT***



# WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Permit Number: P9400-407-0324

Company Name: **THOMAS S. MULVEY, DDS LLC D/B/A PROVIDENCE  
PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY**

Facility Address: 111 Point Street, Unit A, Providence, RI 02903

Mailing Address: P. O. Box 2608, Providence, RI 02906

Facility Owner: Dr. Thomas S. Mulvey

Facility Authorized Agent: Dr. Thomas S. Mulvey

User Classification: Dental Operations

Categorical Standards Applicable: 40 CFR §441.40, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

By virtue of Rhode Island's General Laws Title 46 Chapter 25 (Act) and in accordance with The Narragansett Bay Commission Rules and Regulations for Use of the Wastewater Facilities (Rules and Regulations), **Dr. Thomas S. Mulvey and Thomas S. Mulvey, DDS LLC d/b/a Providence Pediatric Dentistry**, 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 15 pages with conditions A - U and Attachment A.

**This permit becomes effective upon receipt  
and expires on March 31, 2024.**

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the 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 11, 2019  
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 14, attached hereto and incorporated herein.
2. The permittee shall comply with all discharge limitations and prohibitions contained in Section 1.5 of the 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 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 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 40 CFR §441.40, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources as well as 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 facilities:
  - a. Treated Dental Wastewater Containing Amalgam;
  - b. 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. Prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - a. X-Ray Processing Rinsewater, 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 14, 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 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 the amalgam separator, 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 process wastewater sampling location must be installed within thirty (30) days from the effective date of this permit and must be approved by the NBC prior to beginning construction. 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 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.

3. The permittee shall adhere to all mandatory best management practices of the NBC Best Management Practices on the management of Waste Dental Amalgam.
4. In accordance with 40 CFR §441.40, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources and the NBC 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 2, 2019. The amalgam separator shall be fully operational whenever discharges from dental procedures are occurring.
5. 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.
6. The permittee shall install 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.
7. 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.
8. The permittee shall use a NBC approved cleaner for disinfection of amalgam and/or mercury contaminated vacuum lines, instruments, or equipment. The use oxidizing or acidic cleaners, including but not limited to bleach, chlorine, iodine and peroxide that have pH lower than 6 or greater than 8 is prohibited.
9. The permittee has designated all 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 March to February. 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:**

No regularly scheduled monitoring reports are required by this permit. The NBC may, at any time, require monitoring. Conditions that may result in the imposition of 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 onsite physically or electronically the manufacturers operating manual for the amalgam separator. In addition, 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. Date of amalgam retaining container or equivalent container replacement;
  - e. Date when amalgam is picked up or shipped for proper disposal, including name of the permitted or licensed treatment, storage or disposal facility receiving the amalgam retaining containers;
  - f. Signature of person conducting activity.
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.



## **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 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 an individual doing business as Thomas S. Mulvey, DDS LLC d/b/a Providence Pediatric Dentistry. As such the permittee shall be personally responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions in this permit. In the event the permittee subsequently incorporates or changes ownership to an entity created by the Rhode Island Secretary of State, the permittee shall notify the NBC in writing within thirty (30) days of the change.

## **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 Permit

The permittee agrees to reimburse the NBC for any penalty and additional operating expense incurred by the NBC for violations of the NBC 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

Section 1.10 of the 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 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 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 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) 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 Section 1.8 of the Rules and Regulations. All terms used in this permit shall be construed as defined under Section 1.2 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.

NPD:NJD:smb

Attachments:

- Designation of Authorized Agent Form
- RCRA Handbook

**Table 1**  
**NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations**  
**Field's Point District**

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b><u>Limitation (Max)</u></b>
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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.

<b><u>Parameter</u></b>	<b>Daily Maximum (Composite for 1 day) (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>	<b>Average (10 day) (<u>mg/l</u>)</b>
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.

<b>VOLATILES EPA METHOD 624</b>	<b>BASE/NEUTRAL - EPA METHOD 625</b>	<b>PESTICIDES - EPA METHOD 625</b>
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 *	chlordane
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	
		<b>OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND TOTAL PHENOL</b>
		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)



**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 WASTEWATER CONTAINING AMALGAM,  
DENTAL PROCESS WASTEWATERS**

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into the facilities of the

## Narragansett Bay Commission

is hereby granted to:

Thomas S. Mulvey, DDS LLC d/b/a Providence Pediatric Dentistry

111 Point Street

Providence, RI 02903

**PERMIT NUMBER:** P9400-407-0324

**PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE:** 03/31/2024

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 11, 2019

Initial Date of Issuance

/s/ Kerry M. Britt

Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager

***ATTACHMENT VOLUME I***

***SECTION 3***

***VARIOUS PRETREATMENT  
PROGRAM DOCUMENTS***

***NBC 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:

<b>Source of Discharge</b>	<b>Method of Discharge</b>
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:

<b>Source of Discharge</b>	<b>Method of Discharge</b>
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.

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3. List emergency response equipment available and procedures to be utilized in the event of a spill.

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**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.)

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2. Are the fuel tanks above ground\_\_\_\_\_ or below ground\_\_\_\_\_? Provide the capacity of each tank in gallons:

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3. Indicate provisions (i.e., alarms, sight glasses, etc.) and filling procedures that will minimize the risk of overfilling a tank.

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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?

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6. What measures and spill containment equipment are in place to contain spillage from an overfilled tank?

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7. Are boiler treatment or other chemicals stored in the boiler facility or fuel depot areas? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

If yes describe chemicals:

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8. Detail spill containment provided for chemicals stored in this area.

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9. If a spill should occur in the fuel depot or boiler facility, how would it be cleaned up and disposed?

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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?

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**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:

<b>Area</b>	<b>Solution</b>	<b>Pretreatment Collection Vessel</b>
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.)

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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?

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**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.

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SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

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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.

***NBC 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.



List the type and estimated amount of solvents or toxic organic chemicals purchased and used yearly at this facility and provide a brief description detailing the usage of the chemical. A list of EPA toxic organic compounds is attached for your information. In addition to the compounds on this list, any other solvents purchased or used on the premises must be included (i.e. Acetone, 100 gallons/yr., used for paint removal).

<b>Solvent</b>	<b>Use of Solvent</b>	<b>Estimated Gallons Annually Purchased</b>

**Section B – Estimate of Solvents Stored and Annually Disposed:**

You must account for the total gallons of each solvent or toxic organic chemical listed in Section A. Indicate the estimated volume of each chemical presently stored on site and the estimated volume disposed of annually by

each method of disposal (e.g. reclamation, contract hauler, consumption in product, evaporation, sewer discharge or other) and the total estimated gallons on site and disposed of annually. **The total gallons listed here for each chemical must equal the total gallons listed in Section A for the same chemical.**

Solvent	Gallons Typically Stored On Site	GALLONS DISPOSED ANNUALLY						Total Gallons Stored, Used, or Disposed Annually
		Discharged In Wastewater	Evaporated During Usage	Reclaimed On-site	Shipped Off-site	Consumed or Retained In Product	Other (Indicate Gallons & Disposal Method)	

**Section C – Wastewater Analysis:**

Has your process wastewater ever been analyzed for any or all of the toxic organic compounds or solvents listed in Section A?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

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.

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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.

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**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.

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**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, concluding 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

***NBC 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. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





(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



(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?

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(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? \_\_\_\_\_

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(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

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**Part V - Process Flow Measurement**

(a) How many flow meters are used to measure process wastewater discharges?

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(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: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Was the area outside the facility inspected? Yes No

Was litter observed? Yes No

If yes, educate the user of the impacts of litter on the sewer system.



***NBC INDUSTRIAL USER  
INSPECTION CHECKLIST***

NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION

Inspection Checklist  
For Industrial Users

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Tech./Eng.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Person(s) Met With: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Company Classification: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part I – Requirements/Progress Since Last Inspection**

- (a) What was required of the firm since last inspection? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Has required work been completed?  Yes  No  
If no, when will it be completed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Part II –Pretreatment Equipment and Process Operations**

- (a) List areas of the facility that were inspected:  
 Process Operations  
 Pretreatment Operations  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Have changes been without NBC notification and approval  Yes  No  
If yes, detail changes. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Part III – Maintenance and Record Keeping**

- (a) Is pH recording required?  Yes  No
- (b) 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.
- (c) How often are pH probes cleaned and calibrated? \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Is the facility required to maintain a logbook?  Yes  No  
If yes, is the logbook being maintained?  Yes  No  N/A  
If no, please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Part IV – Spill, Slug, and Solvent Discharge Control**

- (a) Does the facility have a Spill & Slug Prevention Control Plan (SSPCP)?  Yes  No  N/A
- (b) Has a SSPCP been approved?  Yes  No  N/A
- (c) Are spill control measures physically in place as stated in SSPCP?  Yes  No  N/A

If no, Explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Check for open drains or other direct sewer access points.

- (d) Does the facility have a Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan (TO/SMP)?  Yes  No  N/A
  - (e) Has TO/SMP been submitted?  Yes  No  N/A
  - (f) Has TO/SMP been approved?  Yes  No  N/A
  - (g) Is the existing TO/SMP accurate and sufficient?  Yes  No  N/A
- If no, Explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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

Location	Process Operation Monitored	Readings	Units
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

**Part VI – Comments/Requirements:**

Engineers Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What will be required of the firm? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

If this is an industrial vacation shutdown inspection, please provide a copy of the NBC notice detailing the proper disposal methods that should be used during the annual facility vacation shutdown.

Is the facility shutting down for vacation?  Yes  No  N/A  
If yes, provide dates \_\_\_\_\_

***NBC 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? [ gu "P q  
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?, [ gu""P q  
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 facility required to maintain an amalgam separator logbook? Yes No
- (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:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**What will be required of firm?** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

***NBC 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                      N/A  
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 N/A

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     | N/A     |
| If yes, logbook is required to be maintained               | Daily | Weekly | Monthly |
| Is the logbook being maintained at the required frequency? | Yes   | No     |         |
- 
- |                                                                                      |     |    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| (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 | N/A |
| Permit/Logbook Requirements:                      | Yes | No | N/A |
| Monitoring and Reporting Requirements/Procedures: | Yes | No | N/A |

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**What will be required of firm?** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



***NBC SEPTAGE TRUCK  
INSPECTION CHECKLIST***

Lincoln Septage Facility  
Septage Truck Inspection Checklist

Inspector : \_\_\_\_\_  
Inspection Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Septage Hauler: \_\_\_\_\_  
Vehicle Inspected: \_\_\_\_\_  
Drivers Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Vehicle Inspection

Registration OK?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – Call State Police
Insurance Card Ok?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
NBC Volume Sticker In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – Issued NOV
NBC Permitted User Sticker in Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – Issued NOV
NBC Computer Chip In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – Issued NOV

Paperwork Review

Manifest Properly Completed  Yes  No – Issued Nov and Refuse Load.

If No, List Problems: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Waste Discharge Inspection

pH of Waste: \_\_\_\_\_ s.u.

Was grease observed in Sample?  Yes  No - If yes, Refuse Load and Collect Sample for Evidence.

Was grease observed in lakeside?  Yes  No - If yes, Stop Load Discharge and Collect Sample.

Educational Procedure Review

Manifest Paperwork Completion procedure was reviewed with driver  Yes  No  
Grease Policy reviewed with driver  Yes  No

Other Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

***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):	_____	_____	_____

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\***

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Maximum Daily Concentration Limit (mg/l)</b>	<b>Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)</b>
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
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Limitation (Maximum)</b>	
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 - 11.0 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.



**The Narragansett Bay Commission**

Pretreatment Program  
2 Ernest Street  
Providence, RI 02905

**Bucklin 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):	_____	_____	_____

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 Bucklin Point Effluent Discharge Limitations\***

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Maximum Daily Concentration Limit (mg/l)</b>	<b>Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)</b>
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
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Limitation (Maximum)</b>	
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 - 11.0 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.



## 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).

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---

**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



***NBC ONE-TIME COMPLIANCE  
REPORT FOR DENTAL FACILITIES***



Narragansett Bay Commission  
One-Time Compliance Report for Dental Facilities  
40CFR441.50 Dental Point Source Category

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the Dental Point Source Category (40CFR441) on July 14, 2017. This form must be completed under 40CFR441.50, which requires all dental facilities to complete and submit a one-time compliance report to the local Pretreatment Program.

Practice Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Premise Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

List all dentists affiliated with this practice:

Name:	Email address:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Primary Contact for Practice: Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Type(s) of Dentistry Performed:

General Dentistry	Yes	_____	No	_____
Orthodontics	Yes	_____	No	_____
Periodontics	Yes	_____	No	_____
Endodontics	Yes	_____	No	_____
Prosthodontics	Yes	_____	No	_____
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Yes	_____	No	_____
Other (please detail)		_____		

This practice began operations prior to July 14, 2017      Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

This practice places and/or removes dental amalgam on a regular or an infrequent basis:  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

An ISO 11143 (or ANSI/ADA 108-2009) certified amalgam separator (or equivalent device) has been installed to capture amalgam bearing waste streams. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide the make and model of the amalgam separator:

Make: \_\_\_\_\_ Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Date the amalgam separator was installed: \_\_\_\_\_

An equivalent device has been installed at the facility: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide the make and model of the equivalent device:

Make: \_\_\_\_\_ Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Date the device was installed: \_\_\_\_\_

How many chairs are at this facility? \_\_\_\_\_

How many chairs are connected to the amalgam separator or equivalent device? \_\_\_\_\_

How many sinks (used for instrument washing) are connected to the amalgam separator or equivalent device? \_\_\_\_\_

I certify the amalgam separator or equivalent device is designed and is being properly maintained and operated in accordance with NBC Best Management Practices. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Maintenance is performed by onsite personnel: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, describe operation and maintenance procedures:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

A vendor has been contracted to operate and maintain the amalgam separator or equivalent: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, provide the contact person, company name, address and phone number of your vendor:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

If the amalgam separator or equivalent device that is presently installed needs to be replaced, an amalgam separator or equivalent device meeting the requirements of the NBC Best Management Practices for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam (NBC BMP) as well as 40CFR441.30(a)(1) or 40CFR441.30(a)(2) must be installed. The amalgam separator must be ISO 11143 certified with a 99% removal rate or equivalent device must be installed.

The dental practice complies with the best management practices outlined in the NBC BMP and 40CFR441.30(b) or 40CFR441.40. These best management practices include but are not limited to:

- Waste amalgam including but not limited to dental amalgam from chair side traps, screen, vacuum pumps, filters, dental tools, cuspidors, or collection devices is strictly prohibited from being discharged to the sewer system.
- Elemental mercury is strictly prohibited from being discharged to the sewer system.
- All equipment that comes in contact with amalgam must be operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers specifications.
- Equipment coming in contact with amalgam, including piping, must not be cleaned with oxidizing or acidic cleaners, including but not limited to bleach, chlorine, iodine, and peroxide that have a pH lower than 6.0 standard units (su) or greater than 8.0 su. These types of cleaners may increase the dissolution of mercury.

#### Certification Statement

As per 40CFR441.50(a)(2) this one-time compliance report must be signed and certified by a responsible corporate officer, a general partner or proprietor if the dental practice is a partnership or sole proprietorship, or a duly authorized representative in accordance with 40CFR403.12(l).

I am a responsible corporate officer, a general partner or proprietor (if the dental practice is a partnership or sole proprietorship), or a duly authorized representative in accordance with 40CFR403.12(l) of the above named dental practice, and 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.

Authorized Agent:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

This One-Time Compliance Report must be maintained onsite and be available for review, either in physical or electronic form, during inspections as long as this dental practice is in operation or until there is a change in ownership.

***ATTACHMENT VOLUME I***

***SECTION 4***

***SAMPLE NBC ENFORCEMENT  
LETTERS, NOTICES, AND ORDERS***

NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
FAILURE TO MEET STANDARDS (USER SAMPLE)



December 02, 2019

Ms. Melissa Gordon  
Bj's Wholesale Club  
25 Research Drive  
Westborough, MA 01581

Dear Ms. Gordon

The sample results for September which were received by this office on November 12, 2019 indicate that you are in violation of discharge limitations for the following:

**Sample Location # 2**

Sample Date	Parameter	Sample Type	Sample Result	Standard Type	Max. Limit	Avg. Limit
9/5/2019	OIL & GREASE-T	Grab	298	LOCAL	125.00	0.00

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 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 the NBC at 461-8848 ext. 391.

Sincerely,

Michael McBurney  
Pretreatment Technician

**NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
FAILURE TO MEET STANDARDS (NBC SAMPLE)**

October 16, 2019

Mr. Joe Bascetta  
G. Tanury Plating Company  
100 Railroad Avenue  
Johnston, RI 02919



Dear Mr. Bascetta

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 September 23, 2019. These results indicate that you are in violation of Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) discharge limitations for the following:

**Sample Location # 1**

Sample Date	Parameter	Sample Type	Sample Result	Standard Type	Max. Limit	Avg. Limit
9/23/2019	NICKEL	Composite	2.489	LOCAL	1.62	1.62

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 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 the NBC at 461-8848 ext. 391.

Sincerely,



Nathan P. Daggett  
Principal Pretreatment Engineer

# WASTEWATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS



Company Name: G. Tanury Plating  
Company  
Company Address: 100 Railroad Avenue  
Johnston, RI 02919  
Location Name: Sample Location # 1  
Type of Sample: Composite  
Date of Sample: September 23, 2019

Parameter	Concentration (mg/l)
AMMONIA	0.589
ARSENIC	0.005
CADMIUM	0.015
CHROMIUM	0.075
COPPER	0.984
CYANIDE	0.033
LEAD	0.075
NICKEL	2.489
NO3+NO2	0.254
SILVER	0.025
TKN	1.88
Total Nitrogen	2.13
ZINC	0.067

Reviewed By:

Nathan P. Daggett  
Principal Pretreatment Engineer



NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
AVERAGE LIMIT VIOLATION



July 31, 2019

Mr. James Martins  
Coastal Collision & Towing, Inc.  
540 Pawtucket Avenue  
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Dear Mr. Martins:

The results of sampling conducted at your firm for the month of June-2019 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
ZINC	1	LOCAL	2.19	1.39	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 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 the NBC at 401.461.8848 ext. 391. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 401.461.8848 ext. 490.

Sincerely,

  
Brian F. Steere  
Pretreatment Technician

Notice of Violation  
Failure to Meet Standards (Manhole)



January 28, 2019

Mr. Frank A. DiFruscio  
DiFruscia Industries, Inc.  
1425 Cranston Street  
Cranston RI, 02920

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 December 12, 2018 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	3.11	1.2	1.2
Nickel	Composite	15.79	1.62	1.62
Zinc	Composite	38.65	2.61	1.48

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 February 15, 2019 detailing the cause of the high concentration 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,

Nathan P. Daggett  
Principal Pretreatment Engineer

Attachment

CC: Holly Ialongo, Esq.  
Kerry M. Britt



### Manhole Sample Analysis

Company: DiFruscia Industries, Inc.  
Address: 20-A Starr Street, Johnston, RI 02919  
Date of Sample: December 12, 2018  
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	1.629
Copper	0.02559	3.119
Cyanide	<0.00981	1.31
Lead	<0.075	<0.075
Nickel	<0.05	15.79
Silver	<0.025	<0.025
Zinc	0.1099	38.65
pH (standard units)	7.24	7.36

Reviewed by:

Nathan J. Dean  
Assistant Pretreatment Manager

NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
FAILURE TO IMMEDIATELY REPORT VIOLATION



November 20, 2019

Mr. Robert Richmond  
Price Rite  
133 Main Street  
Millbury, MA 01527-2036

RE: 325 Valley Street, Providence, RI Facility

Dear Mr. Richmond:

The Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (SMCR), which was received by this office on November 19, 2019, indicated non-compliance with the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) discharge limitations. EPA regulations, 40 CFR §403.12g(2), require that you notify the NBC within 24 hours of becoming aware of this violation.

You failed to comply with this regulation since you did not notify the NBC 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, ext. 490, or by using the enclosed FAX notification form.

In addition to notifying the NBC 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 NBC 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 (401) 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jared Urban", is written over a horizontal line.

Jared Urban  
Pretreatment Technician

JU:smb

Enclosure

NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
NOTICE OF PH VIOLATIONS



August 08, 2019

Mr. Edward A. Johnson, III  
Universal Plating Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 28579  
Providence, RI 02908

Dear Mr. Johnson, III

I have reviewed the May pH Monitoring Report submitted on July 25, 2019. Based upon this report, your facility has exceeded the pH discharge limitation as follows:

LOW LIMIT VIOLATIONS

3

HIGH LIMIT VIOLATIONS

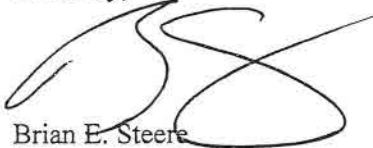
0

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 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 the NBC at 461-8848 ext. 391.

Please feel free to contact me at 461-8848 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,



Brian E. Steere  
Pretreatment Technician

October 24, 2019



Mr. Ryan Clark  
NGC INC.  
d/b/a The Town Dock  
P O Box 608  
Narragansett, RI 02882

Dear Mr. Clark:

The sampling results to satisfy October which were received by this office on October 21, 2019 indicate that your firm has exceeded Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) surcharge limitations for the following:

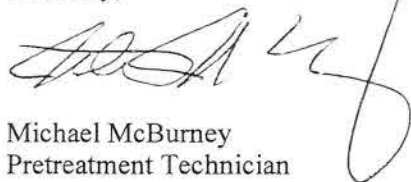
Sample Location # 1

Sample Date	Parameter	Sample Type	Sample Results	Surcharge Limitation
10/1/2019	TSS	COMPOSITE	1100	300
10/1/2019	BOD	COMPOSITE	2200	300

Exceeding the BOD or TSS standards of 300 ppm will be permitted but may be subject to a surcharge. The NBC 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,



Michael McBurney  
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
FAILURE TO SUBMIT COMPLIANCE REPORT



December 02, 2019

Mr. Hector Bueno  
Marotta Food Corporation  
d/b/a Bravo Supermarket  
300 Barton Street  
Pawtucket, RI 02860-2918

Dear Mr. Bueno:

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**  
September-2019

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 "Michael McBurney".

Michael McBurney  
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
FAILURE TO SUBMIT PH MONITORING REPORT



December 31, 2019

Mr. Bradford Holmes  
Central Auto Radiator, Inc.  
188 Pine Street  
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Dear Mr. Holmes:

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 2019

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 "Michael McBurney".

Michael McBurney  
Pretreatment Technician



NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
FAILURE TO SUBMIT CERTIFICATION



December 02, 2019

Dr. Anthony Paolucci  
Anthony Paolucci Family Dentists  
931 Smith Street  
Providence, RI 02908

Dear Dr. Paolucci:

In accordance with your permit issued by the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC), it is necessary for you to submit a Certification for the month of:

October-2019

To date, the NBC 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 this 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael McBurney".

Michael McBurney  
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
FAILURE TO SATISFY NBC REQUIREMENTS



December 02, 2019

Mr. Fernando Santos  
La Milonga  
674 Dexter Street  
Central Falls, RI 02863

Dear Mr. Santos:

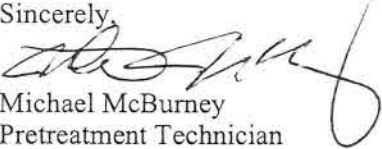
Per the requirements of letter(s) from this office, the following item was required to be completed and/or submitted by the due date indicated below:

Required Submittal	Notice	Issue Date	Due Date
Pretreatment Plans	Letter	8/27/2019	9/30/2019

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,

  
Michael McBurney  
Pretreatment Technician

NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
LETTER OF DEFICIENCY

August 22, 2019



Mr. Mark Federico  
Providence Specialty Products  
33 Dearborn Street  
Providence, RI 02909-4101

**Certified Mail**  
**Return Receipt Requested**

91 7108 2133 3937 9677 9599

Dear Mr. Federico:

This letter serves to summarize the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) annual inspection of your facility conducted on August 15, 2019. During the inspection, the deficiencies below were noted. As you are aware, these deficiencies were noted during the August 22, 2018 annual inspection of your facility. Enclosed please find a copy of the August 29, 2018 Notice of Violation (NOV) from the 2018 annual inspection.

1. Your firm is not maintaining a logbook documenting pH probe cleanings and calibrations for the pH probe in the outdoor in-ground grease interceptor. It was stated during the inspection that you must immediately begin to record the aforementioned information in your pretreatment system logbook.
2. A review of the circular pH charts from the oil/water separator pH probe revealed high pH values for each day are not being recorded accurately. As discussed during the inspection, post production cleaning water discharges to the sewer. The pH value of the cleaning water is consistently higher than the high pH of production wastewater. The highest pH value needs to be recorded. Beginning immediately, the highest and lowest pH values from the discharge day must be reported on the monthly pH report.
3. During the inspection of the boiler room, it was observed that there was a hose from the boiler leading to an open drain that was still in place. You are prohibited from batch discharging the contents of the boiler to the sewer. Therefore, you must immediately remove the hose from the boiler.
4. Secondary containment for boiler chemicals has not been installed as required. There is an open floor drain in the boiler room. Secondary containment for these chemicals must be installed by September 15, 2019. Each bermed chemical storage area must be able to contain 110% of the volume of the largest tank or drum in storage. In addition, you must complete and submit an Attachment A (copy enclosed) form by September 30, 2019. This will reduce your firm's financial liability by ensuring a spill in your chemical storage area is properly contained.

5. To date, a logbook to document maintenance and/or discharges that are being done to the water softener or the boiler has not been created as required. The logbook must be immediately created to document the date, time, person conducting the maintenance, and any observations noted during the time of cleaning/discharge.

Failure to correct the above-mentioned deficiencies can 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, the following items must be addressed:

6. During the inspection, it was stated you will be proposing to install pH controlling equipment. As stated in your permit, you must submit plans to the NBC at least thirty (30) days prior to making any changes to your process operations or pretreatment system. Enclosed please find checklists of what should be included on process operations and pretreatment system plans. Making changes to your process operations and/or pretreatment system without prior NBC approval may result in your firm incurring additional retrofit costs if the installation does not satisfy 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 Kelly at 461-8848, ext. 262.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 461-8848, ext. 490.

Sincerely,



Edward J. Stenovitch  
Pretreatment Engineer

EJS:smb

Enclosures

cc: Kerry M. Britt  
Holly R. Ialongo, Esq.



July 16, 2019

Ms. Erica Watson  
Baker Street Café, LLC  
75 Baker Street  
Providence, RI 02905-4416

**Certified Mail**  
**Return Receipt Requested**

91 7108 2133 3937 9775 5653

Dear Ms. Watson:

It has come to my attention from the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) pretreatment staff that your company has failed to submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report for the month of January 2019, which has been overdue since March 2, 2019. Notices of Violation have been issued and have been presumably ignored by your firm.

This default is in violation of both your Wastewater Discharge Permit and the NBC Rules and Regulations. The NBC has the authority to fine persons violating provisions of any permit, rule, regulation, or order and may assess an administrative penalty of up to twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars per day for each violation.

Please be advised that if this matter is not satisfactorily addressed within thirty (30) days, enforcement action will follow. Should you have any questions regarding the NBC requirements of your firm, you should contact Brian Steere at 461-8848, ext. 490. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Holly R. Ialongo, Esq.  
Chief Legal Counsel

HRI:smb

cc: Brian E. Steere

**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION  
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER # FP-02-18**

<b>IN THE MATTER OF:</b>	*	
<b>DiFruscia Industries, Inc. 20 Starr Street Johnston, RI 02919</b>	*	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER AND PENALTY ASSESSMENT</b>
<b>AND</b>	*	
<b>Frank DeFruscio 3 Fox Ridge Drive Cranston, RI 02921</b>	*	

**CONSENT ORDER**

**WHEREAS**, the Narragansett Bay Commission Act (the Act), codified at Rhode Island General Laws (RIGL) Title 46, Chapter 25, established the Narragansett Bay Commission (the NBC) 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**, DiFruscia Industries, Inc. (DFI) is a corporation conducting business in the State of Rhode Island that owns and operates a facility located at 20 Starr Street, Johnston, RI 02919 which facility discharges process wastewater containing pollutants into the NBC facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Frank DeFruscio (DeFruscio) is the President of DFI; and

**WHEREAS**, on or about April 18, 2017, the NBC issued Wastewater Discharge Permit #P1112-240-0122 (the Permit) to DFI and DeFruscio (collectively the Permittee) authorizing the discharge of process wastewater into the NBC's facilities so long as the Permittee adhered to the conditions of the Permit and complied with the NBC Rules and Regulations; and

**WHEREAS**, on or about December 27, 2018, the NBC issued Administrative Order and Penalty Assessment #FP-02-18 (Administrative Order #FP-02-18) against Permittee alleging that Permittee had violated the Act and the NBC's Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder, specifically citing Permittee for: (a) failure to

comply with NBC's effluent discharge limitations for Copper, Cyanide, Nickel, and Zinc; (b) failure to accurately report pH monitoring results; (c) failure to satisfy NBC requirements on numerous occasions, to wit, failure to submit: Baseline Monitoring Analysis, a report on erratic pH readings, a manhole violation report, resampling results for Copper, Cyanide, Nickel and Zinc, and notification of changes to pretreatment systems, (d) failure to submit pH Monitoring Compliance Reports on time; (e) failure to submit Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports on time; (f) and failure to pay the annual wastewater discharge permit fees.

**WHEREAS**, in lieu of proceeding to an administrative hearing, the NBC and Permittee by their duly authorized representatives, have determined that it is in the best interest of all the parties and in the public interest to resolve the claims alleged in Administrative Order #FP-02-18 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 RIGL § 46-25-25. In accordance with RIGL § 46-25-25.4 the 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 Permittee, its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns.

#### **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

3. **SITE REQUIREMENTS:**
  - A. Permittee shall submit its pH Monitoring Compliance Reports on time as required by its Permit.
  - B. Permittee shall submit its Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports on time as required by its Permit.
  - C. Permittee shall comply with NBC's effluent discharge limitations for Copper, Cyanide, Nickel, and Zinc as required by its Permit.

D. If not already complete as of the date of this Consent Order, Permittee shall forthwith remove the anodizing line and install a holding tank as per the pretreatment plans submitted to the NBC on April 30, 2019 once approved by the NBC.

4. **TRAINING:**

A. Permittee shall conduct internal staff training once per month for all of its employees involved in its process wastewater and pretreatment operations regarding awareness of the impacts of process wastewater from the facility on the NBC facilities, pretreatment procedures and practices, and wastewater discharge permit compliance.

B. Permittee shall submit a schedule and plan to the NBC for the aforementioned staff training. Topics must include, but need not be limited to the following:

- Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirements
- Proper Plating and Dragout Procedures
- Materials Handling Procedures
- Spill Control and Response Procedures
- Log Book Requirements
- Reporting and Submittal Requirements; and

C. The date and topic of each training session shall be recorded in a logbook that is available for review by NBC personnel.

D. Permittee shall provide said monthly staff training for a period of one year or until satisfaction of all obligations under this Consent Order as determined by the NBC in writing, whichever is later.

5. **ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY:**

A. Giving due acknowledgement to the improvements and upgrades implemented at Permittee's facility and the costs associated therewith, the NBC has determined that Thirteen Thousand One Hundred Ninety Five Dollars (\$13,195) is a fair and reasonable administrative penalty to assess against Permittee with regard to Administrative Order #FP-02-18, conditioned upon full compliance with Sections 3 and 4 herein.

B. Payment of said Thirteen Thousand One Hundred Ninety Five Dollars (\$13,195) shall be made in 12 equal installments commencing July 30, 2019 and due on the 30<sup>th</sup> of each consecutive month thereafter. Each installment shall be for One Thousand Ninety-Nine Dollars and Fifty-Eight Cents (\$1,099.58)

C. 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 Holly Ialongo, Esquire, Chief Legal Counsel, Narragansett Bay Commission, One Service Road, Providence, Rhode Island, 02905.

- D. Failure of Permittee to comply with Section 3 and/or Section 4 herein shall result in the original \$18,850.00 administrative penalty assessed in Administrative Order #FP-02-18 becoming immediately due and payable to the NBC, less any amounts previously paid by Permittee to the NBC pursuant to Section 5(B) and/or Section 16 if applicable.

**6. FORCE MAJEURE:**

- A. In the event there is any dispute as to whether all or a portion of Permittee's failure to comply with any of the requirements under this Consent Order was caused by circumstances beyond its reasonable control, Permittee shall have the burden of proof to show:
- (i) that the noncompliance was caused solely by circumstances beyond Permittee's reasonable control; and
  - (ii) that each continued day of noncompliance that resulted was caused solely by circumstances beyond Permittee's reasonable control; and
  - (iii) that Permittee 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 6.A. above shall have no effect on any other obligations enumerated under this Consent Order.
- C. The provisions in Section 6.A. above shall be inoperative unless Permittee notifies the Pretreatment Program Manager in writing, within fourteen (14) days from the start of any noncompliance, of its belief that all or any portion of the noncompliance is solely the result of circumstances beyond its reasonable control.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

7. This Consent Order is not a permit and in no way relieves Permittee of its 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 Administrative Order #FP-02-18 and discharge any liability of Permittee to the NBC for all violations and claims arising from the factual allegations contained in the Administrative Order #FP-02-18.

9. Permittee hereby consents to the issuance of this Consent Order as a final order by the NBC's Executive Director. In so consenting, appropriate officers of Permittee have personally read and understood all of the terms and conditions of this Consent Order.
10. Permittee hereby waives its right to the hearing provided by Section 1.10 of the NBC'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 Permittee or determination of liability of Permittee for the violations alleged in Administrative Order #FP-02-18 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 Permittee of Federal or State laws or regulations not contained in Administrative Order #FP-02-18 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 Permittee in response to conditions, which may present imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health, welfare or the environment.
14. Permittee 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 Permittee.
16. If Permittee 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 Permittee has complied with all the terms and conditions of this Consent Order as set forth herein.

Signatures on following page.


**CONSENTED TO:**

**FOR DIFRUSCIA INDUSTRIES, INC.:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Frank DeFruscio

8/19/19  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**FOR FRANK DEFRUSCIO:**

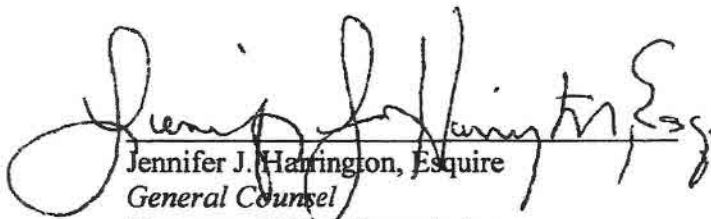
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Frank DeFruscio

8/19/19  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**FOR THE NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Laurie Horridge  
*Executive Director*  
Narragansett Bay Commission  
Corporate Building  
One Service Road  
Providence, RI 02905

8/19/19  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jennifer J. Harrington, Esquire  
*General Counsel*  
Narragansett Bay Commission  
Corporate Building  
One Service Road  
Providence, RI 02905

9-3-19  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER # FP-02-19**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**PROVIDENCE SPECIALTY PRODUCTS, LLC  
33 DEARBORN STREET  
PROVIDENCE, RI 02909**

**COMPLIANCE ORDER**

**AND**

**MARK FEDERICO, SR.**

**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. Gen. Laws) Title 46 Chapter 25, the Narragansett Bay Commission Act (the Act) as amended and the NBC Rules and Regulations for *Use of the Wastewater Facilities*, 835-RICR-20-00-1 (Rules and Regulations). 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. The Act authorizes the NBC to collect fees, charges, and assessments from any person so assessed. Further, the Act states that each person so assessed shall pay the fees, charges, or assessments within the time frame prescribed by the Rules and Regulations.

R.I. Gen. Laws § 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 dollars (\$25,000) 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. Gen. Laws § 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 dollars (\$25,000) and/or imprisonment of not more than one year for each enumerated violation.

Section 1.10.1 of the Rules and Regulations prescribes that NBC may implement administrative and/or judicial responses if a user is in violation of any provision of state or Federal requirements, the Act, the Rules and Regulations, a permit, or an order issued

by NBC. Administrative penalties are assessed based on the penalty matrix contained in § 1.10.10 of the Rules and Regulations.

### **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

1. Providence Specialty Products, LLC (Providence Specialty) is a Rhode Island limited liability company that discharges process wastewater containing pollutants into the NBC's facilities.
2. Providence Specialty is a user of the NBC's facilities as defined in Section 1.2 of the Rules and Regulations that conducts cheese and dairy product manufacturing operations.
3. Mark Federico, Sr. is an individual who is an owner and manager of Providence Specialty.
4. In accordance with the Act and the Rules and Regulations, the NBC issued Wastewater Discharge Permit #P3404-006-1023 (the Permit) to Providence Specialty and Mark Federico, Sr. (collectively hereinafter the Permittee) on or about October 16, 2018 authorizing the Permittee to discharge into the NBC's facilities so long as the Permittee adhered to the conditions of the Permit and complied with the Rules and Regulations. Prior to October 16, 2018, discharges into the NBC's facilities were authorized by and subject to the terms of Permit #P3404-003-1018.
5. In accordance with the Permit, Permittee is prohibited from discharging effluent with a pH of less than five (5.0) standard units or more than eleven (11.0) standard units.
6. Numerous Notices of Violation (NOV) were issued to Permittee between March 3, 2016 and June 30, 2019 for exceeding the NBC's effluent discharge pH limits. (See Attachment I)
7. In accordance with the Permit, Permittee is prohibited from discharging effluent containing Oil and Grease in excess of NBC's discharge limitations for Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease).
8. Numerous Notices of Violation (NOV) were issued to Permittee between April 16, 2016 and December 12, 2019 for exceeding the NBC's effluent discharge limits for Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease). (See Attachment II)
9. In accordance with the Permit and pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 403.12(g)(2), Permittee is required to notify the NBC of any discharge violation within twenty-four (24) hours becoming aware of the violation. On numerous

occasions Permittee failed to notify NBC within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of a violation.

10. Numerous Notices of Violation were issued to Permittee between March 2, 2016 and July 31, 2019 for failing to submit various plans and required compliance monitoring results on time. (See Attachment III, Attachment IV, and Attachment V)
11. Permittee is required to maintain a properly calibrated pH recorder to ensure accurate recording of the pH of its effluent. During several inspections of Permittee's facility, a calibrated NBC pen revealed that Permittee's effluent pH recorder was not properly calibrated. Specifically, inspections on or about April 12, 2017, October 17, 2017, June 27, 2017 and December 20, 2018 resulted in the issuance of Notices of Violation citing Permittee for failing to maintain a properly calibrated pH recorder and requiring Permittee to regularly clean and calibrate its pH probe on a monthly basis.
12. Permittee is required to maintain a logbook documenting said probe cleanings and calibrations. Inspections on or about October 17, 2017, August 22, 2018 and August 15, 2019 resulted in the issuance of Notices of Violation citing Permittee for failing to maintain a logbook documenting its probe cleanings and calibrations.
13. Permittee is required to accurately record and report the pH level of its effluent. During inspections on or about August 22, 2018 and August 15, 2019 a review of Permittee's pH charts revealed that Permittee was not accurately recording its high pH values.
14. During an inspection of Permittee's facility on or about August 22, 2018, NBC personnel discovered a hose leading from a boiler to an open drain in violation of the Permit. Permittee was required to remove the hose from the boiler. Permittee was also required to maintain a logbook documenting boiler and water softener discharges and maintenance. An inspection on or about August 15, 2019, however, again revealed a hose leading from the boiler to an open drain and also revealed that Permittee was not maintaining the required logbook.

**THEREFORE, based on the above findings, Permittee is hereby notified of the following violations:**

**Violation A:** Failure to comply with the NBC's effluent pH limitations.

**Violation B:** Failure to comply with the NBC's effluent discharge limitations for Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease).

**Violation C:** Failure to notify the NBC of discharge violations within twenty-four (24) hours of discovering the violations.

**Violation D:** Failure to submit Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports on time.

**Violation E:** Failure to submit pH Monitoring Compliance Reports on time.

**Violation F:** Failure to comply with NBC requirements, to wit: failure to maintain a logbook of pH probe cleanings and calibrations, failure to accurately record pH values, failure to maintain a log book of boiler and water softener discharges and maintenance, and failure to remove the discharge hose from the boiler as required.

**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 § 403.5 National pretreatment standards: Prohibited discharges.**

...

(b) *Specific prohibitions.* In addition, the following pollutants shall not be introduced into a POTW:



...

- (2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case Discharges with pH lower than 5.0, ...
- (3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;
- (4) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a Discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.

**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. ...

(B) Both individual and general control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

...

(3) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable general Pretreatment Standards in part

403 of this chapter, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;

(4) 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 and (B) the submission of all notices and self-monitoring reports from Industrial Users as are necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with 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(o) 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 POTWs 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. ...

(viii) ...a Significant Industrial User ... is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

(A) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits....

(C) Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or requirement as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l) (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative Standard) that the POTW 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, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

(F) Failure to provide, within 45 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 POTW determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local Pretreatment program.

### GENERAL LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND

#### **General Powers: § 46-25-5:**

(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),
- (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. ...

(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, are 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.

(c) Any person obstructing, hindering, or in any way causing to be obstructed or hindered the commission or any of its employees or agents in the performance of their duties, or who shall refuse to permit the commission or any of its employees or agents entrance into any premises, buildings, plant, or equipment, or other places belonging to or controlled by the person, in the performance of his or her duties as such, shall be subject to the civil and criminal penalties set forth in §§ 46-25-25.2 and 46-25-25.3.

**Civil penalties: § 46-25-25.2:**

(a) Any person who shall violate the provisions of §§ 46-25-25 — 46-25-25.3, 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(a)(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.

**NBC's RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF  
WASTEWATER FACILITIES**

**SECTION 1.5: Discharge Requirements, Limitations, and Prohibitions**

**1.5.1 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.

### 1.5.3 Specific Discharge Limitations:

- A. No person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged either directly or indirectly into the facilities any substance, water, or wastewater which has:

...

6. A discharge effluent with a pH outside of the approved pH range or having any other corrosive properties capable of causing damage or hazard to facility equipment or structures or which may be injurious to NBC personnel. The pH range for Field's Point is 5.0 standard units (s.u.) to 11.0 s.u. The pH range for Bucklin Point is 5.0 s.u to 11.0 s.u.

11. Total Oil and Grease (Fats, Oils and Grease) (FOG) of mineral, animal, vegetable and other origins is not to exceed 125 mg/l.

...

### 1.5.6 Specific Discharge Prohibitions

- A. Certain substances are specifically prohibited from being discharged into the NBC's facilities. These prohibited substances include, but are not limited to, the following:

...

10. 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.

...

### 1.5.9 Remedies

- A. If any wastewater is discharged or is proposed to be discharged to the wastewater facilities in violation of the limitations or prohibitions described in § 1.5 of this Part, the NBC may in its sole discretion:

1. Reject the wastes;

2. Require a discharger to demonstrate and implement those in-plant modifications which will reduce or eliminate the discharge of such substances to conform with this Part;
3. 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 this Part;
4. Require controls to be installed which will regulate the quantities and rates of discharge;
5. 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;
6. Revoke a discharger's permit; and
7. Take any other administrative sanctions, enforcement actions, and remedial actions as may be desirable, necessary, or permitted to achieve the purpose of this Part.

## **SECTION 1.7: Inspection Powers**

### **1.7.1 General Powers**

- A. 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:
  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 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. Gen. Laws § 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 R.I. Gen. Laws § 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. Gen. Laws § 46-25-25 and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto; and



3. 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.

### **1.7.2 User Documentation**

- A. The NBC may, by regulation, order, permit, or otherwise, require any person who discharges into the facilities to:
  1. establish and maintain records;
  2. make reports;
  3. install, calibrate, use and maintain monitoring equipment or methods (including where appropriate, biological monitoring methods);
  4. 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
  5. 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.

## **SECTION 1.8 Wastewater Discharge Permit System**

### **1.8.5 Permit Conditions**

- A. Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to specific permit provisions contained therein as well as to provisions of this Part 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:
  1. The average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics permitted in the process water discharges;

3. Requirements for installation of inspection and sampling facilities and specifications for self-monitoring;
4. 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 that relates to the generation of waste;
5. Requirements for maintaining and submitting technical reports and plant records relating to wastewater discharges;
6. 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;
7. Compliance schedules;
8. Requirements for installation of pretreatment systems, spill and slug-prevention control plans and solvent-management plans;
9. Provisions for authorized NBC employees and agents to enter and inspect the premises, including provisions for copying records, inspecting monitoring equipment and sampling effluent;
10. Compliance with Federal, state and other governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- ...
13. Any other reasonable conditions necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-25-1 *et seq.*, or any state and Federal laws, rules and regulations.

#### **1.8.6 General Pretreatment Requirements:**

- A. Users shall provide wastewater treatment as required to comply with this Part, 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 R.I. Gen. Laws Chapter 5-8. 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.

- B. 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.
- C. 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.
  - 1. Pretreatment Plans: The plans of pretreatment systems and process operations must be of professional quality. The NBC may require that said plans be stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the state of Rhode Island. The NBC may require that said plans/drawings include, but not be limited to, the following:
    - a. All treatment tanks, their size, material of construction, and the projected daily flow(s) to each treatment tank;
    - b. All pumps, piping, valves, mixers, controls, probes, etc.;
    - c. A description of the treatment procedure for each treatment process;
    - d. Type, volume, and/or quantity of ion exchange resin or media. Manufacturer's specific data for all pretreatment process components (i.e. resins, membranes, etc.) for all pretreatment components utilized.
    - e. A process schematic of the pretreatment system;
    - f. A plant layout showing the pretreatment system, water using process tanks, and location of each tank in the facility;
    - g. All sumps, pumps, or effluent transfer stations;
    - h. The wastewater sampling location;
    - i. Side view or elevation drawings of all interconnected pretreatment tanks showing inlet and outlet connections; and
    - j. An original stamp and signature of a registered and licensed Rhode Island Professional Engineer.

2. Water Using Process Plans: The NBC may require that water using process plans/drawings include, but not be limited to, the following:
    - a. All tanks, their contents, and volume;
    - b. Identification and quantification of the wastewater discharge from each process tank or process operation, including:
      - (1) continuous discharges - flowrate (gpm or gpd);
      - (2) batch discharges - volume and frequency;
    - c. Where the tank discharges (if the discharge is to pretreatment, the specific pretreatment tank must be indicated);
    - d. All floor drains, trenches, and sumps, including their point of discharge and discharge destination;
    - e. The location of all sewer connections;
    - f. Original stamp and signature of a registered and licensed Rhode Island Professional Engineer.
- D. All process tanks with a batch or continuous discharge must be hard piped to the point of discharge.

#### **1.8.13 Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation**

- A. Wastewater discharge permits may be revoked for the following reasons:
  1. Failure to notify the NBC of significant changes in the quantity and quality of wastewater discharged prior to implementing such changes.
  2. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application.
  3. Falsifying self-monitoring reports.
  4. Tampering with monitoring equipment.
  5. Refusing to allow the NBC timely access to the facility premises and records.
  6. Failure to meet effluent limitations.
  7. Failure to pay fines.
  8. Failure to pay user fees.
  9. Failure to meet compliance schedules.
  10. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application.

11. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of a permitted facility.
12. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or the ordinance.

## **SECTION 1.9: Wastewater Monitoring and Reporting**

### **1.9.1 Records and Monitoring**

- A. All users who discharge or propose to discharge wastewater directly or indirectly to the facilities shall maintain records which substantiate any information supplied in permit applications. Such records shall include, but not be limited to, pH tapes, chemical usage data, log sheets, hazardous waste manifests, water meter readings, effluent monitoring reports, self-monitoring compliance reports and any other informational requirements of this Part or required by a user's Wastewater Discharge Permit or any applicable state and Federal laws and regulations. These records are to be kept for a period of three (3) years unless there is pending a dispute of litigation involving the subject of these records, in which case these records are to be kept for a period of three (3) years following resolution of such litigation or dispute.

### **1.9.3 Monitoring And Analysis of Process Wastewater**

- A. Sampling and analysis of industrial wastewater for the purpose of compliance determinations with respect to § 1.5 of this Part 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 C.F.R. Part 136 (2018, incorporated herein by reference, not including later amendments) or, if 40 C.F.R. Part 136 (2018) 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.
  1. Self-Monitoring Requirements:
    - a. 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.
    - b. All Self-Monitoring Reports must be signed and certified in accordance with § 1.9.10 of this Part.

- c. 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).

2. Sample Collection:

- a. Except as indicated in § 1.9.3(A)(3) of this Part below, wastewater samples collected for purposes of determining user compliance with pretreatment standards and requirements must be obtained using flow proportional composite sample collection techniques. In the event that flow proportional sampling is not feasible, the NBC may authorize the use of a time proportional sampling.
- b. For automatic samplers, the intake line hose must be at least 1/4 in. (0.6 cm) internal diameter and the velocity in the intake line must be maintained at least at 2 feet per second.
- c. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, toxicity, sulfides, and volatile organic chemicals must be obtained using a grab sample.

3. Analysis of Wastewater Samples:

- a. Laboratory analysis and sample preservation of industrial wastewater samples for user self-monitoring and compliance monitoring by the NBC shall be performed in accordance with EPA approved methods. Where applicable, the laboratory must be certified by the state in which it is located.

## **SECTION 1.10: Enforcement**

### **1.10.1 Administrative Enforcement Options**

- A. The NBC may implement any combination of the following administrative and/or judicial responses if a user is in violation of any provision of state or Federal requirements, the R.I. Gen. Laws Chapter 46-25, this Part, a permit, or an order issued by the NBC.
  1. Issue a Notice of Violation;
  2. Require the User to attend a mandatory compliance meeting at the NBC Corporate Office during business hours, or at any other reasonable time, to discuss its violations or alleged violations, the remedial actions that it might take, and the actions that the NBC might take under the Act and ...this Part;

3. Issue an Administrative Order requiring any action that the NBC is authorized to require;
4. Enter into a Consent Order or Settlement Agreement with the user;
5. Revoke, modify, deny, suspend, or refuse to renew a Permit issued under the Act;
6. Terminate or suspend sewer services provided to the user;
7. Assess a civil administrative penalty;
8. Institute a court action for civil penalties, criminal fines and/or other criminal punishment, injunctive relief, reimbursement of costs and/or damages resulting from a violation or threatened violation; and/or any other relief authorized by law or regulation.

### ORDER

**THEREFORE, based on the above findings and violations, Permittee is hereby ORDERED to:**


- 1. Submit all pH Reports and SMCRs to the NBC and take steps to ensure all future pH Reports and SMCRs are timely submitted.**
- 2. Immediately implement steps to ensure notification is given to the NBC of any discharge violation within twenty-four (24) hours of Permittee becoming aware of the violation.**
- 3. Develop and submit a plan to the NBC to attain and maintain compliance with NBC effluent pH discharge limitations and discharge limitations for Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils, and grease) within thirty (30) days from the date of this Compliance Order.**
- 4. Implement the approved plans within thirty (30) days from the date of NBC approval or by the due date specified by the NBC in its approval, whichever is later.**
- 5. Should Permittee fail to comply with Order #3 and Order #4 above, Permittee shall immediately pay an Administrative Penalty of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) to the NBC.**

Pursuant to R.I.G.L. § 46-25-25(d) and § 42-17.1-2(21) and Section 1.10 of the Rules and Regulations, Permittee has 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 it should not be found in violation of the Rules and Regulations and why enforcement action should not be taken against it. If a hearing is requested within the ten (10) day time period, the NBC shall provide written notice to Permittee of the date, time and place for the hearing. If Permittee fails to request a hearing within the aforementioned time frame, Permittee shall be deemed to have waived the right to an adjudicatory hearing on the above cited violations.

**IF PERMITTEE WAIVES ITS RIGHT TO AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS AND FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS LISTED IN THE ABOVE ORDER, THEN PERMITTEE IS DEEMED TO BE IN DEFAULT AND THE NBC MAY 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 PROVIDENCE SPECIALTY'S CONNECTION TO THE FACILITIES. THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR HER 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 PERMITTEE 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 NARRAGANSETT BAY  
COMMISSION,

12/26/19  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Holly R. Ialongo, Esquire  
Chief Legal Counsel



**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that on the 26<sup>th</sup> of December 2019, true and accurate copies of the within COMPLIANCE ORDER were sent by certified mail, return receipt requested to the following individual:

1. Providence Specialty Products, LLC.  
33 Dearborn Street  
Providence, RI 02909
  
2. Mark Federico, Sr.  
33 Dearborn Street  
Providence, RI 02909

12/26/19  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jillian Mello  
Legal Assistant

**ATTACHMENT I**

**Failure to comply with NBC's effluent pH limitations:**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Number of maximum discharge limitation violations</b>	<b>Number of minimum discharge limitation violations</b>	<b>NOV issued</b>
pH	January 2016	0	8	3/3/2016
pH	February 2016	0	6	3/31/2016
pH	March 2016	0	5	5/4/2016
pH	April 2016	0	5	6/2/2016
pH	May 2016	0	2	7/11/2016
pH	June 2016	0	9	8/2/2016
pH	July 2016	1	3	9/1/2016
pH	August 2016	0	1	10/4/2016
pH	October 2016	3	1	12/7/2016
pH	November 2016	4	1	1/3/2017
pH	December 2016	4	3	2/2/2017
pH	February 2017	5	0	4/5/2017
pH	March 2017	7	0	4/28/2017
pH	April 2017	8	0	6/5/2017
pH	May 2017	5	0	7/3/2017
pH	June 2017	3	6	8/7/2017
pH	July 2017	5	0	9/5/2017
pH	September 2017	3	1	10/31/2017
pH	November 2017	2	4	1/3/2018
pH	October 2017	0	3	1/4/2018
pH	December 2017	3	0	1/10/2018
pH	January 2018	0	2	3/2/2018
pH	May 2018	0	9	6/29/2018
pH	July 2018	8	6	8/28/2018
pH	August 2018	4	28	9/26/2018
pH	September 2018	1	7	11/1/18
pH	October 2018	1	12	11/27/2018
pH	November 2018	1	7	1/2/2019
pH	December 2018	15	1	1/31/2019
pH	January 2019	15	2	3/5/2019
pH	February 2019	7	3	3/29/2019
pH	March 2019	2	3	5/1/2019
pH	April 2019	2	23	6/3/2019
pH	June 2019	3	1	6/30/2019

## ATTACHMENT II

### Failure to Meet the NBC'S Effluent Discharge Limitations:

*Sample Location #2: Sample Port in Outdoor Grease Interceptor*

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Discharge Limitations Maximum</b>	<b>Sampling Results</b>	<b>Sampling Date</b>	<b>NOV Issued</b>
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	977.5 mg/l	3/7/2016	4/16/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	207.5 mg/l	5/12/2016	5/27/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	245.5 mg/l	5/13/2016	5/27/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	224.2 mg/l	6/22/2016	7/15/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	3380.6 mg/l	6/23/2016	7/28/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	181.8 mg/l	6/27/2016	7/28/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	467.5 mg/l	6/28/2016	7/28/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	196.8 mg/l	6/29/2016	7/28/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	268.5 mg/l	6/30/2016	7/28/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	147.8 mg/l	7/6/2016	7/28/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	268.3 mg/l	7/29/2016	8/23/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	443.7 mg/l	10/27/2016	11/18/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	306.5 mg/l	10/28/2016	11/18/2016
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	163.7 mg/l	12/15/2016	1/24/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	1262.5 mg/l	3/30/2017	5/26/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	798.3 mg/l	7/25/2017	8/18/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	1435.8 mg/l	7/26/2017	8/18/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	797.7 mg/l	7/27/2017	8/18/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	156.1 mg/l	7/28/2017	8/18/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	640 mg/l	7/31/2017	8/18/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	372.1 mg/l	9/11/2017	10/3/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	375.9 mg/l	9/14/2017	10/3/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	423.3 mg/l	11/28/2016	10/17/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	137.6 mg/l	10/19/2017	12/11/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	437.3 mg/l	11/13/2017	12/11/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	506 mg/l	11/14/2017	12/11/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	394 mg/l	11/15/2017	12/11/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	131.5 mg/l	11/16/2017	12/11/2017
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	197 mg/l	11/15/2017	1/3/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	319 mg/l	1/9/2018	2/8/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	189.9 mg/l	1/10/2018	2/8/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	154.6 mg/l	1/11/2018	2/8/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	201.4 mg/l	1/12/2018	2/8/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	278.6 mg/l	2/21/2018	3/22/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	179.5 mg/l	2/23/2018	3/22/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	907.5 mg/l	2/26/2018	3/22/2018

Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	311.3 mg/l	4/9/2018	6/19/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	182 mg/l	4/10/2018	6/19/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	257.5 mg/l	4/11/2018	6/19/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	270.1 mg/l	4/12/2018	6/19/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	275.5 mg/l	5/16/2018	6/12/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	230.7 mg/l	5/16/2018	6/12/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	418 mg/l	7/20/2018	8/23/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	179 mg/l	8/28/2018	9/26/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	127.6 mg/l	8/29/2018	9/26/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	185.8 mg/l	8/30/2018	9/26/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	193.8 mg/l	8/31/2018	9/26/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	373.7 mg/l	11/27/2018	12/20/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	174.2 mg/l	10/17/2018	12/21/2018
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	163.8 mg/l	12/17/2018	1/4/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	193.8 mg/l	12/18/2018	1/4/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	184.5 mg/l	1/10/2019	2/7/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	247.4 mg/l	1/11/2019	2/7/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	170.2 mg/l	3/12/2019	4/1/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	606 mg/l	7/24/2019	8/16/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	356 mg/l	7/29/2019	8/16/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	361 mg/l	7/30/2019	8/16/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	648 mg/l	7/31/2019	8/16/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	675 mg/l	8/1/2019	8/16/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	212 mg/l	11/25/2019	12/12/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	748 mg/l	11/26/2019	12/12/2019
Total Oil & Grease	125 mg/l	570 mg/l	11/27/2019	12/12/2019

**ATTACHMENT III**

**Failure to submit pH compliance reports and results on time:**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Date NOVs Issued</b>	<b>Status</b>
March 2016	4/30/2016	5/2/2016	Received on 5/3/2016
May 2016	6/30/2016	7/1/2016	Received on 7/8/2016
June 2016	7/30/2016	8/3/2016	Received on 8/1/2016
July 2016	8/30/2016	8/31/2016	Received on 8/31/2016
September 2016	10/30/2016	10/31/2016	Received 11/3/2016
October 2016	11/30/2016	12/1/2016	Received on 12/5/2016
December 2016	1/30/2017	1/31/2017	Received on 2/1/2017
April 2017	5/30/2017	5/31/2017	Received on 5/31/2017
June 2017	7/30/2017	7/31/2017	Received on 8/4/2017
July 2017	8/30/2017	11/14/2017	Received on 8/31/2017
September 2018	10/30/2018	10/31/2018	Received 10/31/2018

**ATTACHMENT IV**

**Failure to submit Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports and results on time:**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Date NOVs Issued</b>	<b>Status</b>
January 2016	3/1/2016	3/2/2016	Received 3/15/2016
October 2017	11/30/2017	12/1/2017	Received 12/6/2017
October 2018	11/30/2018	12/3/2018	Received 12/20/2018
April 2019	5/30/2019	5/31/2019 7/1/2019 7/31/2019	Received 8/14/2019

**ATTACHMENT V**

**Failure to Satisfy NBC Requirements:**

<b>Required Submittal</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Date NOV Issued</b>	<b>Status</b>
Resampling Results For Total Oil & Grease	5/26/2016	7/14/2016	8/3/2017	Received 7/14/2016
Resampling Results For Total Oil & Grease	5/27/2016	6/24/2016	7/7/2016	Received 7/14/2016
Resampling Results For Total Oil & Grease	5/27/2016	7/1/2016	7/7/2016	Received 7/14/2016
Resampling Results For Total Oil & Grease	8/23/2016	10/7/2016	11/2/2016	Received 10/7/2016
Resampling Results For Total Oil & Grease	12/11/2017	1/11/2018	2/5/2018 3/2/2018	Received 3/12/2018
Pretreatment Plans	2/26/2019	3/30/2019	4/1/2019	Received 4/29/2019