

FOR MORE INFORMATION

EPA AND MADEP WILL HOST A PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING TO PRESENT AND TAKE COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PERMITS.

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING
6:30 - 7:30 PM

PUBLIC HEARING
7:30 - 8:30 PM

BOTH EVENTS WILL TAKE PLACE
ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH

IN THE

**MUSIC ROOM AT THE
WILLIAMS MIDDLE SCHOOLS**
180 WALNUT ST., CHELSEA

(PLEASE USE THE ARLINGTON ST. ENTRANCE)

FOR MORE INFORMATION, OR SHOULD YOU HAVE SPECIFIC NEEDS OR QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MEETING LOCATION AND ITS ACCESSIBILITY, PLEASE CONTACT:

ANGELA BONARRIGO AT 617-918-1034

PROJECT CONTACTS

NEIL HANDLER
617-918-1334
US EPA PROJECT MANAGER
HANDLER.NEIL@EPA.GOV

ANGELA BONARRIGO
617-918-1034
US EPA COMMUNITY RELATIONS
BONARRIGO.ANGELA@EPA.GOV

PAUL HOGAN
MADEP PROJECT MANAGER
(508) 767-2796
PAUL.HOGAN@STATE.MA.US

HOW TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT PERMITS

EPA IS ACCEPTING PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ALL SEVEN DRAFT PERMITS FROM **MARCH 14, 2005 TO MAY 12, 2005**. DURING THE FORMAL 60-DAY COMMENT PERIOD, EPA WILL ACCEPT WRITTEN COMMENTS AND HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING TO ACCEPT COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PERMITS. TO MAKE A FORMAL COMMENT, YOU NEED ONLY SPEAK DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING ON APRIL 27, 2005, OR SUBMIT A WRITTEN COMMENT DURING THE COMMENT PERIOD. FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE EPA TO RESPOND TO FORMAL COMMENTS IN WRITING. EPA WILL NOT RESPOND TO YOUR COMMENTS DURING THE FORMAL HEARING. ONCE THE MEETING MODERATOR ANNOUNCES THAT THE FORMAL HEARING PORTION OF THE MEETING IS CLOSED, EPA CAN RESPOND TO INFORMAL QUESTIONS. BEFORE MAKING A FINAL DECISION, EPA WILL REVIEW AND RESPOND TO ALL WRITTEN COMMENTS AND THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE COMMENTS RECEIVED AT THE HEARING. WRITTEN COMMENTS SHOULD BE POST-MARKED NO LATER THAN MAY 12, 2005 AND SENT TO:

NEIL HANDLER
US EPA, SUITE 1100 (CIP)
1 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MA 02114

EMAIL: HANDLER.NEIL@EPA.GOV
FAX: (617) 918-0334

PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE FACILITY AND THE PERMIT NUMBER FOR WHICH THE COMMENTS ARE BEING PROVIDED.

THE DRAFT PERMITS ARE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

CHELSEA PUBLIC LIBRARY
569 BROADWAY
CHELSEA, MA 02150
(617) 889-8397

REVERE PUBLIC LIBRARY
179 BEACH STREET
REVERE, MA 02151
(781) 286-8380

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
276 MERIDIAN STREET
EAST BOSTON, MA 02128
(617) 569-0271

U.S. EPA RECORDS CENTER
1 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MA 02114
(617) 918-1440
PLEASE CALL TO SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT.

INFORMATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW AT:
WWW.EPA.GOV/NE/NPDES/CHELSEACREEKFUELTERMINALS

ALL DOCUMENTS MAY BE DOWNLOADED AND PRINTED
(ADOBE ACROBAT READER IS REQUIRED)



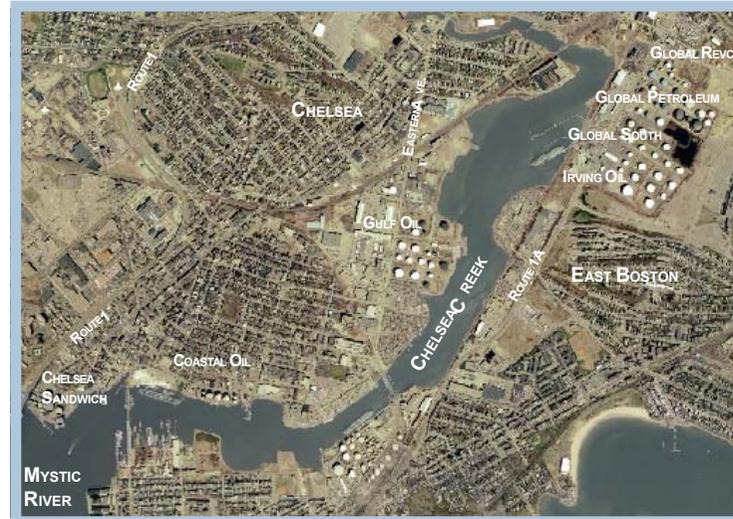
The United States Environmental Protection Agency, together with the MA Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) has developed draft Clean Water Act permits for seven bulk petroleum storage facilities along Chelsea Creek. These draft permits, which replace those issued in 1997, seek to reduce each facility's impact on the watershed by regulating both storm-water runoff and non-storm water discharges into the creek.

Chelsea Creek is an urban tidal river flowing from the mouth of Mill Creek, between Chelsea and Revere, to Boston's Inner Harbor, between East Boston and Chelsea. For centuries, Chelsea Creek has been flanked by working industries which use the channel to transport raw materials and finished goods.

The creek is officially classified as a Designated Port Area

which is a stretch of waterfront set aside primarily for industrial and commercial use. Chelsea Creek is also classified by the State of Massachusetts as a Class SB water body, meaning that the water quality of the creek should be able to support wading, swimming, fishing, boating and a healthy fish and aquatic life community.

This fact sheet summarizes the draft NPDES permits for the seven bulk petroleum storage facilities along the creek whose permits have expired and explains how the public can become involved in the permitting process. In addition, EPA and MADEP will host a public information meeting to present the draft permits and answer questions. The meeting will be followed by a public hearing during which the public can submit comments on the permits. More information on the meetings can be found on the back page of this fact sheet.



DRAFT PERMITS ARE BEING ISSUED TO THE FOLLOWING:

- CHELSEA SANDWICH, LLC
(MA 0003280)
- COASTAL OIL OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.,
CHELSEA TERMINAL
(MA 0004375)
- GULF OIL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
(MA 0001091)
- GLOBAL REVCO TERMINAL, LLC
(MA 0003298)
- GLOBAL PETROLEUM CORP., INC.
(MA 0003425)
- GLOBAL SOUTH TERMINAL, LLC
(MA 0000825)
- IRVING OIL TERMINAL, INC.
(MA 0001929)



THE WATER QUALITY OF CHELSEA CREEK SHOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPORT WADING, SWIMMING, FISHING AND BOATING.

The seven facilities discussed in this fact sheet all receive, store, and distribute petroleum products (ethanol, gasoline, diesel, kerosene, and fuel oil). As shown in the diagram below, the petroleum products are received in bulk quantities by ship or barge at the marine vessel dock and transferred to aboveground steel tanks located within each facility's tank farm area for storage. The petroleum products are then loaded into trucks or ships for transport off-site.

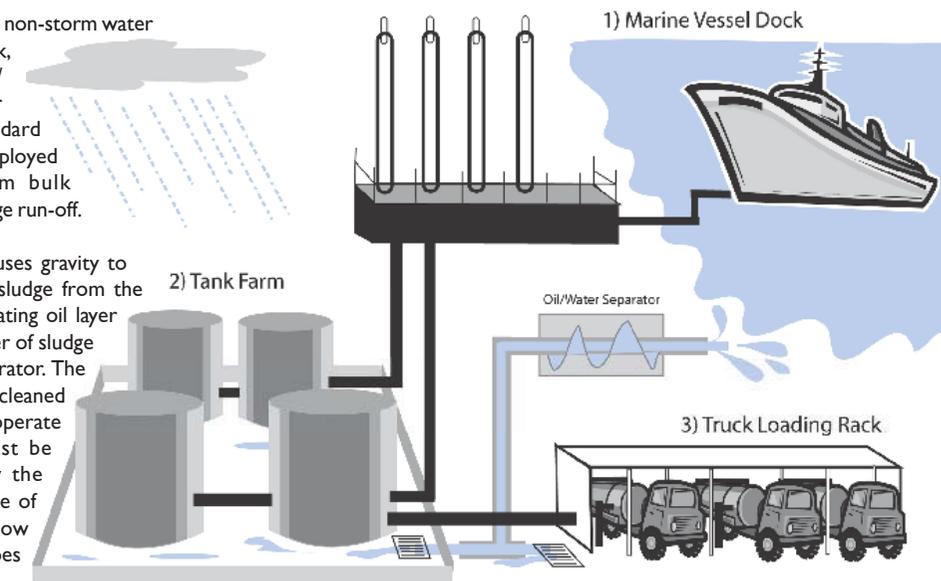
During a storm event (rainfall, snowmelt) there is the potential for a large amount of water to accumulate within the tank farm and within the paved areas of the facility including the truck loading rack. In order to prevent flooding the facility must discharge this storm water. The discharge of storm water to Chelsea Creek from each facility can range from several hundred thousand to several million gallons of water over the course of a storm event. In addition, each

facility may discharge non-storm water to the creek, including:

- Treated groundwater from active groundwater remediation systems that are operating at two of the seven facilities.
- Hydrostatic testing water which is water that has been used to fill a bulk storage tank after it has been repaired to confirm that the tank is not leaking.

Before any storm water or non-storm water discharges enter the creek, they are sent to the oil/water separator for treatment. This is the standard treatment technology employed by all seven petroleum bulk storage terminals to manage run-off.

The oil/water separator uses gravity to separate floating oil and sludge from the water. The result is a floating oil layer above the water and a layer of sludge on the bottom of the separator. The oil/water separators are cleaned on an annual basis. To operate effectively, the flow must be maintained at or below the maximum design flow rate of the separator so that the flow entering the separator does not exceed its capacity and overwhelm the unit.



(1) PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE RECEIVED IN BULK QUANTITIES AT THE MARINE VESSEL DOCK AND (2) TRANSFERRED TO ABOVEGROUND STEEL TANKS LOCATED WITHIN EACH FACILITY'S TANK FARM AREA FOR STORAGE. (3) THE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE THEN LOADED INTO TRUCKS OR SMALLER VESSELS FOR TRANSPORT OFF-SITE.

WHAT DO THE DRAFT PERMITS REQUIRE?

Each facility must comply with specific monitoring and reporting limits: Water quality and technology based effluent limitations and/or monitoring requirements have been established in these permits for flow rate, total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease (O&G), pH, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The discharge from each facility must be measured for flow rate, TSS, O&G and pH on a monthly basis. PAHs and VOCs are measured on a quarterly basis.

The new permits have a more stringent limit for benzene, an important pollutant found in petroleum products.

Each facility must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and update it annually so that it remains current: A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, or SWPPP, prevents pollution by controlling the activities and operations which could contribute pollutants to the water via storm water discharges at a facility.

The new permits require each facility to sign and certify annually that the SWPPP is up to date and being complied with.

Each facility must identify the maximum design flow rate of the oil/water Separator: In order to ensure proper operation of the oil/water separators, the previous group of permits required that each facility identify both the maximum design flow rate of their oil/water separator and the measures taken by the facility to ensure that the maximum design flow rate is not exceeded.

The new permits identify a maximum flow rate to protect the water quality of the creek.



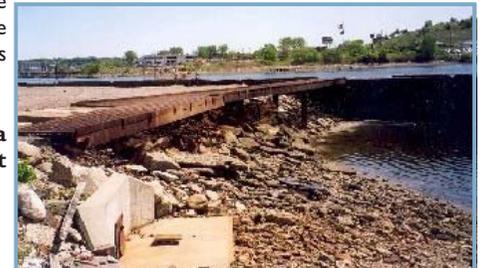
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE RECEIVED IN BULK QUANTITIES BY SHIP OR BARGE AT MARINE VESSEL DOCKS LIKE THE ONE ABOVE.



DURING A STORM EVENT, LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER ACCUMULATE WITHIN THE TANK FARMS.



SLUDGE AND FLOATING OIL ARE SEPARATED IN THIS OIL/WATER SEPARATOR BEFORE THE WATER IS DISCHARGED TO THE CREEK VIA AN OUTFALL PIPE.



AN OUTFALL PIPE TO THE CREEK CAN BE SEEN IN THE LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER. THE OUTFALLS DISCHARGE TO THE CREEK DURING STORM EVENTS.