

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.; the "CWA"), and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended, (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§26-53),

**Lobster Trap Company, Inc.
P. O. Box 3007
Bourne, MA 02532**

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**290 Shore Road
Bourne, MA 02532**

to receiving water named

Back River, Buzzards Bay River Basin - 95

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

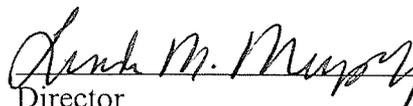
This permit shall become effective on **60 days after signature.**

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

This permit supersedes the permit issued on December 2, 1998.

This permit consists of 7 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, Attachment A and 35 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this *11* day of *April, 2005*


Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA


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

PART I

A.1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001**, treated effluent from fish processing to **Back River**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC</u>		<u>EFFLUENT LIMITS</u>			<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>		
<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKLY</u>	<u>MAXIMUM DAILY</u>	<u>MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY</u>	<u>SAMPLE³ TYPE</u>
Flow	*****	*****	*****	*****	3500 gpd ²	Weekly	Continuous
BOD ₅	*****	*****	2.84 lbs/Day	*****	6.0 lbs/Day	2/Month	Composite ⁴
TSS	*****	*****	2.92 lbs/Day	*****	7.50 lbs/Day	2/Month	Composite ⁴
pH Range ¹	6.5 - 8.5 SU See Permit Page 4 of 7, Paragraph I.A.1.b.					1/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform ^{1,5}	*****	*****	14 cfu/100 ml	*****	28 cfu/100 ml	2/Month	Grab
Oil and Grease	*****	*****	0.168 lb/day	*****	0.384 lb/day	1/Month	Grab

Sampling for effluent parameters shall be conducted at “Manhole” prior to the location of outfall discharge.

A.2. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001**, lobster tank recirculation water to **Back River**. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC</u>		<u>EFFLUENT LIMITS</u>			<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>		
<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKLY</u>	<u>MAXIMUM DAILY</u>	<u>MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY</u>	<u>SAMPLE³ TYPE</u>
Flow	*****	*****	Report	*****	Report	Weekly	Continuous

Footnotes:

1. Required for State Certification.
2. Report total flow for the day of sampling.
3. All required effluent samples shall be collected at the point specified in Permit . Any change in sampling location must be reviewed and approved in writing by EPA and MADEP. All samples shall be tested using the analytical methods found in 40 CFR §136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §136.
4. A composite sample will consist of at least eight (8) grab samples taken hourly during a consecutive 8 hour period.
5. Fecal coliform is also a State certification requirement. Fecal coliform discharges shall not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 14 colony forming units per 100 ml, nor shall they exceed 28 cfu per 100 ml as a daily maximum.

Part I.A.3.

- a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.
- b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5 at any time, unless these values are exceeded as a result of an approved treatment process.
- c. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.
- d. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.
- e. The results of sampling for any parameter above its required frequency must also be reported.
- f. The permittee does not use any chemicals in the lobster holding tanks. No monitoring requirements are established in the draft permit for the discharge from the lobster holding tanks. If any chemicals need to be used in the future, the permittee shall notify EPA and MADEP for their use and effect of toxicity in the receiving water. The permit will be modified if needed. The lobster holding tanks shall be cleaned periodically but not later than one year.

Part I.A.4.

This permit shall be modified, or revoked and reissued to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:

- (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit; or
- (2) controls any pollutant not limited by this permit.

If the permit is modified or reissued, it shall be revised to reflect all currently applicable requirements of the Act.

Part I.A.5.

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

- (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
- (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2, 4-dinitrophenol and for 2- methyl-4, 6- dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- 3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.21(g)(7); or
- 4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(f).

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

- (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
- (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.21(g)(7); or
- 4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(f).

c. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

B. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The permittee shall develop a BMP plan in accordance with Attachment A of this permit. An updated copy of the plan shall be kept at the facility and available to EPA and MADEP for review no later than 90 days from the effective date of the permit.

C. Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

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

The State Agency is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast Regional Office - Bureau of Resource Protection
20 Riverside Drive
Lakeville, MA 02347

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Forms and toxicity test reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at:

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

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries at :

Division of Marine Fisheries
Shellfish Management Program
50 A Portside Drive
Pocasset, MA 02559

D. State Permit Conditions

This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) under Federal and State law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MA DEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap. 21, §43.

Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this Permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of this Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this Permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of State law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under Federal law as an NPDES Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this Permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of Federal law, this Permit shall remain in full force and effect under State law as a Permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Appendix A: Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

A plan shall be developed which establishes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be followed in operating the fish processing facility and lobster holding facility, maintaining pollution control equipment, cleaning tanks and other equipment, and disposing of any solid waste. Practices shall include pollution prevention, preventative maintenance, good housekeeping, employee training, visual inspections, and record keeping. The purpose of the plan is to identify and to describe the practices which minimize the amounts of pollutants (biological, chemical and medicinal) discharged to surface waters.

- a. The BMP plan shall be completed **within 90 days after the effective date** of this permit; the plan should be modified as necessary during the life of the permit. A current copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility.
- b. The permittee shall submit a letter to EPA and the MA DEP **within 90 days after the effective date** of this permit indicating in writing that the plan addresses all required elements described in this attachment. In the letter, the permittee shall include the specific date the plan was implemented. On that specific date, the plan becomes an enforceable element of the permit.
- c. The permittee shall amend the BMP plan **within thirty (30) days following a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance** which affects the potential for the discharge of pollutants into surface waters. A letter summarizing any amendments to the BMP plan shall be submitted to EPA and MA DEP.
- d. The BMP Plan shall include, as a minimum, the following items:
 - i. During operations:
 - (1) A description of the pollution control equipment or methods used to enhance pollutant removal, and a description of preventative maintenance programs to ensure effective performance of such equipment.
 - (2) A description of how excessive solids buildup will be identified to trigger more frequent cleaning of equipment and holding tanks, thereby preventing increased suspended and dissolved materials in the discharge.
 - ii. Cleaning of tanks and other equipment:
 - (1) Describe in detail how the accumulated solids are to be removed and dewatered, and the methods of disposal.
 - (2) Describe where the removed material is to be placed and the techniques used to prevent it from re-entering the surface waters from any on-site storage. If the material is removed from the site, describe who received the material and its method of disposal and/or reuse.
 - iii. Medications and chemicals used in the facility:

- (1) List in the plan all medications and chemicals (including cleaning agents) that are expected to be used in the tanks. For each medication or chemical, identify:
 - (a) Product name of the medication or chemical.
 - (b) The chemical formulation of the medication or chemical.
 - (c) The purpose or use of the chemical.
 - (d) The dosage concentration, frequency of application (hourly, daily, etc.) and the duration (hours, days) of treatment.
 - (e) The method of application.
 - (f) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number for each active therapeutic ingredient.
 - (g) The method or methods used to detoxify the wastewater prior to discharge following application of chemical and/or medication.
 - (h) Information on the persistence and toxicity of each medication or chemical.
 - (i) Information on the Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) approval for the use of said medication or chemical on fish or fish related products used for human consumption.
 - (j) Available aquatic toxicity data for each medication or chemical used (vendor data, literature data, etc.); LC_{50} at 48 and/or 96 hours and No Effect Level (NOEL) concentrations for typical aquatic organisms (salmon, trout, daphnia, fathead minnow, etc.).

iv. Personnel Training

- (1) Describe the training to be provided for employees to assure they understand the goals and objectives of the BMPs, the requirements of the NPDES Permit and their individual responsibilities for complying with the goals and objectives of the BMP Plan and the NPDES permit.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION I
ONE CONGRESS STREET, SUITE 1100
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02203

FACT SHEET

DRAFT NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NPDES PERMIT NO.: MA0029092

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Lobster Trap Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 3007
Bourne, MA 02532

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Lobster Trap Company, Inc.
290 Shore Road
Bourne, MA 02532

RECEIVING WATER: Back River; Buzzards Bay Watershed (State Code No. 95).

CLASSIFICATION: SA

I. Proposed Action, Type of Facility, and Discharge Location

The above named applicant has applied to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for reissuance of its NPDES permit to discharge into the designated receiving water. The facility discharges to the Back River in the Buzzards Bay watershed (See Attachments A and B for the facility location and schematic treatment process diagram, respectively). The facility discharges treated process wastewater and flow-through water from its lobster holding tanks through outfall 001.

The Lobster Trap Company is a raw fin fish processor which processes flounder, sole, codfish and similar varieties. The process involves descaling, evisceration, hand filet, bulk packing and cold storage. The final fish filet product is sold to wholesalers or restaurants.

The process wastewater is directed to a wastewater collection holding tank. From the holding tank the wastewater is pumped into a static hydro-screen which mechanically separates the suspended solids from the wastewater. The screened wastewater discharges to the effluent

collection tank for disinfection by ozone. After disinfection the effluent is discharged into the Back River.

In addition, the Lobster Trap Company operates three 45,000-gallon above ground, concrete lobster holding tanks. The tanks are housed inside a temperature-controlled building and are not exposed to the outside. Approximately 50,000 to 150,000 pounds of lobster per week are held inside baskets in the holding tanks which are approximately 4 feet wide by 40 feet long. The lobsters, which are not fed or medicated, are held for an average of about three to five days before they are sold. Approximately 60 gpm of water (86,400 gpd) is constantly withdrawn from the Back River. The intake water flows through a heat exchanger and is then split to each of the three holding tanks. Approximately 59 gpm of water (84960 gpd) is discharged from the tanks, treated in bead filters, passed through the heat exchanger and discharged through Outfall 001. Approximately 1500 gpd overflows from the tank untreated and is discharged through outfall 001. An additional 30 gpd is discharged through outfall 001 from each of the three bead filters due to daily backwashing of the filters. The backwash is screened to remove trapped solids before the water is discharged to the Back River. Any solids are disposed of offsite in solid waste facility.

II. Description of Discharge

A quantitative description of the discharge in terms of significant effluent parameters based on recent DMR data from December 2001 to December 2003 is shown on Attachment C.

III. Limitations and Conditions

The effluent limitations and monitoring requirements may be found in the draft NPDES permit.

IV. Permit Basis and Explanation of Effluent Limitation Derivation

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that the effluent from point source discharges satisfy minimum technology and water quality requirements. Section 301(b)(2)(A) and (E) of the CWA provides that by July 1, 1984, industry must have met limitations based on Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) for toxic pollutants and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) for conventional pollutants (BOD, TSS, pH, Oil & Grease and Fecal Coliform). Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA requires that effluent limitations based on water quality considerations be established for point source discharges when such limitations are necessary to meet state or federal water quality standards that are applicable to the designated receiving water. This is necessary when technology based limitations would interfere with the attainment or maintenance of water quality in the receiving water. In the absence of technology-based guidelines, EPA is authorized to use Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) to establish effluent limitations, in accordance with Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA.

The permit must limit any pollutant or pollutant parameter (conventional, non-conventional, toxic, and whole effluent toxicity) that is or may be discharged at a level that caused, has reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above any water quality criterion. An excursion occurs if the projected or actual in-stream concentrations exceed the applicable criterion. In determining reasonable potential, EPA considers existing controls on point and non-point sources of pollution, variability of the pollutant in the effluent, sensitivity of the species to toxicity and, where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent in the receiving water.

A permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified with less stringent limitations or conditions than those contained in the previous permit unless in compliance with the anti-backsliding requirement of the CWA. EPA's anti-backsliding provisions found in 40 CFR 122.44(1) restrict the relaxation of the permits, standards, and conditions. Therefore, the technology-based effluent limits in the reissued permit must be at least as stringent as those of the previous permit. Relaxation of these limits is only allowed when cause for permit modification is met (see 40 CFR 122.62). Effluent limits based on BPJ, water quality, and state certification requirements must also meet the anti-backsliding provisions found under Section 402 (o) and 303 (d) (4) of the CWA, as described in 40 CFR 122.44 (1).

Waste Water from Fish Processing

The facility is subject to the effluent limitations guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 408.215, Subpart U, Non- Alaskan Conventional Bottom Fish Processing. These effluent guidelines contain limitations on BOD, TSS, oil and grease, and pH. The BOD, TSS, and oil and grease limitations are based on production at the facility. The BOD and TSS limits in the current permit are based on the new source effluent limitations guidelines.

The new source effluent guidelines are:

	<u>maximum for any 1 day</u>	<u>average of daily values for 30 days</u>
	<u>lbs per 1,000 lbs of seafood</u>	
BOD	1.2	0.71
TSS	1.5	0.73
Oil and Grease	0.077	0.042

The limits in the existing permit were based on 20,000 pounds of whole fish processed during one operating day. A review of the facility's fish processing data during the years of 2002 and 2003 reveals that the daily fish processing varies between 800 - 1900 pounds with a maximum day of 2300 pounds. Federal regulations found at 40 CFR 122.45(b)(2)(i) require that EPA establish production based limits on actual production, and that the time period of the measure of production shall correspond to the time period of the calculated permit limits. Average and

maximum daily values of 2000 and 2500 pounds have been used to calculate the limits in the draft permit. Based on these amounts, the monthly average BOD and TSS limits are 1.42 and 1.46 pounds per day and maximum daily BOD and TSS are 3.0 and 3.75 pounds per day respectively. These limits are established in the draft permit.

The oil and grease limits in the current permit are water quality based, because this limit was more stringent than the technology based limits in the effluent limitations guidelines. However, at the current (lower) production rate, the technology based mass limits (lbs per day) becomes more restrictive and so have been included in the draft permit. The water quality based concentration limit for oil and grease has also been retained in the draft permit.

The numerical limitations for fecal coliform, the concentration based limits for oil and grease, and the pH limits are based on state certification requirements under Section 401 (a) (1) of the CWA, as described in 40 CFR 124.53 and 124.55.

EPA has determined that the proposed limitations satisfy the technology and water quality requirements of the CWA mentioned above. The limitations are also consistent with 40 CFR 122.44(1) of EPA's regulations which require that the limitations of a reissued permit be at least as stringent as the limitations of the prior permit.

A review of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) between the months of December 2001 and December 2003, reveals that the facility had no violations of Flow, BOD₅, TSS, pH, Oil and Grease, and fecal coliform limitations. During this period, the maximum daily flow varied from 1110 gpd - 2480 gpd. The current permit has a maximum daily flow limit of 8750 gpd, which is greater than the actual maximum daily flow rate of 2480 gpd. The maximum daily flow has therefore been reduced from 7456 gpd to 3500 gpd in the draft permit to reflect the flow discharged at the current production rate.

Waste Water From Lobster Holding Operation

The lobster holding tank operation meets the definition of a concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) facility as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.24, because it produces more than 20,000 pounds of cold water aquatic animals per year (see Appendix C of Part 122). Accordingly, EPA has included the discharge from the lobster holding tanks in the draft NPDES permit.

On August 23, 2004, EPA published effluent limitations guidelines for CAAP facilities in the Federal Register. These guidelines became effective September 22, 2004. The effluent guidelines specifically apply to CAAP facilities holding over 100,000 lbs of warm or cold water species. The guidelines also recognizes that smaller facilities may need a permit and that the permit writer is to use best professional judgement when permitting these facilities. The Lobster Trap's lobster holding operation is subject to the flow-through and recirculating systems subcategory in the effluent guidelines. These guidelines contain no numerical effluent limits, but

do require specific management practices to minimize the discharge of solids (primarily associated with feed and feces), BOD and nutrients.

EPA has therefore authorized the discharge subject to a requirement that the facility prepare and implement a best management practices (BMP) plan which establishes management practices consistent with the requirements of the effluent limitations guidelines. Since the facility does not provide feed, adds no medications or pesticides, and provides filtration prior to discharge, management practices associated with the day-to-day operation of this facility should be minimal. For periodic activities, such as cleaning of holding tanks or control of disease, the BMP plan must either ensure that these discharges are not directed to the NPDES outfall, or provide treatment or other controls to ensure that the discharge does not violate the technology based requirements or water quality standards.

On May 4, 2004, the permittee has provided EPA with influent and effluent sampling and testing data for BOD, TSS, COD, pH, NH₃ and TKN. EPA has evaluated the submitted documents and has determined that there is no increase in the discharge of these pollutants above background levels (i.e the discharge concentrations of these pollutants are the same as the intake concentrations), and so have concluded that water quality will not be degraded due to this discharge.

V. ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

Under the 1996 Amendments (PL 104-267) to the Magunson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq. (1998)), EPA is required to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) if EPA's action or proposed actions that it funds, permits, or undertakes, may adversely impact any essential fish habitat as: waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity (16 U.S.C. § 1802 (10)). Adversely impact means any impact which reduces the quality and/or quantity of EFH (50 C.F.R. § 600.910 (a)). Adverse effects may include direct (e.g., contamination or physical disruption), indirect (e.g., loss of prey, reduction in species' fecundity), site-specific or habitat-wide impacts, including individual, cumulative, or synergistic consequences of actions.

Essential fish habitat is only designated for species for which federal fisheries management plans exist (16 U.S.C. § 1855(b) (1) (A)). EFH designations for New England were approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce on March 3, 1999.

EPA has determined that a formal EFH consultation with NMFS is not required because the proposed discharge will not adversely impact EFH due to the following reasons :

1. This is a re-issuance of existing permit.
2. BOD, TSS, fecal coliform and pH are permitted in accordance with federal and state regulations.

3. Toxic chemicals are not allowed to discharge under this permit.

VI. ANTIDEGRADATION

This draft permit is being reissued with an allowable wasteload less than the current permit and no change in outfall location. The State of Massachusetts has indicated that there will be no lowering of water quality and no loss of existing water uses and that no additional anti-degradation review is warranted.

VII. STATE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

EPA may not issue a permit unless the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection with jurisdiction over the receiving waters certifies that the effluent limitations contained in the permit are stringent enough to assure that the discharge will not cause the receiving water to violate State Water Quality Standards. The staff of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has reviewed the draft permit. EPA has requested permit certification by the State pursuant to 40 CFR 124.53 and expects that the draft permit will be certified.

VIII. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD, PUBLIC HEARING, AND PROCEDURES FOR FINAL DECISION

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of the draft permit is inappropriate must raise all issues and submit all available arguments and a supporting material for their arguments in full by the close of the public comment period, to Suproakash Sarker, U.S. EPA, MA Office of Ecosystem Protection, 1 Congress Street, Suite 1100 (CMA), Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023. Any person, prior to such date, may submit a request in writing to EPA and MADEP for a public hearing to consider the draft permit. Such requests shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. A public hearing may be held after at least thirty days public notice whenever the Regional Administrator finds that response to this notice indicates significant public interest. In reaching a final decision on the draft permit, the Regional Administrator will respond to all significant comments and make these responses available to the public at EPA's Boston Office. Following the close of the comment period, and after a public hearing, if such hearing is held, the Regional Administrator will issue a final permit decision and forward a copy of the final decision to the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice.

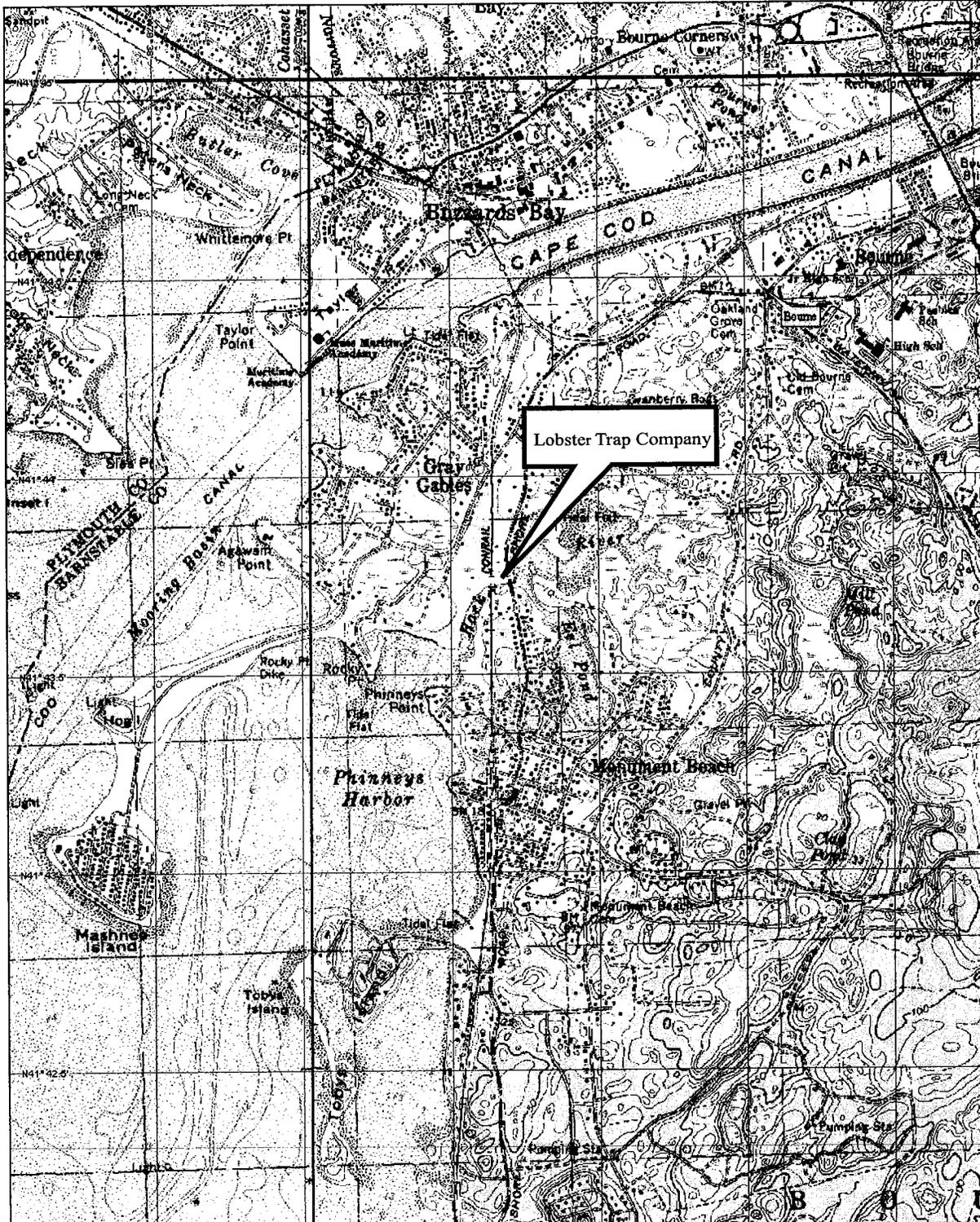
IX. EPA CONTACT

Additional information concerning the draft permit may be obtained between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays from:

Suproakash Sarker
Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
One Congress Street - Suite 1100 (CPE)
Boston, MA 02114 - 2033
Telephone: (617) 918 - 1693

Date

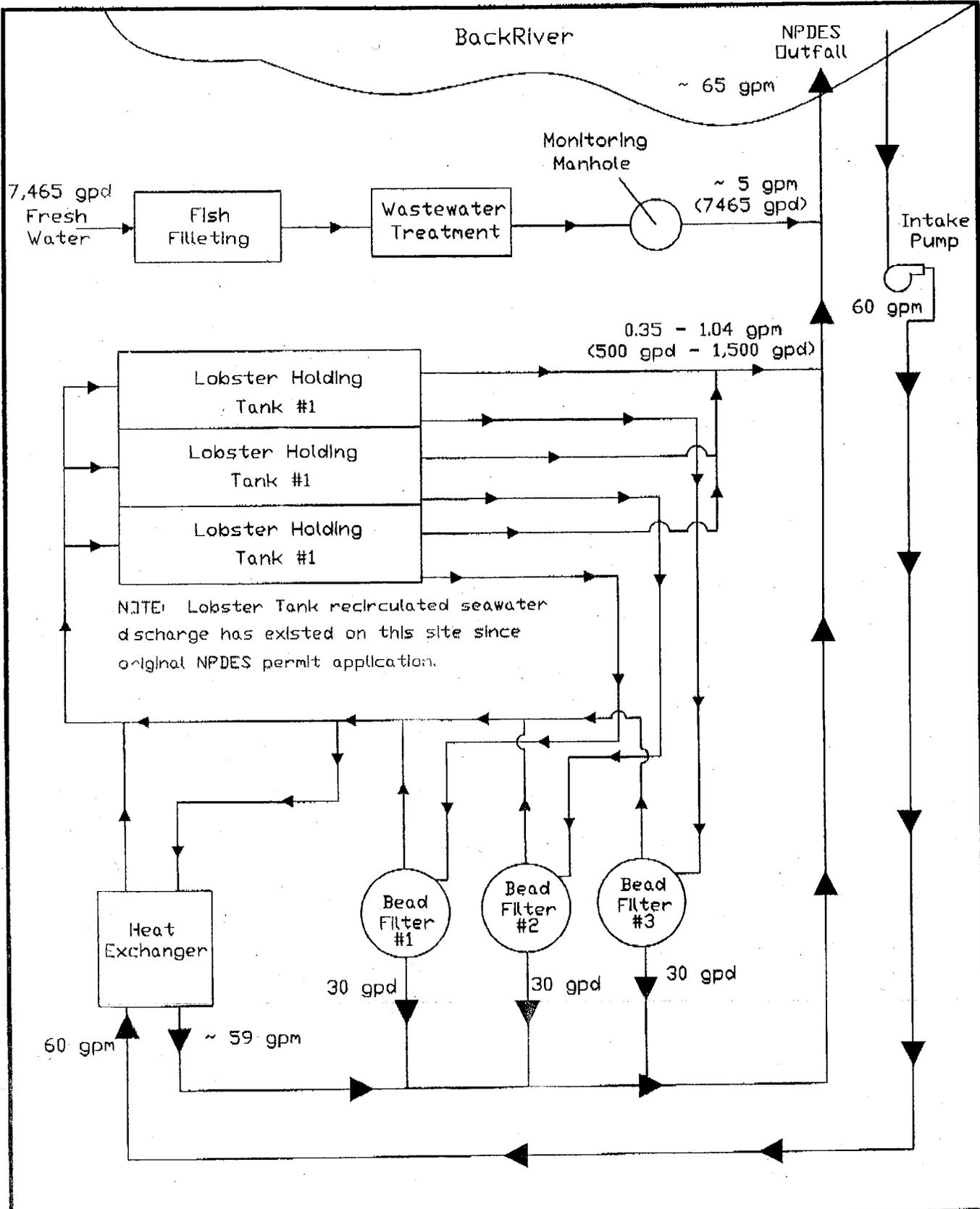
Linda M. Murphy, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



3-D TopoQuads Copyright © 1999 DeLorme Yarmouth, ME 04096 Source Data: USGS 700 ft Scale: 1:24,000 Detail: 1:1 Datum: WGS84

<p>NPDES Form 1 - Section XI. Topo Map</p>	<p>A portion of the Pocasset(MA) USGS 7.5' x15' Minute Quadrangle</p>	<p>EBI CONSULTING Four A Street Burlington, MA 01803 (781) 273-2500</p>
	<p>Lobster Trap Company 290 Shore Road Bourne, Massachusetts 02532</p>	<p>Scale: 1:24,000 Contour Interval 20 Feet</p> 

Attachment - B



Lobster Trap Company

Line Drawing
Form 2C - Item IIA