

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),

ConocoPhillips Company

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

**ConocoPhillips East Boston Terminal
467 Chelsea Street
East Boston, MA 02128**

to receiving water named

Chelsea River/Mystic River Watershed (MA71)

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

This permit shall become effective on the first day of the calendar month immediately following 60 days after signature.

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

This permit supersedes the permit issued on August 14, 2000

This permit consists of **17** pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, **27** pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions, and **8** pages in Attachment A including Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol.

Signed this 25th day of August, 2006

/s/ SIGNATURE ON FILE

Linda M. Murphy, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA

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

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent from Serial Number Outfall 001 to the Chelsea River. The discharge is comprised of ground water from Outfall 002, stormwater and infrequent flows of hydrostatic test water. Such discharge shall: 1) be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below; and 2) not cause a violation of the State Water Quality Standards of the receiving water.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements ⁽¹⁾	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate ⁽²⁾	gpm	Report	Report	When Discharging	Meter
Total Flow ⁽³⁾	Mgal/ Month	Report Monthly Total	----	When Discharging	Meter
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	100	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Oil and Grease (O&G)	mg/L	----	15	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
pH	S.U.	----	6.5 to 8.5 ⁽⁵⁾	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab

Part I.A.1 (Continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements ⁽¹⁾	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
Group I PAH Compounds ⁽⁶⁾	µg/L		10 ⁽⁶⁾	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Group II PAH Compounds ⁽⁶⁾	µg/L	----	10 ⁽⁶⁾	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Sum of all PAHs present ⁽⁶⁾	µg/L	----	50 ⁽⁶⁾	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
Benzene	µg/L	----	40	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Toluene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Total Xylenes	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Ethanol ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
LC ₅₀	%		>50%	2/Year	Grab

See page 4 for explanation of footnotes

Footnotes (Outfall 001):

1. All samples shall be collected at the outlet from the stormwater treatment system.
2. For Flow Rate, the permittee shall report the maximum daily flow rate of water discharged by the facility during the reporting period. The maximum daily flow rate, which is to be measured in the units of gallons per minute (gpm), shall be based upon the totalizer flow results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device.
3. For Total Flow, the value reported represents the sum of the flow for each day that water is discharged during that month. The total monthly flow rate shall be based upon the totalizer flow results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device and shall be reported in the units of millions of gallons/month (Mgal/month).
4. Sampling frequency of 1/month is defined as the sampling of one (1) event in each calendar month. Sampling frequency of quarterly is defined as the sampling of one (1) event in each quarter. Quarters are defined as the interval of time between the months of: January through March, inclusive; April through June, inclusive; July through September, inclusive; and October through December, inclusive. **Quarterly sampling shall be performed concurrently with the monthly monitoring event.** The permittee shall submit the results to EPA and MassDEP of any additional testing done to that required herein, if it is conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii).
5. See Part I.A.4., Page 8.
6. See Part I.A.17 on Page 9 for a definition of Group I and Group II PAHs.
7. LC50 (Lethal Concentration 50 Percent) is the concentration of wastewater (effluent) causing mortality to 50 percent (%) of the test organisms. The "50 % or greater limit" is defined as a sample which is composed of 50 % or greater effluent, the remainder being dilution water. The limit is considered to be a maximum daily limit.
8. The permittee shall conduct 48-Hour Static Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test on effluent samples from Outfall 001 two times a year, in March and September, using one specie, Mysid Shrimp (Mysidopsis Bahia) and following the protocol in Attachment A (Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol dated September 1996). Toxicity test results are to be submitted within 30 days after the sampling date with the routine Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

Part I.A. (continued)

2. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated groundwater from ConocoPhillips East Boston Terminal through internal waste stream **Serial Number Outfall 002** to the Chelsea River via Outfall 001. The discharge is comprised of treated ground water. Such discharge shall: 1) be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below; and 2) not cause a violation of the State Water Quality Standards of the receiving water.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements ⁽¹⁾	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate ⁽²⁾	gpm	Report	Report	When Discharging	Meter
Total Flow ⁽³⁾	Mgal/ Month	Report Monthly Total	----	When Discharging	Meter
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	mg/L	----	5	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Cyanide ⁽⁵⁾	µg/L	----	Report	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
pH	S.U.	----	6.5 to 8.5 ⁽⁶⁾	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab

Part I.A.2 (continued)

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements ⁽¹⁾	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)					
Group I PAH Compounds ⁽⁷⁾	µg/L	----	10 ⁽⁸⁾	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Group II PAH Compounds ⁽⁷⁾	µg/L	----	100 ⁽⁹⁾	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Naphthalene	µg/L	----	20 ⁽⁹⁾	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
Benzene	µg/L	----	5	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Toluene	µg/L	----	Report	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	----	Report	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Total Xylenes ⁽¹⁰⁾	µg/L	----	Report	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
BTEX	µg/L	----	100	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE) ⁽¹¹⁾	µg/L	----	70	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab
Naphthalene	µg/L	----	20	1/Month ⁽⁴⁾	Grab

See page 7 for explanation of footnotes

Footnotes (Outfall 002):

1. All samples shall be collected at the outlet from the groundwater treatment system.
2. For Flow Rate, the permittee shall report the maximum daily flow rate of treated ground water discharged by the facility during the reporting period. The maximum daily flow rate, which is to be measured in the units of gallons per minute (gpm), shall be based upon the totalizer flow results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device.
3. For Total Flow, the value reported represents the sum of the flow for each day that ground water is discharged during that month. The total monthly flow rate shall be based upon the totalizer flow results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device and shall be reported in the units of millions of gallons/month (Mgal/month).
4. Sampling frequency of 1/month is defined as the sampling of one (1) event in each calendar month. Sampling frequency of quarterly is defined as the sampling of one (1) event in each quarter. Quarters are defined as the interval of time between the months of: January through March, inclusive; April through June, inclusive; July through September, inclusive; and October through December, inclusive. **Quarterly sampling shall be performed concurrently with the monthly monitoring event.** The permittee shall submit the results to EPA and MassDEP of any additional testing done to that required herein, if it is conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR §122.41(I)(4)(ii).
5. For the first 12 months of operations the untreated groundwater (influent) and effluent cyanide concentrations shall be reported. After the first twelve months of operations, only effluent cyanide concentrations shall be reported. The detection limit for cyanide analyses shall be less than or equal to 10.0 µg/l.
6. See Part I.A.4., Page 8.
7. See Part I.A.17., Page 9.
8. The effluent limit for each individual Group I PAH compound is being set at the Minimum Level (ML) of reporting (See Part I.A.18., Page 9). The effluent limit for the aggregate sum of the Group I PAH compounds is being set at 10.0 µg/L based on the approximate sum of the MLs for each individual Group I PAH compound. For purposes of determining compliance/non-compliance, any value of a Group I PAH compound detected below its ML shall be considered as non-detect.
9. See Part I.A.19, Page 9.
10. The permit includes an effluent limit for the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX) compounds reported.
11. The permittee shall sample and analyze for naphthalene using analytical methods for semi-volatile organic compounds and volatile organic compounds.

Part I.A. (Continued)

3. The discharges either individually or in combination shall not cause a violation of State Water Quality Standards of the receiving waters.
4. 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 natural causes.
5. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.
6. The discharge shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.
7. The discharge shall not contain materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to human health, aquatic life of the receiving surface waters or which would impair the uses designated by its classification.
8. There shall be no discharge of tank bottom water and/or bilge water alone or in combination with storm water discharge or other wastewater.
9. The discharge shall not impart color, taste, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity or other properties which cause those waters to be unsuitable for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their use.
10. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this permit, the effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification, or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.
11. The permittee shall inspect, operate, and maintain the storm water treatment system and the ground water remediation system at the facility to ensure that the Effluent Limitations and Conditions contained in this permit are met. The permittee shall ensure that all components of the facility's Best Management Practice Plan, including those which specifically address the operation and maintenance of the groundwater remediation system as well as the oil/water separator, sand filters, carbon adsorption units, pumps, and other components of the storm water conveyance and treatment system, are complied with.
12. Chemicals (i.e. disinfecting agents, detergents, emulsifiers, etc.), bioremedial agents including microbes shall not be added to the collection and treatment systems without prior approval by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) to prevent hydrocarbon and/or particulate matter carryover into the Chelsea River.
13. There shall be no discharge of any sludge and/or bottom deposits from any storage tank(s), basin(s), and/or diked area(s) to the receiving waters. Examples of storage tanks and/or basins include, but are not limited to: primary catch basins, stilling basins, O/W Separators, petroleum product storage tanks, baffled storage tanks collecting spills, and tank truck loading rack sumps.
14. The bypass of storm water runoff, wash water, or water used at the facility is prohibited except where necessary to avoid loss of life, injury, or severe property damage. Each bypass shall be

sampled for all of the effluent characteristics identified in Part I.A.1 of this permit (i.e., monthly and quarterly) and the results reported to EPA within forty-five (45) days of the initiation of the bypass. These bypass reporting requirements are in addition to those already identified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.41(m).

15. EPA may modify this permit in accordance with EPA regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.62 and §122.63 to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations, increase the frequency of analyses, or impose additional sampling and analytical requirements.
16. The appearance of any size sheen attributable to the discharge from the ConocoPhillips terminal shall be reported immediately by the permittee to the appropriate U.S. Coast Guard Officer in accordance with Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This requirement is in addition to any reporting requirements contained in this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
17. Group I PAH compounds, as identified in the effluent limits for Outfalls 001 and 002, consist of the following seven compounds: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene. Group II PAH compounds, as identified in the effluent limits for Outfalls 001 and 002 consist of the following nine compounds: acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benzo(ghi)perylene, fluoranthene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
18. The following MLs as identified in parenthesis next to each constituent shall be achieved during the monitoring of Group I PAH compounds: benzo(a)anthracene (<0.05 µg/L), benzo(a)pyrene (<2.0 µg/L), benzo(b)fluoranthene (<0.1 µg/L), benzo(k)fluoranthene (<2.0 µg/L), chrysene (<5.0 µg/L), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (<0.1 µg/L), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (<0.15 µg/L).
19. The nine (9) Group II PAH compounds as identified in the effluent limits for Outfall 002 and their respective MLs consist of the following: acenaphthene (<0.5 µg/L), acenaphthylene (<0.2 µg/L), anthracene (<2.0 µg/L), benzo(ghi)perylene (<0.1 µg/L), fluoranthene (<0.5 µg/L), fluorene (<0.1 µg/L), naphthalene (<0.2 µg/L), phenanthrene (<0.05 µg/L), and pyrene (<0.05 µg/L). The sum of the nine Group II PAH compounds shall not exceed a total limit of 100 µg/L. EPA has also established an individual maximum daily effluent limit of 20 µg/L for naphthalene.
20. The permittee shall attach a copy of the laboratory case narrative to the respective Discharge Monitoring Report Form submitted to EPA and MassDEP for each sampling event reported. The laboratory case narrative shall include a copy of the laboratory data sheets for each analyses (identifying the test method, the analytical results, and the detection limits for each analyte) and provide a brief discussion of whether all appropriate QA/QC procedures were met and were within acceptable limits.
21. 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 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 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).
 - (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.

22. Treatment System Flow Controls

- a. Written notification and approval by EPA and the MassDEP shall be required, should the permittee propose changes to either the groundwater or storm water conveyance or treatment systems which have the potential to cause the maximum design flow rate through the any component of the storm water or ground water treatment system to be exceeded.
- b. The permittee shall document, and submit to EPA, the design flow used as a basis for design of the new groundwater treatment system.

23. Toxics Control

- a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.
- b. Any toxic components of the effluent shall not result in any demonstrable harm to aquatic life or violate any state or federal water quality standard which has been or may be promulgated. Upon promulgation of any such standard, this permit may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards.

24. Hydrostatic Test Water Discharges

- a. The hydrostatic test water shall be treated through the storm water treatment system prior to being discharged through Outfall 001 to the Chelsea River. In addition, the flow of hydrostatic test water into the treatment system shall be controlled to prevent it from exceeding the maximum design flow rate of the treatment system.

B. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES/STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. The permittee shall maintain, update and implement the Best Management Practices Plan to account for any changes that occur at the facility which could impact the plan. The permittee shall be required to provide an annual report that includes the proper certification to EPA and the MassDEP documenting that the previous year's inspections and maintenance activities were conducted, results recorded, records maintained, and that the facility is in compliance with the BMPP.
2. The certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22 and a copy of the certification shall be sent each year to EPA and MassDEP as well as appended to the BMPP within thirty (30) days of the annual anniversary of the effective date of the Draft Permit. The permittee shall keep a copy of the most recent BMPP at the facility and shall make it available for inspection by EPA and MassDEP.
3. The BMPP shall contain the following elements:
 - a. Pollution Prevention Team
 - b. Site Description
 - c. Receiving Waters and Wetlands
 - d. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
 - e. Spills and Leaks
 - f. Sampling Data
 - g. Storm Water Controls
 - (1) Description of Existing and Planned Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - (2) BMP Types to be Considered
 - (3) Non-Structural BMPs
 - i. Good Housekeeping
 - ii. Minimize Exposure
 - iii. Preventive Maintenance
 - iv. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures
 - v. Routine Facility Inspections
 - vi. Employee Training
 - (4) Structural BMPs
 - i. Sediment and Erosion
 - ii. Management of Runoff
 - iii. Example BMPs

- (5) Other Controls
 - (6) Details of each element, above, can be found in Section 4 of the Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit at 65 FR 64812-64815 (2000)
4. The BMPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
- a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources – The BMPP must provide a description of potential sources which may be reasonably expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants draining the facility. The description must address each pollutant for which monitoring is required (see Sections I.A.1 and 2, above). The BMPP must identify all activities and significant materials, which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. The BMPP shall include:
 - (1) A drainage site map indicating: a delineation of the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, locations where significant materials are exposed to storm water, locations where significant leaks or spills have occurred, a delineation of all impervious surfaces, all surface water bodies, all separate storm sewers, and the locations of the following activities where such areas are exposed to storm water: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, material handling areas, process areas and waste disposal areas. ConocoPhillips shall include a map that delineates all known or suspected storm water pipes that run through its property and to note where the pipes connect;
 - (2) A topographic map extending one-quarter of a mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility;
 - (3) An estimate of the overall runoff coefficient for the site, determined by an acceptable method, such as area weighting;
 - (4) A narrative description of significant materials that have been treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three years prior to the issuance of this Permit to the present; method of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of these materials with storm water runoff between the time of three years prior to the issuance of this Permit and the present; materials loading and access areas; the location and description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and description of any treatment the storm water receives;
 - (5) A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at the facility three (3) years prior to the effective date of this Permit to the present;
 - (6) A list of any pollutant limited in effluent guidelines to which a facility is subject under 40 CFR Subchapter N, any pollutants listed on an NPDES permit to discharge process water, and any information required under 40

CFR 122.21(g)(iii)-(v);

- (7) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an estimate of the types of pollutants, which are likely to be present in storm water;
 - (8) A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and
- b. Storm Water Management Controls - The facility must develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and implement such controls. The appropriateness for implementing controls listed in the BMPP must reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls must address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
- (1) Pollution Prevention Team - The BMPP must identify a specific individual(s) within the facility organization as members of a team that are responsible for developing the BMPP and assisting the facility manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The BMPP must clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of facility's BMPP.
 - (2) Risk Identification and Assessment/Material Inventory - The BMPP must assess the potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharge associated with the industrial activity. The BMPP must include an inventory of the types of materials handled. Each of the following must be evaluated for the reasonable potential for contributing pollutants to runoff: loading and unloading operations, outdoor manufacturing or processing activities, significant dust or particulate generating processes, and on-site waste disposal practices. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water, and the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants.
 - (3) Preventative Maintenance - A preventative maintenance program must involve inspections and maintenance of storm water management devices (i.e. oil/water separators, catch basins, track mats) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdown or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
 - (4) Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of a clean orderly facility.
 - (5) Spill Prevention and Response Procedure - Areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points, must be identified clearly in the BMPP. The potential for spills to enter the storm water drainage system

must be eliminated whenever feasible. Where appropriate, specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, and procedures for cleaning up spills must be identified in the BMPP and made available to the appropriate personnel.

- (6) Storm Water Management - The BMPP must contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices. Based on an assessment of the potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to the storm water discharge, the BMPP must provide that measures, determined to be reasonable and appropriate, must be implemented and maintained.
 - (7) Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The BMPP must identify areas which; due to topography, activities, or factors; have a high potential for significant soil erosion and identify measures to limit erosion.
 - (8) Employee Training - Employee training programs must inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the BMPP, or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels, of the components and goals of the BMPP. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The BMPP must identify periodic dates for such training.
 - (9) Visual Inspections - Qualified facility personnel must be identified to inspect designated equipment and facility areas. Material handling areas must be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. A tracking or follow up procedure must be used to ensure that the appropriate action has been taken in response to the inspection. Records of inspections must be maintained for five (5) years.
 - (10) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - Incidents such as spill, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges must be included in the records. All inspections and maintenance activities must be documented and maintained on site for at least five (5) years.
- c. Site Inspection - An annual site inspection must be conducted by appropriate personnel named in the BMPP to verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under part B.1 is accurate, that the drainage map has been updated or otherwise modified to reflect current conditions, and controls to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges identified in the BMPP are being implemented and are adequate. A tracking or follow-up procedure must be used to ensure that the appropriate action has been taken in response to the inspection. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection must be retained as part of the BMPP for a minimum of five (5) years.
 - d. Consistency with Other Plans - Storm water management controls may reflect requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Counter-measure (SPCC) plans under

Section 311 of the CWA.

- e. Amending the BMPP - The permittee shall immediately amend the BMPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State; a release of reportable quantities of hazardous substances and oil; or if the BMPP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Changes must be noted and then submitted to EPA and/or MassDEP. Amendments to the BMPP may be reviewed by EPA and/or MassDEP. If the BMPP is reviewed the permittee may be notified at any time that the BMPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. After such notification by the EPA and/or MassDEP, the permittee shall make changes to the BMPP and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided by the EPA and/or MassDEP, the permittee shall have thirty (30) days after such notification to make the necessary changes.
5. A copy of the BMPP shall be provided to the City of Boston upon written request to the facility by the City of Boston.

C. REQUEST FOR REDUCTION IN MONITORING

1. The permittee may request a reduction in certain monitoring requirements for Outfall 002 upon demonstration by ongoing sampling and analytical data that the effluent consistently meets effluent limitations. The permittee may request a reduction of monitoring at Outfall 002 from 1/month to quarterly. To be eligible for a reduction on the effluent monitoring frequency, the permittee must provide 12 months of data demonstrating compliance. This type of change requires prior approval by the Director and MassDEP. Prior to receiving written approval, the permittee must continue to monitor at the frequency specified in the permit.

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

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

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1

OEP/Industrial Permits Branch
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100 (CIP)
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) and all other reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at the following addresses:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast Regional Office
Bureau of Waste Prevention
205 B Lowell Street
Wilmington, MA 01887

and

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

E. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the EPA and the MassDEP 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 MassDEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap. 21, §43.
2. 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 a NPDES Permit issued by the EPA. 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.