

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NEW ENGLAND - REGION I
ONE CONGRESS STREET, SUITE 1100
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02114-2023**

FACT SHEET

**DRAFT NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO
THE CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)**

NPDES PERMIT NUMBER: MA0003930

PUBLIC NOTICE START AND END DATES: March 7th, 2008 – April 5th, 2008

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Mr. James P. Kaplan, President
Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Corporation
1605 Rodney French Boulevard
New Bedford, MA 02744

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Corporation
1605 Rodney French Boulevard
New Bedford, MA 02744

RECEIVING WATER(S): Outer New Bedford Harbor (MA95-63)

RECEIVING WATER CLASSIFICATION(S): SA

SIC CODE: 5065

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Figure 1 – Site Locus Map

Figure 2 – Site Plan

Attachment A – Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Summary

Attachment B - Summary of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Designation

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

The above named applicant has applied to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the re-issuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to discharge storm water into the designated receiving water. The permit was issued to the Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Corporation (CDE) on December 28, 2000 (the Current Permit) and expired on February 1, 2005. EPA received a permit renewal application dated September 29, 2005 from CDE. Since the permit renewal application was deemed both timely and complete by EPA, the permit has been administratively continued.

CDE, located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, is a facility engaged in the distribution of products for the electrical and electronics industry. Figure 1 shows the facility's location. Prior to 1991, CDE manufactured capacitors and EMI filters at the site and discharged process waters via Outfall 001. Discharges from Outfall 001 ceased in 1991 and only storm water is discharged via Outfall 002.

2. Description of Discharge

This Draft Permit authorizes the discharge of storm water runoff from the facility's rooftops and paved areas from Outfall 002.

3. Receiving Water Description

The CDE storm water discharges through Outfall 002 to the Outer New Bedford Harbor (Segment MA95-63). This segment of the New Bedford Harbor is about 5.82 square miles and receives water from a 29.4 square mile drainage area that includes the Acushnet River.

Outer New Bedford Harbor is classified as a Class SA water body by the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards [314 CMR 4.00]. Class SA waters are *“designated as an excellent habitat for fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, including for their reproduction, migration and other critical functions and for primary and secondary contact recreation. In certain waters, excellent habitat for fish, other aquatic life and wildlife may include, but is not limited to seagrass. Where designated in the tables to 314 CMR 4.00 for shellfishing, these waters shall be suitable for shellfish harvesting without depuration (Approved and Conditionally Approved Shellfish Areas). These waters shall have excellent aesthetic value”*. [314 CMR 4.05(4)(a)] Outer New Bedford Harbor is a designated shellfishing area.

Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to identify those water-bodies that are not expected to meet surface water quality standards after the implementation of technology-based controls and, as such, require the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDL). Outer New Bedford Harbor is listed in the Massachusetts Year 2006 Integrated List of Waters as a “water requiring a TMDL”, indicating that while Outer New Bedford Harbor has been identified as being impaired, no TMDL has been developed for the pollutants causing the impairment. The pollutants needing TMDLs in Outer New Bedford Harbor are identified in the Integrated List as: priority organics, nonpriority organics, metals, nutrients, organic enrichment/low DO, and pathogens.

Due to the presence of widespread PCB contamination in bottom sediments, approximately 18,000 acres of New Bedford Harbor's tidal estuary has been designated as a Superfund site,

under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Sediment cleanup began in 2004 and is ongoing. PCB contamination in New Bedford Harbor is discussed further in section 6.3.5.

4. Limitations and Conditions

The effluent limitations of the draft permit, the monitoring requirements, and any implementation schedule (if required) may be found in the draft permit.

5. Permit Basis: Statutory and Regulatory Authority

5.1 General Requirements

The Clean Water Act (CWA) prohibits the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit unless such a discharge is otherwise authorized by the CWA. The NPDES permit is the mechanism used to implement technology and water quality-based effluent limitations and other requirements including monitoring and reporting. The draft NPDES permit was developed in accordance with various statutory and regulatory requirements established pursuant to the CWA and applicable State regulations. The regulations governing the EPA NPDES permit program are generally found at 40 CFR Parts 122, 124, 125, and 136. In this permit EPA considered (a) technology-based requirements, (b) water quality-based requirements, and (c) all limitations and requirements in the current/existing permit, when developing the permit limits.

5.2 Technology Based Requirements

Subpart A of the 40 CFR §125 establishes criteria and standards for the imposition of technology-based treatment requirements in permits under Section 301(b) of the CWA, including the application of EPA promulgated effluent limitations and case-by-case determinations of effluent limitations under Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA.

Technology-based treatment requirements represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed under Sections 301(b) and 402 of the CWA (see 40 CFR §125 Subpart A) to meet best practicable control technology currently available (BPT) for conventional pollutants and some metals, best conventional control technology (BCT) for conventional pollutants, and best available technology economically available (BAT) for toxic and non-conventional pollutants. In general, technology-based effluent guidelines for non-POTW facilities must have been complied with as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are established and in no case later than March 31, 1989 [See 40 CFR §125.3(a)(2)]. Compliance schedules and deadlines not in accordance with the statutory provisions of the CWA can not be authorized by a NPDES permit.

EPA has not promulgated technology-based National Effluent Guidelines for storm water discharges from electronic equipment distributors.

5.3 Water Quality-Based Requirements

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.

Under Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA and EPA regulations, NPDES permits must contain effluent limits more stringent than technology-based limits where more stringent limits are necessary to maintain or achieve state or federal water quality standards.

Water quality standards consist of three parts: (1) beneficial designated uses for a water-body or a segment of a water-body; (2) numeric and/or narrative water quality criteria sufficient to protect the assigned designated use(s); and (3) anti-degradation requirements to ensure that once a use is attained it will not be degraded. The Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, found at 314 CMR 4.00, include these elements. The state will limit or prohibit discharges of pollutants to surface waters to assure that surface water quality standards of the receiving waters are protected and maintained or attained. These standards also include requirements for the regulation and control of toxic constituents and require that EPA criteria, established pursuant to Section 304(a) of the CWA, shall be used unless a site specific criteria is established.

The draft permit must limit any pollutant or pollutant parameter (conventional, non-conventional, and toxic) that is or may be discharged at a level that causes or has the "reasonable potential" to cause or contribute to an excursion above any water quality standard (40 CFR §122.44(d)). An excursion occurs if the projected or actual in-stream concentration exceeds an applicable water quality criterion. In determining "reasonable potential", EPA considers: (1) existing controls on point and non-point sources of pollution; (2) pollutant concentration and variability in the effluent and receiving water as determined from the permit's re-issuance application, monthly discharge monitoring reports (DMRs), and State and Federal Water Quality Reports; (3) sensitivity of the indicator species used in toxicity testing; (4) known water quality impacts of processes on waste waters; and (5) where appropriate, dilution of the effluent in the receiving water.

5.4 Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding as defined in 40 CFR §122.44(l)(1) requires reissued permits to contain limitations as stringent or more stringent than those of the previous permit unless the circumstances allow application of one of the defined exceptions to this regulation. As explained above, anti-backsliding applies to limits contained in the existing permit and, therefore, these limits are continued in the draft permit. Anti-backsliding is not triggered in this Draft Permit.

5.5 Anti-degradation

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts' anti-degradation provisions found in 314 CMR 4.04 ensure that provisions in 40 CFR Section 131.12 are met. These provisions ensure that all existing uses in the receiving water, along with the level of water quality necessary to protect those existing uses, are maintained and protected. The effluent limits in the draft permit should ensure that provisions in 314 CMR 4.04 are met. The State is also asked to certify that the anti-degradation provisions in State law are met.

6. Explanation of the Permit's Effluent Limitation(s)

6.1 Facility Information

The CDE facility is on an approximately 10-acre site, bounded to the north by David Street, to the

south by Mott Street and to the east by Rodney French Boulevard, as shown on the site locus map, Figure 1. A large stone covered, earthen dike separates the east side of Rodney French Blvd from New Bedford Harbor.

The CDE site has been an industrial site for about 100 years. Prior to 1941 the site was used as a spinning mill. Since 1941, it has been owned by CDE and used for the manufacture of electronic components from 1941 until 1991. Since 1991, CDE has been using Building A (the largest building) and Building H for the distribution of electronic components. Manufacturing has been moved to out of state locations. The other buildings are still standing, but are largely vacant.

Until around 1978, PCB oils were used in the manufacture of capacitors at CDE. Although the chemical usage ceased, PCB residuals remain in the soil, the basement of Building A and in the sediment in the adjacent New Bedford Harbor.

Around 1982, CDE began addressing the PCB contamination at their site. The remediation included cleaning out and rebuilding the storm drains leading to the New Bedford Harbor. New PVC plastic piping was installed in on-site storm drains which remains today. The uppermost one foot of soil, in the previously unpaved parking area behind (west of) the factory buildings, was excavated and piled into a single row-shaped pile west of the parking area. The pile was covered with 30 mil polyurethane (or similar) impervious plastic material, dirt and grass. The parking area was covered with 1 foot of stone dust and 3 to 4 inches of asphalt, as a cap. According to CDE staff, the cap is inspected for cracks and other damage on a regular basis. The cracks are sealed as needed and occasionally it is necessary to remove sections of asphalt and replace them. Sealed and unsealed cracks were visible during EPA's site visit on September 14, 2006.

Aside from removing oil storage tanks and most of the asbestos insulation, no remediation activities have taken place in the basement of Building A. The historically wet basement is kept fairly dry by the use of a groundwater pumping system. This system includes 9 sumps which are used to direct groundwater infiltration to an on-site groundwater treatment system in the basement. The treatment system consists of groundwater storage tanks, bag or cartridge filters, and liquid phase carbon adsorption. The treated groundwater effluent from this system discharges to the New Bedford sewer system.

Storm water runoff from the parking area west of the manufacturing buildings collects in a centrally located, box-shaped catch basin. Storm water flows into the catch basin via two asphalt swales on the east and west sides of the catch basin. Drainage from the westernmost swale is sampled in the catch basin and permitted as Outfall 002. Most of the flow to this swale is from the paved parking area, although some roof drains from the Annex building drain there also. The catch basin also receives drainage from the shallow gravel drain on the eastern toe of the capped soil pile. This drain collects shallow groundwater from above the cap. However, this flow enters the catch basin through a buried PVC pipe at the bottom of the catch basin and is therefore is not captured in the Outfall 002 sampling.

Discharge from the large box catch basin flows by gravity to the "salt water well", a square, concrete well that is hydraulically connected to New Bedford Harbor. The well can be isolated from the harbor by closure of an on-site isolation valve or by an isolation valve under the dike between Rodney French Boulevard and the harbor. The valves are only closed during natural disasters, such as hurricanes and floods. The PVC pipe leading into the salt water well from the box catch basin was not visible from the opening of the salt water well. According to CDE, this inlet is not submerged, but well above the high tide level in the salt water well. The facility stores

No. 2 oil used for heating in a 2,000-gallon aboveground storage tank in the basement of Building A.

Storm water from the northern and southern portions of the site of the site flows to city storm sewers along Mott or David Streets. Storm water from the roofs of Buildings A, B, C, E, F, G, and H also flows to the New Bedford storm sewer. A site plan showing drainage patterns is presented in Figure 2. The New Bedford storm sewer

6.2 Permitted Outfall 002

Outfall 002 is a storm drain culvert which collects storm water from a 3.9-acre drainage area including the central portion of the paved parking area and portions of the roofs of Building D and Annex J.

6.3 Derivation of Effluent Limits Outfall 002

6.3.1 Flow

Flow of storm water has been measured by estimation, using the inches of rainfall reported for a particular storm to have fallen and the drainage area of the outfall. EPA continues the requirement to report flow in the Draft Permit.

6.3.2 pH

Water quality standards for pH in Class SA waters require that pH “*be in the range of 6.5 through 8.5 standards units and not more than 0.2 standard units outside of the natural background range. There shall be no change from natural background conditions that would impair any use assigned to this class.*” The pH measurements taken at outfall 001 over the past five years ranged from 4.5 to 8.3 and averaged 5.6. Average pH values less than 6.5 can be attributed to low pH in rainfall during the past five years. Weekly pH monitoring conducted by the National Atmospheric Deposition Program at their stations on Cape Cod and Lexington, Massachusetts, show rainfall pH ranging from 3.8 to 5.4 for the same time period.¹

There are no operations or chemicals stored outside at the CDE facility, nor contaminants in capped soils, that would have an acidic effect on storm water pH. Therefore, EPA finds that the pH of the storm water reflects the current non-industrial use of the property and no further pH monitoring is required in the draft permit.

6.3.3 Oil and Grease

The maximum daily limit for oil and grease is based on Massachusetts Water Quality Standards. Massachusetts water quality standards (314 CMR 4.05 (3)(b)) specify that Class SA waters “*shall be free from oil & grease and petrochemicals.*” The oil and grease effluent limit of 15 mg/l was set for storm water flows in the current permit based “*on state certification requirements under Section 401(a)(1) of the CWA as described in 40 CFR 124.53 and 124.55*” (Fact Sheet for current Permit, part IV). A review of the past five years of DMRs for this facility indicates that no

¹ National Atmospheric Deposition Program, weekly pH data from station MA01 and MA13 from January 2003 to August 2007. <http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/Default.asp>.

samples exceeded this effluent limit. The maximum daily limit for oil and grease of 15 mg/l will be retained in the Draft Permit with quarterly monitoring to ensure compliance with state water quality standards.

6.3.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Chlorinated biphenyls, commonly known as PCBs represent a group of chemical compounds produced for their specific characteristics such as insulating dielectric fluids in capacitors and transformers. Besides their use in electrical equipment, PCBs were also used as plasticizers in rubber and synthetics, adhesives, de-dusting compounds, inks, cutting oil, pesticides, and sealant compounds. Given their many uses, they are widely distributed in the environment through product use, releases or spills as well as direct discharges from industries using PCBs. Because of its wide distribution, there are many PCB disposal or release sites, including the CDE site in New Bedford.

PCBs are only slightly soluble in water and have a generally high organic carbon partition coefficient (Koc) value. Therefore, they can be adsorbed to soil and sediments and are not very mobile in the environment. PCBs are characteristically resistant to degradation, tend to persist in the environment and are known to bio-accumulate in living organisms. Due to their chemical characteristics, PCBs in storm water are likely to have been adsorbed by solids that have accumulated on surfaces in the drainage area.

Low levels of PCBs are present in storm water discharges from CDE. Lower detection limits required by the current permit indicate that PCBs are consistently present in discharges from outfall 001. Sources of PCB contamination in storm water discharges from CDE may include erosion of the stone dust and asphalt cap resulting in the release of PCB contaminated soils or deposition of airborne PCBs.

Regarding erosion of the asphalt cap as a potential source of PCBs, EPA noted the condition of the asphalt cap in a 2006 site visit. No severely eroded areas of the cap were noted. CDE reported that a section of the asphalt cap had been recently replaced, although no maintenance records were available. To ensure that the stone dust and asphalt cap are maintained in the future, the draft permit requires that cap maintenance procedures be incorporated into the facility SWPPP, implemented, documented and available for EPA review. In addition, the draft permit requires the continued monitoring of PCBs from outfall 002.

Regarding deposition of airborne PCBs as a potential source of PCBs, airborne PCB concentrations have been monitoring in the New Bedford area in association with the dredging of PCB contaminated sediments in the New Bedford Harbor area. This sediment cleanup is expected to continue for several years and through the next NPDES permit cycle. Of 880,000 cubic yards of sediment requiring remediation, 125,000 cubic yards have been excavated or capped to date. Background data collected prior to the start of dredging in 2004 indicated airborne PCB concentrations ranging from 3.4 to 12 ng/m³ in the samples closest to the CDE site. During dredging operations airborne PCB concentrations were 5 to 197 ng/m³ in samples from the sample locations². However, the control of airborne PCB deposition is beyond the scope or feasibility of this NPDES permit. CDE has installed an over-the-grate filter (with oil absorbent

² EPA 2007, Air Quality Monitoring Data at the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, <http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/newbedford/277370.pdf>.

filter media) at the central parking lot catch basin to capture residual PCB contamination. Continued storm water monitoring is required in the draft permit and will be used to evaluate the efficacy of this new management practice to reduce very low levels of PCBs in storm water discharges from outfall 002.

6.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Pursuant to Section 304(e) of the CWA and 40 CFR §125.103(b), best management practices (BMPs) may be expressly incorporated into a permit on a case-by-case basis where necessary to carry out Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA. This facility stores and handles pollutants listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of the CWA or pollutants listed as hazardous under Section 311 of the CWA and has ancillary operations which could result in significant amounts of these pollutants reaching the New Bedford Harbor.

To control the activities/operations, which could contribute pollutants to waters of the United States via storm water discharges at this facility, the Current Permit required the facility to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) with site-specific BMPs. The SWPPP requirements and the BMPs identified therein are intended to facilitate a process whereby the permittee thoroughly evaluates potential pollution sources at the facility and selects and implements appropriate measures to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. The draft permit requires CDE to include procedures for the inspection and maintenance of the stone dust/asphalt cap and for documenting those activities. The SWPPP, upon implementation, becomes a supporting element to any numerical effluent limitations in the Final Permit. Consequently, the SWPPP is as equally enforceable as the numerical limits.

The permittee has certified to EPA that a SWPPP was developed and implemented for this facility in accordance with the schedule and requirements identified in the Current Permit. The Draft Permit continues to ensure that the SWPPP is kept current and adhered to, by requiring the permittee to maintain and update the SWPPP as changes occur at the facility. In addition, the Draft Permit requires the permittee to provide annual certification to EPA and 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 its SWPPP. A signed copy of the certification will 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. This certification will be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22. A copy of the most recent SWPPP shall be kept at the facility and be available for inspection by EPA and MassDEP.

7. Essential Fish Habitat Determination (EFH)

Under the 1996 Amendments (PL 104-267) to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq.(1998)), EPA is required to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) if EPA's proposed actions that it funds, permits, or undertakes "may adversely impact any essential fish habitat" (EFH) as: "waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity", 16 U.S.C. § 1802(10). "Adverse 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 of 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 fish species for which federal Fisheries Management Plans exist. EFH designations for New England were approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce on March 3, 1999. Listings of the essential fish habitat designations for the 10 minute by 10 minute square coordinates containing the discharge location for Outfall 002 is provided in Attachment B.

The effluent limitations and other permit requirements identified in this fact sheet are designed to be protective of all aquatic species, including those with designated EFH. EPA has determined that a formal EFH consultation with NMFS is not required because the proposed discharge will not adversely impact the EFH. A copy of the draft permit has been provided to NMFS for review and comment.

8. Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Section 7(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended ("Act") grants authority to and imposes requirements upon Federal agencies regarding endangered or threatened species of fish, wildlife, or plants ("listed species") and habitat of such species that has been designated as critical ("A critical habitat"). The Act requires every Federal agency, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary of the Interior, to insure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out, in the United States or upon the high seas, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or results in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) administers Section 7 consultations for marine species and anadromous fish. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers Section 7 consultations for freshwater species.

EPA believes the proposed permit conditions are sufficiently stringent to assure that water quality standards will be met and to ensure protection of aquatic life, including endangered species, and maintenance of the receiving water as an aquatic habitat. The Region finds that adoption of the proposed permit is unlikely to adversely affect any threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat. If adverse effects do occur as a result of this permit action, or if new information becomes available that changes the basis for this conclusion, then EPA will notify and consultation promptly initiated with both the USFWS and the NMFS. A copy of the draft permit has been provided to NMFS for review and comment.

9. Effluent Monitoring

The effluent monitoring requirements have been established to yield data representative of the discharge under authority of Section 308(a) of the CWA in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41 (j), 122.44 (l) and 122.48.

10. State Certification Requirements

EPA may not issue a permit unless the MassDEP either certifies that the effluent limitations contained in this permit are stringent enough to assure that the discharge will not cause the receiving water to violate State Water Quality Standards or waives its right to such certification. EPA has requested that MassDEP certify the permit. Under Section 401 of the CWA, EPA is required to obtain certification from the state in which the discharge is located which determines that all water quality standards, in accordance with Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA, will be satisfied. Regulations governing state certification are set forth in 40 CFR §124.53 and §124.55.

EPA regulations pertaining to permit limits based upon water quality standards and state requirements are contained in 40 CFR §122.44(d). EPA expects that the permit will be certified.

11. Public Comment Period, Public Hearing; and Procedures for Final Decisions

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of the draft permit is inappropriate must raise all issues and submit all available arguments and all supporting material for their arguments in full by the close of the public comment period to: Ms. Ellen Weitzler, NPDES Industrial Permit Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (Mail Code: CIP), Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023. Any person, prior to such date, may submit a request in writing for a public hearing to consider the draft permit to EPA-New England and the State Agency. 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 (30) days public notice whenever the Director 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-New England's Boston office.

Following the close of the comment period, and after a public hearing, if such hearing is held, the Director 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.

12. EPA and MassDEP 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:

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Date

Stephen S. Perkins, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

USGS New Bedford, Massachusetts, United States 01 Jul 1990

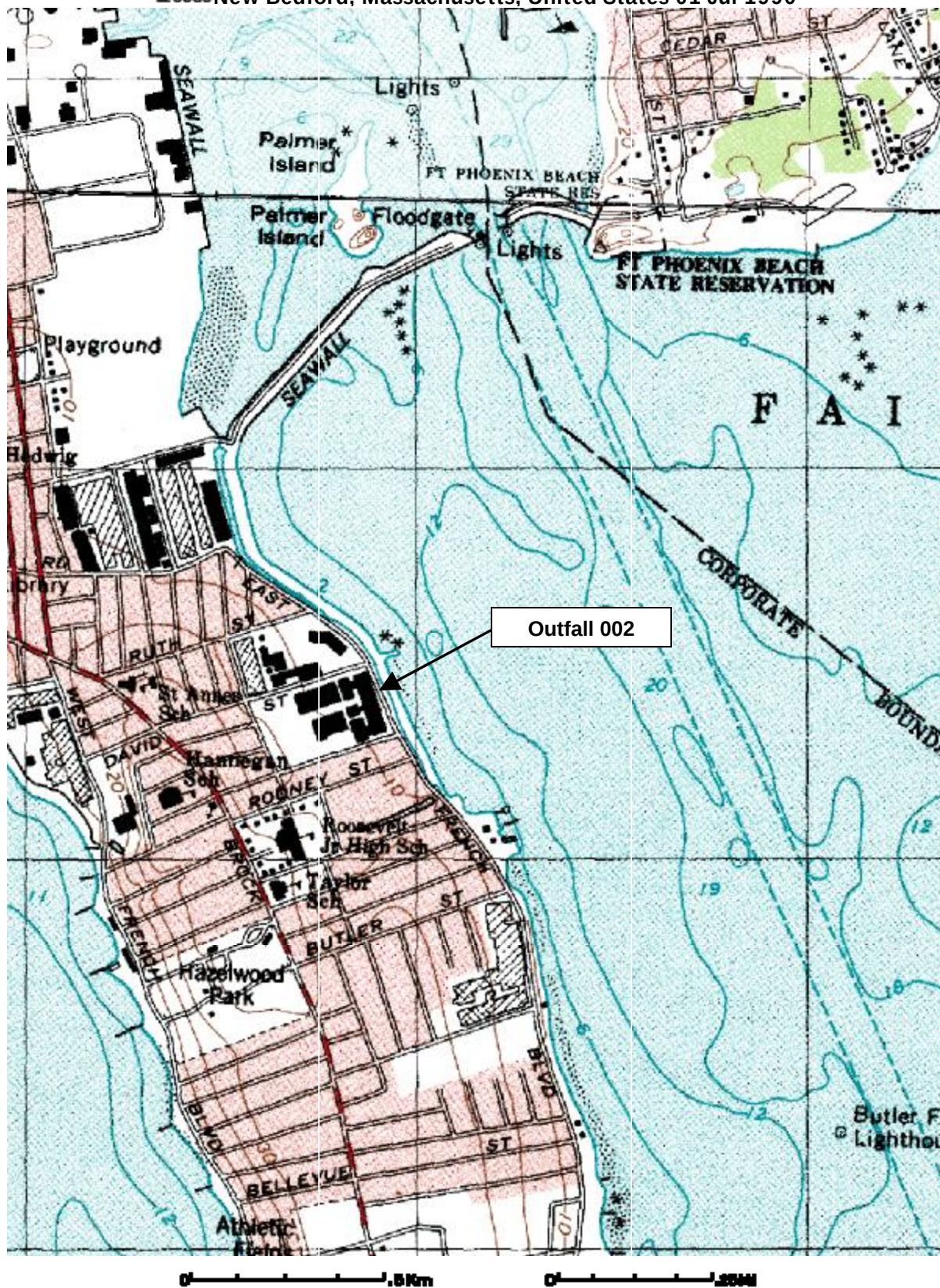


Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCUS MAP
Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Corporation
NPDES Permit MA0003930

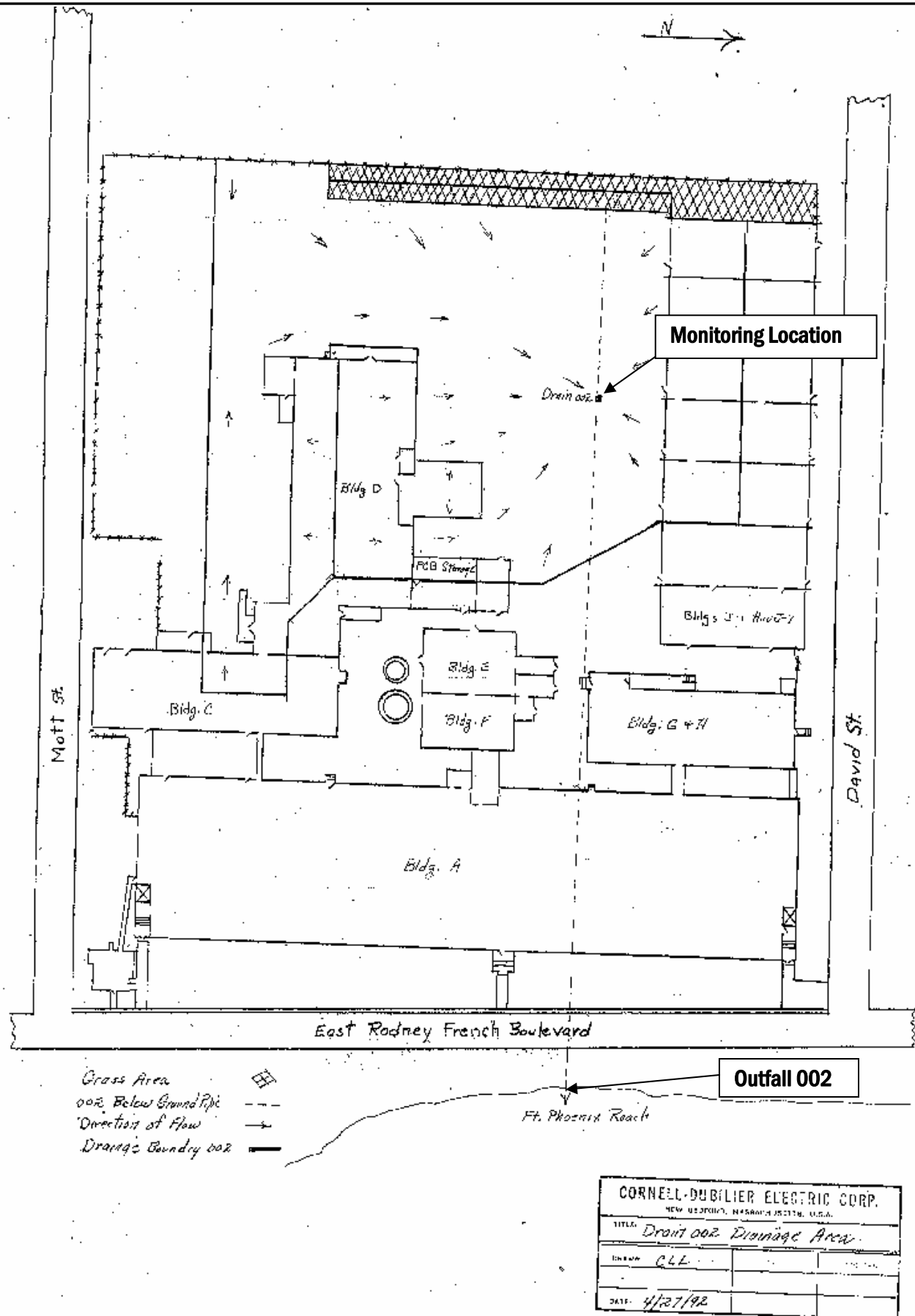


FIGURE 2
SITE PLAN
 Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Corporation
 NPDES Permit MA0003930

ATTACHMENT A
Discharge Monitoring Report Summary

Monitoring Period End Date	Flow (MGD)	Oil & Grease (mg/l)	pH (S.U.)	PCBs (µg/l)
30-Nov-07	0.032	1.0	5.60	0.111
31-Aug-07	0.044	3.7	6.04	0.208
31-May-07	0.160	3.3	5.78	4.14
28-Feb-07	0.089	0.9	6.09	0.0984
30-Nov-06	0.028	1.1	6.13	0.0596
31-Aug-06	0.035	1.2	4.50	0.304
31-May-06	0.090	0.08	6.37	0.203
28-Feb-06	0.013	2.6	5.45	2.480
30-Nov-05	0.008	3.3	5.14	0.308
31-Aug-05	0.197	0.5	4.83	0.164
31-May-05	0.033	4.5	6.10	1.150
28-Feb-05	0.069	2.3	5.38	0.391
30-Nov-04	0.089	9.3	5.97	0.502
31-Aug-04	0.046	2.2	5.22	0.523
31-May-04	0.018	2.1	5.84	0.204
29-Feb-04	0.022	2.2	5.21	0.003
30-Nov-03	0.041	1.4	5.73	0.243
31-Aug-03	0.049	0.8	4.90	0.088
31-May-03	0.054	0.5	8.29	0.652
28-Feb-03	0.120	0.5	5.58	0.483
Minimum	0.008	0.08	4.50	0.003
Maximum	0.197	9.3	8.29	4.14
Average	0.062	2.2	5.71	0.616

ATTACHMENT B

Summary of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Designation

Cornell Dubilier Outfall 002 - 10' x 10' Square Coordinates:

Boundary	North	East	South	West
Coordinate	41° 40.0' N	70° 50.0' W	41° 30.0' N	71° 00.0' W

Square Description (i.e. habitat, landmarks, coastline markers): Waters within Buzzards Bay within the Atlantic Ocean within the square affecting the following: south of Dartmouth, MA., New Bedford, MA., and Fairhaven, MA., from Sconticut Neck and the western part of West Island to Slocum Neck and Barney's Joy Point in Dartmouth, MA. Also affected are: Wilkes Ledge Mishaum Pt., Round Hill Pt., Smith Neck, Dumpling Rocks, Negro Ledge, Great Ledge, Phinney Rock, Pawn Rock, White Rock, Hussey Rock, Apponagansett Bay, Ricketson Pt. in South Dartmouth, MA., Apponagansett, MA., Clarks Cove, Clarks Pt., in Fairhaven, MA., Butler Flats, Mosher Ledge, Wilbur Pt. on Sconticut Neck, Bents Ledge, Middle Ledge, and West Ledge. These waters are also within western Nasketucket Bay, east of Sconticut Neck and north of West I., and within New Bedford Harbor.

Species	Eggs	Larvae	Juveniles	Adults
Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	X	X	X	X
haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)	X	X		
pollock (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)				
whiting (<i>Merluccius bilinearis</i>)				
offshore hake (<i>Merluccius albidus</i>)				
red hake (<i>Urophycis chuss</i>)		X	X	X
white hake (<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>)				
redfish (<i>Sebastes fasciatus</i>)	n/a			
witch flounder (<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>)				
winter flounder (<i>Pleuronectes americanus</i>)	X	X	X	X
yellowtail flounder (<i>Pleuronectes ferruginea</i>)				
windowpane flounder (<i>Scophthalmus aquosus</i>)	X	X	X	X
American plaice (<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>)			X	X
ocean pout (<i>Macrozoarces americanus</i>)				
Atlantic halibut (<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>)				
Atlantic sea scallop (<i>Placopecten magellanicus</i>)				
Atlantic sea herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)			X	X
monkfish (<i>Lophius americanus</i>)				
bluefish (<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>)			X	X
long finned squid (<i>Loligo pealei</i>)	n/a	n/a	X	X
short finned squid (<i>Illex illecebrosus</i>)	n/a	n/a		
Atlantic butterfish (<i>Peprilus triacanthus</i>)	X	X	X	X
Atlantic mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	X	X	X	X
summer flounder (<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>)	X	X	X	X
scup (<i>Stenotomus chrysops</i>)	X	X	X	X
black sea bass (<i>Centropristus striata</i>)	n/a	X	X	X
surf clam (<i>Spisula solidissima</i>)	n/a	n/a	X	X
ocean quahog (<i>Artica islandica</i>)	n/a	n/a		
spiny dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)	n/a	n/a		
tilefish (<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>)				
king mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>)	X	X	X	X
Spanish mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>)	X	X	X	X
cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>)	X	X	X	X
sandbar shark (<i>Charcharinus plumbeus</i>)				X
bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)			X	