AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws, as amended, the

Stone Bridge Fire District
1761 Main Road
Tiverton, RI 02878

is authorized to discharge from the following facility

Stone Bridge Fire District Water Treatment Plant
Quintal Drive
Tiverton, RI 02878

to receiving waters named

Stafford Pond

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

This permit shall become effective on _____.

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

This permit supersedes the permit issued on May 18, 2011 and subsequently modified on July 19, 2012.

This permit consists of nine (9) pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc. and ten (10) pages in Part II including General Conditions.

Signed this day of , 2016.

DRAFT

Angelo S. Liberti, P.E., Chief of Surface Water Protection
Office of Water Resources
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Providence, Rhode Island

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through permit expiration the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 001 (Emergency Clear Well Overflow) under temporary, emergency situations in accordance with its approved Standard Operating Procedure for emergency clear well overflows dated February 3, 2012. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs./day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly *(Minimum)	Average Weekly *(Average)	Maximum Daily *(Maximum)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	--- MGD	--- MGD				Continuous[1]	Estimate

[1] The permittee shall estimate the total flow discharged per calendar day for each clear well emergency overflow. This information shall be reported on monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms as required under Part I.C of the permit. For any months in which there is no discharge, the permittee shall report "no discharge" on the DMR.

--- signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

2. The pH of the effluent must be in the range of 6.5 - 9.0 s.u.

3. The discharge shall not cause visible discoloration of the receiving waters.

4. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.

5. The turbidity of the receiving water shall not exceed 5 NTU over natural background.

6. Solids, sludges, or biosolids removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters, shall be properly disposed of in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, and permit requirements, and in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the state.

7. The permittee shall dispose of any residuals generated at the facility in accordance with its approved Residuals Management Plan dated April 28, 2016 and revised May 24, 2016 and any subsequent modifications made in accordance with Part I.A.8 of this permit. The Residuals Management Plan shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and must include the following:

    a. Characterization of the quantity and quality of the residuals generated by the facility;

    b. Determination of the appropriate regulatory requirements;

    c. Identification of feasible disposal options;

    d. Selection of appropriate residuals processing/treatment technologies and development of a residuals management strategy that meets the regulatory goals established for the water treatment facility;

    e. Development of best management practices which at a minimum include the following:

        1) An evaluation of the water treatment residuals storage capacity within each residuals treatment unit (e.g., the lower settling tank, the upper settling tank, and the drying bed) and an identification of the criteria which will serve as a trigger to determine when each treatment unit needs to be pulled offline in order to remove solids to avoid potential permit violations;

        2) Procedures and periodic evaluation techniques that will be used to gauge the remaining storage capacity of residuals treatment units (e.g., the lower settling tank, the upper settling tank, and the drying bed);

        3) Maintenance procedures used to deactivate and prepare treatment units for sludge removal. These maintenance procedures must identify the appropriate steps necessary to temporarily lower the water level in the treatment unit, remove settled solids, and restore the flow through the treatment unit in such a way that degradation of the receiving waters and permit violations will be prevented;

    f. A requirement that all critical activities associated with the operations and maintenance of the water treatment plant residuals treatment units be documented and copies of such documentation be kept on site at all times throughout the effective life of the permit;

g. A requirement to review the Residuals Management Plan (at a minimum) on a yearly basis, which also requires the Plan to be updated as necessary. A copy of the Residuals Management Plan and records of the annual reviews must be available on site at all times throughout the effective life of the permit;

8. The DEM may notify the permittee at any time that the Residuals Management Plan is deficient or does not meet one or more of the requirements of this permit. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the Residuals Management Plan and submit to the DEM a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided by the DEM, the permittee shall have thirty (30) days after notification to make the necessary changes. The permittee shall immediately amend the Residuals Management Plan if it proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges associated with the water treatment facility. Changes must be noted and submitted to the DEM within thirty (30) days of amending the Residuals Management Plan. Amendments to the Residuals Management Plan may be reviewed by the DEM in the same manner specified above.

9. This permit authorizes the use of aluminum or ferric based water treatment chemicals as primary coagulation agents. The permittee must notify the DEM and request a permit modification prior to using any other coagulation agents.

10. 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-dinitro-phenol; 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. s122.21(g)(7); or

(4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. s122.44(f) and Rhode Island Regulations.

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 s122.21(g)(7); or

(4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. s122.44(f) and Rhode Island Regulations.

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

11. This permit serves as the State's Water Quality Certificate for the discharges described herein.

B. DETECTION LIMITS

The permittee shall assure that all wastewater testing required by this permit, is performed in conformance with the method detection limits listed below. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 136, EPA approved analysis techniques, quality assurance procedures and quality control procedures shall be followed for all reports required to be submitted under the RIPDES program. These procedures are described in "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples" (EPA/600/4-91/010) and "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes" (EPA/600/4-79/020).

The report entitled "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples" includes a test which must be performed in order to determine if matrix interferences are present, and a series of tests to enable reporting of sample results when interferences are identified. Each step of the series of tests becomes increasingly complex, concluding with the complete Method of Standard Additions analysis. The analysis need not continue once a result which meets the applicable quality control requirements has been obtained. Documentation of all steps conducted to identify and account for matrix interferences shall be documented and maintained onsite.

If, after conducting the complete Method of Standard Additions analysis, the laboratory is unable to determine a valid result, the laboratory shall report "could not be analyzed". Documentation supporting this claim shall be maintained onsite. If valid analytical results are repeatedly unobtainable, DEM may require that the permittee determine a method detection limit (MDL) for their effluent or sludge as outlined in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.

When calculating sample averages for reporting on discharge monitoring reports (DMRs):

1. "could not be analyzed" data shall be excluded, and shall not be considered as failure to comply with the permit sampling requirements;

2. results reported as less than the MDL shall be reported as zero in accordance with the DEM's DMR Instructions, provided that all appropriate EPA approved methods were followed.

Therefore, all sample results shall be reported as: an actual value, "could not be analyzed", or zero. The effluent or sludge specific MDL must be calculated using the methods outlined in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B. Samples which have been diluted to ensure that the sample concentration will be within the linear dynamic range shall not be diluted to the extent that the analyte is not detected. If this should occur the analysis shall be repeated using a lower degree of dilution.

LIST OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The following list of toxic pollutants has been designated pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act. The Method Detection Limits (MDLs) represent the required Rhode Island MDLs.

Volatiles - EPA Method 624		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1V	acrolein	10.0
2V	acrylonitrile	5.0
3V	benzene	1.0
5V	bromoform	1.0
6V	carbon tetrachloride	1.0
7V	chlorobenzene	1.0
8V	chlorodibromomethane	1.0
9V	chloroethane	1.0
10V	2-chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0
11V	chloroform	1.0
12V	dichlorobromomethane	1.0
14V	1,1-dichloroethane	1.0
15V	1,2-dichloroethane	1.0
16V	1,1-dichloroethylene	1.0
17V	1,2-dichloropropane	1.0
18V	1,3-dichloropropylene	1.0
19V	ethylbenzene	1.0
20V	methyl bromide	1.0
21V	methyl chloride	1.0
22V	methylene chloride	1.0
23V	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1.0
24V	tetrachloroethylene	1.0
25V	toluene	1.0
26V	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	1.0
27V	1,1,1-trichloroethane	1.0
28V	1,1,2-trichloroethane	1.0
29V	trichloroethylene	1.0
31V	vinyl chloride	1.0

Acid Compounds - EPA Method 625		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1A	2-chlorophenol	1.0
2A	2,4-dichlorophenol	1.0
3A	2,4-dimethylphenol	1.0
4A	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	1.0
5A	2,4-dinitrophenol	2.0
6A	2-nitrophenol	1.0
7A	4-nitrophenol	1.0
8A	p-chloro-m-cresol	2.0
9A	pentachlorophenol	1.0
10A	phenol	1.0
11A	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	1.0

Pesticides - EPA Method 608		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1P	aldrin	0.059
2P	alpha-BHC	0.058
3P	beta-BHC	0.043
4P	gamma-BHC	0.048
5P	delta-BHC	0.034
6P	chlordane	0.211
7P	4,4'-DDT	0.251
8P	4,4'-DDE	0.049
9P	4,4'-DDD	0.139
10P	dieldrin	0.082
11P	alpha-endosulfan	0.031
12P	beta-endosulfan	0.036
13P	endosulfan sulfate	0.109
14P	endrin	0.050
15P	endrin aldehyde	0.062
16P	heptachlor	0.029
17P	heptachlor epoxide	0.040

Pesticides - EPA Method 608		MDL ug/l (ppb)
18P	PCB-1242	0.289
19P	PCB-1254	0.298
20P	PCB-1221	0.723
21P	PCB-1232	0.387
22P	PCB-1248	0.283
23P	PCB-1260	0.222
24P	PCB-1016	0.494
25P	toxaphene	1.670

Base/Neutral - EPA Method 625		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1B	acenaphthene *	1.0
2B	acenaphthylene *	1.0
3B	anthracene *	1.0
4B	benzidine	4.0
5B	benzo(a)anthracene *	2.0
6B	benzo(a)pyrene *	2.0
7B	3,4-benzofluoranthene *	1.0
8B	benzo(ghi)perylene *	2.0
9B	benzo(k)fluoranthene *	2.0
10B	bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	2.0
11B	bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	1.0
12B	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	1.0
13B	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.0
14B	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	1.0
15B	butylbenzyl phthalate	1.0
16B	2-chloronaphthalene	1.0
17B	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	1.0
18B	chrysene *	1.0
19B	dibenzo (a,h)anthracene *	2.0
20B	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1.0
21B	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1.0
22B	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1.0
23B	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	2.0
24B	diethyl phthalate	1.0
25B	dimethyl phthalate	1.0
26B	di-n-butyl phthalate	1.0
27B	2,4-dinitrotoluene	2.0
28B	2,6-dinitrotoluene	2.0
29B	di-n-octyl phthalate	1.0
30B	1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)	1.0
31B	fluoranthene *	1.0
32B	fluorene *	1.0
33B	hexachlorobenzene	1.0
34B	hexachlorobutadiene	1.0
35B	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2.0
36B	hexachloroethane	1.0
37B	indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene *	2.0
38B	isophorone	1.0
39B	naphthalene *	1.0
40B	nitrobenzene	1.0
41B	N-nitrosodimethylamine	1.0
42B	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	1.0
43B	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0
44B	phenanthrene *	1.0
45B	pyrene *	1.0
46B	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	1.0

OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS

	MDL ug/l (ppb)
Antimony, Total	3.0
Arsenic, Total	1.0
Beryllium, Total	0.2
Cadmium, Total	0.1
Chromium, Total	1.0
Chromium, Hexavalent	20.0
Copper, Total	1.0
Lead, Total	1.0
Mercury, Total	0.2
Nickel, Total	1.0
Selenium, Total	2.0
Silver, Total	0.5
Thallium, Total	1.0
Zinc, Total	5.0
Asbestos	**
Cyanide, Total	10.0
Phenols, Total	50.0
TCDD	**
MTBE (Methyl Tert Butyl Ether)	1.0

** No Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) MDL

NOTE:

The MDL for a given analyte may vary with the type of sample. MDLs which are determined in reagent water may be lower than those determined in wastewater due to fewer matrix interferences. Wastewater is variable in composition and may therefore contain substances (interferents) that could affect MDLs for some analytes of interest. Variability in instrument performance can also lead to inconsistencies in determinations of MDLs.

To help verify the absence of matrix or chemical interference the analyst is required to complete specific quality control procedures. For the metals analyses listed above the analyst must withdraw from the sample two equal aliquots; to one aliquot add a known amount of analyte, and then dilute both to the same volume and analyze. The unspiked aliquot multiplied by the dilution factor should be compared to the original. Agreement of the results within 10% indicates the absence of interference. Comparison of the actual signal from the spiked aliquot to the expected response from the analyte in an aqueous standard should help confirm the finding from the dilution analysis. (Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes EPA-600/4-79/020).

For Methods 624 and 625 the laboratory must on an ongoing basis, spike at least 5% of the samples from each sample site being monitored. For laboratories analyzing 1 to 20 samples per month, at least one spiked sample per month is required. The spike should be at the discharge permit limit or 1 to 5 times higher than the background concentration determined in Section 8.3.2, whichever concentration would be larger. (40 CFR Part 136 Appendix B Method 624 and 625 subparts 8.3.1 and 8.3.11).

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Monitoring

All monitoring required by this permit shall be done in accordance with sampling and analytical testing procedures specified in Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 136).

2. Reporting

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

Signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to:

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
RIPDES Program
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

3. Submittal of DMRs using NetDMR.

a. Within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit the permittee shall begin submitting its monitoring data to DEM electronically using NetDMR. When the permittee begins submitting DMRs using NetDMR, it is no longer required to submit hard copies of DMRs to DEM.

b. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee must submit electronic copies of documents in NetDMR that are directly related to the DMR. These include the following:

- DMR Cover Letters

All other reports should be submitted to DEM in hard copy form via regular US mail.

c. Submittal of Requests and Reports to DEM

The following requests, reports, and information described in this permit shall be submitted to the DEM as a hard copy via regular US mail:

- Transfer of Permit notice
- Request for change in chemical additive products in accordance with Part I.A.9

These reports, information, and requests shall be submitted to DEM by hard copy mail to the following address:

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
RIPDES Program
235 Promenade Street

Providence, RI 02908

d. Submittal of Reports in Hard Copy Form.

The following notifications and reports shall be submitted as hard copy with a cover letter describing the submission. These reports shall be signed and dated with originals submitted to DEM.

- Written notifications required under Part II;
- Notice of unauthorized discharges;
- Amendments to the Residuals Management Plan;

This information shall be submitted to DEM at the following address:

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
RIPDES Program
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

e. Verbal Reports and Verbal Notifications

Any verbal reports or verbal notifications, if required in Parts I and/or II of this permit, shall be made to the DEM. This includes verbal reports and notifications which require reporting within 24 hours. (See Part II.(I)(5) General Requirements for 24-hour reporting). Verbal reports and verbal notifications shall be made to DEM at (401) 222-4700 or (401) 222-3070 at night.

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES
235 PROMENADE STREET
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02908-5767

STATEMENT OF BASIS

RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (RIPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE STATE

RIPDES PERMIT NO. **RI0023841**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Stone Bridge Fire District
1761 Main Road
Tiverton, RI 02878

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Stone Bridge Fire District Water Treatment Plant
Quintal Drive
Tiverton, RI 02878

RECEIVING WATER: **Stafford Pond (Water Body ID # RI0007037L-01)**

CLASSIFICATION: **AA**

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

The above named applicant has applied to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) for reissuance of a RIPDES permit to discharge into the designated receiving water. The facility is involved in the production of potable water. The water treatment plant was permitted to discharge from four (4) separate outfalls all with direct discharges to Stafford Pond. Outfall 001 is from a 12" black ductile iron pipe equipped with a 90° elbow and is an emergency overflow of potable water from the water treatment plant's clearwell. Outfall 002 was from a 10" cast iron pipe and is used to drain the clear "supernatant" water from the lower settling tank prior to its annual cleaning. Outfalls 003 and 004 were both from 4" white PVC pipes that discharged treated filter backwash from the upper settling tank. Outfall 003 consisted of routine discharges of treated filter backwash water from the upper settling tank and discharged approximately 40,000 gallons/day. Outfall 004 was used for emergency overflows of treated filter backwash from the upper settling tank and would only discharge if outfall 003 became clogged.

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to discharge into Stafford Pond from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was originally issued to the facility on March 30, 1979. In December 1982 the facility eliminated its wastewater discharge by incorporating a closed loop system into its treatment process and the NPDES permit was subsequently never reissued. In May 2001 the EPA implemented the Filter Backwash Recycling Rule that regulated the recycling of backwash water within drinking water plants. To comply with the requirements of the Filter Backwash Recycling Rule, the facility resumed its discharge back to Stafford Pond in May 2001. As a result a RIPDES discharge permit was issued to the facility on May 18, 2011. Since the May 18, 2011 permit was issued, the Stone Bridge Fire District (SBFD) eliminated the discharges from outfalls 002, 003, and 004 and capped these outfall pipes so that

there is no potential for a future discharge from these pipes. Due to the elimination of the discharges from these outfalls, the May 18, 2011 permit was formally modified by the DEM on July 19, 2012. In addition, the permittee developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) documenting what procedures are in place to prevent discharges from outfall 001 with the exception of temporary overflows during emergency conditions. Due to the temporary and emergency nature of the discharges from outfall 001, the DEM also modified the SBFD's permit to only authorize discharges from outfall 001 during emergency conditions in accordance with the approved SOP and to require reporting of flow from outfall 001. The May 18, 2011 permit became effective on August 1, 2011, since that date no discharges have been reported by the facility. As a result historical monitoring data is not available and has not been included.

II. Permit Limitations and Conditions

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

III. Permit Basis and Explanation of Effluent Limitation Derivation

Facility Information

The Stone Bridge Fire District (SBFD) is a water supplier that serves a population of approximately 8,000 in the Town of Tiverton. The SBFD also sells treated water to the Town of Portsmouth. The SBFD has a single water treatment facility which utilizes sand filtration and chlorination treatment.

Under the current treatment process the plant treats raw surface water in a series of steps. Raw water is first pumped from Stafford Pond and dosed with polyaluminum chloride, activated carbon, and a non-ionic polymer. The combined raw water, polyaluminum chloride, activated carbon, and polymer are pumped into a rapid mix tank where a "floc" is formed. Water then exits the rapid mix tank and enters a clarifier tank where the solids settle out. After the clarifier tank, water is passed through sand filters to filter out any remaining solids. Finally, after being treated through the sand filters, the water is dosed with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection and orthophosphate for corrosion control and is stored in the clearwell prior to discharge to the collection system.

Solids that are removed in the clarifier tank and the sand filter are automatically backwashed to the lower settling tank, for settling of large solids, and then pumped to the upper settling tank, for settling of fine solids. All solids that are settled out in the lower and upper settling tanks are pumped into an on-site drying bed, where the solids are dried and disposed of off-site. The SBFD process diagram is included in **Attachment A**.

Discharge Location

Outfall 001 will discharge during emergency conditions to Stafford Pond. Stafford Pond (Water Body ID # RI0007037L-01) is designated in the RI Water Quality Regulations as Water Use Classification "AA". Water quality classifications define the water quality goals of a surface water body, or a portion thereof, by designating the use or uses of the water and by setting criteria as necessary to protect the uses. Water quality standards are intended to protect public health, safety and welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act and Chapter 46-12 of the General Laws of Rhode Island. Class AA waters are designated as a sources of public drinking water supply (PDWS) or as tributary waters within a public drinking water supply watershed, for primary and secondary contact recreational activities and for fish and wildlife habitat. These waters shall have excellent aesthetic value. Stafford Pond is also designated as a warm water fishery. Stafford Pond is currently listed as impaired and does not adequately support fish and wildlife habitat due to impacts from Phosphorus (Total), Dissolved

Oxygen, and excess Algal Growth. A water quality restoration plan called a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) was developed by the DEM Office of Water Resources and was approved on March 23, 1999.

Permit Limits

Due to the fact that outfalls 002, 003, and 004 were eliminated and outfall number 001 is only active during emergency conditions flow monitoring is the only discharge monitoring requirement that has been included in this permit. Flow monitoring will be used to ensure that Outfall 001 only discharges during emergency conditions in accordance with the facility's approved Standard Operating Procedure dated February 3, 2012. Since discharges will only occur during emergencies, no other limits are required.

Residuals Management Requirements

Water treatment plant residuals form when suspended solids in the raw water react with chemicals such as coagulants added in the treatment processes. Some potable water treatment processes generate residuals that are relatively easy to process and dispose of. For example, leaves, limbs, logs, and other large floating debris separated from water during the initial screening process can be disposed of at conventional solid waste landfills. However, most other treatment processes produce more complex residual waste streams that may require advanced processing and disposal methods to protect human health and the environment. For a typical filtration water treatment system such as the one in operation at the SBFD's water treatment plant, the typical disposal options for these residuals consist of the following: landfilling, directly discharging to the sanitary sewer under authorization of the local industrial pretreatment program, or by shipping the residuals to a facility which possesses an effective Solid Waste Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) issued by the DEM Office of Waste Management. This permit requires that the facility comply with its approved Residuals Management Plan dated April 28, 2016 and revised May 24, 2016. The Residuals Management Plan identifies how the residuals generated at the facility will be handled and ultimately disposed. The SBFD is required to review the Residuals Management Plan annually and update it as necessary. All updates are subject to DEM review and approval. The specific Residuals Management Plan requirements can be found in the permit.

Stormwater

This permit does not authorize the discharge of storm water from the facility. The SBFD water treatment plant falls under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 4941 – Water Supply, which applies to establishments primarily engaged in distributing water for sale for domestic, commercial, and industrial use. Based on the RIPDES Program's review it has been determined that facilities that fall under SIC code 4941 are not required to obtain permit coverage for stormwater discharges.

Anitbacksliding/Antidegradation

The Anitbacksliding Provision of the Clean Water Act (found at Section 402(o) and repeated at 40 CFR 122.44(l)) prohibits reissuing a permit containing less stringent effluent limits than the comparable limits from the previous permit. The draft permit is being issued with limitations as stringent as or more stringent than those in the previous permit modification with no change to the outfall location. Therefore, antidegradation requirements are being met.

General

The effluent monitoring requirements have been specified in accordance with RIPDES regulations as well as 40 CFR 122.41(j), 122.44(l), and 122.48 to yield data representative of the discharge. The

remaining general and specific conditions of the permit are based on the RIPDES regulations as well as 40 CFR Parts 122 through 125 and consisting primarily of management requirements common to all permits.

IV. Comment Period, Hearing Requests, 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 the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Resources, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02908-5767. Any person, prior to such date, may submit a request in writing for a public hearing to consider the draft permit to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. 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 Director will respond to all significant comments and make these responses available to the public at DEM's Providence 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. Within thirty (30) days following the notice of the final permit decision any interested person may submit a request for a formal hearing to reconsider or contest the final decision. Requests for formal hearings must satisfy the requirements of Rule 49 of the Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

V. DEM Contact

Additional information concerning the permit may be obtained between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays from:

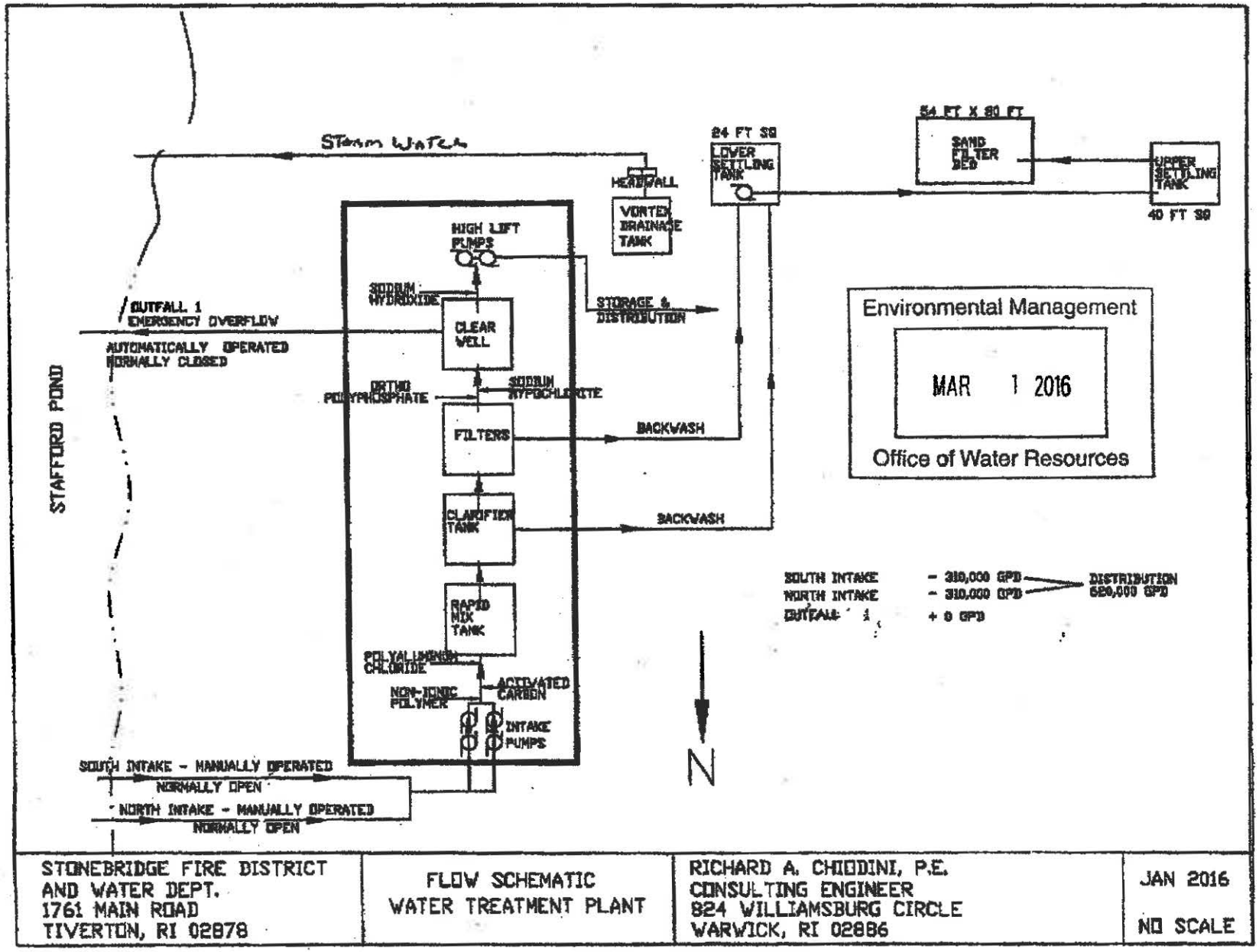
Brian Lafaille, PE
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
RIPDES Program
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
Telephone: (401) 222-4700, ext. 7715
Email: brian.lafaille@dem.ri.gov

8/22/16
Date

Joseph B. Haberek, PE
Principal Sanitary Engineer
Department of Environmental Management

ATTACHMENT A:

STONE BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT'S
WATER TREATMENT PLANT PROCESS DIAGRAM



STONEBRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT AND WATER DEPT. 1761 MAIN ROAD TIVERTON, RI 02878	FLOW SCHEMATIC WATER TREATMENT PLANT	RICHARD A. CHIODINI, P.E. CONSULTING ENGINEER 824 WILLIAMSBURG CIRCLE WARWICK, RI 02886	JAN 2016 NO SCALE

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES
PERMITS SECTION
235 PROMENADE STREET
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02908-5767

PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED PERMIT ACTIONS UNDER THE RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (RIPDES) PROGRAM WHICH REGULATES DISCHARGES INTO THE WATERS OF THE STATE UNDER CHAPTER 46-12 OF THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL LAWS OF 1956, AS AMENDED.

DATE OF NOTICE: August 29, 2016

PUBLIC NOTICE NUMBER: PN16-04

DRAFT RIPDES PERMITS

RIPDES PERMIT NUMBER: RI0000035

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Arkwright Advanced Coating Incorporated
538 Main Street
Fiskeville, RI 02823

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Arkwright Advanced Coating Incorporated
538 Main Street
Fiskeville, RI 02823

RECEIVING WATER: Pawtuxet River – North Branch

RECEIVING WATER CLASSIFICATION: B

The facility which is the source of the wastewater discharge is engaged in the converting of plastic films and papers for imaging purposes. This facility has applied for the reissuance of its RIPDES permit to discharge into the designated waters of the state. The discharges from the site are varied and consist of non-contact cooling water, cooling tower blowdown, air conditioner condensate, and stormwater. The permit includes limits to ensure that the discharge will not cause water quality violations.

RIPDES PERMIT NUMBER: RI0023841

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Stone Bridge Fire District
1761 Main Road
Tiverton, RI 02878

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Stone Bridge Fire District Water Treatment Plant
Quintal Drive
Tiverton, RI 02878

RECEIVING WATER: Stafford Pond

RECEIVING WATER CLASSIFICATION: AA

The facility which is the source of the wastewater discharge, is engaged in the production of potable water for the Town of Tiverton. The facility also sells water to the Town of Portsmouth. This facility has applied for the reissuance of its RIPDES permit to discharge into the designated waters of the state. The proposed draft permit authorizes the Stone Bridge Fire District to discharge emergency overflows from the clearwell via outfall 001 only. Such discharges will only occur during emergency situations and are temporary in nature. Flow monitoring is required during emergency conditions and such discharges must only take place in accordance with the facility's approved Standard Operating Procedure. Since discharges will only occur during emergencies, no other limits have been included in the proposed permit.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

A statement of basis (describing the type of facility and significant factual, legal and policy questions considered in these permit actions) may be obtained at no cost by writing or calling DEM as noted below:

Brian Lafaille, PE
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
Permits Section
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908-5767
(401) 222-4700 ext. 7731

The administrative record containing all documents relating to these permit actions is on file and may be inspected, by appointment, at the DEM's Providence office mentioned above between 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

PUBLIC COMMENT AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC HEARING:

Pursuant to Chapter 42-17.4 of the Rhode Island General Laws a public hearing has been scheduled to consider these permits if requested. Requests for a Public Hearing must be submitted in writing to the attention of Brian Lafaille at the address indicated above. Notice should be taken that if DEM receives a request from twenty-five (25) people, a governmental agency or subdivision, or an association having no less than twenty-five (25) members on or before 4:00 PM, September 30, 2016, a public hearing will be held at the following time and place:

October 5, 2016 at 5:00 PM
Room 280
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Interested persons should contact DEM to confirm if a hearing will be held at the time and location noted above.

235 Promenade Street is accessible to the handicapped. Individuals requesting communication assistance (assistive listening devices/readers/interpreters/captions) must notify the D.E.M. at the telephone number listed above or at 831-5508 (T.D.D.) 48 hours in advance of the hearing date.

Interested parties may submit comments on the permit actions and the administrative record to the address above no later than 4:00 PM on October 6, 2016.

If, during the public comment period, significant new questions are raised concerning the permit, DEM may require a new draft permit or statement of basis or may reopen the public comment period. A public notice will be issued for any of these actions.

Any person, including the permittee/applicant, who believes these permit actions are inappropriate, must raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit all reasonably available arguments and factual grounds supporting their position, including all supporting material, by the close of the public comment period under Rule 41. The public comment period is from August 29, 2016 to October 6, 2016. Commenters may request a longer comment period if necessary to provide a reasonable opportunity to comply with these requirements. Comments should be directed to DEM as noted above.

FINAL DECISION AND APPEALS:

Following the close of the comment period, and after a public hearing, if such hearing is held, the Director will issue a final decision and forward a copy of the final decision to the permittee and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice. Within 30 days following the notice of the final decision, any interested person may submit a request for a formal hearing in accordance with the requirements of Rule 49.

8-22-2016
Date

Eric A. Beck, P.E.
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
Permits Section, Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management