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: Tuesday, March 10, 2026

PUBLIC NOTICE NUMBER: PN 26-02

DRAFT RIPDES PERMITS

RIPDES PERMIT NUMBER: **RI0001121**

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:
BLOUNT FINE FOODS
383 Water Street
Warren, Rhode Island

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:
BLOUNT FINE FOODS
383 Water Street
Warren, Rhode Island

RECEIVING WATER: Warren River

RECEIVING WATER CLASSIFICATION: SB1

The facility, which is the source of the discharge is engaged in the production of soups. The discharge is composed of effluent generated from the production of soups. The water generated from these processes is treated by screening, grit removal, and heat pasteurization.

The DEM has determined that the proposed activities comply with the Policy on the Implementation of the Antidegradation Provisions of the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations and that existing uses will be maintained and protected. A detailed evaluation of the water quality impact from the proposed activities and any important benefits demonstrations, if required, may be found in the fact sheet and permit development document which is available as noted below.

FURTHER INFORMATION:
A fact sheet (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:

Samuel Kaplan, P.E.
Environmental Engineer II
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
Permits Section
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908-5767
(401) 537-4240
samuel.kaplan@dem.ri.gov

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 AM and 4:00 PM, 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 this permit if requested. Requests for a Public Hearing must be submitted in writing to the attention of Samuel Kaplan 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 on Thursday, April 9, a public hearing will be held at the following time and place:

5:00 PM on Thursday, April 16, 2026
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 individuals who are handicapped. If communication assistance (readers/interpreters/captioners) is needed, or any other accommodation to ensure equal participation, please call Samuel Kaplan. P.E. or RI Relay 711 by 4 PM on Tuesday, April 14, 2026, so arrangements can be made to provide such assistance at no cost to the person requesting.

Interested parties may submit comments on the permit actions and the administrative record to the address above no later than Friday, April 17, 2026.

If, during the public comment period, significant new questions are raised concerning the permit, DEM may require a new draft permit or fact sheet 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 Tuesday, March 10, 2026 to Friday, April 17, 2026. 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 250-RICR-150-10-1.50 of the Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

02 May 2026
Date

Heidi Travers
Heidi Travers, P.E.
Environmental Engineer IV
RIPDES, Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management

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,

BLOUNT FINE FOODS
383 Water Street
Warren, Rhode Island

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

BLOUNT FINE FOODS
383 Water Street
Warren, Rhode Island

to receiving waters named

Warren River (Waterbody ID: RI0007023E-01A)

in accordance with 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 September 30, 2010.

This permit consists of twenty-five (25) pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc. and eight (8) pages in Part II including General Conditions.

Signed this __ day of _____, ____.

DRAFT

Joseph Haberek, P.E., Administrator for Surface Water Protection
Office of Water Resources
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Providence, Rhode Island

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.1 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-A (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	60,000[1]					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	147.6	248.4	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Oil and Grease	55.3	120			20 mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	305.4	442.8	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average daily production for the month production is less than or equal to 60,000 pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant during the month divided by the total number of discharge days for the month. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production.

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.2 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-B (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	80,000[1]					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	196.8	331.2	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Oil and Grease	73.7	160			20 mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	407.2	590.4	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 60,000 pounds of raw material and less than or equal to 80,000 pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant during the month divided by the total number of discharge days for the month. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production.

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.3 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-C (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	100,000[1]					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	246	414	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Oil and Grease	92.2	200			20 mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	509	738	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 80,000 pounds of raw material and less than or equal to 100,000 pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant during the month divided by the total number of discharge days for the month. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production.

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.4 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-D (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	120,000[1]					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	295.2	496.8	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Oil and Grease	106	230			20 mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	610.8	885.6	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 100,000 pounds of raw material and less than or equal to 120,000 pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant divided by the total number of discharge days for the month. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production.

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.5 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-E (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	140,000[1]					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	344.4	579.6	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Oil and Grease	106	230			20 mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	712.6	1033.2	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 120,000 pounds of raw material and less than or equal to 140,000 pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant divided by the total number of discharge days for the month. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production.

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.6 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-F (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	---[1]					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	393.6	662.4	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Oil and Grease	106	230			20 mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	814.4	1180.8	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 140,000 pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant divided by the total number of discharge days for the month. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production.

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.7 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-G (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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				
	Annual Average	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	60,000[1]					Annual	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	101.4[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Suspended Solids	186[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average annual production per day over the last twelve months is less than 60,000 pounds per day. Annual average production is calculated by dividing the total pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant, by the total number of discharge days for the previous twelve months. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production during the calendar year.

[2]Annual average is the average of each daily load for the previous twelve months.

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I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.8 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-H (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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				
	Annual Average	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	80,000[1]					Annual	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	135.2[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Suspended Solids	248[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average annual production per day over the last twelve months is greater than 60,000 pounds per day and less than 80,000 pounds per day. Annual average production per day is calculated by dividing the total pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant, by the total number of discharge days for the previous twelve months. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production during the calendar year.

[2]Annual average is the average of each daily load for the previous twelve months.

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I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.9 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-I (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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				
	Annual Average	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	100,000[1]					Annual	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	169[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Suspended Solids	310[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average annual production per day over the last twelve months is greater than 80,000 pounds per day and less than 100,000 pounds per day. Annual average production per day is calculated by dividing the total pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant, by the total number of discharge days for the previous twelve months. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production during the calendar year.

[2]Annual average is the average of each daily load for the previous twelve months.

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I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.10 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-J (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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				
	Annual Average	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	120,000[1]					Annual	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	202.8[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Suspended Solids	372[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average annual production per day over the last twelve months is greater than 100,000 pounds per day and less than 120,000 pound per day. Annual average production per day is calculated by dividing the total points of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant, by the total number of discharge days for the previous twelve months. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production during the calendar year.

[2]Annual average is the average of each daily load for the previous twelve months.

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I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.11 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-K (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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				
	Annual Average	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	140,000[1]					Annual	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	236.6[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Suspended Solids	434[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average annual production per day over the last twelve months is greater than 120,000 pounds per day and less than 140,000 pounds per day. Annual average production per day is calculated by dividing the total pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant, by the total number of discharge days for the previous twelve months. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production during the calendar year.

[2]Annual average is the average of each daily load for the previous twelve months.

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I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.12 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002-L (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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				
	Annual Average	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate	---[1]					Annual	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	270.4[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Suspended Solids	496[2]					2/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average annual production per day over the last twelve months is greater than 140,000 pounds per day. Annual average production per day is calculated by dividing the total pounds of raw material, including all liquids, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant, by the total number of discharge days for the previous twelve months. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with soup production during the calendar year.

[2]Annual average is the average of each daily load for the previous twelve months.

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I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.13 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002 (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Maximum Daily *(Maximum)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	--- MGD[1]	0.100 MGD				Continuous	Recorder
Fecal Coliform[3]			---#/100 mL[2]		---#/100 mL	1/Week	Grab
Enterococci[3]			35 #/100 mL[2]		276 #/100 mL	2/Week	Grab
Temperature					120°F[4]	1/Day	Grab
pH			(6.5 S.U.)		(8.5 S.U.)	1/Month	8 Grabs[5]
Settleable Solids			--- mL/L		--- mL/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.

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

*Values in parentheses () are to be reported as Minimum/Maximum for the reporting period rather than Average Monthly/ Maximum Daily.

[1]The average monthly flow shall be equal to the average of the daily flows where there was a discharge. Zero flow days shall not be used when calculating the average.

[2]The monthly average shall be calculated using the geometric mean.

[3]Facility may use either a colony forming unit (CFU) or most probably number (MPN) test method that is 40 CFR Part 136 approved.

[4]Temperature limit is required as long as the thermal system is in use. The permittee may request to cease temperature monitoring. After receiving written approval from the Department, the permittee may discontinue monitoring for temperature. See Part I.A.21 of the permit for additional information.

[5]A sampling event shall consist of eight (8) grab samples taken at equal intervals throughout the workday.

PART I

I.A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.A.14 During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002 (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River). 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	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
TKN (as N)			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Nitrate, Total (as N)			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Nitrite, Total (as N)			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Week	24-Hr. Comp.
Nitrogen, Total (TKN + Nitrate + Nitrite, as N)	33.7	---	40.4 mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Week	24-Hr. Comp.

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

I.A.15

a. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5 standard units at any time, unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or as a result of the approved treatment processes.

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

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

I.A.16 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 µg/L);

2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/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 CFR. s122.21(g)(7); or

4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(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 µg/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 CFR. §122.21(g)(7); or

4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(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.

I.A.17 The permittee shall analyze its effluent at outfall 002 for the EPA Priority Pollutants as listed in 40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III and submit the results to the Department of Environmental Management within one year of effective date of permit (XXX) The priority pollutant scan must be completed at the same time as the Species Sensitivity Study detailed in Part I.B of the permit. All sampling and analysis shall be done in accordance with EPA Regulations, including 40 CFR Part 136; grab and composite samples shall be taken as appropriate.

I.A.18 This permit serves as the State's Water Quality Certificate for the discharge described herein.

I.A.19 The permittee shall record the pounds of raw ingredients used per month in the production of soups at the facility as regulated under 40 CFR Part 407, subpart N, through daily inventory control

calculations. The recorded pounds of raw ingredients shall include all liquid ingredients as well as all dry ingredients. This data shall be summarized and reported to the RIPDES program annually on January 15th for the previous calendar year.

I.A.20 PFAS Monitoring

Within one hundred and eight (180) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee is required to take one grab sample from Outfall 002 to be analyzed for the PFAS parameters listed in Attachment A and report the analytical results to the DEM in hard copy. PFAS shall be analyzed using Clean Water Act wastewater draft analytical method 1633 until a 40 CFR Part 136 approved test method for wastewater is approved.

I.A. 21 Special Thermal Study

The permittee may request to discontinue the use of its thermal treatment system after completing a study that demonstrates that the discharge would meet permit limits without the use of the thermal treatment system. Prior to the start the study, the facility must submit to DEM a study plan that consists of twice weekly enterococci and temperature monitoring for sixty days at a sampling point prior to the thermal treatment system. DEM must approve this plan prior to the start of sampling. The monitoring data in its entirety shall be reported to the RIPDES Program within 105 days of the thermal study start date. The facility must continue to use the thermal treatment system unless and until DEM provides written notification that the thermal treatment system is no longer required.

I.B. Species Sensitivity Testing (Whole Effluent Toxicity)

Within one (1) year (XXX) of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall conduct a chronic species sensitivity screening for the discharge. Species sensitivity screening for chronic toxicity shall include, at minimum, chronic toxicity testing using 40 CFR Part 136 approved methods for mysid (*Mysidopsis bahia*), sea urchin (*Arbacia punctulate*), and fish (*Menidia beryllina*). Samples shall be obtained from the effluent collected from Outfall 002 (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River).

I.B.1 General

The State may require additional screening, range finding, definitive acute or chronic bioassays as deemed necessary based on the submitted results. Indications of toxicity could result in requiring a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) to investigate the causes and to identify corrective actions necessary to eliminate or reduce toxicity to an acceptable level.

I.B.2 Test Frequency

For one (1) sampling event, the permittee will conduct a seven-day chronic toxicity test on three (3) species listed below.

Species	Test Type
Mysid (*Mysidopsis bahia*),	Chronic (C-NOEC) and Reproduction/Survival Acute Static (LC_{50})
Sea Urchin (*Arbacia punctulata*)	
Fish (*Menidia beryllina*).	

I.B.3 Testing Methods

Chronic definitive toxicity tests shall be conducted in accordance with protocols listed in 40 CFR Part 136.

I.B.4 Sample Collection

For each sampling event, the effluent samples shall be collected on days 0, 3, and 5 of the 7-day exposure period. For each sampling day a flow proportioned composite final effluent sample collected over one discharge day shall be collected. The first sample is used for test initiation, Day 1, and for

test solution renewal on Day 2, The second sample would be used for test solution renewal on Days 3 and 4. The third sample would be used for test solution renewal on Days 5, 6, and 7.

In the laboratory, the sample will be split into two (2) subsamples, after thorough mixing, for the following:

A: Priority Pollutant Scan and other Chemical Analyses
B: Acute and Chronic Toxicity Testing

Day 3 and 5 samples will be held until test completion. If either the Day 3 or 5 renewal sample is of sufficient potency to cause lethality to 50% or more test organisms in any of the dilutions for either species, then a chemical analysis shall be performed on the appropriate samples as well.

All samples held overnight shall be refrigerated at 4°C. Grab samples must be used for pH and temperature.

I.B.5 Salinity Adjustment

Prior to the initiation of testing, the effluent must be adjusted to make the salinity of the effluent equal to that of the marine dilution water. The test solution must be prepared by adding non-toxic dried ocean salts to a sufficient quantity of 100% effluent to raise the salinity to the desired level. After the addition of the dried salts, stir gently for thirty (30) to sixty (60) minutes, preferably with a magnetic stirrer, to ensure that the salts are in solution. It is important to check the final salinity with a refractometer or salinometer. Salinity adjustments following this procedure and in accordance with EPA protocol will ensure that the concentrations (% effluent) of each dilution are real and allow for an accurate evaluation with the acute permit limit and acute monitoring requirements.

I.B.6 Dilution Water

Dilution water used for marine acute toxicity analyses should be of sufficient quality to meet minimum acceptability of test results (See Part I.B.7). Natural seawater shall be used as the dilution water. This water shall be collected from Narragansett Bay off the dock at the URI's Graduate School of Oceanography on South Ferry Road, Narragansett. It is noted that the University claims no responsibility for the personal safety on this dock. The permittee shall observe the rules posted at the dock. If this natural seawater diluent is found to be, or suspected to be toxic or unreliable, an alternate source of natural seawater or, deionized water mixed with hypersaline brine or artificial sea salts of known quality with a salinity and pH similar to that of the receiving water may be substituted AFTER RECEIVING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM DEM.

I.B.7 Effluent Toxicity Test Conditions for Mysids (*Mysidopsis bahia), S*ea Urchin (*Arbacia punctulata*), and Fish (*Menidia beryllina*)

Test conditions are required to be compliant with 40 CFR 136 using the following effluent concentrations:

Five (5) dilutions plus a control: 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, 6.25%, and 0% effluent.

I.B.8 Priority Pollutant Scan and Chemical Analysis

A priority pollutant scan shall be conducted at the same time as the Species Sensitivity Study (Part I.A.17). Additionally, the following chemical analysis shall be performed:

Parameter	Effluent	Saline Diluent	Minimum Detection Limit (mg/L)
pH	√	√	--
Specific Conductance	√	√	--
Total Solids and Suspended Solids	√	√	--
Total Ammonia	√		0.1
Total Organic Carbon	√		0.5
Total Phenols	√		0.05
Salinity	√	√	PPT(0/00)

The following chemical analyses shall be performed:

Parameter	Start of 24-Hour Exposure Period	End of 24-Hour Exposure Period
Dissolved Oxygen	√	√
Temperature	√	
pH	√	
Specific Conductance	√	
Alkalinity	√[1]	
Hardness	√[1]	

[1]Performed on 100% effluent on control samples only.

I.B.9 Toxicity Test Report Elements

A report of results will include the following:

- Description of sample collection procedures and site description.
- Names of individuals collecting and transporting samples, times, and dates of sample collection and analysis.
- General description of tests: age of test organisms, origin, dates and results of standard toxicant tests (quality assurance); light and temperature regime; dilution water description; other information on test conditions if different than procedures recommended.
- The method used to adjust the salinity of the effluent must be reported.
- All chemical and physical data generated (include detection limits).
- Raw data and bench sheets.
- Any other observations or test conditions affecting test outcome.

Toxicity test data shall include the following:

Chronic

- Daily survival of test organisms in the controls and all replicates in each dilution. Survival data should be analyzed by Fisher's Exact Test prior to analysis of reproduction data.
- Young per female for all replicates in each dilution for Mysidopsis and weight for minnow larvae.
- Dissolved oxygen, pH, specific conductance, and temperature for each dilution.

- Results of Dunnett's Procedure and/or other EPA recommended or approved methods for analyzing the data.

- C-NOEC = Chronic No Observed Effect Concentration

- LOEC = Lowest Observed Effect Concentration

- MATC = Maximum Allowable Toxicant Concentration

Acute

- Survival for each concentration and replication at time twenty-four (24) and forty-eight (48) hours.

- LC_{50} and 95% confidence limits shall be calculated using one of the following methods in order of preference: Probit, Trimmed Spearman Karber, Moving Average Angle, or the graphical method. All printouts (along with the name of the program, the date, and the author(s)) and graphical displays must be submitted. When data is analyzed by hand, worksheets should be submitted. The report shall also include the No Observed Acute Effect Level (NOAEL) which is defined as the highest concentration of the effluent (in % effluent) in which 90% or more of the test animals survive.

- The Probit, Trimmed Spearman Karber, and Moving Average Angle methods of analyses can only be used when mortality of some of the test organisms are observed in at least two (2) of the (percent effluent) concentrations tested (i.e., partial mortality). If a test results in a 100% survival and 100% mortality in adjacent treatments ("all or nothing" effect), an LC_{50} may be estimated using the graphical method.

I.B.10 Special Condition

Due to the fact that the suggested dilution water for this facility to use in conducting the bioassays is from the end of the dock at the URI's Narragansett Bay Campus, a Letter of Agreement must be signed and submitted to the Graduate School of Oceanography. Requests to use another source of dilution water will have to be approved by the Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Resources.

I.B.11 Most Sensitive Species

If only a single species in the species sensitivity screening testing exceeds 1 chronic Toxic Unit (TUc) (as 100/NOEC), then that species shall be established as the most sensitive species. If there are more than one species that exceed 1 TUc (as 100/NOEC), then the species with the highest TUc (as 100/NOEC) shall be established as the most sensitive species. DEM shall have final discretion to determine which species is the most sensitive considering the test results from the species sensitivity screening.

1.B.12 The Species Sensity Screening Report shall be submitted to DEM in hard copy form within one (1) year (XXX) of the effective date of this permit.

I.C Operation and Maintenance of Treatment System

Operation and maintenance of the treatment system shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part II and the following terms and conditions:

I.C.1 Maintenance Staff

The permittee shall provide an adequate staff to carry out the operation, maintenance, repair, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

I.C.2 OUTFALL INSPECTION

Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit the permittee shall conduct a video inspection of its outfall, to verify its physical integrity and ensure proper operation, and submit a report to DEM. The report shall include a copy of the video inspection. Proper operation means that the discharge from the outfall has unobstructed external/internal flow. If the video inspection shows evidence of damage to the outfall pipeline, additional action, including measurement of the outfall position or underwater video inspection of the outfall pipeline and diffuser from the outside of the pipe may be required.

If the physical integrity or proper operation of the outfall are compromised, then the report shall include a proposed schedule for obtaining required permits and completing any necessary cleaning, repairs, or other necessary maintenance of the outfall.

The outfall inspection report shall be subject to DEM review and approval, and, upon DEM approval, the permittee shall complete any cleaning/repairs in accordance with the approved schedule.

I.D DETECTION LIMITS

All analyses of parameters under this permit must comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting rule. Only sufficiently sensitive test methods may be used for analysis of parameters under this permit. 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 that 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 submitted along with the monitoring reports.

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 submitted along with the monitoring report. If valid analytical results are repeatedly unobtainable, DEM may require that the permittee determine a method detection limit (MDL) for their effluent as outlined in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.

Therefore, all sample results shall be reported as: an actual value, "could not be analyzed", less than the reagent water MDL, or less than an effluent specific MDL. The effluent 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.

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

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

b. results reported as less than the MDL shall be included as zeros

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 µg/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 µg/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 µg/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 µg/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 µg/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

* Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS

Required MDL µg/L (ppb)

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

** 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).

I.E. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The monitoring program in the permit specifies sampling and analysis, which will provide continuous information on compliance and the reliability and effectiveness of the installed pollution abatement equipment. The approved analytical procedures found in 40 CFR Part 136 are required unless other procedures are explicitly required in the permit. The Permittee is obligated to monitor and report sampling results to the DEM within the time specified within the permit.

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee shall submit reports, requests, and information and provide notices in the manner described in this section.

I.E.1 Submittal of DMRs Using NetDMR

The permittee shall continue to submit its monthly monitoring data in discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) to DEM no later than the 15th day of the month electronically using NetDMR. When the permittee submits DMRs using NetDMR, it is not required to submit hard copies of DMRs to DEM.

I.E.2 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:

a. DMR Cover Letters
b. Below Detection Limit summary tables
c. Monthly Operating Reports
d. Production Reports per Part I.A.19 (January 15 of each year with the December DMR)

I.E.3 Submittal of Requests and Report to DEM

The following requests, reports, and information described in this permit shall be submitted to the DEM.

a. Transfer of Permit Notice
b. Request for Changes to Sampling Location
c. Request for Reduction in Sampling Frequency
d. Report on Unacceptable Dilution Water/Request for Alternative Dilution Water for WET Testing

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

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

I.E.4 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 originals submitted to DEM.

a. PFAS Monitoring per Part I.A.20 (within 180 days of effective date of permit)
b. Outfall Inspection Report per Part I.C.2 (within 180 days of effective date of this permit
c. Priority Pollutant Scan Results per Part I.A.17 (within one year of effective date of permit)
d. Species Sensitivity Report per Part I.B.12 (within one year of effective date of permit)

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

I.E.5 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.

Part II
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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

a) Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws and the Clean Water Act (CWA) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

(1) The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

(2) The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307 or 308 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.

(3) Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates a permit condition is subject to a criminal penalty of not more than $10,000 per day of such violation and imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement in connection with the permit is subject to a criminal penalty of not more than $5,000 for each instance of violation or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.

b) Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The permittee shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Director. (The Director shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)

c) Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

d) Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

e) Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures, and, where applicable, compliance with DEM "Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities" and "Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Disposal and Utilization of Wastewater Treatment Facility Sludge." This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

f) Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including but not limited to: (1) Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit; (2) Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or (3) A change in any conditions that requires either a temporary or

permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

g) Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

h) Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

i) Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(1) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(4) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or Rhode Island law.

j) Monitoring and Records

(1) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge over the sampling and reporting period.

(2) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

(3) Records of monitoring information shall include:
   (i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
   (ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   (iii) The date(s) analyses were performed;
   (iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   (v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
   (vi) The results of such analyses.

(4) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 and applicable Rhode Island regulations, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

(5) The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation or by both. Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws also provides

that such acts are subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days per violation, or by both.

(6) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

(7) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, applicable State regulations, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

k) Signatory Requirement

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified in accordance with 250-RICR-150-10-1.12 of the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Regulations. Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 46-12 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days per violation, or by both.

l) Reporting Requirements

(1) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

(2) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with the permit requirements.

(3) Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under State and Federal law.

(4) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(5) Twenty-four-hour reporting. The permittee shall immediately report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment by calling DEM at (401) 222-4700 or (401) 222-3070 at night.

A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The following information must be reported immediately:

(i) Any unanticipated bypass which causes a violation of any effluent limitation in the permit; or
(ii) Any upset which causes a violation of any effluent limitation in the permit; or
(iii) Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants specifically listed by the Director in the permit.

The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(6) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (1), (2), and (5), of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information required in paragraph (l)(5) of the section.

(7) Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, they shall promptly submit such facts or information.

m) Bypass

"Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(1) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Notice.

(i) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

(ii) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in 250-RICR-150-10-1.14(R) of the RIPDES Regulations.

(3) Prohibition of bypass.

(i) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, where "severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production;

(B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(C) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (2) of this section.

(ii) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (3)(i) of this section.

n) Upset

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(1) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (2) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

(2) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
(ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
(iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in 250-RICR-150-10-1.14(R) of the RIPDES Regulations; and
(iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under 250-RICR-150-10-1.14(E) of the RIPDES Regulations.

(3) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

o) Change in Discharge

All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. Discharges which cause a violation of water quality standards are prohibited. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in new, different or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new NPDES application at least 180 days prior to commencement of such discharges, or if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice, in writing, to the Director of such changes. Following such notice, the permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by the permit constitutes a violation.

p) Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations including, but not limited to the CWA and the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. §§6901 et seq., Rhode Island General Laws, Chapters 46-12, 23-19.1 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

q) Power Failures

In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitation and prohibitions of this permit, the permittee shall either:

In accordance with the Schedule of Compliance contained in Part I, provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities;

or if such alternative power source is not in existence, and no date for its implementation appears in Part I,

Halt reduce or otherwise control production and/or all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

r) Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under paragraph (w) below, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the DEM, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the CWA and under Section 46-12-14 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

s) State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law.

t) Other Laws

The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor does it relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any other applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

u) Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

v) Reopener Clause

The Director reserves the right to make appropriate revisions to this permit in order to incorporate any appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be authorized under the CWA or State law. In accordance with 250-RICR-150-10-1.16 and 250-RICR-150-10-1.24 of the RIPDES Regulations, if any effluent standard or prohibition, or water quality standard is promulgated under the CWA or under State law which is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, then the Director may promptly reopen the permit and modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the applicable standard.

w) Confidentiality of Information

(1) Any information submitted to DEM pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, DEM may make the information available to the pubic without further notice.

(2) Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied:
   (i) The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
   (ii) Permit applications, permits and any attachments thereto; and
   (iii) NPDES effluent data.

x) Best Management Practices

The permittee shall adopt Best Management Practices (BMP) to control or abate the discharge of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances associated with or ancillary to the industrial manufacturing or treatment process and the Director may request the submission of a BMP plan where the Director determines that a permittee's practices may contribute significant amounts of such pollutants to waters of the State.

y) Right of Appeal

Within thirty (30) days of receipt of notice of a final permit decision, the permittee or any interested person may submit a request to the Director for an adjudicatory hearing to reconsider or contest that decision. The request for a hearing must conform to the requirements of 250-RICR-150-10-1.50 of the RIPDES Regulations.

DEFINITIONS

1. For purposes of this permit, those definitions contained in the RIPDES Regulations, and the Rhode Island Pretreatment Regulations shall apply.

2. The following abbreviations, when used, are defined below.

cu. M/day or M^3/day	cubic meters per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
µg/L	micrograms per liter
lbs/day	pounds per day
kg/day	kilograms per day
Temp. °C	temperature in degrees Centigrade
Temp. °F	temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
Turb.	turbidity measured by the Nephelometric Method (NTU)
TNFR or TSS	total nonfilterable residue or total suspended solids
DO	dissolved oxygen
BOD	five-day biochemical oxygen demand unless otherwise specified
TKN	total Kjeldahl nitrogen as nitrogen
Total N	total nitrogen
NH_3-N	ammonia nitrogen as nitrogen
Total P	total phosphorus
COD	chemical oxygen demand
TOC	total organic carbon
Surfactant	surface-active agent
pH	a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
CFS	cubic feet per second
MGD	million gallons per day
Oil & Grease	Freon extractable material
Total Coliform	total coliform bacteria
Fecal Coliform	total fecal coliform bacteria
mL/L	milliliter(s) per liter
NO_3-N	nitrate nitrogen as nitrogen
NO_2-N	nitrite nitrogen as nitrogen
NO_3-NO_2	combined nitrate and nitrite nitrogen as nitrogen
Cl_2	total residual chlorine

Attachment A

PFAS Analyte List

Target Analyte Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids		
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2058-94-8
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	72629-94-8
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids		
Acid Form		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5
Perfluoropentansulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	68259-12-1
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	PFDoS	79780-39-5
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2FTS	757124-72-4
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2FTS	27619-97-2
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2FTS	39108-34-4
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides		
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NMeFOSA	31506-32-8
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2355-31-9
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2991-50-6
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NMeFOSE	24448-09-7
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NEtFOSE	1691-99-2
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids		
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA	377-73-1
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA	863090-89-5
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	NFDHA	151772-58-6

Target Analyte Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number
Ether sulfonic acids		
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	PFEESA	113507-82-7
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids		
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	3:3FTCA	356-02-5
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid	5:3FTCA	914637-49-3

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

FACT SHEET

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

RIPDES PERMIT NO. RI0001121

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

BLOUNT FINE FOODS
383 WATER STREET
WARREN, RHODE ISLAND 02885

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

BLOUNT FINE FOODS
383 WATER STREET
WARREN, RHODE ISLAND 02885

RECEIVING WATER: **Warren River**
WBID: RI0007023E-01A
CLASSIFICATION: SB1

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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 Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Permit to discharge into the designated receiving water. The facility is engaged in the production of soups. The discharge consists of effluent generated from the production of soups.

The discharge to the Warren River is from the Blount Fine Foods (Blount) Treatment system at Outfall 002. The treated effluent from the production of soups is discharged into the Warren River. The discharge to the Warren River is through a 12-inch diameter pipe without diffusers. The discharge pipe penetrates through an existing sheet pile bulkhead located in water approximately 15 feet deep at Mean Low Water. The latitude / longitude coordinates of the outfall are 41.727167, -71.286111. The outfall is entirely submerged during all typical tidal cycles.

Blount has discontinued its use of the previous mussel storage system that circulated seawater around the mussels and purged the sand. It was equipped with a false bottom which allowed for settling of suspended solids. Blount has indicated that the facility does not plan to use the mussel storage system in the future; therefore, Outfall 001, from which mussel storage system effluent had been discharged, has been removed from the permit. Blount is no longer authorized to discharge from Outfall 001.

Site layout and process diagrams of the facility are shown in Attachments A and B respectively.

II. Description of Discharge

A quantitative description of the discharge in terms of significant effluent parameters based on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data from December 2010 to September 2025 is shown on Attachments C1 (December 2010-May 2021) and C2 (June 2021-September 2025). Based on a review of historical Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data the facility may not be able to comply with its final permit limits for monthly average and daily maximum Oil and Grease at Outfall 002. It is anticipated that a Consent Agreement will be necessary in order to establish interim limits and a schedule that will provide time for Blount Fine Foods to bring the discharge into compliance with these limitations. The wastewater generated from these processes is treated by screening, grit removal, and heat pasteurization and is discharged to the Warren River via Outfall 002.

III. Permit Limitations and Conditions

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

IV. Permit Basis and Explanation of Effluent Limitation Derivation

Variances, Alternatives, and Justifications for Waivers of Application Requirements

No variances or alternatives to required standards were requested or granted. No waivers were requested or granted for any application requirements per 40 CFR §122.21(j) or (q).

Facility Description

Blount Fine Foods owns and operates a soup production facility located at 383 Water Street in Warren, RI. The discharge to the Warren River consists treated wastewater from the soup production process.

Treatment consists of screening, grit removal, and heat pasteurization. A process flow diagram is attached as Attachment B.

Blount's most recent RIPDES permit, authorizing discharges from the above-mentioned facility, was issued on September 30, 2010. This permit became effective on December 1, 2010, and expired on December 1, 2015. The facility submitted an application for permit reissuance to the DEM on July 28, 2017. On June 8, 2018, DEM issued an application complete letter to the facility. In accordance with the Regulations for the

Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (250-RICR-150-10-1.13), the facility's 2010 permit remains in effect. Once this permit is reissued, it will supersede the 2010 permit.

On September 14, 2011, the facility met with DEM to discuss consolidation of operations at the company's Warren facility. In a December 4, 2013 letter, DEM issued a Partial Approval of the facility's Preliminary Engineering Report which indicated that DEM was willing to issue a conditional Order of Approval for the existing treatment system to treat Blount's soup production wastewater based on a "trigger" for submitting a treatment system design to address clam processing. The December 4, 2013 DEM letter stated that, until the revised treatment systems was designed, built, and made operational, Blount would not be authorized or process clams. On January 29, 2021, DEM wrote an email to the facility and on February 24, 2021 the facility requested an increase in the facility's plant effluent discharge from 35,000 gallons per day to 100,000 gallons per day, which was lower than the facility's 200,000 gallons per day maximum limit. DEM responded on February 25, 2021 via email requesting additional information from the facility. In a March 23, 2021 response email, the facility stated that although it was not processing clams, mussels, and other seafood at that time, the facility may do so in the future, and that its flows would not exceed 100,000 gallons per day. The facility requested an increase of its flow limits to 100,000 gallons per day. On May 7, 2021, DEM issued an Interim Approval Letter for Soup Production. This interim approval letter communicated to the facility that clam processing was no longer permissible under the facility's RIPDES permit.

Receiving Water Description

The waterbody segment for the Warren River is RI0007023E-01A and is located in Barrington and Warren. This segment is delineated by the Warren River from the confluence with the Barrington and Palmer Rivers, approximately 2500 feet south of the East Bay Bike Path trestles, south to a line between the concrete jetty at the north end of the Warren Town Beach through Nun Buoy 18 and its extension to the Barrington Shore.

This segment of the Warren River has a Waterbody Classification of SB1. SB1 waters are designated for primary and secondary contact recreational activities and fish and wildlife habitat. They shall be suitable for aquacultural uses (other than shellfish for direct human consumption), navigation, and industrial cooling. These waters shall have good aesthetic value. Primary contact recreational activities may be impacted due to pathogens from approved wastewater discharges. However, all Class SB criteria must be met.

This waterbody segment is not listed as impaired on DEM's 2024 Integrated Report. Impaired waters include those waters where Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs) are required (i.e., Category 5 Waters or 303d List of Impaired Waters) and those where TMDLs are not required (i.e., Category 4 Waters). However, water from this segment flows into two nearby waterbody segments that are listed as impaired. The Palmer River (waterbody ID number RI0007022E-01A) is not supporting its Fish and Wildlife Habitat Use due to total nitrogen and dissolved oxygen impairments. The need for a TMDL plan for total nitrogen and dissolved oxygen will be determined after sufficient Palmer River data has been collected following Warren WWTF nitrogen removal upgrades. Additionally, this segment of the Palmer River is not supporting primary and secondary contact recreation and shellfish consumption uses due to Fecal Coliform impairments. A nearby segment of the Barrington River (waterbody ID number RI0007021E-001A) is not supporting its shellfish consumption use due to Fecal Coliform impairments. A TMDL for the Palmer River fecal coliform impairment was approved on May 15, 2002, and a TMDL for the Barrington River fecal coliform impairments was approved on September 30, 2002. Blount was found to have a negligible impact on fecal coliform impairments to these rivers during the relevant TMDL studies. Accordingly, the permit limit for Enterococci is a geometric mean concentration of 35 colonies per 100 mL, which is the Class SB1 water quality criterion (250-RICR-150-05-1.10(D)) for recreational use. Fecal coliform monitoring remains for continuity with past data sets and due to the adjacent shellfish harvesting areas.

Permit Limit Development

The requirements set forth in this permit are from the State's Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1) and the State's Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (250-RICR-150-10-1), both filed pursuant to RIGL Chapter 46-12, as amended. RIDEM's primary authority over the permit comes from EPA's delegation of the program in September 1984 under the Federal Clean Water Act

(CWA).

Development of RIPDES permit limitations is a multi-step process consisting of: determining if Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) apply; calculation of allowable water quality-based discharge levels based on instream criteria, background data, and available dilution; assigning appropriate Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) based limits; comparing existing and proposed limits; comparing discharge data to proposed limits; performing an antidegradation/antibacksliding analysis to determine the final permit limits; and evaluating the ability of the facility to meet the final permit effluent limits.

Water quality criteria are comprised of numeric and narrative criteria. Numeric criteria are scientifically derived ambient concentrations developed by EPA or the State for various pollutants of concern to protect human health and aquatic life. Narrative criteria are statements that describe the desired water quality goal. A water quality-based permit limit protects receiving water quality by ensuring that water quality standards are met. A technology-based limit is a numeric limit, which is determined by examining the capability of a treatment process to reduce or eliminate pollutants.

Production Tier Development

40 CFR 122.45(b)(2)(i) requires that "calculation of any permit limitations, standards, or prohibitions which are based on production (or other measure of operation) shall be based not upon the design production capacity but rather upon a reasonable measure of actual production of the facility". Therefore, since the technology-based limits are based on production, the technology based allowable discharge levels must be based on a reasonable measure of actual production. It is important to note that, according to the EPA guidance document entitled Guidance Manual for the Use of Production Based Pretreatment Standards, and the Combined Wastestream Formula, the production rate should be based on the production per discharge day rather than production per production day. Since Blount does not discharge every day of every week during the calendar year, the production per discharge day is not equivalent to the production per calendar day. Therefore, production per discharge day is the basis for DEM's calculation of the tiered limits found in the facility's permit and is the basis for the production rate which the facility is to report on its DMRs. Table 1 includes the annual average production in lbs/day for each of the past four (4) years.

In determining the production/discharge day, DEM reviewed monthly production data submitted annually by the facility for calendar years 2021 through 2024, as well as the number of effluent discharge days for each month since DEM issued the interim approval for the discharge of effluent from soup production. DEM calculated the range of average daily soup production per discharge day for each month from June 2021 through December 2024. June 2021 was the first full month of soup production under the DEM May 7, 2021, authorization letter. The minimum, mean, and maximum of the average daily soup production per discharge day on a monthly basis were:

- Minimum: 53,958 lbs/day
- Mean: 98,352 lbs/day
- Maximum: 154,012 lbs/day

Table 1 Average Monthly Production (June 2021-2024)

Production Year	Annual Monthly Average (lbs/day)
2021[1]	97,352.05
2022	97,952.78
2023	105,053.53
2024	100,128.63

[1]Partial Year (June through December)

Based on the above minimum, mean, and maximum values, DEM established soup production tiers to which effluent limitation guidelines will be applied. Production tiers were set by first approximating the mean production value (98,352 lbs/day ≈ 100,000 lbs/day). Then, the range of values observed between the minimum and maximum production values were encompassed by 20% increments of the approximate

mean production tier. Therefore, DEM set production tiers at 60,000 lbs/day, 80,000 lbs/day, 100,000 lbs/day, 120,000 lbs/day, 140,000 lbs/day, and 160,000 lbs/day. It was not necessary for DEM to set a 40,000 lbs/day production tier, because the minimum value of 53,958 lbs/day fell within the 40,000 lbs/day and 60,000 lbs/day range.

Best Professional Based Pollutant Permit Limits

Flow Limits

The basis for the facility's average monthly flow limit of 0.100 MGD at outfall 002 is a May 7, 2021, letter from DEM. This limit was based on discussions between Blount and DEM at the time that the facility switched from clam processing to soup processing. This correspondence is discussed in the Facility Description section above.

Technology-Based Limits – BOD_5, TSS, and Oil and Grease

40 CFR Part 407 establishes Federal effluent guidelines for the Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables Processing Point Source Category. Subpart H of 40 CFR Part 407 applies to the Canned and Miscellaneous Specialties Subcategory, which includes discharges resulting from the processing of soups. Therefore, Blount is subject to 40 CFR Part 407.82, which include ELGs representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available. This section is applicable to medium and large producers, which are defined as facilities that process more than 2,000 tons per year of raw material, and more than 10,000 tons per year of raw material, respectively. According to production data provided by the facility for the time period June 2021-December 2024 (as shown in Attachment D1 of this Fact Sheet), the facility is classified as a "large" existing point source because it processes more than 10,000 tons of raw material per year.

Table 2 Technology-Based Loading Rates (per 40 CFR 407.82)

Pollutant or Pollutant Property	Maximum for any 1 Day	Average of Daily Values for 30 Consecutive Days Shall Not Exceed	Annual Average Shall Not Exceed[1]
	lb/1,000 lb of Raw Ingredients[2]		
BOD_5	4.14	2.46	1.69
TSS	7.38	5.09	3.10
Oil and Grease[3]	20 mg/L		
pH[3]	At all times within the range 6.0 to 9.5 S.U.		

[1] The Annual Shall Not Exceed Limit is a rolling 12-month Average.
[2] It is specified in §407.82(a) that effluent limitations for the soups subcategory are based upon pounds pollutant per 1000 pounds (lb) of raw ingredients.
[3] The limits for these parameters are in the units given in this table, rather than in terms of lb/1,000 lb.

Antibacksliding requirements, found at Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act and discussed in a following section, prohibit the relaxation of effluent limits by using a technology-based effluent limitation that is based on an effluent guideline that is less stringent than limits in the previous permit. Therefore, the effluent limitations found in Table 2 were compared to the pollutant discharge rates used to determine limits in the previous permit. The pollutant discharge rates from the previous permit are outlined in the table below:

Table 3 Pollutant Discharge Rates from the 2010 Permit

Pollutant or Pollutant Property	Maximum for any 1 Day (lbs/1000 lbs)	Average of Daily Values for 30 Consecutive Days Shall Not Exceed	Annual Average Shall Not Exceed
	lb/1,000 lb of Raw Ingredients		
BOD_5[1]	15	---	NA
TSS[2]	21	10	NA
Oil and Grease[2]	2	0.92	NA
Oil and Grease[3]	≤63.5 mg/L		
pH[4]	At all times within the range 6.5 to 8.5 S.U.		

NA – Not Applicable (no limits)
--- Monitoring Only
[1] This limit was set in 1994 permit based on best professional judgement that the new source performance standards (40 CFR 408.245) could be achieved by the facility's discharge.
[2] These limits were implemented in the 1994 final permit due to the facility's demonstrated ability to comply with these limits.
[3] Effective concentration limits presented in Table 3 were maintained from the 2010 final permit. This number was calculated by dividing the 115,000 lbs./day tier by the previous flow limit (0.2 MG/L) and the relevant conversion factor (8.34).
[4]pH limits are based upon the Water Quality Regulations at (250-RICR-150-05-1.10.E.1)

Some of the effluent limitations from 40 CFR Part 407 – Subpart H were less stringent than the comparable limits established in the previous permit. Since the Clean Water Act prevents backsliding from limits established in a previous permit, the previous permit's limits were used for pH and the oil and grease average monthly and maximum daily loads for production tiers 100,000 to 120,000; 120,000 to 140,000; and greater than 160,000 pounds of raw material. The pH limit is a water-quality-based limit set to the Rhode Island water quality criteria for pH in saltwater. The oil and grease load limits set in the May 7, 2021 interim approval letter required Blount to use limits for production levels less than or equal to 115,000 pounds per day (i.e., the tiered limits from Part I.A.2 of Blount's 2010 permit). This limited oil and grease maximum daily loads at 230 lbs/day with an average monthly load of 106 lbs/day. The final pollutant discharge rates used to determine technology-based limits is outlined in the table below:

Table 4 Pollutant Discharge Rates for Current Permit

Pollutant or Pollutant Property	Maximum for any 1 Day (lbs/1000 lbs)	Average of Daily Values for 30 Consecutive Days Shall Not Exceed	Annual Average Shall Not Exceed[1]
	lb/1,000 lb of Raw Ingredients[2]		
BOD_5	4.14	2.46	1.69
TSS	7.38	5.09	3.10
Oil and Grease load	2[3] or 230 lbs/day[4]	0.92[3] or 106 lbs/day[4]	
Oil and Grease	20 mg/L		
pH	At all times within the range 6.5 to 8.5		

[1] The Annual Average is a rolling 12-month Average.
[2] It is specified in §407.82(a) that effluent limitations for the soups subcategory are based upon pounds pollutant per 1000 pounds (lb) of raw ingredient
[3] Applicable to production tiers less than 60,000; 60,000 to 80,000; and 80,000 to 100,000 pounds of raw material.
[4] Applicable to production tiers 100,000 to 120,000; 120,000 to 140,000; and greater than 160,000 pounds of raw material. The load limits of 230 lbs/day and 106 lbs/day are from the May 7, 2021 interim approval

letter as they are more stringent than those calculated using the pollutant discharge rates from the 2010 permit.

For more information on DEM's calculation of permit tiers and technology-based permit limits, please refer to Attachments D1 and D2 respectively.

Water Quality-Based Limits (WQBEL)

Allowable effluent limitations were established on the basis of acute and chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria using the following: available instream dilution; an allocation factor; and background concentrations when available and/or appropriate. The aquatic life and human health criteria are specified in the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1). Aquatic life criteria have been established to ensure the protection and propagation of aquatic life while human health criteria represent the pollutant levels that would not result in a significant risk to public health from ingestion of aquatic organisms. The more stringent of the two criteria was then used in establishing allowable effluent limitations. Details concerning the calculation of potential permit limitations, selection of factors, which influence their calculation, and the selection of final permit limitations are included below or in the attached documents. The facility's 2010 permit also contained WQBELs. The facility's first permit to contain WQBELs was issued in 1994.

Mixing Zones and Dilution Factors

In order to evaluate the need for water quality-based limits, it is necessary to determine the mixing which occurs in the immediate vicinity of the discharge (initial dilution). In 1990, Applied Sciences Associates (ASA) completed a near-field and far-field dilution study around Outfall 002. The DEM had previously reviewed this dilution study and decided that the designation of the dilution zone is appropriate. The DEM has used the results of that study to determine the water quality-based permit limits. To determine water quality-based limits, a dilution of 290 has been used to establish the daily maximum permit limits and a dilution of 370 has been used to establish the monthly average permit limits.

These dilution factors were assigned by DEM after a review of the 1990 dilution study. The mixing zone dimensions are determined based upon EPA guidelines presented in the document entitled Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Upon Toxics Control (EPA/505/2-90-001) or "TSD". The most stringent acute dilution factor was set at the most stringent (i.e. smallest) of the Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) values calculated in these ways:

1. The CMC must be met within 10% of the distance from the edge of the outfall structure to the edge of the regulatory mixing zone in any spatial direction. the RI Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1.10.B.5) establish mixing zones to ¼ of the cross-sectional area of the river or on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Director.
   Width of Warren River: 400 feet
   400 × ¼ = 100-foot diameter
   CMC: 10% × 100-foot diameter = 10-foot diameter or 5-foot radius

2. The CMC must be met within 50 times the discharge length scale in any spatial direction. The Discharge Length Scale (DLS) equals the square root of the cross-sectional area of the discharge outlet.
   Diameter: 8 inches
   $DLS = \sqrt{\pi \times \frac{Diameter^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\pi \times \frac{8^2}{4}}$ = 7.088 inches
   CMC: 50 × DLS = 50 × 7.088 inches = 354.5 inches = 29.4 feet

3. The CMC must be met within a distance of 5 times the local water depth in any horizontal direction.
   Local Water Depth: 10 feet
   CMC: 5 × 10 = 50 feet

Therefore, the most restrictive option surrounding the outfall is 10 feet as determined by Option 1. The acute mixing zone consists of a 10-foot diameter surrounding the outfall and the chronic mixing zone consists of a 100-foot diameter surrounding the outfall.[1]

Sampling data from the 1990 dilution study indicated that the minimum dilution within two meters (i.e., less than 10 feet) of the outfall boil is 290:1, and that the minimum dilution 100 feet from the outfall is 370:1. Therefore, to determine the water quality based limits, the dilution of 290 will be applied to the acute criteria to establish the daily maximum permit limits, and the dilution of 370 will be applied to the chronic criteria to establish the monthly average permit limits. Please refer to Attachment E for a Dye Study Map from the 2010 Development Document.

Using the above dilution factors, the allowable discharge limits were calculated as follows:

a) Background concentration unknown or available data is impacted by sources that have not yet achieved water quality-based limits.

$$Limit_l = (DF) * (Criteria) * (80\%)$$

Where: DF = acute or chronic dilution factor, as appropriate

a) Using available background concentration data.

$$Limit_l = (DF) * (Criteria) * 90\% - (Background) * (DF - 1)$$

Where: DF = acute or chronic dilution factor, as appropriate.

Since background data in the area of the discharge, was not available, water quality-based permit limits were calculated using equation (a) above. Reference Attachment F for calculations of allowable limits based on Aquatic Life and Human Health Criteria. A summary of Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data for the period December 2010-September 2025 and pollutants detected in the 2018 Priority Pollutant Scan are provided in Attachment G and Attachment H , respectively. Please note that Attachment G is segmented into Attachments G1 and G2, with G1 covering the time period December 2010-May 2021 (the time prior to DEM's approval of the facility's transition to soup production) and G2 covering the time period June 2021-September 2025 (the time period of the facility's beginning soup production). Attachment I is a summary comparison of the allowable limits versus the DMR data, 2018 Priority Pollutant Scan data, and permit application data.

The formulas and data noted above were applied with the following exceptions:

I. Pollutants that, based on the acute and chronic dilution factors, have a higher allowable chronic limit than allowable acute limit. For this situation, both the "Monthly Average" and "Daily Maximum" limits were set at the allowable acute limit.

II. Total residual chlorine. The limits for total residual chlorine (TRC) were established in accordance with the RIDEM Effluent Disinfection Policy. The "Monthly Average" and "Daily Maximum" were based on a 100% allocation, a zero background concentration, and the appropriate dilution factor(s). The 100% allocation factor for TRC was used due to the non-conservative nature of chlorine and the improbability of the receiving water having a detectable background TRC concentration.

III. Pollutants with water quality based monthly average limits in the previous RIPDES permit. The relaxation of monthly average limits from the previous permit was restricted in accordance with the antibacksliding provisions of the Clean Water Act and the Policy on the Implementation of the Antidegradation Provisions of the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1).

Wasteload Allocation

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.4(d)(1)(iii), it is only necessary to establish limitations for those pollutants in the discharge which have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the exceedance

[1] Blount Seafood Development Document. April 15, 1994. Appendix A.

of the in-stream criteria. Reasonable potential to cause an exceedance is determined using the dilution factors presented in the previous section as well as the saltwater aquatic life and non-Class AA human health criteria, from the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1) to determine allowable discharge concentrations. Allowable discharge concentrations for all parameters in Attachment F were calculated using 80% allocation for pollutants without background data, 90% allocation for pollutants with background data, and 100% allocation of total residual chlorine (TRC) due to the fact that chlorine is not expected to be found in ambient water, and it is a non-conservative pollutant.

When evaluating reasonable potential, the allowable discharge levels (potential permit limits) were compared to Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data, Priority Pollutant Scan data, and data provided in the permit application. Specifically, the mean of the monthly average DMR data, the average of the Priority Pollutant Scan data reported as greater than the detection limit, and the average concentration reported on the permit application, were compared to the "monthly average" allowable discharge concentrations, calculated using the chronic water quality criteria. Similarly, the mean of the daily maximum DMR data, the maximum of the Priority Pollutant Scan data, and the maximum reported in the permit application were compared to the "daily maximum" allowable discharge concentrations, calculated using the acute water quality criteria. For both these comparisons, DEM used DMR data collected since the 2010 permit became effective. When the effluent data (i.e., the DMR data, Priority Pollutant Scan data, and permit application data) exceeds fifty percent of the allowable discharge concentration, there is "reasonable potential", and DEM assigns a water-quality-based permit limit. When the monitoring data is less than twenty-five percent of the allowable discharge concentration, there is not "reasonable potential", and DEM does not assign a water-quality-based permit limit. While DEM does not typically assign a permit limit when data is between twenty-five and fifty percent of the allowable discharge concentration, a water-quality-based permit limit may be assigned if it is determined that one is needed to be protective of human health and/or aquatic life (e.g., there is a significant variability in effluent data). Based upon this evaluation, there were no specific chemicals identified as needing water quality-based limits.

pH

pH limits have been maintained to be protective of the water quality criteria for class SB1 waters in accordance with Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1). The water quality-based pH limits are more stringent than the technology based effluent limits for pH what would otherwise apply to this facility under 40 CFR Part 407.82, as noted in Table 2, above.

Temperature

Temperature is limited in the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1) such that discharges will not "exceed the recommended limit on the most sensitive receiving water use and in no case shall an activity cause the temperature to exceed 83 degrees F nor raise the normal temperature more than 1.6 degrees F, 16 June through September and not more than 4 degrees F from October through 16 June". Based on a limit of 120 degrees F, taken from the previous permit, the resultant change in temperature is calculated by the equation listed below:

Flow:
Acute Dilution Factor: 290

Temperature:
Temperature Limit for Outfall 002 = 120°F
Instream Temperature - Summer = 70°F
Instream Temperature - Winter = 40°F

Water Quality Limits (Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations 250-RICR-150-05-1.10.D.1):
Net Instream Temperature Change - Winter = 4.0°F
Net Instream Temperature Change - Summer = 1.6°F

Mass Balance:

Flow*(T_{limit}) + Dilution Factor*Flow*($T_{instream}$) = (Flow)*(Dilution Factor + 1) *($T_{instream}$ + ΔT)

Where: Flow – Max permitted flow at Outfall 002 – 0.100 MGD
Dilution Factor = Acute Dilution Factor = 290
T_{limit} = Proposed Permit Limit for Temperature = 120°F
$T_{instream}$ = Instream Ambient Temperature
Summer = 70°F
Winter = 40°F
ΔT = Net Change in Temperature

Case 1 - Summer Months

(0.100 MGD)(120°F) + (0.100 MGD)*(290)*(70°F) = (0.100 MGD)*(290+1)*(70°F + ΔT)

ΔT = 0.17 °F ≤ 1.6 °F - *Proposed limit increase meets Water Quality Regulations*

Case 2 - Winter Months

(0.100 MGD)(120°F) + (0.100 MGD)*(290)*(40 °F) = (0.100 MGD)*(290+1)*(40°F + ΔT)

Δ T = 0.27 °F ≤ 4.0 °F - *Proposed limit increase meets Water Quality Regulations*

Since the instream temperature changes (0.27 degrees F in the summer and 0.17 degrees F in the winter) are less than those allowed by the water quality criteria (summer 1.6 degrees F, winter 4.0 degrees F), the temperature limit of 120 degrees F, that was established in the previous permit, is protective of the water quality criteria and has been applied to outfall 002.

The temperature limit is required as long as the thermal system is in use. The facility may request to stop using the thermal disinfection system after completing a study of bacteria concentrations in the effluent prior to use of the thermal system. The study must consist of twice weekly enterococci monitoring for sixty days. Temperature samples of treatment system influent shall also be taken at the time the bacteria samples are collected. DEM must provide written approval before the temperature monitoring can be stopped. More details are included in the permit at Table I.A.13 and Section I.A,21 as well in the Operations and Maintenance section below.

Bacteria

Table 10.E.1 of the RI Water Quality Regulations (RICR 250-RICR-150-05-1) includes enterococci criteria for primary contact/swimming of a geometric mean of 35 colonies/100 mL and a single sample maximum of 104 colonies/100mL. The “single sample maximum” value is only used to evaluate swimming advisories at designated public beaches and does not apply to the receiving water in the area of the outfall. EPA’s November 12, 2008 memorandum regarding “Initial Zones of Dilution for Bacteria in Rivers and Streams Designated for Primary Contact Recreation” clarifies that it is not appropriate to use dilution for bacteria criteria in receiving waters that are designated for primary contact recreation. Therefore, because the receiving water is designated for primary contact recreation, the DEM had assigned a monthly average Enterococci limit of 35 colonies/100mL. The daily maximum enterococci limit had been set at the 90% upper confidence level value for “lightly used full body contact recreation” of 276 colonies/100mL. The frequency of enterococci monitoring is twice per week throughout the year.

Fecal Coliform monitoring has been maintained to ensure that the discharge from the WWTF is providing treatment that is comparable to historical treatment levels. Additionally, fecal coliform monitoring will ensure that the discharge not have an impact on any areas designated for shellfish harvesting outside of the immediate vicinity of the outfall. Fecal coliform monitoring has been decreased from once per day between May and October to once per week. Fecal coliform monitoring continues to be once per week between November and April.

Nutrients

The effluent monitoring requirements have been specified in accordance with the RIPDES Regulations

(250-RICR-150-10-1) as well as 40 CFR 122.41 (j), and 122.48 to yield data representative of the discharge.

As mentioned previously, the Palmer River is not supporting its Fish and Wildlife Habitat Use due to total nitrogen and dissolved oxygen impairments. The Warren WWTF and Blount both have RIPDES permits authorizing them to discharge into the Warren River. Based on dye studies, DEM determined that effluent from these facilities enter the Palmer River within one hour on the flood tide. Therefore, the discharge from these facilities is pertinent to the Palmer River.

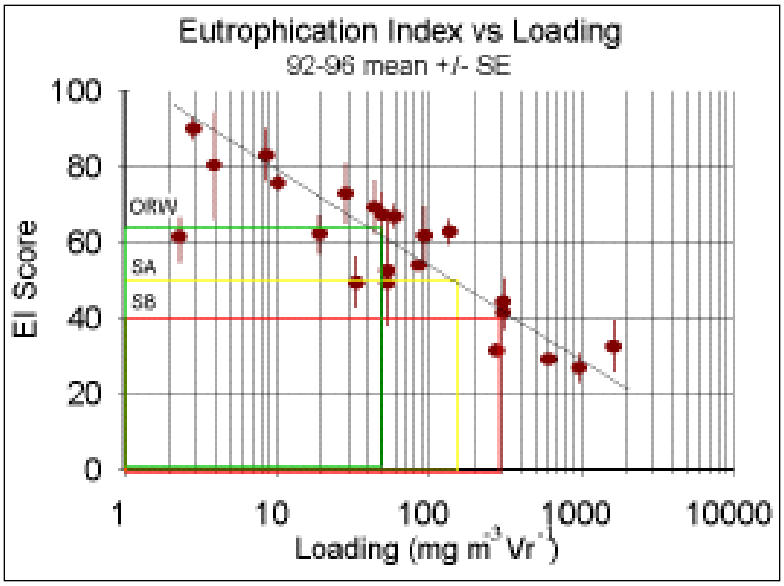
In the mid-1990s, DEM conducted an intensive water quality study in the Palmer River as part of an investigation into Palmer River impairments. The study consisted of six high and low tide surveys with water quality samples analyzed for bacteria and nutrients as well as water column profiling for salinity, temperature and dissolved oxygen. Macro-algae were collected for identification and to estimate density.

The DEM water quality study reinforced the conclusions of an earlier study conducted by Blount that found that oxygen levels rise in the morning after sunrise due to plant respiration. Plant respiration during daylight hours elevates oxygen levels above saturation and, at levels seen in the Palmer River, it is indicative of eutrophication. Additional signs of eutrophication in the Palmer River include excessive growth of green macroalgae and high phytoplankton as seen in elevated chlorophyll *a* concentrations in the water column. Excessive macroalgae growth, elevated phytoplankton, and super-saturated dissolved oxygen concentrations during daylight hours demonstrate that the Palmer River is eutrophic from excessive amounts of nitrogen entering the system. Therefore, to address the Palmer River's impairments, it is necessary that the amount of nitrogen discharged to the River be controlled.

DEM used a methodology developed by the Buzzards Bay Program (BBP) in Massachusetts to determine the allowable nitrogen load that could be assimilated in the Palmer River without causing eutrophic conditions. The BBP developed empirical relationships between nitrogen loadings and eutrophication response from observations made in a number of estuaries. The BBP approach uses land use information to estimate nitrogen loads and offers advantages for use in Rhode Island based on physical and biological similarities that make the use of the loading - estuarine response relationships for Buzzards Bay appropriate in the Palmer River.

The BBP developed a Eutrophication Index (EI) to assist in determining the level of nutrient enrichment a waterbody is experiencing at any given time. The EI uses water quality data including oxygen saturation levels, secchi depth, dissolved organic nitrogen, chlorophyll and total organic nitrogen, assigns them a score which is then translated into the EI. The EI uses a scale of 0 to 100 points where 0 equals the most eutrophic and 100 is equivalent to a pristine waterbody. The BBP estimated that an appropriate EI value for Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRW) is 65. Since the Palmer River is designated as a Special Resource Protection Water, whose designated uses are essentially equivalent to those of ONRWs, it should have an EI of 65 or better. Two sampling stations were established in the Palmer River and the results indicate that the Palmer River is eutrophic with an EI score of 32. This supports the need to reduce nitrogen discharges to the Palmer River.

A relationship between the nitrogen loading rate and EI from the BBP is presented below. As the figure shows, the environmental response is a function of the loading rate per unit estuary volume. Acceptable loading rates for ONRWs are 50 mg m^{-3} Vr^{-1} where Vr is the Vollenweider flushing term.



The calculation for annual load is:

$$Annual\ Load\ \left(\frac{kg}{year}\right) = \frac{Loading\ Rate\ \times Volume\ at\ Half\ Tide\ (m^3) \times (1\ +\ \tau_w^{1/2})}{\tau_w \times 1{,}000{,}000}$$

Where τ_w is the hydraulic turnover time in years and the Vollenweider flushing term is $\frac{\tau_w}{1+\tau_w^{1/2}}$.

For the Palmer River, with a flushing time of 17.88 hours, a mean volume of 3.13 x 10^6 m^3, and an allowable loading rate of 50 mg m^{-3} Vr^{-1}, the corresponding nitrogen assimilative capacity of the Palmer River is 80,011 kg/yr. DEM used the annual allowable total nitrogen load for the Palmer River to calculate an allowable seasonal total nitrogen loads for Blount as 5,636 kg for May through October and 12,887 kg for November through April. These allowable seasonal nitrogen loads were converted into monthly average load limits of 67.4 lbs/day for May 1 through October 31 and 156.6 lbs/day for November 1 through April 30 in Blount's September 30, 2010 permit. The load limits were used to determine total nitrogen concentration limits of 40.4 mg/L from May 1 through October 31 and 93.9 mg/L for November 1 through April 30 at the maximum daily flow limit of 0.2 MGD in the facility's September 30, 2010 permit. A document, entitled *Evaluation of Nitrogen Targets and Load Reductions for the Palmer River*, includes a more in-depth discussion of the above analysis is available from the DEM upon request. The facility appealed the 2010 permit, and the July 27, 2011 Consent Agreement that resulted from the facility's permit appeal included year-round monitoring for Total Nitrogen without limits for concentration or load.

This permit maintains the summer total nitrogen monthly average concentration limit of 40.4 mg/L and applies this limit year-round. Additionally, since DEM reduced the permitted daily maximum flow, the average monthly total nitrogen load has also been reduced proportional to this decrease. The permit now allows Blount to discharge an average monthly load of 33.7 lbs/day. DEM reviewed the DMR data submitted by Blount and determined that the facility can meet this limit.

Other Monitoring

Settleable Solids

Settleable Solids monitoring has been included as a process-control parameter that can aid in the assessment of the operation of the plant but does not need to have an effluent limit.

Priority Pollutants

The DEM included a requirement that the permittee conduct a priority pollutant scan for EPA Priority Pollutants listed in 40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III, and submit the results of the scan within one

year of the effective date of the permit in accordance with Part I.A.17 of the permit. The priority pollutant scan must be completed at the same time as the Species Sensitivity Study detailed in Part I.B of the permit.

Species Sensitivity Testing (WET Testing)

The biomonitoring requirements are set forth in 40 CFR 131.11 and in the State's Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1.10.B.1) containing narrative conditions state, at a minimum, all waters shall be free of pollutants in concentrations or combinations or from anthropogenic activities subject to these regulations that: adversely affect the composition of fish and wildlife; adversely affect the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the habitat; interfere with the propagation of fish and wildlife; adversely alter the life cycle functions, uses, processes, and activities of fish and wildlife; or adversely affect human health. To determine compliance with these conditions, Section I.B.12. of the permit contains a requirement for a Species Sensitivity Screening Report to be submitted within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit. DEM will use the results of this testing to determine whether future permits will require regular whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

Emerging Contaminants

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. They are found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, facilities using PFAS in production of other products, airports, and military installations can be contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil, and water. Due to their widespread use and persistence in the environment, most people in the United States have been exposed to PFAS. Exposure to some PFAS above certain levels may increase risk of adverse health effects[2]. DEM is collecting information to evaluate the potential impacts that discharges of PFAS may have on downstream uses, which can include drinking water, recreational and aquatic life uses depending on the receiving water.

Since PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment and may lead to adverse human health and environmental effects, the Permit requires that the facility conduct one effluent sampling for PFAS chemicals using draft EPA Method 1633. The purpose of this monitoring and reporting requirement is to better understand potential discharges of PFAS from this facility and to inform future permitting decisions, including the potential development of water quality-based effluent limits on the facility-specific basis. DEM is authorized to require this monitoring and reporting by CWA § 308(a), which states:

> "SEC. 308. (a) Whenever required to carry out the objective of this Act, including but not limited to (1) developing or assisting in the development of any effluent limitation, or other limitation, prohibition, or effluent standard, pretreatment standard, or standard of performance under this Act; (2) determining whether any person is in violation of any such effluent limitation, or other limitation, prohibition or effluent standard, pretreatment standard, or standard of performance; (3) any requirement established under this section; or (4) carrying out sections 305, 311, 402, 404 (relating to State permit programs), 405, and 504 of this Act –
>
> a. The Administrator shall require the owner or operator of any point source to (i) establish and maintain such records, (ii) make such reports, (iii) install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (including where appropriate, biological monitoring methods), (iv) sample such effluents (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (v) provide such other information as he may reasonably require…"

Since an EPA method for sampling and analyzing PFAS in wastewater is not currently available, the permit requires that PFAS be analyzed using draft EPA method 1633 until a 40 CFR Part 136 approved test method for wastewater is made available to the public. This approach is consistent with 40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(b) which states that in the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR Part 136 or methods are not otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O, monitoring shall be conducted according to a test procedure specified in the permit for

[2] EPA, *EPA's Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Action Plan,* EPA 823R18004, February 2019. http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/201902/documents/pfas_action_plan_021319_508compliant_1.pdf

such pollutants or pollutant parameters.

The submittal of reporting for the listed PFAS parameter is due within 180 days of effective date of permit. The PFAS Analytes that are required to be reported are listed in Attachment A of the permit.

Annual Production Reporting

A requirement for Annual Production Reporting has been maintained from the 2010 Permit. The details of this requirement can be found in Part I.A.19. of the Permit.

Antibacksliding and Antidegradation

Provided below is a brief introduction to Antibacksliding and Antidegradation, as well as a discussion on how the two policies were used to calculate water quality-based limits.

Antibacksliding

Antibacksliding restricts the level of relaxation of water quality-based limits from the previous permit. Section 303(d)(4) of the Clean Water Act addresses antibacksliding as the following:

1. Standards not attained – For receiving waters that have not attained the applicable water quality standards, limits based on a TMDL or WLA can only be revised if the water quality standards will be met. This may be done by (i) determining that the cumulative effect of all such revised limits would assure the attainment of such water quality standards; or (ii) removing the designated use which is not being attained in accordance with regulations under Section 303.

2. Standards attained – For receiving waters achieving or exceeding applicable water quality standards, limits can be relaxed if the revision is consistent with the State's Antidegradation Policy.

Therefore, in order to determine whether backsliding is permissible, the first question that must be asked is whether or not the receiving water is attaining the water quality standard. The Office has determined the most appropriate evaluation of existing water quality is by calculating pollutant levels, which would result after the consideration of all currently valid RIPDES permit limits or historic discharge data (whichever is greater), background data (when available), and any new information (i.e., dilution factors).

Antidegradation

The DEM's "*Policy on the Implementation of the Antidegradation Provisions of the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations July 2006*" (the Policy) established four tiers of water quality protection:

Tier 1. In all surface waters, existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected.

Tier 2. In waters where the existing water quality criteria exceeds the levels necessary to support the propagation of fish and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected except for insignificant changes in water quality as determined by the Director and in accordance with the Antidegradation Implementation Policy, as amended. In addition, the Director may allow significant degradation, which is determined to be necessary to achieve important economic or social benefits to the State in accordance with the Antidegradation Policy.

Tier 2½. Where high quality waters constitute Special Resource Protection Waters SRPWs[3], there shall be no measurable degradation of the existing water quality necessary to protect the characteristics which cause the waterbody to be designated a SRPW. Notwithstanding that all public drinking water supplies are SRPWs, public drinking water suppliers may undertake temporary and short-term activities within the boundary perimeter of a public drinking water supply impoundment for essential maintenance or to address emergency conditions in order to prevent adverse effect on public

[3] SRPWs are surface waters identified by the Director as having significant recreational or ecological uses.

health or safety. These activities must comply with the requirements set forth in Tier 1 and Tier 2.

Tier 3. Where high quality waters constitute an Outstanding Natural Resource ONRWs[4], that water quality shall be maintained and protected. The State may allow some limited activities that result in temporary or short-term changes in the water quality of an ONRW. Such activities must not permanently degrade water quality or result in water quality lower than necessary to protect the existing uses in the ONRW.

The formulas previously presented ensure that permit limitations are based upon water quality criteria and methodologies established to ensure that all designated uses will be met.

In terms of the applicability of Tier 2 of the Policy, a water body is assessed as being high quality on a parameter-by-parameter basis. In accordance with Part II of the Policy, "Antidegradation applies to all new or increased projects or activities which may lower water quality or affect existing water uses, including but not limited to all 401 Water Quality Certification reviews and any new, reissued, or modified RIPDES permits." Part VI.A of the Policy indicates that it is not applicable to activities which result in insignificant (i.e., short-term minor) changes in water quality and that significant changes in water quality will only be allowed if it is necessary to accommodate important economic and social development in the area in which the receiving waters are located (important benefits demonstration). Part VI.B.4 of the Policy states that: "Theoretically, any new or increased discharge or activity could lower existing water quality and thus require the important benefits demonstration. However, DEM will: 1) evaluate applications on a case-by-case basis, using BPJ and all pertinent and available facts, including scientific and technical data and calculations as provided by the applicant; and 2) determine whether the incremental loss is significant enough to require the important benefits demonstration described below. [If not then as a general rule DEM will allocate no more than 20%.] Some of the considerations which will be made to determine if an impact is significant in each site specific decision are: 1) percent change in water quality parameter value and their temporal distribution; 2) quality and value of the resource; 3) cumulative impact of discharges and activities on water quality to date; 4) measurability of the change; 5) visibility of the change; 6) impact on fish and wildlife habitat; and 7) impact on potential and existing uses. As a general guide, any discharge or activity which consumes greater than 20% of the remaining assimilative capacity may be deemed significant and invoke full requirements to demonstrate important economic or social benefits."

In terms of a RIPDES permit, an increased discharge is defined as an increase in any limitation, which would result in an increased mass loading to a receiving water. The baseline for this comparison would be the monthly average mass loading established in the previous permit. It would be inappropriate to use the daily maximum mass loading since the Policy is not applicable to short-term changes in water quality.

For the purposes of ensuring that the revised limit is consistent with the requirements of antidegradation, existing water quality must be defined. As explained earlier, DEM evaluates existing water quality by determining the pollutant levels which would result under the design conditions appropriate for the particular criteria (i.e., background water quality, when available and/or appropriate, non-point source inputs; and existing RIPDES permit limitations or recent historical discharge data, whichever is higher). In general, available data would be used to make this determination.

Use the above-mentioned criteria, the present instream water quality C_p is defined as:

$$C_p = \frac{(DF - 1) \cdot C_B + (1 \cdot C_d)}{DF}$$

where: C_b = background concentration[5]
C_d = discharge data[6]
DF = dilution factor

[4] ONRWs are a special subset of high-quality water bodies, identified by the State as having significant recreational or ecological water uses.
[5] Data collected at a location that is unimpacted by significant point source discharges.
[6] Discharge data refers to the maximum of the permit limit or the historic discharge level. The historic discharge level

In this permit, all monthly average limitations are either the same as or more stringent than the limits in the 2010 permit. Therefore, the limits contained in this permit are consistent with the Department's anti-degradation policy.

Operations and Maintenance

Outfall Inspection

Per Part I.C.2 of the permit, the facility is required maintain their outfall to ensure proper operation. In addition, the facility must conduct an outfall inspection within 180 days of the effective date of the permit.

Thermal Treatment System

The facility currently operates a thermal treatment system that was the required treatment when the permittee processed clams. With the switch to soup processing, the facility has inquired about the steps that would be required by DEM to discontinue the use of the thermal treatment system. As described in Section I.A.21 of the permit, the permittee may request to discontinue the use of the thermal treatment system after completing a study that demonstrates that the discharge would meet permit limits without the use of this the thermal treatment system. Prior to the start the study, the facility must submit to DEM a study plan that consists of twice weekly enterococci and temperature monitoring for sixty days at a sampling point prior to the thermal treatment system. DEM must approve this plan prior to the start of sampling. The monitoring data in its entirety shall be reported to the RIPDES Program within 105 days of the thermal study start date. The facility must continue to use the thermal treatment system unless and until DEM provides written notification that the thermal treatment system is no longer required.

Other Conditions

The remaining general and specific conditions of the permit are based on the RIPDES Regulations (250-RICR-150-10-1) as well as 40 CFR Parts 122 through 125 and consist primarily of management requirements common to all permits.

Permit Limit Summary

Presented in Tables 5 through Table 7 are summaries of the permit limitations and the corresponding sampling frequency.

Table 5 Tiered Monthly Average and Daily Maximum Permit Limits – Outfall 002 (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River).

Parameter	Monthly Average (Quantity)	Daily Maximum (Quantity)	Annual Average[1] (Quantity)	Monthly Average (Concentration)	Daily Maximum (Concentration)
Production Rate: ≤60,000 lbs/day					
BOD (5-Day)	147.6 lbs/day	248.4 lbs/day	101.4 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Oil and Grease	55.3 lbs/day	120 lbs/day			20 mg/L
TSS	305.4 lbs/day	442.8 lbs/day	186 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Production Rate: >60,000 lbs/day and ≤80,000 lbs/day					
BOD (5-Day)	196.8 lbs/day	331.2 lbs/day	135.2 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Oil and Grease	73.7 lbs/day	160 lbs/day			20 mg/L
TSS	407.2 lbs/day	590.4 lbs/day	248 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Production Rate: >80,000 lbs/day and ≤100,000 lbs/day					
BOD (5-Day)	246 lbs/day	414 lbs/day	169 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Oil and Grease	92.2 lbs/day	200 lbs/day			20 mg/L
TSS	509 lbs/day	738 lbs/day	310 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L

is determined by calculating the upper 95th confidence interval for the monthly average reported data for the past five (5) years. For specific cases, changes in treatment efficiency or pretreatment limitations may support the use of an alternative period of time.

Parameter	Monthly Average (Quantity)	Daily Maximum (Quantity)	Annual Average[1] (Quantity)	Monthly Average (Concentration)	Daily Maximum (Concentration)
Production Rate: >100,000 lbs/day and ≤120,000 lbs/day					
BOD (5-Day)	295.2 lbs/day	496.8 lbs/day	202.8 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Oil and Grease	106 lbs/day	230 lbs/day			20 mg/L
TSS	610.8 lbs/day	885.6 lbs/day	372 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Production Rate: >120,000 lbs/day and ≤140,000 lbs/day					
BOD (5-Day)	344.4 lbs/day	579.6 lbs/day	236.6 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Oil and Grease	106 lbs/day	230 lbs/day			20 mg/L
TSS	712.6 lbs/day	1033.2 lbs/day	434 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Production Rate: >140,000 lbs/day					
BOD (5-Day)	393.6 lbs/day	662.4 lbs/day	270.4 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Oil and Grease	106 lbs/day	230 lbs/day			20 mg/L
TSS	814.4 lbs/day	1180.8 lbs/day	496 lbs/day	--- mg/L	--- mg/L

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored, and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.
[1] The Annual Average is a rolling 12-month Average.

Table 6 Additional Monthly Average and Maximum Daily Permit Limits for All Production Tiers – Outfall 002 (Soup Production Discharge Immediately Prior to Discharge into the Warren River).

Parameter	Monthly Average (Quantity)	Daily Maximum (Quantity)	Monthly Average (Concentration)	Daily Maximum (Concentration)
Flow	--- MGD[1]	0.100 MGD		
Fecal Coliform			---#/100 mL[2]	---#/100 mL
Enterococci			35 #/100 mL[2]	276 #/100 mL
Temperature				120°F[3]
pH			(6.5 S.U.)*	(8.5 S.U.)*
Settleable Solids			--- mL/L	--- mL/L
TKN (as N)			--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Nitrate, Total (as N)			--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Nitrite, Total (as N)			--- mg/L	--- mg/L
Nitrogen, Total (TKN + Nitrate + Nitrite, as N)	33.7 lbs/day	--- lbs/day	40.4 mg/L	--- mg/L

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored, and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.
*Values in parentheses () are to be reported as Minimum/Maximum for the reporting period rather than Average Monthly/ Maximum Daily.
[1]The average monthly flow shall be equal to the average of the daily flows where there was a discharge. Zero flow days shall not be used when calculating the average.
[2]The monthly average shall be calculated using the geometric mean.
[3]Temperature limit is required as long as the thermal system is in use. The permittee may request to cease temperature monitoring. After receiving written approval from the Department, the permittee may discontinue monitoring for temperature.

V. 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. In accordance with Chapter 46-17.4 of Rhode Island General Laws, a public hearing will be held prior to the close of the public comment period. 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, 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, provided oral testimony, 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 250-RICR-150-10-1.50 of the Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

VI. 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:

Samuel Kaplan, P.E.
Environmental Engineer II
Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
Telephone: (401) 537-4240
Email: samuel.kaplan@dem.ri.gov

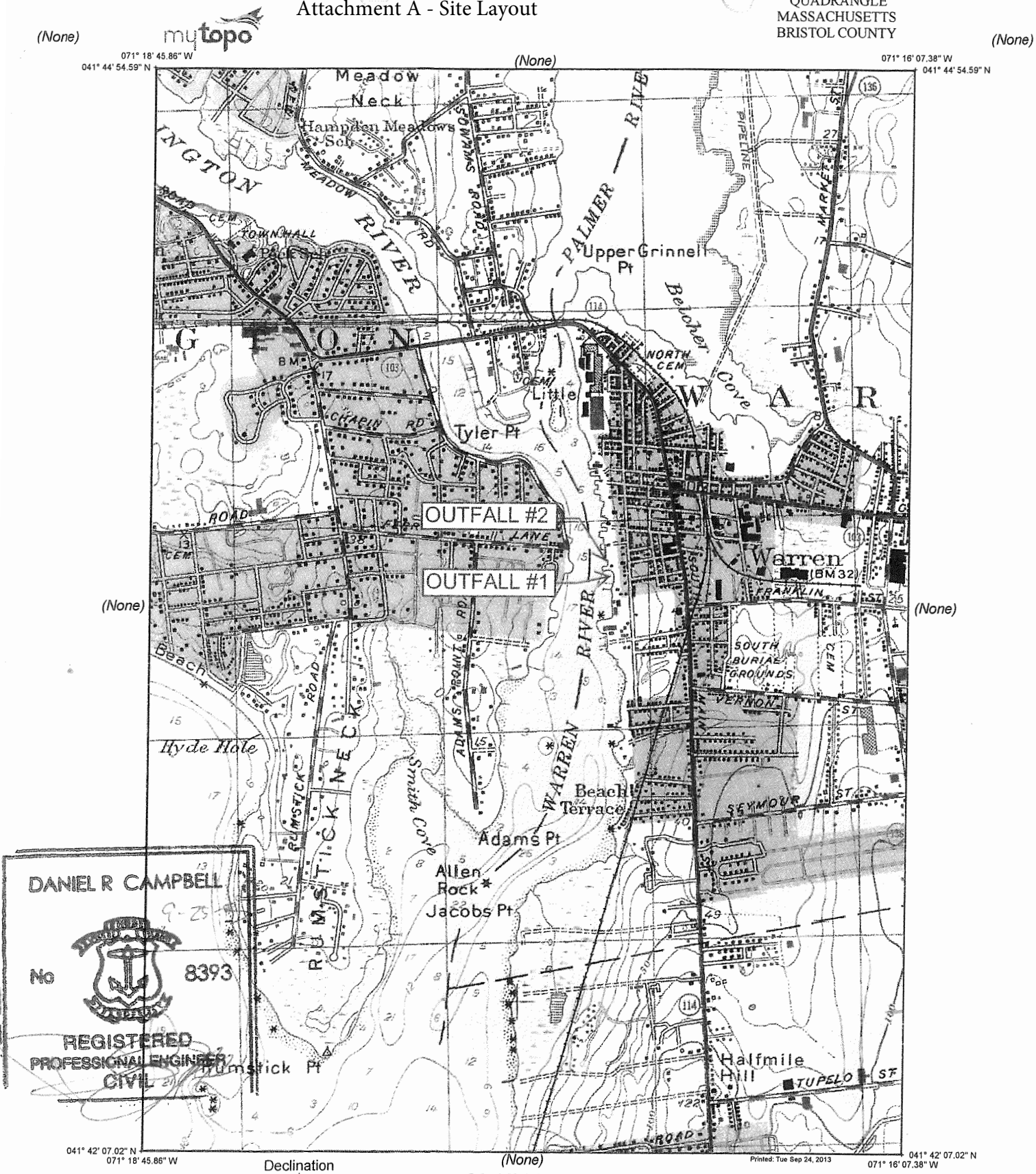
03 Mar 2026
Date

Heidi Travers
Heidi Travers, P.E.
Environmental Engineer IV
RIPDES Program
Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management

ATTACHMENT A – Site Layout

[Note that facility is no longer permitted to discharge via Outfall 001]

Blount RIPDES Permit Fact Sheet
Attachment A - Site Layout



DANIEL R CAMPBELL
No 8393
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CIVIL

Declination
MNGN
GN 1.52° W
MN 14.76° W

SCALE 1:24000
0 1 MILE
0 1000 YARDS
0 1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10'
NGVD 1929
HORIZ. 1927

oduced by MyTopo Terrain Navigator
opography based on USGS 1:24,000 Maps

North American 1983 Datum (NAD83)
Unknown Projection

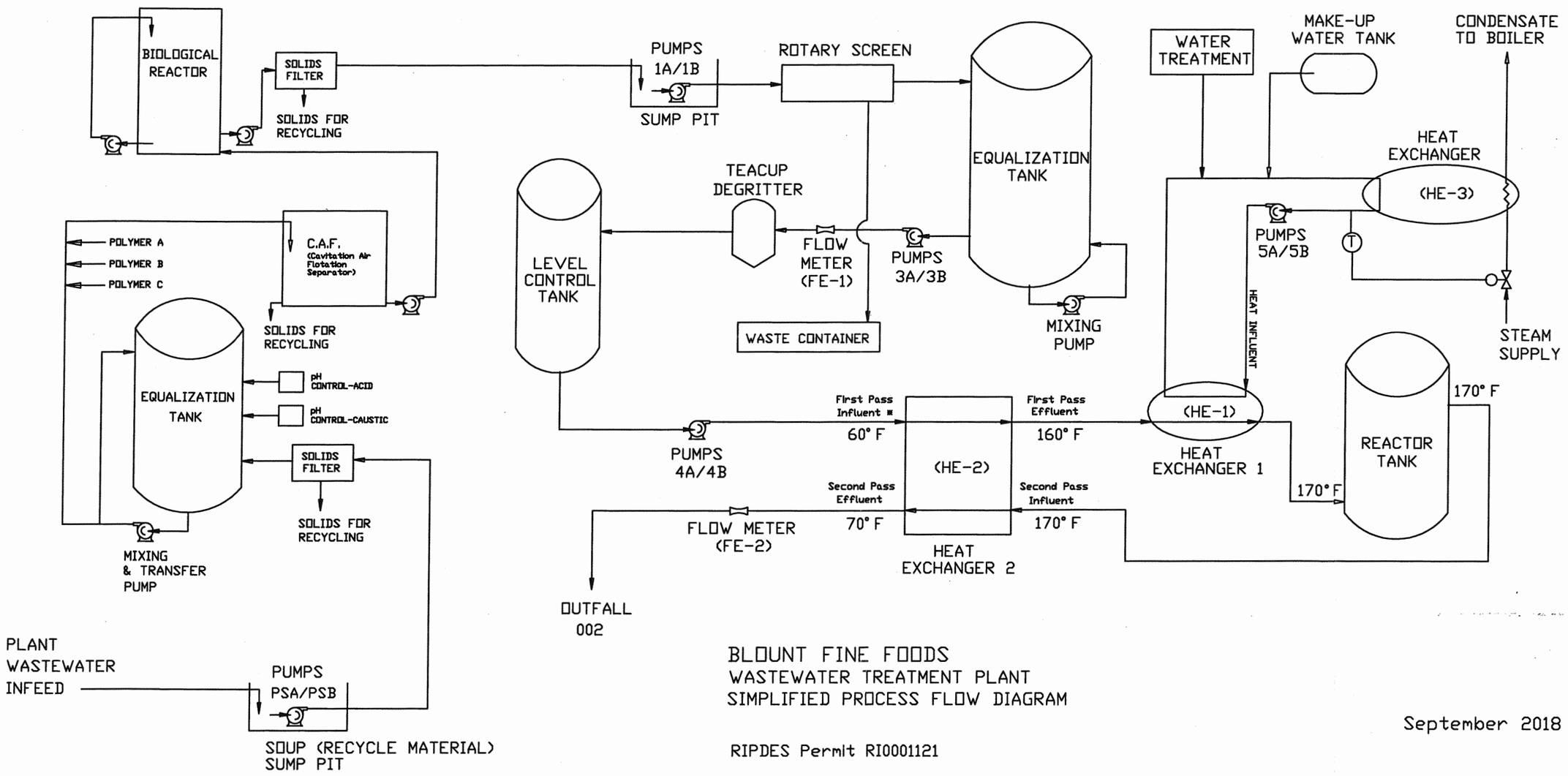
To place on the predicted North American 1927 move the projection lines Unknown and Unknown

BLOUNT FINE FOODS
383 WATER STREET
WARREN, RI
PUBLISHED 1955
CHECKED 1975

ATTACHMENT B – Process Diagram

DANIEL R CAMPBELL
9/11/18
NO. 8393
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE

BLOUNT SEAFOOD WARREN - WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT



BLOUNT FINE FOODS
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
SIMPLIFIED PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

RIPDES Permit RI0001121

September 2018

383 Water Street, Warren, RI 02885
401/245-8800
www.blountfinefoods.com

BLOUNT fine foods

Title	Blount Warren WWT Plant Process Flow		
Drawn by	J. CAVANAGH	Date 9/11/18	Rev 58
Drawing Number	BSCW076	Scale	As noted

Attachment C1

AVERAGE EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS: Outfall 002 (Dec. 2010 – May 2021)

PARAMETER	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Flow	0.024 MGD	0.0417 MGD
Fecal Coliform	0.7934 MPN/100ml	0.8099 MPN/100ml
Temperature		81.41 °F
Total Nitrate (as N)	0.3708 mg/l	1.2117 mg/l
Total Nitrite (as N)	0.3582 mg/l	1.1578 mg/l
TKN (as N)	19.94 mg/l	33.34 mg/l
Total Nitrogen (as N)		
May – October	8.90 lb/d	
November – April	14.23 lb/d	
May – October	13.53 mg/l	35.27 mg/l
November – April	18.73 mg/l	35.20 mg/l
Settleable Solids	1.495 ml/l	1.570 ml/l
pH	6.71 S.U. (min)	6.86S.U. (max)

Production ≤ 115,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002A – 112 out of 121 months)

BOD_5	29.35 lbd/d	66.20 lbs/d
BOD_5	147.61 mg/L	325.48 mg/L
TSS	14.4015 lbs/d	28.5735 lbs/d
TSS	69.097 mg/L	137.23 mg/L
Oil & Grease	8.1456 lbs/d	17.8847lbs/d
Oil & Grease	40.4279 mg/L	88.508 mg/L
Total Production	55244 lb/d	

Production ≤ 152,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002B – 0 out of 121 months – NA)

BOD_5	NA - lbd/d	NA lbs/d
BOD_5	NA - mg/L	NA mg/L
TSS	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
TSS	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Oil & Grease	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
Oil & Grease	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Total Production	NA lb/d	

Production ≤ 189,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002C – 1 out of 121 months)

BOD_5	1157 lbs/d	1968 lbs/d
BOD_5	1456 mg/L	1900 mg/L
TSS	386 lbs/d	712 lbs/d
TSS	431mg/L	690 mg/L
Oil & Grease	48 lbs/d	145 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	54 mg/L	140 mg/L
Total Production	222720 lb/d	

Production ≤ 226,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002D – 3 out of 121 months)

BOD_5	755.86 lbd/d	1843.74 lbs/d
BOD_5	961.98 mg/L	1856.67 mg/L
TSS	169.40 lbs/d	455.37 lbs/d
TSS	222.17 mg/L	460 mg/L
Oil & Grease	24.01 lbs/d	53.96 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	46.40 mg/L	77.67 mg/L
Total Production	184,132 lb/d	

Production ≤ 263,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002E – 2 out of 121 months)

BOD_5	1449.5 lbd/d	2963 lbs/d
BOD_5	1456 mg/L	2500 mg/L
TSS	355.5 lbs/d	853 lbs/d
TSS	361.5 mg/L	755 mg/L
Oil & Grease	51 lbs/d	114.5 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	47.5 mg/L	101 mg/L
Total Production	283,500.5 lb/d	

Production ≤ 300,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002F – 3 out of 121 months)

BOD_5	2130.41 lbd/d	3213.39 lbs/d
BOD_5	2010.58 mg/L	2800 mg/L
TSS	623.54 lbs/d	928.74 lbs/d
TSS	585.32 mg/L	836.67 mg/L
Oil & Grease	74.68 lbs/d	147.37 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	68.26 mg/L	126 mg/L
Total Production	278,705 lb/d	

Production ≤ 337,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002G – 1 out of 121 months)

BOD_5	2435.93 lbd/d	3876.22 lbs/d
BOD_5	2055 mg/L	3500 mg/L
TSS	832.32 lbs/d	1447.23 lbs/d
TSS	686 mg/L	1100 mg/L
Oil & Grease	77.12 lbs/d	131.99 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	65.11 mg/L	120 mg/L
Total Production	323,680 lb/d	

Attachment C2

AVERAGE EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS: Outfall 002 (Jun. 2021 – Sept. 2025)

PARAMETER	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Flow	0.0344 MGD	0.0465 MGD
Fecal Coliform	5.9185 MPN/100ml	161.6981 MPN/100ml
Temperature		94.83°F
Total Nitrate (as N)	0.0806 mg/l	0.607 mg/l
Total Nitrite (as N)	0.0067 mg/l	0.0252 mg/l
TKN (as N)	12.95 mg/l	22.49 mg/l
Total Nitrogen (as N)		
May – October	3.58 lb/d	
November – April	4.38 lb/d	
May – October	12.48 mg/l	20.95 mg/l
November – April	14.20 mg/l	25.75 mg/l
Settleable Solids	1.8396 ml/l	4.4827 ml/l
pH	6.69 S.U. (min)	7.14 S.U. (max)

Production ≤ 115,000 lbs/day (via outfall 002A 38 out of 52 months)

BOD_5	64.18 lbd/d	131.14 lbs/d
BOD_5	227.93 mg/L	456.44 mg/L
TSS	34.44 lbs/d	66.24 lbs/d
TSS	123.42mg/L	231.11 mg/L
Oil & Grease	21.64 lbs/d	66.78 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	79.28 mg/L	212.4 mg/L
Total Production	113,366 lb/d	

Production ≤ 152,000 lbs/day (via outfall 002B 11 out of 52 months)

BOD_5	87.28 lbd/d	172.15 lbs/d
BOD_5	265.41 mg/L	490.91 mg/L
TSS	47.73 lbs/d	111.20 lbs/d
TSS	144.88 mg/L	321.81 mg/L
Oil & Grease	33.12 lbs/d	99.10 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	98.59 mg/L	277.28 mg/L
Total Production	131,770 lb/d	

Production ≤ 189,000 lbs/day (via outfall 002C 2 out of 52 months)

BOD_5	125.44 lbd/d	269.99 lbs/d
BOD_5	454.875 mg/L	830 mg/L
TSS	62.685 lbs/d	113.11 lbs/d
TSS	235.625 mg/L	445 mg/L
Oil & Grease	41.37 lbs/d	71.28 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	156 mg/L	300 mg/L
Total Production	159,864.5 lb/d	

Production ≤ 226,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002D – 0 out of 52 months – NA)

BOD_5	NA - lbd/d	NA lbs/d
BOD_5	NA - mg/L	NA mg/L
TSS	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
TSS	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Oil & Grease	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
Oil & Grease	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Total Production	NA lb/d	

Production ≤ 263,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002E – 0 out of 52 months – NA)

BOD_5	NA - lbd/d	NA lbs/d
BOD_5	NA - mg/L	NA mg/L
TSS	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
TSS	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Oil & Grease	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
Oil & Grease	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Total Production	NA lb/d	

Production ≤ 300,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002F – 0 out of 52 months – NA)

BOD_5	NA - lbd/d	NA lbs/d
BOD_5	NA - mg/L	NA mg/L
TSS	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
TSS	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Oil & Grease	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
Oil & Grease	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Total Production	NA lb/d	

Production ≤ 337,000 lbs/day (via Outfall 002G – 0 out of 52 months – NA)

BOD_5	NA - lbd/d	NA lbs/d
BOD_5	NA - mg/L	NA mg/L
TSS	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
TSS	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Oil & Grease	NA lbs/d	NA lbs/d
Oil & Grease	NA mg/L	NA mg/L
Total Production	NA lb/d	

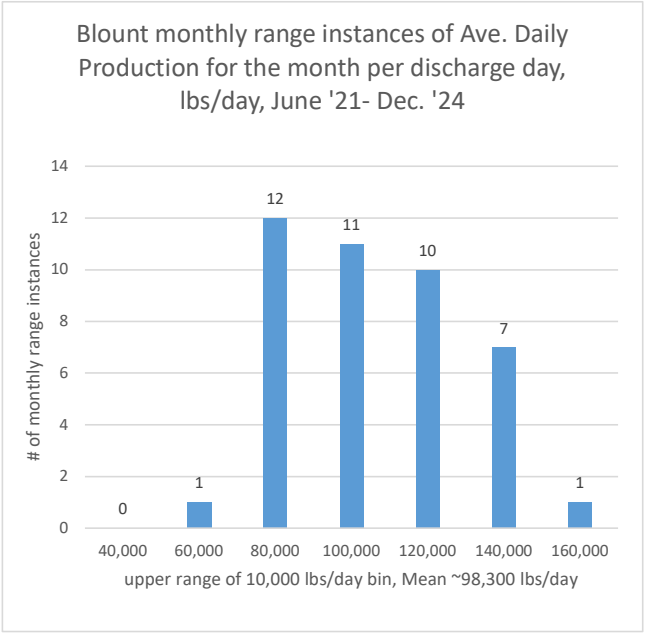
Attachment D1

Production Tier Calculations

Month Ending	Total Monthly Production, lbs	Blount RIPDES Discharge Dates Per month	Ave. Daily Production for the month, per discharge day, lbs/day
6/30/2021	1,580,769	22	71,853
7/31/2021	1,463,056	19	77,003
8/31/2021	1,681,324	21	80,063
9/30/2021	2,184,432	23	94,975
10/31/2021	2,151,380	25	86,055
11/30/2021	2,567,720	24	106,988
12/31/2021	3,850,295	25	154,012
1/31/2022	3,327,374	24	138,641
2/28/2022	2,654,442	23	115,411
3/31/2022	2,152,644	21	102,507
4/30/2022	1,215,846	17	71,520
5/31/2022	1,247,125	17	73,360
6/30/2022	1,287,864	18	71,548
7/31/2022	1,264,879	15	84,325
8/31/2022	1,561,314	19	82,174
9/30/2022	1,518,573	19	79,925
10/31/2022	2,117,535	20	105,877
11/30/2022	2,020,511	21	96,215
12/31/2022	2,454,891	19	129,205
1/31/2023	2,192,361	19	115,387
2/28/2023	1,307,350	16	81,709
3/31/2023	1,773,234	18	98,513
4/30/2023	1,165,858	15	77,724
5/31/2023	1,195,264	17	70,310
6/30/2023	1,613,051	18	89,614
7/31/2023	1,091,331	11	99,212
8/31/2023	2,255,617	19	118,717
9/30/2023	2,420,042	23	105,219
10/31/2023	2,257,859	20	112,893
11/30/2023	2,929,007	21	139,477
12/31/2023	2,595,641	20	129,782
Month Ending, cont.	**Total Monthly Production, lbs, cont.**	**Blount RIPDES Discharge Dates Per month, cont.**	**Ave. Daily Production for the month, per discharge day, lbs/day, cont.**
1/31/2024	2,890,048	23	125,654
2/29/2024	2,452,572	21	116,789
3/31/2024	1,502,593	20	75,130
4/30/2024	1,339,872	18	74,437
5/31/2024	1,564,788	21	74,514
6/30/2024	888,216	13	68,324
7/31/2024	1,133,109	21	53,958
8/31/2024	2,001,284	22	90,967
9/30/2024	3,204,747	25	128,190
10/31/2024	2,972,288	23	129,230
11/30/2024	2,639,356	24	109,973
12/31/2024	3,044,056	25	121,762

max	154,012
min	53,958
mean	98,352

Bin upper limits	monthly range instances of Ave. Daily Production for the month per discharge day, lbs/day, June '21- Dec. '24
40,000	0
60,000	1
80,000	12
100,000	11
120,000	10
140,000	7
160,000	1
	-



year	lbs production / year	tons of production per year	Discharge days/yr	Ave Daily Production Rate/yr
2021*	26,535,387	13,268	273	97,352.05
2022	22,822,998	11,411	233	97,952.78
2023	22,796,615	11,398	217	105,053.53
2024	25,632,929	12,816	256	100,128.63

*extrapolated based on Jun.-Dec. 2021

Attachment D2

Technology-Based Effluent Limit Calculations

Per 40 CFR Part 407.82(a) Effluent limitations for the soups subcategory are based upon pounds (lb) or kilograms (kg) of pollutant per 1000 pounds (lb) or kilograms (kkg) of raw ingredients
comment - rate is well above 2,000 tons per year Per 40 CFR Part 407.61(v), 2,000 tons/yr is a medium source Per 40 CFR Part 407.61(w), 10,000 tons/yr is a large source
Blount is a large producer based upon annual production using annual produciton as a proxy for raw ingredient weight

Per 40 CFR Part 407.82(a)				
	ELGs, lb/1000 lb product, med/large	**Max Daily**	**30 day average**	**Annual Average**
	BOD	4.14	2.46	1.69

2010 permit	**tier: 115000 lbs/mo day tier**	1725	Mon Only	NA
2010 permit	**tier: 152000 lbs/mo day iter**	2280	Mon Only	NA

Per 40 CFR Part 407.82(b)				
	ELGs, lb/1000 lb product, med/large	**Max Daily**	**30 day average**	**Annual Average**
	TSS	7.38	5.09	3.10

2010 permit	**tier: 115000 lbs/mo day tier**	2280	Mon Only	NA
2010 permit	**tier: 152000 lbs/mo day iter**	3192	1520	NA

tier	**Daily Production Tier, lbs/day**	**Oil and Grease, mg/L**	**Oil and Grease, Max. Daily lbs./day**	**Oil and Grease, Ave. Monthly lbs./day**
proposed	60,000	20	120.0	55.3
proposed	80,000	20	160.0	73.7
proposed	100,000	20	200.0	92.2
proposed	120,000	20	230.0	106.0
proposed	140,000	20	230.0	106.0
proposed	160,000	20	230.0	106.0
existing	115,000	monitor only	230	106

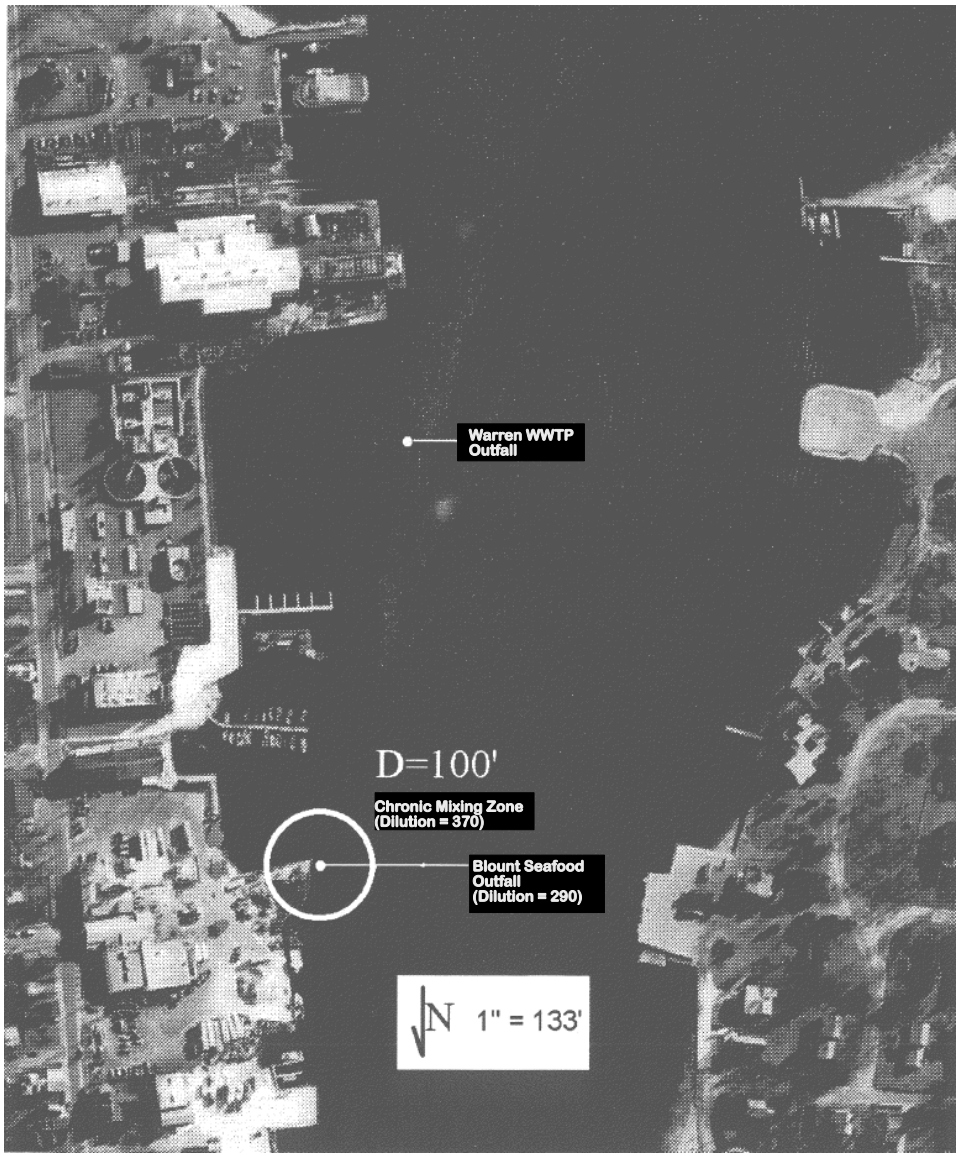
tier	Daily Production Tier, lbs/day	Max Daily BOD limit [CFR]	30 day average BOD limit [CFR]	Annual Average BOD [CFR]
proposed	60,000	248.40	147.6	101.4
proposed	80,000	331.2	196.8	135.2
proposed	100,000	414	246	169
proposed	120,000	496.8	295.2	202.8
proposed	140,000	579.6	344.4	236.6
proposed	160,000	662.4	393.6	270.4

tier	Daily Production Tier, lbs/day	Max Daily TSS [CFR]	30 day average TSS [CFR]	Annual Average TSS [CFR]
proposed	60,000	442.80	305.4	186.00
proposed	80,000	590.40	407.2	248.00
proposed	100,000	738.00	509.0	310.00
proposed	120,000	885.60	610.8	372.00
proposed	140,000	1,033.20	712.6	434.00
proposed	160,000	1,180.80	814.4	496.00

Attachment E

Dye Study Map

Blount RIPDES Permit Attachment E
Dye Study image



Attachment F

Calculations of Allowable Limits Based on Aquatic Life and Human Health Criteria

CALCULATION OF WATER QUALITY BASED SALTWATER DISCHARGE LIMITS

FACILITY SPECIFIC DATA INPUT SHEET

NOTE: LIMITS BASED ON RI WATER QUALITY CRITERIA DATED JULY 2006

FACILITY NAME: **Blount Seafood Corp.**

RIPDES PERMIT #: **RI0001121**

	DISSOLVED BACKGROUND DATA (ug/L)	ACUTE METAL TRANSLATOR	CHRONIC METAL TRANSLATOR
ALUMINUM	NA	NA	NA
ARSENIC	NA	1	1
CADMIUM	NA	0.994	0.994
CHROMIUM III	NA	NA	NA
CHROMIUM VI	NA	0.993	0.993
COPPER	NA	0.83	0.83
LEAD	NA	0.951	0.951
MERCURY	NA	0.85	NA
NICKEL	NA	0.99	0.99
SELENIUM	NA	0.998	0.998
SILVER	NA	0.85	0.85
ZINC	NA	0.946	0.946

USE NA WHEN NO DATA IS AVAILABLE

NOTE 1: METAL TRANSLATORS FROM RI WATER QUALITY REGS.

DILUTION FACTORS		
ACUTE =	290	x
CHRONIC =	370	x
HUMAN HEALTH =	370	x

NOTE: TEST WWTF'S DILUTION FACTORS OBTAINED FROM A DYE STUDY.

TOTAL AMMONIA CRITERIA (ug/L)		
WINTER ACUTE =	5600	
CHRONIC =	840	
SUMMER ACUTE =	4400	
CHRONIC =	660	

NOTE 1: LIMITS ARE FROM TABLE 3 IN THE RI WATER QUALITY REGS.
USING:
SALINITY = 20 g/Kg
WINTER (NOV-APRIL) pH=8.4 s.u.;
SUMMER (MAY-OCT) pH=8.2 s.u.
WINTER (NOV-APRIL) TEMP=10.0 C;
SUMMER (MAY-OCT) TEMP=20.0 C.

CALCULATION OF WATER QUALITY BASED SALTWATER DISCHARGE LIMITS

FACILITY NAME: Blount Seafood Corp. RIPDES PERMIT #: RI0001121

NOTE: METALS CRITERIA ARE DISSOLVED, METALS LIMITS ARE TOTAL; AMMONIA CRITERIA AND LIMITS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO ug/l N.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA ACUTE (ug/L)	DAILY MAX LIMIT (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA CHRONIC (ug/L)	HUMAN HEALTH NON-CLASS A CRITERIA (ug/L)	MONTHLY AVE LIMIT (ug/L)
PRIORITY POLLUTANTS:							
TOXIC METALS AND CYANIDE							
ANTIMONY	7440360			No Criteria		640	189440
ARSENIC (limits are total recoverable)	7440382	NA	69	16008	36	1.4	414.4
ASBESTOS	1332214			No Criteria			No Criteria
BERYLLIUM	7440417			No Criteria			No Criteria
CADMIUM (limits are total recoverable)	7440439	NA	40	9336.016097	8.8		2620.523139
CHROMIUM III (limits are total recoverable)	16065831	NA		No Criteria			No Criteria
CHROMIUM VI (limits are total recoverable)	18540299	NA	1100	256998.993	50		14904.33031
COPPER (limits are total recoverable)	7440508	NA	4.8	1341.686747	3.1		1105.542169
CYANIDE	57125		1	232.00	1	140	296
LEAD (limits are total recoverable)	7439921	NA	210	51230.28391	8.1		2521.135647
MERCURY (limits are total recoverable)	7439976	NA	1.8	491.2941176	0.94	0.15	44.4
NICKEL (limits are total recoverable)	7440020	NA	74	17341.41414	8.2	4600	2451.717172
SELENIUM (limits are total recoverable)	7782492	NA	290	67414.82966	71	4200	21058.11623
SILVER (limits are total recoverable)	7440224	NA	1.9	518.5882353			No Criteria
THALLIUM	7440280			No Criteria		0.47	139.12
ZINC (limits are total recoverable)	7440666	NA	90	22071.88161	81	26000	25344.60888
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
ACROLEIN	107028			No Criteria		290	85840
ACRYLONITRILE	107131			No Criteria		2.5	740
BENZENE	71432			No Criteria		510	150960
BROMOFORM	75252			No Criteria		1400	414400
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	56235			No Criteria		16	4736
CHLOROBENZENE	108907			No Criteria		1600	473600
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	124481			No Criteria		130	38480
CHLOROFORM	67663			No Criteria		4700	1391200
DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE	75274			No Criteria		170	50320
1,2DICHLOROETHANE	107062			No Criteria		370	109520
1,1DICHLOROETHYLENE	75354			No Criteria		7100	2101600
1,2DICHLOROPROPANE	78875			No Criteria		150	44400
1,3DICHLOROPROPYLENE	542756			No Criteria		21	6216
ETHYLBENZENE	100414			No Criteria		2100	621600
BROMOMETHANE (methyl bromide)	74839			No Criteria		1500	444000
CHLOROMETHANE (methyl chloride)	74873			No Criteria			No Criteria
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	75092			No Criteria		5900	1746400

CALCULATION OF WATER QUALITY BASED SALTWATER DISCHARGE LIMITS

FACILITY NAME: Blount Seafood Corp. RIPDES PERMIT #: RI0001121

NOTE: METALS CRITERIA ARE DISSOLVED, METALS LIMITS ARE TOTAL; AMMONIA CRITERIA AND LIMITS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO ug/l N.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA ACUTE (ug/L)	DAILY MAX LIMIT (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA CHRONIC (ug/L)	HUMAN HEALTH NON-CLASS A CRITERIA (ug/L)	MONTHLY AVE LIMIT (ug/L)
1,1,2,2TETRACHLOROETHANE	79345			No Criteria		40	11840
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127184			No Criteria		33	9768
TOLUENE	108883			No Criteria		15000	4440000
1,2TRANSDICHLOROETHYLENE	156605			No Criteria		10000	2960000
1,1,1TRICHLOROETHANE	71556			No Criteria			No Criteria
1,1,2TRICHLOROETHANE	79005			No Criteria		160	47360
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	79016			No Criteria		300	88800
VINYL CHLORIDE	75014			No Criteria		2.4	710.4
ACID ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
2CHLOROPHENOL	95578			No Criteria		150	44400
2,4DICHLOROPHENOL	120832			No Criteria		290	85840
2,4DIMETHYLPHENOL	105679			No Criteria		850	251600
4,6DINITRO2METHYL PHENOL	534521			No Criteria		280	82880
2,4DINITROPHENOL	51285			No Criteria		5300	1568800
4NITROPHENOL	88755			No Criteria			No Criteria
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	87865		13	3016	7.9	30	2338.4
PHENOL	108952			No Criteria		1700000	503200000
2,4,6TRICHLOROPHENOL	88062			No Criteria		24	7104
BASE NEUTRAL COMPUNDS							
ACENAPHTHENE	83329			No Criteria		990	293040
ANTHRACENE	120127			No Criteria		40000	11840000
BENZIDINE	92875			No Criteria		0.002	0.592
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS				No Criteria		0.18	53.28
BIS(2CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	111444			No Criteria		5.3	1568.8
BIS(2CHLOROISOPROPYL)ETHER	108601			No Criteria		65000	19240000
BIS(2ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE	117817			No Criteria		22	6512
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	85687			No Criteria		1900	562400
2CHLORONAPHTHALENE	91587			No Criteria		1600	473600
1,2DICHLOROBENZENE	95501			No Criteria		1300	384800
1,3DICHLOROBENZENE	541731			No Criteria		960	284160
1,4DICHLOROBENZENE	106467			No Criteria		190	56240
3,3DICHLOROBENZIDENE	91941			No Criteria		0.28	82.88
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	84662			No Criteria		44000	13024000
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	131113			No Criteria		1100000	325600000
DInBUTYL PHTHALATE	84742			No Criteria		4500	1332000
2,4DINITROTOLUENE	121142			No Criteria		34	10064

CALCULATION OF WATER QUALITY BASED SALTWATER DISCHARGE LIMITS

FACILITY NAME: Blount Seafood Corp. RIPDES PERMIT #: RI0001121

NOTE: METALS CRITERIA ARE DISSOLVED, METALS LIMITS ARE TOTAL; AMMONIA CRITERIA AND LIMITS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO ug/l N.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA ACUTE (ug/L)	DAILY MAX LIMIT (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA CHRONIC (ug/L)	HUMAN HEALTH NON-CLASS A CRITERIA (ug/L)	MONTHLY AVE LIMIT (ug/L)
1,2DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	122667			No Criteria		2	592
FLUORANTHENE	206440			No Criteria		140	41440
FLUORENE	86737			No Criteria		5300	1568800
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	118741			No Criteria		0.0029	0.8584
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	87683			No Criteria		180	53280
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	77474			No Criteria		1100	325600
HEXACHLOROETHANE	67721			No Criteria		33	9768
ISOPHORONE	78591			No Criteria		9600	2841600
NAPHTHALENE	91203			No Criteria			No Criteria
NITROBENZENE	98953			No Criteria		690	204240
NNITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	62759			No Criteria		30	8880
NNITROSODINPROPYLAMINE	621647			No Criteria		5.1	1509.6
NNITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	86306			No Criteria		60	17760
PYRENE	129000			No Criteria		4000	1184000
1,2,4trichlorobenzene	120821			No Criteria		70	20720
PESTICIDES/PCBs							
ALDRIN	309002		1.3	301.6		0.0005	0.148
Alpha BHC	319846			No Criteria		0.049	14.504
Beta BHC	319857			No Criteria		0.17	50.32
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	58899		0.16	37.12		1.8	532.8
CHLORDANE	57749		0.09	20.88	0.004	0.0081	1.184
4,4DDT	50293		0.13	30.16	0.001	0.0022	0.296
4,4DDE	72559			No Criteria		0.0022	0.6512
4,4DDD	72548			No Criteria		0.0031	0.9176
DIELDRIN	60571		0.71	164.72	0.0019	0.00054	0.15984
ENDOSULFAN (alpha)	959988		0.034	7.888	0.0087	89	2.5752
ENDOSULFAN (beta)	33213659		0.034	7.888	0.0087	89	2.5752
ENDOSULFAN (sulfate)	1031078			No Criteria		89	26344
ENDRIN	72208		0.037	8.584	0.0023	0.06	0.6808
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	7421934			No Criteria		0.3	88.8
HEPTACHLOR	76448		0.053	12.296	0.0036	0.00079	0.23384
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	1024573		0.053	12.296	0.0036	0.00039	0.11544
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS3	1336363			No Criteria	0.03	0.00064	0.18944
2,3,7,8TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016			No Criteria		0.000000051	0.000015096
TOXAPHENE	8001352		0.21	48.72	0.0002	0.0028	0.0592
TRIBUTYLTIN			0.42	97.44	0.0074		2.1904

CALCULATION OF WATER QUALITY BASED SALTWATER DISCHARGE LIMITS

FACILITY NAME: Blount Seafood Corp. RIPDES PERMIT #: RI0001121

NOTE: METALS CRITERIA ARE DISSOLVED, METALS LIMITS ARE TOTAL; AMMONIA CRITERIA AND LIMITS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO ug/l N.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA ACUTE (ug/L)	DAILY MAX LIMIT (ug/L)	SALTWATER CRITERIA CHRONIC (ug/L)	HUMAN HEALTH NON-CLASS A CRITERIA (ug/L)	MONTHLY AVE LIMIT (ug/L)
NON PRIORITY POLLUTANTS:							
OTHER SUBSTANCES							
ALUMINUM (limits are total recoverable)	7429905	NA		No Criteria			No Criteria
AMMONIA as N (winter/summer)	7664417		4603 | 3616.8	1067942 839098	690.5 | 542.5		204382 | 160586
4BROMOPHENYL PHENYL ETHER				No Criteria			No Criteria
CHLORIDE	16887006			No Criteria			No Criteria
CHLORINE	7782505		13	3770	7.5		2775
4CHLORO2METHYLPHENOL				No Criteria			No Criteria
1CHLORONAPHTHALENE				No Criteria			No Criteria
4CHLOROPHENOL	106489			No Criteria			No Criteria
2,4DICHLORO6METHYLPHENOL				No Criteria			No Criteria
1,1DICHLOROPROPANE				No Criteria			No Criteria
1,3DICHLOROPROPANE	142289			No Criteria			No Criteria
2,3DINITROTOLUENE				No Criteria			No Criteria
2,4DINITRO6METHYL PHENOL				No Criteria			No Criteria
IRON	7439896			No Criteria			No Criteria
pentachlorobenzene	608935			No Criteria			No Criteria
PENTACHLOROETHANE				No Criteria			No Criteria
1,2,3,5tetrachlorobenzene				No Criteria			No Criteria
1,1,1,2TETRACHLOROETHANE	630206			No Criteria			No Criteria
2,3,4,6TETRACHLOROPHENOL	58902			No Criteria			No Criteria
2,3,5,6TETRACHLOROPHENOL				No Criteria			No Criteria
2,4,5TRICHLOROPHENOL	95954			No Criteria			No Criteria
2,4,6TRINITROPHENOL	88062			No Criteria			No Criteria
XYLENE	1330207			No Criteria			No Criteria

CALCULATION OF WATER QUALITY BASED SALTWATER DISCHARGE LIMITS

FACILITY NAME: Blount Seafood Corp. RIPDES PERMIT #: RI0001121

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#	DAILY MAX LIMIT (ug/L)	MONTHLY AVE LIMIT (ug/L)
PRIORITY POLLUTANTS:			
TOXIC METALS AND CYANIDE			
ANTIMONY	7440360	No Criteria	189440.00
ARSENIC, TOTAL	7440382	16008.00	414.40
ASBESTOS	1332214	No Criteria	No Criteria
BERYLLIUM	7440417	No Criteria	No Criteria
CADMIUM, TOTAL	7440439	9336.02	2620.52
CHROMIUM III, TOTAL	16065831	No Criteria	No Criteria
CHROMIUM VI, TOTAL	18540299	256998.99	14904.33
COPPER, TOTAL	7440508	1341.69	1105.54
CYANIDE	57125	232.00	232.00
LEAD, TOTAL	7439921	51230.28	2521.14
MERCURY, TOTAL	7439976	491.29	44.40
NICKEL, TOTAL	7440020	17341.41	2451.72
SELENIUM, TOTAL	7782492	67414.83	21058.12
SILVER, TOTAL	7440224	518.59	No Criteria
THALLIUM	7440280	No Criteria	139.12
ZINC, TOTAL	7440666	22071.88	22071.88
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS			
ACROLEIN	107028	No Criteria	85840.00
ACRYLONITRILE	107131	No Criteria	740.00
BENZENE	71432	No Criteria	150960.00
BROMOFORM	75252	No Criteria	414400.00
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	56235	No Criteria	4736.00
CHLOROBENZENE	108907	No Criteria	473600.00
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	124481	No Criteria	38480.00
CHLOROFORM	67663	No Criteria	1391200.00
DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE	75274	No Criteria	50320.00
1,2DICHLOROETHANE	107062	No Criteria	109520.00
1,1DICHLOROETHYLENE	75354	No Criteria	2101600.00
1,2DICHLOROPROPANE	78875	No Criteria	44400.00
1,3DICHLOROPROPYLENE	542756	No Criteria	6216.00
ETHYLBENZENE	100414	No Criteria	621600.00
BROMOMETHANE (methyl bromide)	74839	No Criteria	444000.00
CHLOROMETHANE (methyl chloride)	74873	No Criteria	No Criteria
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	75092	No Criteria	1746400.00
1,1,2,2TETRACHLOROETHANE	79345	No Criteria	11840.00
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127184	No Criteria	9768.00
TOLUENE	108883	No Criteria	4440000.00
1,2TRANSDICHLOROETHYLENE	156605	No Criteria	2960000.00
1,1,1TRICHLOROETHANE	71556	No Criteria	No Criteria
1,1,2TRICHLOROETHANE	79005	No Criteria	47360.00
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	79016	No Criteria	88800.00
VINYL CHLORIDE	75014	No Criteria	710.40
ACID ORGANIC COMPOUNDS			
2CHLOROPHENOL	95578	No Criteria	44400.00
2,4DICHLOROPHENOL	120832	No Criteria	85840.00
2,4DIMETHYLPHENOL	105679	No Criteria	251600.00
4,6DINITRO2METHYL PHENOL	534521	No Criteria	82880.00
2,4DINITROPHENOL	51285	No Criteria	1568800.00
4NITROPHENOL	88755	No Criteria	No Criteria
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	87865	3016.00	2338.40
PHENOL	108952	No Criteria	503200000.00
2,4,6TRICHLOROPHENOL	88062	No Criteria	7104.00
BASE NEUTRAL COMPUNDS			
ACENAPHTHENE	83329	No Criteria	293040.00
ANTHRACENE	120127	No Criteria	11840000.00
BENZIDINE	92875	No Criteria	0.59
PAHs		No Criteria	53.28
BIS(2CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	111444	No Criteria	1568.80
BIS(2CHLOROISOPROPYL)ETHER	108601	No Criteria	19240000.00
BIS(2ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE	117817	No Criteria	6512.00
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	85687	No Criteria	562400.00
2CHLORONAPHTHALENE	91587	No Criteria	473600.00
1,2DICHLOROBENZENE	95501	No Criteria	384800.00
1,3DICHLOROBENZENE	541731	No Criteria	284160.00
1,4DICHLOROBENZENE	106467	No Criteria	56240.00
3,3DICHLOROBENZIDENE	91941	No Criteria	82.88
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	84662	No Criteria	13024000.00
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	131113	No Criteria	325600000.00
DI-n-BUTYL PHTHALATE	84742	No Criteria	1332000.00
2,4DINITROTOLUENE	121142	No Criteria	10064.00
1,2DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	122667	No Criteria	592.00
FLUORANTHENE	206440	No Criteria	41440.00

CALCULATION OF WATER QUALITY BASED SALTWATER DISCHARGE LIMITS

FACILITY NAME: Blount Seafood Corp. RIPDES PERMIT #: RI0001121

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#	DAILY MAX LIMIT (ug/L)	MONTHLY AVE LIMIT (ug/L)
FLUORENE	86737	No Criteria	1568800.00
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	118741	No Criteria	0.86
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	87683	No Criteria	53280.00
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	77474	No Criteria	325600.00
HEXACHLOROETHANE	67721	No Criteria	9768.00
ISOPHORONE	78591	No Criteria	2841600.00
NAPHTHALENE	91203	No Criteria	No Criteria
NITROBENZENE	98953	No Criteria	204240.00
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	62759	No Criteria	8880.00
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	621647	No Criteria	1509.60
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	86306	No Criteria	17760.00
PYRENE	129000	No Criteria	1184000.00
1,2,4trichlorobenzene	120821	No Criteria	20720.00
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
ALDRIN	309002	301.60	0.15
Alpha BHC	319846	No Criteria	14.50
Beta BHC	319857	No Criteria	50.32
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	58899	37.12	37.12
CHLORDANE	57749	20.88	1.18
4,4DDT	50293	30.16	0.30
4,4DDE	72559	No Criteria	0.65
4,4DDD	72548	No Criteria	0.92
DIELDRIN	60571	164.72	0.16
ENDOSULFAN (alpha)	959988	7.89	2.58
ENDOSULFAN (beta)	33213659	7.89	2.58
ENDOSULFAN (sulfate)	1031078	No Criteria	26344.00
ENDRIN	72208	8.58	0.68
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	7421934	No Criteria	88.80
HEPTACHLOR	76448	12.30	0.23
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	1024573	12.30	0.12
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS3	1336363	No Criteria	0.19
2,3,7,8TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016	No Criteria	0.00
TOXAPHENE	8001352	48.72	0.06
TRIBUTYLTIN		97.44	2.19

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#	DAILY MAX LIMIT (ug/L)	MONTHLY AVE LIMIT (ug/L)
NON PRIORITY POLLUTANTS:			
OTHER SUBSTANCES			
ALUMINUM, TOTAL	7429905	No Criteria	No Criteria
AMMONIA (as N), WINTER (NOV-APR	7664417	1067942.40	204382.08
AMMONIA (as N), SUMMER (MAY-OC	7664417	839097.60	160585.92
4BROMOPHENYL PHENYL ETHER		No Criteria	No Criteria
CHLORIDE	16887006	No Criteria	No Criteria
CHLORINE	7782505	3770.00	2775.00
4CHLORO2METHYLPHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria
1CHLORONAPHTHALENE		No Criteria	No Criteria
4CHLOROPHENOL	106489	No Criteria	No Criteria
2,4DICHLORO6METHYLPHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria
1,1DICHLOROPROPANE		No Criteria	No Criteria
1,3DICHLOROPROPANE	142289	No Criteria	No Criteria
2,3DINITROTOLUENE		No Criteria	No Criteria
2,4DINITRO6METHYL PHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria
IRON	7439896	No Criteria	No Criteria
pentachlorobenzene	608935	No Criteria	No Criteria
PENTACHLOROETHANE		No Criteria	No Criteria
1,2,3,5tetrachlorobenzene		No Criteria	No Criteria
1,1,1,2TETRACHLOROETHANE	630206	No Criteria	No Criteria
2,3,4,6TETRACHLOROPHENOL	58902	No Criteria	No Criteria
2,3,5,6TETRACHLOROPHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria
2,4,5TRICHLOROPHENOL	95954	No Criteria	No Criteria
2,4,6TRINITROPHENOL	88062	No Criteria	No Criteria
XYLENE	1330207	No Criteria	No Criteria

Attachment G1

Effluent Compliance Data December 2010-May 2021

BLOUNT SEAFOOD CORPORATION

DMR Data Summary 11/12/25

***** NOT ICIS CERTIFIED*****

0021

Coliform, fecal general Location= 1

	MO AVG MPN/100mL	DAILY MX MPN/100mL
Mean	.7934	.8099
Minimum	.	.
Maximum	2.	4.
Data Count	121	121

Flow, in conduit or thru treatment plant Location= 1

	MO AVG MGD	DAILY MX MGD
Mean	.024	.0417
Minimum	.00087	.02
Maximum	.098793	.177
Data Count	121	121

Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	19.9445	33.3421
Minimum	.48	3.5
Maximum	222.	430.
Data Count	121	121

Nitrogen, nitrate total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	.3708	1.2117
Minimum	.	.
Maximum	9.	37.
Data Count	121	121

Nitrogen, nitrite total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	.3582	1.1578
Minimum	.	.
Maximum	9.	37.
Data Count	121	121

Nitrogen, total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	11.7817
Minimum	.
Maximum	209.
Data Count	120

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	16.3231	35.2328
Minimum	.43	4.25
Maximum	222.	430.
Data Count	121	121

pH Location= 1

	MINIMUM SU	MAXIMUM SU
Mean	6.7111	6.8612
Minimum	6.5	6.5
Maximum	7.9	8.3
Data Count	121	121

Solids, settleable Location= 1

	MO AVG mL/L	DAILY MX mL/L
Mean	1.495	1.5702
Minimum	.1	.5
Maximum	54.	54.
Data Count	121	121

Temperature, water deg. fahrenheit Location= 1

	DAILY MX deg F
Mean	81.405
Minimum	76.
Maximum	88.
Data Count	121

002A

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	29.3529	66.2055
Minimum	5.	13.
Maximum	89.15	494.
Data Count	112	112

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	147.6098	325.4821
Minimum	.	.
Maximum	755.	2700.
Data Count	112	112

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	8.1456	17.8847
Minimum	.3	.5
Maximum	33.6	64.95
Data Count	112	112

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	40.4279	88.508
Minimum	1.	2.

Maximum	175.13	380.
Data Count	112	112

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	14.4015	28.5735
Minimum	1.8	4.
Maximum	45.	147.22
Data Count	112	112

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	69.097	137.2391
Minimum	11.	18.
Maximum	228.6	700.
Data Count	112	112

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	55243.9565
Minimum	.
Maximum	96491.
Data Count	111

002C

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	1157.	1968.
Minimum	1157.	1968.
Maximum	1157.	1968.
Data Count	1	1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	1456.	1900.
Minimum	1456.	1900.
Maximum	1456.	1900.
Data Count	1	1

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	48.	145.
Minimum	48.	145.
Maximum	48.	145.
Data Count	1	1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	54.	140.
Minimum	54.	140.
Maximum	54.	140.
Data Count	1	1

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d

Mean	386.	712.
Minimum	386.	712.
Maximum	386.	712.
Data Count	1	1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	431.	690.
Minimum	431.	690.
Maximum	431.	690.
Data Count	1	1

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	222720.
Minimum	222720.
Maximum	222720.
Data Count	1

002D

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	755.8633	1843.7367
Minimum	23.92	36.81
Maximum	1233.	2984.4
Data Count	3	3

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	961.9833	1856.6667
Minimum	109.7	170.
Maximum	1466.25	3200.
Data Count	3	3

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	24.0067	53.9633
Minimum	12.82	18.19
Maximum	33.2	93.7
Data Count	3	3

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	46.3967	77.6667
Minimum	28.	46.
Maximum	57.31	97.
Data Count	3	3

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	169.3967	455.3767
Minimum	18.4	25.98
Maximum	258.79	895.15
Data Count	3	3

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L

Mean	222.1667	460.
Minimum	84.	130.
Maximum	342.5	860.
Data Count	3	3

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	184132.
Minimum	88396.
Maximum	256000.
Data Count	3

002E

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	1449.5	2963.
Minimum	1366.	2678.
Maximum	1533.	3248.
Data Count	2	2

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	1456.	2500.
Minimum	1278.	2400.
Maximum	1634.	2600.
Data Count	2	2

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	51.	114.5
Minimum	46.	63.
Maximum	56.	166.
Data Count	2	2

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	47.5	101.
Minimum	38.	52.
Maximum	57.	150.
Data Count	2	2

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	355.5	853.
Minimum	326.	590.
Maximum	385.	1116.
Data Count	2	2

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	361.5	755.
Minimum	329.	510.
Maximum	394.	1000.
Data Count	2	2

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	283500.5
Minimum	267946.
Maximum	299055.
Data Count	2

002F

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	2130.41	3213.39
Minimum	1466.58	2573.04
Maximum	2907.23	4251.77
Data Count	3	3

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	2010.5833	2800.
Minimum	1338.75	2300.
Maximum	2755.5	3700.
Data Count	3	3

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	74.6833	147.37
Minimum	67.03	133.02
Maximum	88.41	169.2
Data Count	3	3

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	68.26	126.
Minimum	61.25	98.
Maximum	81.78	160.
Data Count	3	3

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	623.5433	928.7433
Minimum	562.47	853.53
Maximum	658.37	967.43
Data Count	3	3

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	585.3167	836.6667
Minimum	532.2	740.
Maximum	643.75	950.
Data Count	3	3

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	278704.6667
Minimum	276677.
Maximum	282149.

Data Count	3

002G

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	2435.93	3876.22
Minimum	2435.93	3876.22
Maximum	2435.93	3876.22
Data Count	1	1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	2055.	3500.
Minimum	2055.	3500.
Maximum	2055.	3500.
Data Count	1	1

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	77.12	131.9
Minimum	77.12	131.9
Maximum	77.12	131.9
Data Count	1	1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	65.11	120.
Minimum	65.11	120.
Maximum	65.11	120.
Data Count	1	1

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	832.32	1447.23
Minimum	832.32	1447.23
Maximum	832.32	1447.23
Data Count	1	1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	686.	1100.
Minimum	686.	1100.
Maximum	686.	1100.
Data Count	1	1

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	323680.
Minimum	323680.
Maximum	323680.
Data Count	1

Attachment G2

Effluent Compliance Data June 2021-September 2025

BLOUNT SEAFOOD CORPORATION

DMR Data Summary 11/12/25

***** NOT ICIS CERTIFIED*****

0021

Coliform, fecal general Location= 1

	MO AVG MPN/100mL	DAILY MX MPN/100mL
Mean	5.9185	161.6981
Minimum	1.8	1.8
Maximum	179.43	1600.
Data Count	52	52

Flow, in conduit or thru treatment plant Location= 1

	MO AVG MGD	DAILY MX MGD
Mean	.0344	.0465
Minimum	.022647	.03
Maximum	.07	.065
Data Count	52	52

Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	12.9506	22.4904
Minimum	4.81	9.3
Maximum	23.1	72.
Data Count	52	52

Nitrogen, nitrate total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	.0806	.607
Minimum	.	.
Maximum	1.89	15.
Data Count	52	52

Nitrogen, nitrite total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	.0067	.0252
Minimum	.	.
Maximum	.05	.14
Data Count	52	52

Nitrogen, total [as N] Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	3.9854
Minimum	1.14
Maximum	8.15
Data Count	52

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	13.3677	23.2573
Minimum	5.03	9.36
Maximum	23.39	73.2
Data Count	52	52

pH Location= 1

	MINIMUM SU	MAXIMUM SU
Mean	6.6937	7.1473
Minimum	6.5	6.7
Maximum	7.24	8.4
Data Count	52	52

Solids, settleable Location= 1

	MO AVG mL/L	DAILY MX mL/L
Mean	1.8396	4.4827
Minimum	.27	1.
Maximum	10.175	35.
Data Count	52	52

Temperature, water deg. fahrenheit Location= 1

	DAILY MX deg F
Mean	94.8269
Minimum	78.
Maximum	120.
Data Count	52

002A

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	64.1842	131.1424
Minimum	13.68	20.82
Maximum	164.64	299.77
Data Count	38	38

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	227.9322	456.4474
Minimum	61.125	100.
Maximum	602.	1200.
Data Count	38	38

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	21.6411	66.7797
Minimum	2.36	7.39
Maximum	63.6	324.75
Data Count	38	38

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	79.2776	212.4158
Minimum	8.73	26.

Maximum	276.1	1300.
Data Count	38	38

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	34.4366	66.2368
Minimum	7.23	18.49
Maximum	72.37	129.15
Data Count	38	38

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	123.4209	231.1053
Minimum	27.625	60.
Maximum	269.	470.
Data Count	38	38

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	88031.9737
Minimum	61656.
Maximum	113366.
Data Count	38

002B

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	87.2809	172.1445
Minimum	56.52	133.23
Maximum	125.2	245.81
Data Count	11	11

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	265.4073	490.9091
Minimum	152.25	350.
Maximum	368.7	720.
Data Count	11	11

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	33.1218	99.1055
Minimum	12.97	45.03
Maximum	62.05	199.7
Data Count	11	11

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	98.5943	277.2727
Minimum	35.69	120.
Maximum	179.625	560.
Data Count	11	11

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d

Mean	47.7336	111.1982
Minimum	31.22	55.21
Maximum	86.98	290.23
Data Count	11	11

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	144.8809	321.8182
Minimum	93.	130.
Maximum	252.38	890.
Data Count	11	11

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	131769.6364
Minimum	121434.
Maximum	142203.
Data Count	11

002C

BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	125.445	269.99
Minimum	121.	249.98
Maximum	129.89	290.
Data Count	2	2

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	454.875	830.
Minimum	446.	790.
Maximum	463.75	870.
Data Count	2	2

Oil & Grease Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	41.37	71.28
Minimum	25.6	49.3
Maximum	57.14	93.26
Data Count	2	2

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L
Mean	156.	300.
Minimum	103.	200.
Maximum	209.	400.
Data Count	2	2

Solids, total suspended Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d	DAILY MX lb/d
Mean	62.685	113.11
Minimum	37.2	77.
Maximum	88.17	149.22
Data Count	2	2

	MO AVG mg/L	DAILY MX mg/L

Mean	235.625	445.
Minimum	145.	250.
Maximum	326.25	640.
Data Count	2	2

Total production - mass Location= 1

	MO AVG lb/d
Mean	159864.5
Minimum	157959.
Maximum	161770.
Data Count	2

Attachment H

2018 Priority Pollutant Scan Data

Parameter	Concentration	Units
Trichloroethylene	78	ug/L
Chlorobenzene	98	ug/L
Benzene	21	ug/L

Attachment I

Calculations of Allowable Limits Based on Aquatic Life and Human Health Criteria

Facility Name: *Blount Seafood Corp.*

RIPDES Permit #: *RI0001121*

Outfall #: *001*

NOTE: METALS LIMITS ARE TOTAL METALS

Parameter	CAS #	Concentration Limits (ug/L) Based on WQ Criteria		Antideg. Limits (ug/L)	PPS & Perm Ap Data (ug/L) 5/17/18 PPS / *2021 Ap*		Ave. DMR Data (ug/L) 12/'10-9/'24		Potential Permit Limits (ug/L)		Reasonable Potential?
		Daily Max	Monthly Ave	Monthly Ave	Max	Ave	Daily Max	Monthly Ave	Daily Max	Monthly Ave	
PRIORITY POLLUTANTS											
TOXIC METALS AND CYANIDE											
ANTIMONY	7440360	No Criteria	189440.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	189440	
ARSENIC (limits are total recoverable)	7440382	16008.00	414.40	---	---	---	---	---	16008	414.4	
ASBESTOS	1332214	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BERYLLIUM	7440417	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CADMIUM (limits are total recoverable)	7440439	9336.02	2620.52	---	---	---	---	---	9336.016097	2620.523139	
CHROMIUM III (limits are total recoverable)	16065831	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHROMIUM VI (limits are total recoverable)	18540299	256998.99	14904.33	---	---	---	---	---	256998.993	14904.33031	
COPPER (limits are total recoverable)	7440508	1341.69	1105.54	---	---	---	---	---	1341.686747	1105.542169	
CYANIDE	57125	232.00	232.00	---	---	---	---	---	232	232	
LEAD (limits are total recoverable)	7439921	51230.28	2521.14	---	---	---	---	---	51230.28391	2521.135647	
MERCURY (limits are total recoverable)	7439976	491.29	44.40	---	---	---	---	---	491.2941176	44.4	
NICKEL (limits are total recoverable)	7440020	17341.41	2451.72	---	---	---	---	---	17341.41414	2451.717172	
SELENIUM (limits are total recoverable)	7782492	67414.83	21058.12	---	---	---	---	---	67414.82966	21058.11623	
SILVER (limits are total recoverable)	7440224	518.59	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	518.5882353	518.5882353	
THALLIUM	7440280	No Criteria	139.12	---	---	---	---	---	---	139.12	
ZINC (limits are total recoverable)	7440666	22071.88	22071.88	---	---	---	---	---	22071.88161	22071.88161	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							---	---			
ACROLEIN	107028	No Criteria	85840.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	85840	
ACRYLONITRILE	107131	No Criteria	740.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	740	
BENZENE	71432	No Criteria	150960.00	---	21	21	---	---	---	150960	N
BROMOFORM	75252	No Criteria	414400.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	414400	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	56235	No Criteria	4736.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	4736	
CHLOROBENZENE	108907	No Criteria	473600.00	---	98	98	---	---	---	473600	N
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	124481	No Criteria	38480.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	38480	
CHLOROFORM	67663	No Criteria	1391200.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1391200	
DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE	75274	No Criteria	50320.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	50320	
1,2DICHLOROETHANE	107062	No Criteria	109520.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	109520	
1,1DICHLOROETHYLENE	75354	No Criteria	2101600.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	2101600	
1,2DICHLOROPROPANE	78875	No Criteria	44400.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	44400	
1,3DICHLOROPROPYLENE	542756	No Criteria	6216.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	6216	
ETHYLBENZENE	100414	No Criteria	621600.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	621600	

BROMOMETHANE (methyl bromide)	74839	No Criteria	444000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	444000	
CHLOROMETHANE (methyl chloride)	74873	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	75092	No Criteria	1746400.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1746400	
1,1,2,2TETRACHLOROETHANE	79345	No Criteria	11840.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	11840	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127184	No Criteria	9768.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	9768	
TOLUENE	108883	No Criteria	4440000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	4440000	
1,2TRANSDICHLOROETHYLENE	156605	No Criteria	2960000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	2960000	
1,1,1TRICHLOROETHANE	71556	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,1,2TRICHLOROETHANE	79005	No Criteria	47360.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	47360	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	79016	No Criteria	88800.00	---	78	78	---	---	---	88800	N
VINYL CHLORIDE	75014	No Criteria	710.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	710.4	
ACID ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							---	---			
2CHLOROPHENOL	95578	No Criteria	44400.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	44400	
2,4DICHLOROPHENOL	120832	No Criteria	85840.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	85840	
2,4DIMETHYLPHENOL	105679	No Criteria	251600.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	251600	
4,6DINITRO2METHYL PHENOL	534521	No Criteria	82880.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	82880	
2,4DINITROPHENOL	51285	No Criteria	1568800.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1568800	
4NITROPHENOL	88755	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	87865	3016.00	2338.40	---	---	---	---	---	3016	2338.4	
PHENOL	108952	No Criteria	503200000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	503200000	
2,4,6TRICHLOROPHENOL	88062	No Criteria	7104.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	7104	
BASE NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS							---	---			
ACENAPHTHENE	83329	No Criteria	293040.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	293040	
ANTHRACENE	120127	No Criteria	11840000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	11840000	
BENZIDINE	92875	No Criteria	0.59	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.592	
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS		No Criteria	53.28	---	---	---	---	---	---	53.28	
BIS(2CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	111444	No Criteria	1568.80	---	---	---	---	---	---	1568.8	
BIS(2CHLOROISOPROPYL)ETHER	108601	No Criteria	19240000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	19240000	
BIS(2ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE	117817	No Criteria	6512.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	6512	
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	85687	No Criteria	562400.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	562400	
2CHLORONAPHTHALENE	91587	No Criteria	473600.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	473600	
1,2DICHLOROBENZENE	95501	No Criteria	384800.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	384800	
1,3DICHLOROBENZENE	541731	No Criteria	284160.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	284160	
1,4DICHLOROBENZENE	106467	No Criteria	56240.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	56240	
3,3DICHLOROBENZIDENE	91941	No Criteria	82.88	---	---	---	---	---	---	82.88	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	84662	No Criteria	13024000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	13024000	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	131113	No Criteria	325600000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	325600000	
DInBUTYL PHTHALATE	84742	No Criteria	1332000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1332000	
2,4DINITROTOLUENE	121142	No Criteria	10064.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	10064	
1,2DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	122667	No Criteria	592.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	592	
FLUORANTHENE	206440	No Criteria	41440.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	41440	

FLUORENE	86737	No Criteria	1568800.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1568800	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	118741	No Criteria	0.86	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8584	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	87683	No Criteria	53280.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	53280	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	77474	No Criteria	325600.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	325600	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	67721	No Criteria	9768.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	9768	
ISOPHORONE	78591	No Criteria	2841600.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	2841600	
NAPHTHALENE	91203	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
NITROBENZENE	98953	No Criteria	204240.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	204240	
NNITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	62759	No Criteria	8880.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	8880	
NNITROSODINPROPYLAMINE	621647	No Criteria	1509.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	1509.6	
NNITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	86306	No Criteria	17760.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	17760	
PYRENE	129000	No Criteria	1184000.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1184000	
1,2,4trichlorobenzene	120821	No Criteria	20720.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	20720	
PESTICIDES/PCBs											
ALDRIN	309002	301.60	0.15	---	---	---	---	---	301.6	0.148	
Alpha BHC	319846	No Criteria	14.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.504	
Beta BHC	319857	No Criteria	50.32	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.32	
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	58899	37.12	37.12	---	---	---	---	---	37.12	37.12	
CHLORDANE	57749	20.88	1.18	---	---	---	---	---	20.88	1.184	
4,4DDT	50293	30.16	0.30	---	---	---	---	---	30.16	0.296	
4,4DDE	72559	No Criteria	0.65	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.6512	
4,4DDD	72548	No Criteria	0.92	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.9176	
DIELDRIN	60571	164.72	0.16	---	---	---	---	---	164.72	0.15984	
ENDOSULFAN (alpha)	959988	7.89	2.58	---	---	---	---	---	7.888	2.5752	
ENDOSULFAN (beta)	33213659	7.89	2.58	---	---	---	---	---	7.888	2.5752	
ENDOSULFAN (sulfate)	1031078	No Criteria	26344.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	26344	
ENDRIN	72208	8.58	0.68	---	---	---	---	---	8.584	0.6808	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	7421934	No Criteria	88.80	---	---	---	---	---	---	88.8	
HEPTACHLOR	76448	12.30	0.23	---	---	---	---	---	12.296	0.23384	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	1024573	12.30	0.12	---	---	---	---	---	12.296	0.11544	
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS3	1336363	No Criteria	0.19	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.18944	
2,3,7,8TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016	No Criteria	0.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.000015096	
TOXAPHENE	8001352	48.72	0.06	---	---	---	---	---	48.72	0.0592	
TRIBUTYLTIN		97.44	2.19						97.44	2.1904	
NON PRIORITY POLLUTANTS:											
OTHER SUBSTANCES											
ALUMINUM (limits are total recoverable)	7429905	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AMMONIA (winter)	7664417	1067942.40	204382.08	---	*370*	*370*	---	---	1067942.4	204382.08	
AMMONIA (summer)		839097.60	160585.92	---	*370*	*370*	---	---	839097.6	160585.92	
4BROMOPHENYL PHENYL ETHER	16887006	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHLORIDE	7782505	No Criteria	No Criteria						---	---	

CHLORINE		3770.00	2775.00	100	---	---	---	---	3770	100	
4CHLORO2METHYLPHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1CHLORONAPHTHALENE	106489	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
4CHLOROPHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,4DICHLORO6METHYLPHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,1DICHLOROPROPANE	142289	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,3DICHLOROPROPANE		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,3DINITROTOLUENE		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,4DINITRO6METHYL PHENOL	7439896	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
IRON	608935	No Criteria	No Criteria						---	---	
pentachlorobenzene		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PENTACHLOROETHANE		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,2,3,5tetrachlorobenzene	630206	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,1,1,2TETRACHLOROETHANE	58902	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,3,4,6TETRACHLOROPHENOL		No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,3,5,6TETRACHLOROPHENOL	95954	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,4,5TRICHLOROPHENOL	88062	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,4,6TRINITROPHENOL	1330207	No Criteria	No Criteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
XYLENE		No Criteria	No Criteria						---	---	