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,

Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.
2455 Paces Ferry Road, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30339

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at the

Home Depot
387 Charles Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

to receiving waters named

West River

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

This permit shall become effective on July 1, 2012.

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

This permit supersedes the permit issued on August 2, 2006.

This permit consists of 7 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc. and 10 pages in Part II including General Conditions.

Signed this 23rd day of March, 2012.

Angelo S. Liberti

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

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 001A.
   Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs./day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly *(Minimum)	Average Weekly *(Average)	Maximum Daily *(Maximum)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	--- GPM	60 GPM				Continuous[1]	Recorder
Vinyl Chloride			1.92 µg/l		2 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
1,1-Dichloroethylene			3.2 µg/l		3.2 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
1,1-Dichloroethane			5.0 µg/l		5.0 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene			10.0 µg/l		10.0 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene			5.0 µg/l		5.0 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
Tetrachloroethylene			4.24 µg/l		5.0 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
Trichloroethylene			5.0 µg/l		5.0 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
1,1,1-Trichloroethane			5.0 µg/l		5.0 µg/l	1/Month	Grab
pH			(6.5 SU)		(9.0 SU)	1/Month	Grab
Arsenic			91.7 ug/l		5154.9 ug/l	1/Month	Grab
Iron			15162 ug/l		--- ug/l	1/Month	Grab

[1] Monitor flow and submit a flow log with the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) required under part I.C. The flow log shall include the rate and duration of flow including the time(s) of day when flow commences and ceases. At a minimum, the flow must be determined each time a sample is collected.

--- 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.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: Outfall 001A – The Final Discharge from the Treatment System.

2. a. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 9.0 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.

3. Discharge shall cease and the DEM shall be notified immediately if any of the contaminants are found in the effluent (outfall 001) above the limits listed in Part I.A.1. At a minimum, the notification shall include a summary of total flow, operation and maintenance activities, and any laboratory results. Written documentation of the immediate notification required above shall be submitted to the DEM within five (5) days. The discharge may recommence once steps have been taken to ensure that the limits will not be exceeded again, and following approval by DEM.

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

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

      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-phenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR s122.21(g)(7); or

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

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

      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);

      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR s122.21(g)(7); or

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

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

5. The permittee shall clean the trays of the air stripper treatment system at a minimum frequency of quarterly and shall provide any other appropriate maintenance to keep the treatment system in proper working order.

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

B. DETECTION LIMITS

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

The report entitled "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples" includes a test which must be performed in order to determine if matrix interferences are present, and a series of tests to enable reporting of sample results when interferences are identified. Each step of the series of tests becomes increasingly complex, concluding with the complete Method of Standard Additions analysis. The analysis need not continue once a result, which meets the applicable quality control requirements, has been obtained. Documentation of all steps conducted to identify and account for matrix interferences shall be 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 or sludge 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 or sludge specific MDL. The effluent or sludge specific MDL must be calculated using the methods outlined in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B. Samples, which have been diluted to ensure that the sample concentration will be within the linear dynamic range, shall not be diluted to the extent that the analyte is not detected. If this should occur the analysis shall be repeated using a lower degree of dilution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS

	MDL ug/l (ppb)
Antimony, Total	5.0
Arsenic, Total	5.0
Beryllium, Total	0.2
Cadmium, Total	1.0
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

* Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

NOTE:

Method detection limits for these metals analyses were determined by the USEPA. They are not contrived values and should be obtainable with any satisfactory atomic absorption spectrophotometer. To insure valid data the analyst must analyze for matrix interference effects and if detected treat accordingly using either successive dilution matrix modification or method of Standard Additions (Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes EPA-600/4-79/020).

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

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

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Monitoring

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

2. Reporting

Monitoring results obtained during the previous Quarter shall be summarized and reported on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms, postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. A copy of the analytical laboratory report, specifying analytical methods used, and a copy of the flow log, identified in footnote 1 in Part I.A.1, shall be included with each report submission. Monitoring shall be reported as follows:

Quarter Testing to be performed	Report Due No later than
January 1 - March 31	April 15
April 1 - June 30	July 15
July 1 - September 30	October 15
October 1 - December 31	January 15

The first report is due on October 15, 2012. Signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to:

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

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

STATEMENT OF BASIS

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

RIPDES PERMIT NO. RI0023574

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.
2455 Paces Ferry Road, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30339

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Home Depot
387 Charles Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

RECEIVING WATER: West River

CLASSIFICATION: B{a}

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

The above named applicant has applied to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for the reissuance of a RIPDES Permit to discharge into the designated receiving water. The discharge is from a groundwater pump and treat remediation system that was installed to remediate groundwater that was contaminated by various chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) used in commercial and industrial operations at the former Silver Spring Center dating back to the late 1800's.

II. Limitations and Conditions

The effluent limitations and monitoring requirements may be found in the permit. Historical average effluent concentrations may be found in attachment A. Based upon a review of the iron data on the permit application, the DEM has determined that the permittee may require a consent agreement to establish a compliance schedule for iron. Therefore, the DEM is willing to enter into a consent agreement with Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.

III. Permit Basis and Explanation of Effluent Limitation Derivation

The site located at 387 Charles Street in Providence, Rhode Island is a former mill complex that had manufacturing, commercial, and industrial operations dating back to the late 1800's. The former mill buildings have been razed and the site has been redeveloped into a retail site. The discharge is from groundwater remediation activities at the site. The treatment system consists of a five (5) tray air stripping unit.

When developing permit limits, DEM is required to consider technology and water quality requirements. Potential water quality-based permit limits for organic pollutants were determined

by using the water quality criteria from appendix B of the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations and a conservative dilution factor of 10. These limits were then compared to the technology based limits listed in the RIPDES Remediation General Permit and to the 2006 technology-based permit limits. In accordance with Section 402(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, the DEM is authorized to use Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to establish permit limits. Therefore, BPJ was used to select the most stringent of either the water quality based limits, the limits from the Remediation General Permit, or the 2006 technology-based permit limits. In all of these instances, the most stringent limit was the technology-based limit from the 2006 permit, except for the limits for the following parameters, which were implemented based on the Remediation General Permit: vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene.

Potential water quality-based limits for metals were determined by using the water quality criteria from the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations and the actual dilution factor. Streamflow values for the West River were estimated by multiplying the streamflow values for the Moshassuck by the ratio between the estimated drainage area of the West River within the Moshassuck drainage area to the estimated drainage area of the Moshassuck River. Based on this analysis, water quality-based permit limits were determined to be necessary for arsenic and iron. Historical discharge data indicates that the treatment facility can comply with draft permit limits for organic pollutants as well as with arsenic limits (based on sampling data from the permit application). However, based on water quality data submitted on the permit application, the facility will not be able to meet the permit limits for iron, therefore, DEM is willing to enter into a consent agreement with the facility to achieve compliance for iron.

The Antibacksliding Provision of the Clean Water Act (found at Section 402(o) and repeated at 40 CFR 122.44(l)) prohibits reissuing a permit containing less stringent effluent limits than the comparable limits from the previous permit. Section 303(d)(4) of the Clean Water Act addresses water quality based antibacksliding in terms of water quality based limits. Since none of the permit limits are less stringent than in the previous permit, antibacksliding regulations are being met. Additionally, the draft permit is being reissued with limitations as stringent or more stringent than those in the existing permit with no change to the outfall location or increase in flow. Therefore, as there will be no increase in loadings or flow to the receiving waterbody, no additional antidegradation review is necessary.

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

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

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

IV. Comment Period, Hearing Requests, and Procedures for Final Decisions

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of the draft permit is inappropriate must raise all issues and submit all available arguments and all supporting material for their

arguments in full by the close of the public comment period, to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Resources, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02908-5767. Any person, prior to such date, may submit a request in writing for a public hearing to consider the draft permit to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. Such requests shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. A public hearing may be held after at least thirty (30) days public notice whenever the Director finds that response to this notice indicates significant public interest. In reaching a final decision on the draft permit the Director will respond to all significant comments and make these responses available to the public at DEM's Providence Office.

Following the close of the comment period, and after a public hearing, if such hearing is held, the Director will issue a final permit decision and forward a copy of the final decision to the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice. Within thirty (30) days following the notice of the final permit decision any interested person may submit a request for a formal hearing to reconsider or contest the final decision. Requests for formal hearings must satisfy the requirements of Rule 49 of the Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

V. DEM Contact

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

Samuel Kaplan, P.E.
Sanitary Engineer
RIPDES Program
Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
Telephone: (401) 222-4700, Extension: 7715

2/1/12
Date

Joseph B. Haberek, P.E.
Principal Sanitary Engineer
Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management

ATTACHMENT A

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE: treated groundwater.
DISCHARGE: 001A - The Final Discharge from the Air Stripper Treatment System

AVERAGE EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS AT POINT OF DISCHARGE OF SELECTED POLLUTANTS:

PARAMETER	AVERAGE[1]	MAXIMUM[2]
Flow	47.965 gpm	53.5295 gpm
Vinyl Chloride	1.925 ug/l	2.945 ug/l
1,1-Dichloroethylene	1.45 ug/l	1.45 ug/l
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.4785 ug/l	1.5355 ug/l
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	4.885 ug/l	12.5135 ug/l
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1.45 ug/l	1.45 ug/l
Tetrachloroethylene	1.4635 ug/l	1.4905 ug/l
Trichloroethylene	1.8225 ug/l	2.6375 ug/l
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.45 ug/l	1.45 ug/l
pH	6.914 S.U. (Minimum)	7.155 S.U. (Maximum)

[1]Data represents the mean of the monthly average data from January 2006 – December 2010
[2]Data represents the mean of the daily maximum data from January 2006 – December 2010