

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

# ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2025 - DECEMBER 31, 2025



FIELD'S POINT AND BUCKLIN POINT DISTRICTS

MARCH 15, 2026



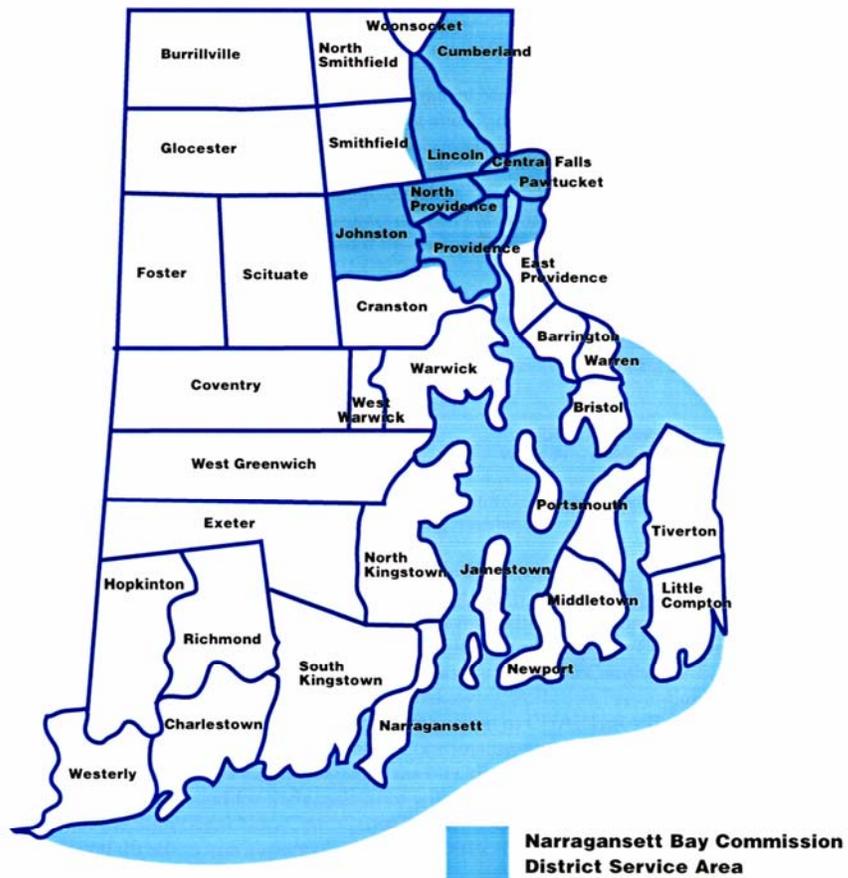
***Narragansett Bay Commission  
Mission Statement:***

*To maintain a leadership role in the protection and enhancement of water quality in Narragansett Bay and its tributaries by providing safe and reliable wastewater collection and treatment services to its customers at a reasonable cost.*

# Narragansett Bay Commission

## Service Area

The Narragansett Bay Commission is Rhode Island's largest wastewater authority dedicated to providing reliable, cost-effective wastewater collection and treatment services to over 360,000 residents and 8,000 businesses in ten Rhode Island communities in the metropolitan Providence and Blackstone Valley areas. These communities include: Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln, the northern portion of East Providence and small sections of Cranston and Smithfield.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<b>I.</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	
	The Narragansett Bay Commission	1
	Pretreatment Program Annual Report Overview	4
	Unique Program Elements, Activities, Awards & Accomplishments	5
	2025 Pretreatment Accomplishments	8
	Notification of Changes In User Status	9
	Pretreatment Program Performance Evaluation	12
<b>II.</b>	<b>PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION</b>	
	RIPDES Permit Numbers	33
	Personnel	33
	Staff Training	36
	NBC Toxics Reduction, Control And Monitoring Program Budgets	38
	Pretreatment Information Management Computer System	39
	Public Information and Education Methods	42
<b>III.</b>	<b>INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL USERS, PERMITS, AND INSPECTIONS</b>	
	User Classification System	49
	Significant Industrial Users	49
	Wastewater Discharge Permits	53
	Zero Process Discharge Wastewater Systems	59
	User Survey Methods	61
	NBC User Inspection Programs	63
	Dental Amalgam Program	69
	Grease Control Program	71
	Emergency or Special Investigations	71
	Other Pretreatment Related Programs	76
	Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans	76
	Nine Minimum Controls Compliance Program for CSOs	77
<b>IV.</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE MONITORING</b>	
	Compliance Monitoring	79
	User Self-Monitoring	79
	NBC Industrial User Sampling Program	80
	Analysis of Monitoring Results	84
	2025 Industrial User Compliance Status Summary	95
	Industrial Surveillance Manhole Monitoring Program	96
	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monitoring	100

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<b>V.</b>	<b>NBC IMPACT ON THE CONTROL OF TOXICS AND INCOMPATIBLE WASTE</b>	
	NBC Impact on the Control of Toxic and Incompatible Wastes	101
	NBC RIPDES Permit Requirements	101
	Sample Collection at Wastewater Treatment Facilities	102
	Clean Sampling Methods	103
	Non-Routine Sampling Activities	104
	Analysis of Influent Loading Data	105
	Fields Point District Influent Loading Analysis	105
	Bucklin Point District Influent Loading Analysis	112
	Septage Loading To Bucklin Point	115
	Background Sources of Metals to the Influent Load	118
	Sewer Collections For Determining Non-Industrial Background Contributions To WWTF Influent Metals Loading	118
	Influent Loading Conclusions	122
	Analysis of Effluent Loading Data	123
	Breakdown Analysis Of POTW Effluents	127
	Bioassay Data	128
	Comparison of Influent and Effluent Loadings	129
	POTW Effluent Dissolved Metals Study	131
	Sludge Analysis	132
	CBOD and TSS Loadings	137
	Comparison of Final Effluent Concentrations in 2025 and Saltwater Quality Criteria of Receiving Waters	140
	RIPDES Compliance	143
	Analysis of Toxic Pollutant Loadings for Discharge Monitoring Reports	143
	RIPDES Permit Compliance – Field’s Point Facility	143
	RIPDES Permit Compliance – Bucklin Point Facility	145
	Summary	147
<b>VI.</b>	<b>ENFORCEMENT</b>	
	NBC Enforcement Actions	149
	2025 Escalated Enforcement Actions	153
	2025 Enforcement Actions	153
	Update of Past Enforcement Actions	153
	2025 Civil Suits	154
	Permit Suspensions	154
	Supplemental Environmental Projects	154
	Environmental Enforcement Fund	154
	Enforcement Response Plan	156
	Publication of Firms In Significant Non-Compliance	156
	Publication of Firms in Perfect Compliance	158

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE #</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	2025 Significant Industrial User Classification Changes	10
2	2025 Significant Industrial User Changes in Water Use	11
3	2025 Notifications of Substantial Change	12
4	Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet - Field's Point District	18
5	Revised Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet – Field’s Point District	23
6	Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet - Bucklin Point District	25
7	Revised Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet – Bucklin Point District	29
8	2025 Informational Letters	43
9	NBC Pretreatment User Classification System	50
10	Summary of Discharge Permits in Effect	54
11	NBC Pretreatment Permit Application Fees	59
12	Summary of SIUs Inspected or Sampled Less Than Twice in 2025	68
13	NBC Effluent Discharge Limitations	81
14	Summary of Compliance Monitoring Results: Categorical & Non-Categorical Users	85
15	Summary of Compliance Monitoring Results: Significant & Non-Significant Users	87
16	Comparison of Compliance Rates For Self-Monitoring and NBC Sampling Results	89
17	Comparison of Compliance Rates Between Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts	91
18	Analysis Of Percentage of Firms With & Without Effluent Violations	93
19	Status of Significant Users With 5 or More Parameter Violations	94
20	Surveillance Manholes with Elevated Pollutant Concentrations	98
21	Comparison of 2024 - 2025 Annual Loadings To Field's Point	108
22	Comparison of 2025 Annual Loadings: Tunnel Effluent Loadings to Field’s Point Influent Loadings	108
23	Comparison of 2024 - 2025 Annual Loadings To Bucklin Point	114
24	Results from 2025 Background Metals & Cyanide Contribution Study	119
25	Historical Background Metals & Cyanide Results 2007 – 2025	121
26	Comparison of 2025 Influent Loadings to Maximum Allowable Headworks Loadings	123
27	Comparison of 2024 – 2025 Annual Loadings from Field’s Point	126
28	Comparison of 2024 – 2025 Annual Loadings from Bucklin Point	126
29	Percent Removal of Metals & Cyanide for NBC Facilities	131
30	2025 Final Effluent Phase Partitioning Study Results	132
31	Comparison of 2025 Effluent Concentrations & Water Quality Criteria of Receiving Waters	141
32	Comparison of Field’s Point RIPDES & Interim Effluent Limits with 2025 WWTF Results	144
33	2025 Compliance Status with RIPDES & Interim Limits for Field’s Point	145
34	Comparison of Bucklin Point RIPDES & Interim Effluent Limits with 2025 WWTF Results	146
35	2025 Compliance Status with RIPDES & Interim Limits for Field’s Point	146
36	2025 Notices of Violation	150
37	2025 Approved Environmental Enforcement Fund Proposals	156
38	Summary of Enforcement Actions Issued	162

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE #</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	User Compliance Rate for All Effluent Analyses	13
2	NBC Organization	34
3	Environmental Science & Compliance Division Organizational Plan	35
4	Number of Metal Finishers vs. Year	56
5	Prohibited Discharge Sticker	58
6	Number of Special Investigations Per Year	72
7	Breakdown of 2025 Investigation Types	73
8	Rate of Compliance For Categorical and Non-Categorical Users	86
9	Rate of Compliance For Significant and Non-Significant Users	88
10	Comparison of Compliance Rates for Self-Monitoring & NBC Monitoring Reports	90
11	Rate of Perfect Compliance for All Users, Significant and Categorical Users	92
12	Field's Point SIU vs Manhole Compliance Rates 2007-2025	97
13	Bucklin Point SIU vs Manhole Compliance Rates 2007-2025	97
14	Field's Point Influent Total Metals Loading Trend Analysis	106
15	Field's Point Influent Total Cyanide Loading Trend Analysis	107
16	Breakdown of Total Metals - 2025 CSO Tunnel Effluent Loading	109
17	Breakdown of Total Metals - Field's Point 2025 Influent Loading	110
18	Bucklin Point Total Metals Influent Loading Trend Analysis	112
19	Bucklin Point Cyanide Influent Loading Trend Analysis	113
20	Breakdown of Total Metals - Bucklin Point 2025 Influent Loading	115
21	Trend Analysis of Total Metals Loadings In Septage	116
22	Breakdown of Total Metals In Septage	117
23	NBC Total Metals Effluent Loadings Trend Analysis	124
24	NBC Cyanide Effluent Loadings Trend Analysis	125
25	Breakdown of Total Metals - Field's Point 2025 Effluent Loading	127
26	Breakdown of Total Metals –Bucklin Point 2025 Effluent Loading	128
27	Field's Point Influent & Effluent Total Metals Trend Analysis	129
28	Bucklin Point Influent & Effluent Total Metals Loading Trend Analysis	130
29	Nickel Loading Trend Analysis in Field's Point Sludge, Influent and Effluent	133
30	Nickel Loading Trend Analysis in Bucklin Point Sludge, Influent and Effluent	134
31	Zinc Loading Trend Analysis in Field's Point Sludge, Influent and Effluent	135
32	Zinc Loading Trend Analysis in Bucklin Point Sludge, Influent and Effluent	135
33	Copper Loading Trend Analysis in Field's Point Sludge, Influent and Effluent	136
34	Copper Loading Trend Analysis in Bucklin Point Sludge, Influent and Effluent	137
35	BOD and CBOD Loading Trend Analysis in Bucklin Point Influent and Effluent	138
36	TSS Loading Trend Analysis in Bucklin Point Influent and Effluent	138
37	BOD and CBOD Loading Trend Analysis in Field's Point Influent and Effluent	139
38	TSS Loading Trend Analysis in Field's Point Influent and Effluent	140
39	Notices of Violation Issued to All Users and Significant Industrial Users 2000 – 2025	151
40	Perfect Compliance vs. Significant Non-Compliance	158
41	Public Notice of Users In Significant Non-Compliance (Providence Journal 3/4/26)	159
42	Confirmation of Publication of Significant Non-Compliance Public Notice	160
43	2025 Companies in Perfect Compliance Advertisement	161

# ***I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

## **The Narragansett Bay Commission**

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) was created in 1980 by the R.I. General Assembly. Shortly thereafter voters approved a \$87.7 million bond referendum to reduce the amount of pollutants the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in Providence was discharging into Narragansett Bay and its tributaries. At that time, nearly 45 million gallons of untreated sewage flowed into Rhode Island waterways daily, resulting in temporary and permanent closures of shell fishing beds in Upper Narragansett Bay, violating federal laws, and most importantly, threatening public health and the region's environmental and economic well-being.

The NBC owns and operates the state's two largest wastewater treatment facilities and provides quality wastewater collection and treatment services to about 360,000 people and 9,817 commercial and industrial customers located in Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln, the northern portion of East Providence, and small sections of Cranston and Smithfield. The Pretreatment Program is charged with protecting these treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay from the discharge of toxic and nuisance pollutants.

### **Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility**

In 1982 the NBC took over the operation of the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility. Prior to the NBC taking over the operation, the plant was discharging untreated wastewater to the receiving waters of Rhode Island. At that time, the treatment plant was receiving approximately one million pounds of metals per year in the influent.



*Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility*

Since the NBC took over the ownership and operation, Field's Point has been transformed into a highly sophisticated, award-winning facility. As the largest secondary wastewater treatment facility in Rhode Island and the second largest in New England, the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility provides preliminary and primary treatment for up to 200 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater, secondary treatment for up to 91 MGD and in 2025 had an average daily flow to the facility of 38.9 MGD.



*Field's Point Wind Turbine  
and IFAS Tank*

The NBC installed three 1.5 megawatt (MW) industrial grade wind turbines at the Field's Point plant in 2012. Due to the success of these three wind turbines, the NBC purchased three additional wind turbines located in Coventry, Rhode Island. To advance further toward the goal of net-zero sustainable energy, in 2017 the NBC contracted to obtain electricity from several photovoltaic (PV) farms located in Richmond, RI. In 2025, 86.7% of electricity used by the NBC came from these wind and solar energy services.

In addition to the wind turbine project, the NBC upgraded the Field's Point plant with Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) technology to comply with Consent Agreement requirements to meet the total nitrogen limitation of 5.0 ppm. This seasonal limit became effective in May 2014 and was maintained in the RIPDES permit that became effective on December 1, 2017. The ten existing secondary treatment aeration tanks were converted to Integrated Fixed Film Activated Sludge (IFAS) tanks, an advanced treatment technology. This project made Field's Point the largest IFAS treatment plant in the world. These tanks have five zones, both aerobic and anoxic, that wastewater travels through in order to remove nitrogen. Media has been added to each IFAS tank to provide a substrate where a film of nitrifying bacteria can grow and be retained in the treatment tank. All of the tanks have been converted and nitrogen concentrations have decreased dramatically in the plant effluent. The seasonal 2025 nitrogen load to the Providence River decreased by 83.5% from 2003 loading levels, the year of the historic Greenwich Bay fish kill. Throughout the 2025 permit season, Field's Point met the seasonal summer total nitrogen permit limits of 5.0 ppm and the loading limit of 2,711 pounds per day, averaging a seasonal discharge concentration of 2.93 ppm and 916.5 pounds per day. The annual average total nitrogen discharged from Field's Point was 8.92 ppm and 2,707.0 pounds per day in 2025.

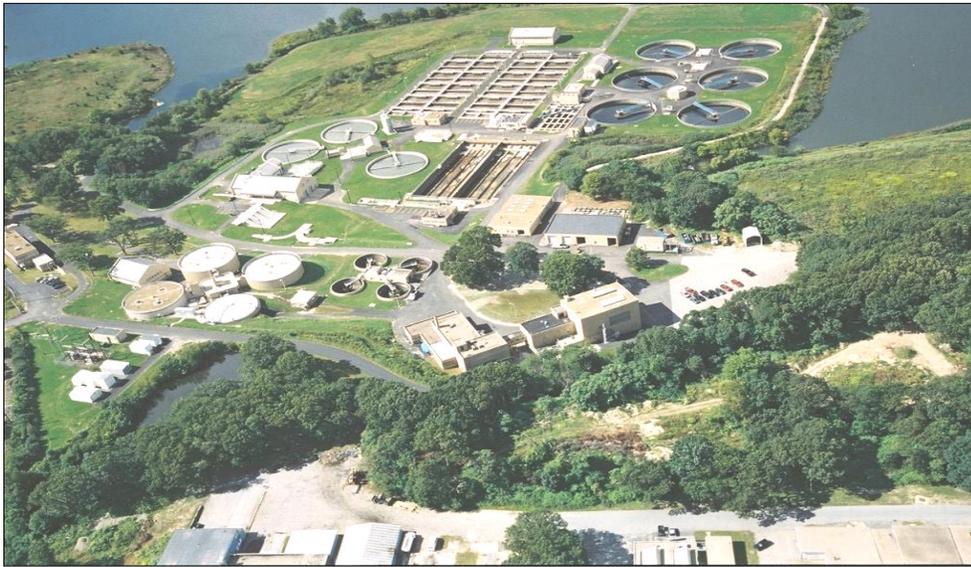


*IFAS Media*

## **Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Plant**

In 1992, the R.I. General Assembly expanded the NBC mission by placing it in charge of the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in East Providence. This facility is designed to provide secondary treatment of 46 million gallons per day, and the average daily flow was 18.4 MGD in 2025.

During 2006 the Bucklin Point plant completed a series of facility upgrades. A wet weather treatment facility was built that significantly reduced wet weather by-pass events by allowing the plant to process up to 116 MGD during wet weather. The facility upgrades included biological nitrogen removal treatment (BNR) and replaced chlorine disinfection by the use of ultraviolet light (UV). An enhanced BNR treatment system went on-line in 2014. The plant was upgraded to a four-stage nitrification/denitrification process from a two stage process. Also, a building on site was converted to hold a carbon source for the BNR process. Bucklin Point was required to comply with the seasonal total nitrogen limitation of 5.0 ppm beginning in May 2014. The 2025 seasonal nitrogen loading from this facility to Narragansett Bay was reduced by 80.8% from 2003 loading levels, the year of the Greenwich Bay fish kill.



*Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment*

Throughout the 2025 permit season, Bucklin Point did well to meet the total nitrogen limits of 5.0 ppm and 1,293 pounds per day. The average total nitrogen discharged from May through October was 3.82 ppm and 551.2 pounds per day. The annual average total nitrogen discharged from Bucklin Point was 4.36 ppm and 638.8 pounds per day in 2025.

## **Pretreatment Annual Report Overview**

CHAPTER I of this report provides an overview of the NBC, its unique and innovative approaches to source reduction and control and provides a summary of each chapter of the annual report. Also contained in this chapter is a section regarding firms that have had their user classification changed during 2025, including a list of new significant industrial users and a section regarding firms that experienced major changes in water usage in 2025. A summary of the work done over the past year by the Pretreatment, Environmental Monitoring (EM), and Enforcement Sections of the NBC is provided at the end of this chapter in TABLES 4, 5, 6 and 7, the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheets for both districts.

CHAPTER II describes the administration of the NBC Pretreatment Program including the status of Pretreatment, Environmental Monitoring (EM), Technical Analysis & Compliance (TAC), and Laboratory staff, a summary of the budgets for these sections, staff training, the Pretreatment information management system and public information and education methods used by the NBC.

CHAPTER III details the industrial and commercial user base of the NBC and includes the NBC permit classification system, user inspections and emergency and special investigations. During 2025, Pretreatment staff issued 427 permits to users located in the Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts, conducted 1,793 facility inspections, held 90 regulatory compliance meetings with users and responded to 7 emergency or special investigations.

CHAPTER IV details the compliance monitoring protocols and provides a review of all types of monitoring results including user self-monitoring, NBC monitoring of users, and surveillance manhole sampling results. During 2025, the NBC conducted 136 sampling inspections, performed 316 manhole sampling events, and reviewed 2,179 analytical reports of users located in the Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts.

CHAPTER V of this report provides an analysis of the toxic pollutant loadings contained in the wastewater influent, effluent, and sludge for the Field's Point and Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facilities. This analysis shows that in 2025 the total metals loading to Field's Point decreased by 3,096.4 pounds or 13.5% when compared to 2024. The total metals loading to Bucklin Point increased by 583.2 pounds or 6.1 % when compared to 2024. The cyanide loading to Field's Point decreased by 763.6 pounds or 58.4% in 2025, and the cyanide loading to Bucklin Point decreased by 139.4 pounds or 33.7% in 2025. Loadings to both facilities were well within the Maximum Allowable Headworks Loadings (MAHL) established for each plant.

CHAPTER VI details the types of enforcement actions used by the NBC and reviews the enforcement actions initiated by the NBC over the past year. During 2025, the NBC issued 2,583 Notice of Violation letters. One Administrative Order (AO) was issued in response to violations of a Wastewater Discharge Permit. The AO assessed \$6,000 in administrative penalties. The NBC issues some type of enforcement action against 100% of the violators of the NBC Rules and Regulations.

## **Unique Program Elements, Activities, Awards And Accomplishments**

The NBC uses innovative and unique activities, projects, and programs to control and reduce the discharge of toxic and nuisance pollutants into the sewer system. The following is a short summary of these innovations and unique programmatic elements, along with a summary of NBC awards and accomplishments for the past year. Details about each of these innovations, accomplishments, and awards can be found within the chapters of this report.

### **Permitting**

- Prompt and standardized user plan reviews through weekly internal plan review meetings
- Permitting all users with process wastewater discharges to the sewer system
- Permitting facilities recycling and/or disposing process wastewater off site as they have the potential to discharge to the sewer system via sanitary connections
- Aggressive programs of permitting all users that greatly exceeds EPA permitting requirements

### **NBC Inspection Program**

- NBC internal goal to inspect every Significant Industrial User (SIU) at least twice per twelve month period, exceeding EPA requirements
- Development and use of SIU annual inspection forms ensure thorough and standardized inspections of each SIU
- Zero discharge firms are inspected at least twice per year to ensure compliance with permit requirements
- Extensive inspections of non-significant industrial and commercial users are performed annually
- Monthly inspections of industrial areas are conducted to ensure all sources of non-sanitary wastewater are permitted in accordance with the NBC Rules and Regulations
- Intensive restaurant inspection program to verify grease removal unit maintenance
- All NBC inspections stress user education regarding EPA Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) criteria, NBC mission statement, and available compliance programs, in addition to addressing regulatory compliance issues. This has contributed to the decreased rate of SIU SNC
- Response to 100% of reports regarding spills, unusual influents, odors, etc.

### **NBC Monitoring Program**

- NBC internal goal to sample every SIU twice per twelve month period, exceeding EPA requirements
- Clean sampling programs utilized by EM staff
- Extensive use and documentation of all standard operating procedures to ensure quality assurance and quality control that greatly exceeds EPA requirements
- Extensive receiving water and treatment plant sampling programs

- Sanitary and industrial surveillance manhole monitoring conducted weekly to monitor compliance and loadings to the treatment facilities
- Septage monitoring program to scan for toxic, industrial and non-residential quality waste

### **User Self-Monitoring**

- Permitted users are required to conduct regularly scheduled self-monitoring of their final effluent as well as batch discharges. The frequency of self-monitoring ranges from bi-annually to monthly and is dependent on the category and hydraulic loading from the facility
- Four consecutive weeks of resampling indicating full compliance is required for any effluent violation recorded. Benefits include: users are brought back into compliance quickly, SNC is reduced due to increased monitoring, reduced loadings to the sewer, escalated enforcement due to additional evidence, etc.
- SIU permit required monitoring greatly exceeds monitoring required by EPA regulations

### **Computerized Compliance and Data Tracking System**

- Networked computer database consisting of all company, permit and compliance information which is available via desktop and tablet connections
- Pretreatment system software has been upgraded to increase functionality and is expandable
- System automatically generates violation letters for any non-compliance event and tracks all user requirements
- System calculates SNC and enables flagging of any user approaching SNC, allowing staff to implement corrective actions

### **Enforcement**

- Some type of enforcement action issued against 100% of violators
- Cost of SNC Public Notice billed to firms published
- Use of innovative settlement agreements, which may include:
  - ~ Community based environmental projects
  - ~ Development of public service announcements
  - ~ Purchase of Pollution Prevention and Monitoring Equipment
  - ~ Use of Supplemental Environmental Projects
- Environmental Enforcement Fund - Penalties assessed are deposited into this NBC fund, from which special environmental projects and/or enforcement equipment and resources are funded
- In-house legal staff available for quick enforcement response
- Work with state and federal criminal investigators regarding criminal pollution violations

### **Pollution Prevention Program**

- Free technical compliance assistance program
- On site consultations and pilot testing
- Routine referrals for pollution prevention assistance by regulatory staff in all Notices of Violation (NOV) and other user correspondence and communications
- Solicitations for pollution prevention assistance by Pollution Prevention staff directly to industries
- Extensive educational efforts
- Free water audits conducted of businesses, large residential buildings and industries

### **User Education, Training and Outreach**

- Workshops and public presentations regarding Pollution Prevention, Pretreatment, Storm Water Management, Water Quality, and Monitoring topics
- Periodic informational mailings to permitted users
- Press releases and public notices
- Development and distribution of fact sheets, and Best Management Practice (BMP) documents
- NBC informational websites (<http://www.narrabay.com> and <http://www.snapshot.narrabay.com>)
- Phase III Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Stakeholders Process

### **Projects, Programs, and Studies**

- Environmental Merit Award Programs, include:
  - ~ Pollution Prevention Award
  - ~ Perfect Compliance Award
  - ~ Storm Water Management Award
- Grease Control Program, which has greatly reduced sewage backups and overflows attributable to grease accumulations in sewer lines
- Dental Amalgam Program
- River Water Quality Monitoring Program
- Residential Septage Hauler Discharge Control Permitting Program
- Wet Weather CSO Monitoring Program
- Regional Ocean Modeling Systems Hydrodynamic Model Development Project
- Evaluation of bacteria sources to receiving waters
- Fixed Site Monitoring Network Project to monitor Narragansett Bay water quality and provide on-line monitoring data to the public
- Computerization of Sewer System Mapping
- NBC Watershed Explorers Program
- River Restoration Initiative
- Energy Management Program including alternative energy evaluations
- Sustainable Energy Management at Wastewater Treatment Facilities Program

### **Staff Training**

- NBC provides extensive training to its employees, including safety and procedural training
- Pretreatment, EM, Lab, and TAC staff receive 40-hour and/or 24-hour HAZWOPER and annual 8-hour HAZWOPER refresher training
- NBC has a tuition reimbursement program to assist employees to further their education and enhance their performance
- Intrasectional Training
- Interagency Training

### **2025 Accomplishments**

#### **~ Permitting:**

- 427 Permits issued
- 157 New permits issued to previously unpermitted firms
- 270 Revised permits issued

#### **~ Inspections and Sampling:**

- 1,793 Non-sampling Inspections conducted
- 256 Non-sampling Inspections of SIUs
- 160 Non-sampling Inspections of Categorical Users
- 96 Non-sampling Inspections of Significant Non-Categorical Users
- 2,049 Non-sampling Inspections of Non-Significant Users
- 90 Regulatory Compliance Meetings held with Users
- Pretreatment staff reviewed 2,179 User Monitoring Reports
- 7 Emergency/Special Investigations conducted
- 143 User Monitoring Reports generated by NBC
- 136 NBC Sampling Inspections of Industry
- 65 Different Facilities Sampled by NBC
- 143 Monitoring Reports of SIUs generated
- 82 Monitoring Reports of Categorical Users generated
- 61 Monitoring Reports of Significant Non-Categorical Users generated
- 316 Manhole Sampling Events conducted
- 261 Industrial Surveillance Manhole Sampling Events conducted
- 39 Sanitary Manhole Sampling Events conducted

#### **~ Enforcement:**

- 2,586 NOV Letters Issued
- 23 Firms listed in the March 4, 2026, Public Notice in the Providence Journal as being in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC)
- All but four firms listed in SNC achieved full compliance with cited violations prior to publication of the Public Notice

~ **User Compliance:**

- 9.4% Rate of SIU SNC in the Field's Point district for 2025, a reduction from 39% in 1992
- Rate of SIU SNC reduced in Bucklin Point from 44.8% in 1994 to 11.8% for 2025
- Overall rate of SIU SNC is 10.6% in 2025
- Rate of SNC has been significantly reduced in both districts over the past decade through Pretreatment's User Education Methods
- 89.7% Overall Rate of Compliance for All Significant Users
- 96.0% Overall Rate of Compliance for All Categorical Users
- 91.3% Overall Rate of Compliance for All Non-Significant Users
- 90.5% Overall Rate of Compliance for All Users
- 65.8% of EPA categorically regulated users had perfect effluent compliance records with all effluent parameters excluding pH
- 64.6% of Significant Users AND 84.6% of all users had perfect effluent compliance records with effluent pollutants excluding pH

### **Notification of Changes in User Status**

During 2025, six users were reclassified from significant to non-significant. Four of the six users were categorically regulated. Three of these users ceased operations permanently in 2025. Two of these users relocated their process operations out of the NBC districts. The remaining user was associated with Phase III of the NBC CSO Abatement Project and ceased discharges during 2025. Three of the users were located in the Field's Point district and eliminated 39,392 gallons per day of industrial flow to the Field's Point facility. The three remaining users were located in the Bucklin Point district and eliminated 207,014 gallons per day of industrial flow to the Bucklin Point facility.

In 2025, there were two newly classified SIUs. Both are located in the Bucklin Point district and contribute 64,325 gallons per day of industrial flow to the plant. One new SIU conducts dewatering operations as part of the construction of the tunnel pump station associated with Phase III of the NBC CSO Abatement Project. The remaining new Bucklin Point SIU conducts beverage processing operations and increased its discharge to greater than 5,000 gallons per day. A review of the baseline monitoring reports submitted by the newly classified SIUs indicates that the discharge from these facilities had no adverse effect on the quantity or quality of effluent discharged from the Bucklin Point treatment plant. The SIUs which were reclassified during 2025 and the reason for each reclassification are detailed in TABLE 1.

**TABLE 1**  
**2025 Significant Industrial Users Classification Changes**

**Firms Reclassified to Non-Significant**

<u>Field's Point Firms</u>	<u>Reason for Reclassification</u>
Armbrust International Ltd.	Firm moved out of the district
LMG Rhode Island Holdings, LLC dba The Providence Journal	Firm moved its process operations out of the district
Surface Coatings, LLC	Firm ceased discharges

<u>Bucklin Point Firms</u>	<u>Reason for Reclassification</u>
CBNA Barletta Phase IIIA CSO JV	Firm ceased discharges
Denison Pharmaceuticals LLC	Firm ceased discharges
Summit Manufacturing Corporation	Firm ceased discharges

**Newly Classified Significant Users**

<u>Bucklin Point Firms</u>	<u>Reason for Reclassification</u>
John Rocchio Corporation	Firm discharges greater than 5,000 gallons per day.
Latitude Beverage Company	Firm discharges greater than 5,000 gallons per day

During 2025, 15 Field's Point SIUs had changes in water usage that are noted in this section. Eight of the 15 firms increased their water usage by a combined total of 48,027 gallons per day. The remaining seven of the 15 firms decreased their water usage by a combined total of 21,088 gallons per day. There was an increase of 26,939 gallons per day in industrial flow to the Field's Point facility from these 15 facilities. The overall change in industrial flow to the treatment plant is a decrease of 12,456 gallons per day when the SIU reclassifications noted above are taken into account. This decrease in industrial flow did not have an adverse effect on the quality of wastewater discharged from the Field's Point treatment facility.

Seventeen Bucklin Point SIUs experienced notable changes in water usage during 2025. Nine of the 17 SIUs increased their water usage by a combined total of 97,319 gallons per day. Eight of the 17 SIUs decreased their water usage by a combined total of 19,724 gallons per day. The net change in flow to Bucklin Point is an increase of 77,595 gallons per day of industrial flow. The overall change in industrial flow to the treatment plant is a decrease of 65,094 gallons per day when the SIU reclassifications noted above are taken into account. This decrease in industrial flow did not have an adverse effect on the quality of wastewater discharged from the Bucklin Point treatment facility.

The SIUs with significant changes in water usage during 2025 are detailed in TABLE 2.

**TABLE 2**  
**2025 Significant Industrial User Changes in Water Usage**  
**Firms with Increased Flow**

<u>Field's Point</u>		
<u>Company</u>	<u>Change in Flow (gpd)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
A & F Plating Company	55	10.5%
Alloy Holdings, LLC	2,105	13.2%
DiFruscia Industries, Inc.	6,265	25.1%
Induplate, LLC	4,056	6.7%
International Chromium Plating Co., Inc.	152	19.0%
Ira Green, Inc.	14,979	59.5%
Manchester Street, LLC	16,743	45.7%
Textron, Inc.	3,672	52.4%
Tri-Jay Company	1,371	16.2%

<u>Bucklin Point</u>		
<u>Company</u>	<u>Change in Flow (gpd)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Aspen Aerogels Rhode Island LLC	2,676	3.0%
Chemart Company	3,530	23.8%
Conopco, Inc. dba Unilever	61,796	191.4%
Ecological Fibers, Inc.	559	19.8%
Hart Engineering Corporation	23,138	120.7%
John H. Collins & Sons Company	80	10.3%
Materion Technical Materials, Inc.	2,429	5.1%
Murduck Webbing Co., Inc.	2,672	19.3%
Tiffany and Company	439	28.1%

**Firms with Decreased Flow**

<u>Field's Point</u>		
<u>Company</u>	<u>Change in Flow (gpd)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Contract Specialties, Inc.	-685	-20.9%
E&M Enterprises, Ltd.	-1,727	-26.8%
Monarch Metal Finishing Co., Inc. (Johnston)	-5,143	-54.5%
Monarch Metal Finishing Co., Inc. (Prov.)	-3,086	-10.0%
Tri-Jay Company	-1,986	-20.2%
Ugarit Inc. dba Ocean State Peeled Potatoes	-5,111	-70.3%
Univar Solutions USA LLC	-3,350	-22.4%

<u>Bucklin Point</u>		
<u>Company</u>	<u>Change in Flow (gpd)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Accent Plating Company	-197	-21.6%
BEST Engineered Surface Technologies LLC	-2,293	-78.6%
Cintas Corporation	-2,394	-3.7%
Ennovi Advanced Mobility Solutions RI Inc.	-7,653	-8.6%
Tanury Industries	-3,338	-5.0%
Tedor Pharma, Inc.	-188	-19.8%
Teknor Apex Company	-3,456	-16.0%
Truex, Inc.	-205	-19.5%

In 2025, there was one company that requested to begin discharging flow from its operations at a rate greater than 75,000 gallons per day. As required by the RIPDES permits that became effective in December 2017, the Pretreatment Section notified the DEM of the substantial change in flow. The company performs dewatering operations as a part of the construction of the tunnel pump station associated with Phase III of the NBC CSO Abatement project. TABLE 3 below summarizes the Notifications of Substantial Change made in 2025.

**TABLE 3**  
**2025 Notifications of Substantial Change**

<i>District</i>	<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Requested Flow Increase</i>
Bucklin Point	John Rocchio Corporation	288,000 gallons per day

### **Pretreatment Program Performance Evaluation**

Nationally, the EPA assesses the effectiveness of a pretreatment program by reviewing specific data submitted by each program. This data is reported on a standard EPA form entitled the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet. The Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet contains general information about the sewage agency, the permitting and compliance status of significant industrial users, and the enforcement actions issued.

The NBC believes that the Pretreatment Program has achieved its stated goals and has been quite effective at reducing and controlling the discharge of toxics into the sewer system. This is evidenced by the fact that user compliance rates are excellent, no incidents of pass through or interference occurred, and treatment plant influent loading goals are being met.

Various factors are reviewed to properly evaluate and measure the effectiveness of a Pretreatment Program. These factors include the following:

- Industrial User Rate of Significant Non-Compliance;
- Effectiveness of Enforcement Response Program;
- Sufficiency of Program Funding and Staffing Levels;
- Application of Local Limits;
- Sufficiency of Statutory Authority and Rules and Regulations;
- Evaluation of recent and proposed program modifications;
- Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet "Bean Counts".

The NBC routinely reviews all the aforementioned criteria to ensure that the Pretreatment Program satisfies and exceeds all EPA and DEM Pretreatment Program requirements. The following paragraphs detail the NBC efforts with regard to each criteria, as required by RIPDES permit requirements C(7)(i) and C(7)(j).

### ~ Evaluation of Significant Non-Compliance

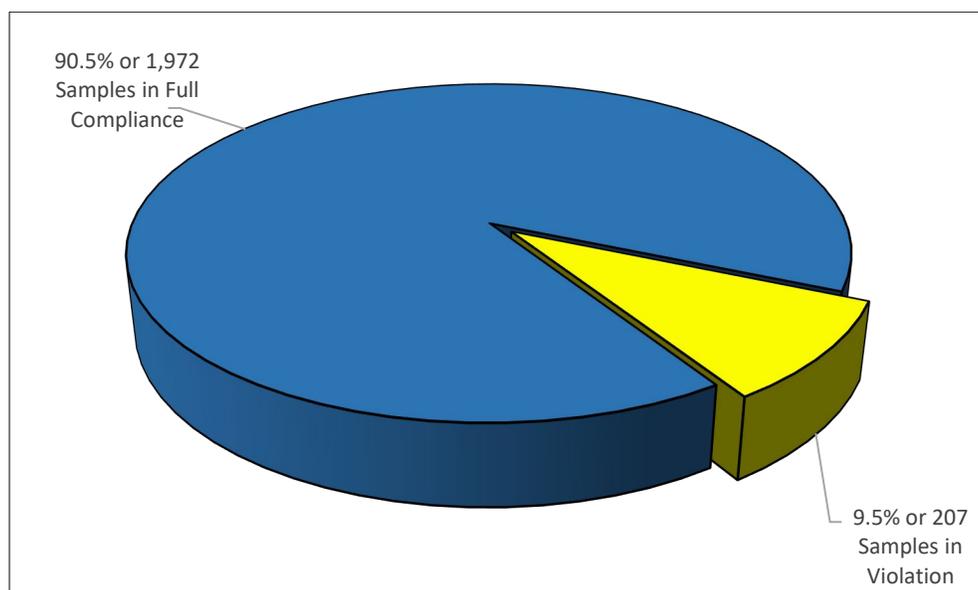
Through extensive user education efforts, quick enforcement response to user violations and regular monthly reminder telephone calls to users, the Pretreatment Section has over the years reduced its SIU rate of Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) substantially in both districts. The combined rate of SNC for significant industrial users located in the two NBC sewage districts for 2025 was 10.6%, a slight decrease from the SNC rate of 11.4% observed in 2024.

The SIU rate of SNC was dramatically reduced in Field's Point from a high of 39.0% in 1992 to 9.4% for 2025, while the SIU rate of SNC for Bucklin Point was reduced from a high of 44.8% in 1994 to 11.8% in 2025. These impressive reductions in the rate of SIU SNC are directly attributed to increased user education efforts made by the Pretreatment staff and by stringent regulatory requirements to promptly identify and correct user violations.

These Pretreatment educational efforts include informing users about the EPA SNC violation criteria during all inspections and by sending annual informational letters to remind users about permit requirements and SNC ramifications. Regulatory efforts to reduce SNC include imposing stringent resampling requirements over four consecutive weeks for any effluent monitoring violation, and by the implementation of a procedure to call users prior to a monitoring report being thirty (30) days late past the due date. In addition, Pretreatment runs monthly reports to identify companies with the potential to be in SNC. Staff contact these companies and informs them of the steps necessary to avoid SNC.

As a result of these efforts, the NBC has been able to maintain overall SIU rates of SNC to 10.6%. As can be seen from FIGURE 1, 90.5% of the 2,179 analytical reports reviewed by the Pretreatment staff during 2025 were in full compliance with effluent discharge limitations, standards which are more stringent than EPA categorical standards.

**FIGURE 1**  
**USER COMPLIANCE RATE**  
**FOR ALL EFFLUENT ANALYSES**



**2,179 Total Analyses Reviewed**

In addition, as shown in CHAPTER IV of this report, the 2025 rate of compliance of categorical users in the two districts was 96.2%, while the compliance rate for significant users was 89.7%. These excellent rates of user compliance with effluent limits are reflected in the long-term reductions in toxic loadings to the Field's Point and Bucklin Point treatment facilities, as shown in CHAPTER V of this report.

Twenty-three firms located in the Field's Point and Bucklin Point districts were listed in a Public Notice in the Providence Journal on March 4, 2026 as being in SNC for the period from October 1, 2024 through December 31, 2025. Of the 23 firms published for being in SNC, 13 users are located in Field's Point and 10 users are located in Bucklin Point.

There were three categorical users published for being in SNC. One categorical user is located in Bucklin Point and two are located in Field's Point. The names of four non-categorical significant users were published for being in SNC, one is located in Field's Point and three are located in Bucklin Point. Sixteen non-significant industrial users were listed in the Public Notice, ten from Field's Point and six from Bucklin Point. Fifteen of the 23 firms, or 65.2%, were listed as being in SNC solely for administrative violations such as submitting a report late. Five firms listed in the notice were cited as being in SNC solely due to violations of effluent limitations. The three remaining facilities listed in the notice were cited as being in SNC for both violations of effluent limitations and administrative violations. At the time of publication of this report, all but three of the facilities cited as being in SNC were back in full compliance with NBC regulations.

#### *~ Effectiveness of NBC Enforcement Response Program*

The NBC has a very aggressive and effective enforcement program. The Pretreatment Program issues some type of enforcement action for 100% of all violations observed, in accordance with the NBC approved Enforcement Response Plan (ERP). Pretreatment staff works very closely with the Legal Section and has the capability to issue an Administrative Order or Cease and Desist Order immediately, if necessary, to halt illicit discharges as detailed in the approved ERP.

During 2025, the NBC issued 2,583 Notice of Violation letters. The NBC Enforcement Program is efficient and clearly effective at ensuring users comply with NBC regulations and requirements. Additional information regarding the Enforcement Program is provided in CHAPTER VI.

#### *~ Sufficiency of Program Funding and Staffing Levels*

The NBC has provided continual support and funding to the Pretreatment Program. This funding commitment has ensured adequate staffing levels necessary to get the job done in an exemplary manner. Additional information regarding the budgets and staffing of these sections is provided in CHAPTER II.

### *~ Application of Local Limits*

The two NBC Wastewater Treatment Facilities have separate and distinct local limits designed to protect each wastewater treatment facility from pass-through and interference, ensuring the proper operation of the facility, to protect the receiving waters of the state, to protect the sludge quality and to protect the health and safety of NBC workers and the general public. The local limits are rigidly enforced by the NBC Pretreatment staff. The NBC routinely reviews influent, effluent, sludge, and receiving water analytical data to ensure that the NBC local limits are appropriate for each treatment facility. Based upon this review and on-going studies being conducted by the NBC, the existing local limits are appropriate and enforceable. A review of the local limits and loading evaluations for each NBC plant is provided in CHAPTER V of this report.

On September 29, 2017, the DEM issued new RIPDES permits to the Field's Point and Bucklin Point facilities. The permits became effective on December 1, 2017. The permits required the local limits for both facilities to be re-evaluated. The initial Local Limits Monitoring Plans (LLMP) were submitted to DEM on December 29, 2017. Revised LLMPs incorporating comments from DEM and the Local Limits Workplan (LLWP) were submitted to DEM on February 28, 2018. The LLMPs were approved by DEM on April 10, 2018 and the LLWP was approved on November 15, 2018. The final Local Limits Re-Evaluation Reports (LLE) were submitted to DEM on May 15, 2019. In November 2019, DEM requested additional information. The revised LLEs, including the additional information, were submitted on January 15, 2020 and February 21, 2020.

The DEM granted preliminary approval of the proposed local limits detailed in the LLEs submitted in February 2020. The proposed local limits included mass-based limits for Ammonia, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen, and Total Suspended Solids (TSS), concentration based limits for Arsenic and the elimination of the 10 day average limits in Field's Point and the monthly average limits in Bucklin Point. Along with the preliminary approval, the DEM required the NBC to submit a request for a substantial Industrial Pretreatment Program modification. The request for the modification, along with a red-lined copy of the NBC Rules and Regulations incorporating the proposed local limits, was submitted on October 5, 2020. The DEM granted approval of the request for modification on October 19, 2020. The approval required the NBC to Public Notice and finalize the Rules and Regulations.

The NBC is required to comply with R.I.G.L. §42-35-1 et seq., also known as the RI Administrative Procedures Act (APA). Prior to commencing with the rulemaking process governed by APA, approval of the Rules and Regulations revisions was needed by the NBC Board of Commissioners. This approval was obtained during the December 2020 Board of Commissioners meeting. Once approval was obtained, the rulemaking process began. All required documents were submitted to the RI Office of Regulatory Reform (ORR) for review and approval. ORR approved the documents in January 2021. The revised Rules and Regulations were uploaded to the RI Secretary of State's office (SOS) website in late January 2021. The SOS office approved the revisions within 24 hours. On January 28, 2021, the NBC published a Notice of Rulemaking which opened the 30-day comment period. A Public Hearing was not held as only two comments were received. In early March 2021, a letter stating that all requirements of 40CFR 403.9(b)(2) had been met was sent to DEM. DEM put

the revised NBC Rules and Regulations out for a 30-day comment period. This comment period ended in late April 2021. No comments were received during this period. The DEM issued a final approval letter on May 10, 2021. The letter indicated the NBC had 30 days to implement the IPP modification and it needed to be fully implemented by June 9, 2021. The SOS office approved the revised Rules and Regulations on May 5, 2021. The Rules and Regulations including the proposed local limits became final and enforceable on June 1, 2021. Throughout the rulemaking process, it was determined a total of 56 companies located in both districts would be required to comply with the new local limits. New categories were created for these companies. The new categories can be found in CHAPTER III. The Wastewater Discharge Permits for these 56 companies were revised to incorporate the new categories, new local limits, and new sampling requirements. The revised permits were issued in May 2021 and became effective on June 1, 2021. On May 18, 2021, the remaining permitted users were issued a letter informing them the new local limits would become final and enforceable on June 1, 2021. A new local limits table was included with the letter. The companies were instructed to replace the local limits table attached to their permits with the revised table. All Pretreatment forms, both paper and electronic versions, which reference local limits have been revised to include the new local limits.

#### *~ Sufficiency of Statutory Authority and Rules and Regulations*

The NBC has statutory authority detailed in the State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 46, Chapter 25 et seq. This legislation permits the NBC to develop, adopt, and enforce Rules and Regulations for use of the sewage system. In 2020, the DEM required the NBC to request a modification to the Pretreatment Program to incorporate new local limits. The modification required the Rules and Regulations to be revised to ensure the new local limits are enforceable. The existing Rules and Regulations were revised to incorporate the new local limits and clarify existing regulations. The revisions were preliminarily approved by DEM in October 2020. The Rules and Regulations revisions received approval by the NBC Board of Commissioners in December 2020. In accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (Act), the NBC submitted a Cost Benefit Analysis and red-lined copy of the NBC Rules and Regulations to the RI Office of Regulatory Reform (ORR). In January 2021, once ORR granted approval, the red-lined version was uploaded to the RI Secretary of State's office (SOS) website for approval. Both the NBC and the DEM put the revised Rules and Regulations out for public comment. The NBC received two comments and the DEM did not receive any comments. Therefore, Public Hearings were not held. The DEM and SOS office gave final approval of the Rules and Regulations in May 2021. The Rules and Regulations became final and enforceable on June 1, 2021. The NBC Rules and Regulations are available on-line at [www.narrabay.com](http://www.narrabay.com).

#### *~ Evaluation of Recent and Proposed Program Modifications*

During 2020, the DEM required the NBC to request a modification to the Pretreatment Program. The modification would incorporate new local limits. The request was submitted on October 5, 2020 and approved by the DEM on October 19, 2020. The NBC is required to comply with the Administrative Procedures Act, which requires revisions to its Rules and Regulations be reviewed and approved by the RI Secretary of State's Office. All approvals were granted in May 2021. The modification was fully implemented by June 9, 2021 as required by DEM.

*~ Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheets*

The U.S. EPA measures the effectiveness of a Pretreatment Program by tracking routine activities performed by the program. These include the number of users of each type, number of violations cited, number of inspections conducted, number of permits issued, number of sampling events conducted, amount of penalties assessed, etc. This information is provided in the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheets. The Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheets, one for each NBC sewage district, are provided in TABLES 4 and 6 and detail the 2025 accomplishments of the NBC Pretreatment, Environmental Monitoring, and Enforcement Programs. In early 2008, the EPA revised the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet. The revised summary sheets can be found in TABLES 5 and 7.

**TABLE 4**  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**FIELD'S POINT DISTRICT**  
**PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET**

**1. General Information**

<b>Control Authority Name</b>	Narragansett Bay Commission
<b>Address</b> (treatment facility)	2 Ernest Street, Providence, RI 02905
(main office)	1 Service Road, Providence, RI 02905
(Pretreatment office)	2 Ernest Street, Providence, RI 02905
<b>Contact Persons</b>	Laurie A. Horridge, Executive Director
	Walter Palm, ES&C Director
	Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
<b>Contact Telephone</b>	(401) 461-8848
<b>RIPDES Number</b>	RI 0100315
<b>Reporting Period</b>	January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025
<b>Total Categorical Industrial Users</b> as of the date of this report (throughout the reporting period)	20(22) (see Note 1)
<b>Total Significant Non-Categorical IUs</b> as of the date of this report (throughout the reporting period)	9(10) (see Note 1)
<b>Total # Significant Industrial Users (SIUs)</b>	29(32) (see Note 1)

**2. Significant Industrial User (SIU) Compliance**

	<b>Significant Industrial Users</b>	
	<b>Categorical</b>	<b>Non-Categorical</b>
1. # Of SIUs Submitting BMRs/# Required	2/2	3/3
2. # Of SIUs Submitting 90-Day Compliance Reports/# Required	0/0	0/0
3. # Of SIUs in SNC with Pretreatment Compliance Schedule/ # Required To Meet Schedule	0/0	0/0
4. # Of SIUs In Significant Noncompliance With Self-Monitoring Reporting Requirements and have not returned to compliance	0	0
5. # Of SIUs in SNC for Violating Effluent or Reporting Requirements and have <u>Not</u> had Adequate Enforcement Action by POTW	0	0
6. # Of SIUs in SNC with Reporting Requirements <u>At End</u> of Report Period	0	0
7. # Of SIUs in SNC With Effluent Requirements <u>At End</u> of Report Period	1 (see Note 2)	0

**TABLE 4**  
**(continued)**  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**FIELD'S POINT DISTRICT**  
**PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET**

**3. Compliance Monitoring Program**

	<b>Significant Industrial Users</b>	
	<b>Categorical</b>	<b>Non-Categorical</b>
1. # Of Control Documents Issued/# Required	2/2	3/3
2. # Of SIUs Without Active (Expired) Permits	0	0
3. # Of SIUs With Permits Expired For 180 Days Or More	0	0
4. # Of Non-Sampling Inspections Conducted	91	33
5. # Of Sampling Visits Conducted	45	20
6. # Of Facilities Inspected (Non-sampling)	22	10
7. # Of Facilities Sampled	22	10
8. # Of SIUs (Both) Not Inspected And Not Sampled By POTW In Past 12 Months	0	0
9. # Of SIUs Not Sampled/Not Inspected By POTW In Past 12 Months	0/0	0/0
10. # Of SIUs in SNC with Self-Monitoring and Not Inspected and Not Sampled in the Past 12 Months	0	0

**TABLE 4**  
(continued)  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**FIELD'S POINT DISTRICT**  
**PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET**

**4. Enforcement Actions**

	Significant Users			Total All Users
	Categorical	Non-Categorical	Non-Significant	
1. Compliance Schedules Issued	0	0	0	0
2. Notices Of Violation Issued	139	61	1,382	1,582
3. Admin. Orders Issued	0	0	1	0
4. Combined Total Of Administrative Orders and Notices of Violation	139	61	1,383	1,583
5. Civil Suits Filed	0	0	0	0
6. Criminal Suits Filed	0	0	0	0
7. Combined Total of Civil and Criminal Suits	0	0	0	0
8a. Published IUs in SNC (See Newspaper Notice in Enforcement Chapter)	2	1	10	13
8b. Rate of IUs in SNC	2/22 = 9.1%	1/10 = 10.0%	N/A	N/A
9a. Amount Of Penalties Collected (Total Dollars/IUs Assessed)	0/0	\$15,058.84/1	\$0/0	\$15,058.84/1
9b. Amount Of Penalties Assessed (Total Dollars/IUs Assessed)	\$0/0	\$0/0	\$6,000/1	\$6,000/1
10. # of IUs Subject to Any Enforcement Action	15	5	479	499
11. Other Actions (Mandatory Enforcement Meetings, Permit Suspensions, Etc.)	0	0	3	3

I certify that the information contained in the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE**

*March 15, 2006*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**

**TABLE 4**  
**(continued)**  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**FIELD'S POINT DISTRICT**

**PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET**

**Notes Regarding the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheets**

Note 1: Numbers in parentheses () reflect totals for users classified as significant for some time during the reporting period. Some of these companies are no longer classified as SIUs since they may have changed process operations or have ceased operations eliminating discharges to the sewer.

Note 2: One categorical SIU, Ira Green, Inc., was still exceeding the EPA-Cyanide limit at the end of the report period. This firm began exceeding the EPA-Cyanide limit in December 2025. The company was made aware of the exceedance in January 2026 and began resampling immediately. It is important to note the company was in compliance with the NBC cyanide limit in its final effluent.

**TABLE 5**  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**FIELD'S POINT DISTRICT**  
**REVISED PRETREATMENT REPORT SUMMARY SHEET**

**January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025**

POTW Name:	Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC)
NPDES Permit #:	RI0100315
Pretreatment Report Period Start Date:	January 1, 2025
Pretreatment Report Period End Date:	December 31, 2025
# of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs):	29(32) (see Note 1)
# of SIUs Without Control Mechanisms:	0
# of SIUs not Inspected:	0
# of SIUs not Sampled:	0
# of SIUs in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) with Pretreatment Standards:	2
# of SIUs in SNC with Reporting Requirements:	2
# of SIUs in SNC with Pretreatment Compliance Schedule:	0
# of SIUs in SNC Published in Newspaper:	3
# of SIUs with Compliance Schedules:	0
# of Violation Notices Issued to SIUs:	200
# of Administrative Orders Issued to SIUs:	0
# of Civil Suits Filed Against SIUs:	0
# of Criminal Suits Filed Against SIUs:	0
# of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs):	22
# of CIUs in SNC:	2
<u>Penalties</u> Total Dollar Amount of Penalties Collected:	\$15,058.84
# of IUs from which Penalties have been collected:	1

**TABLE 5**  
(continued)  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**FIELD'S POINT DISTRICT**

**REVISED PRETREATMENT REPORT SUMMARY SHEET**

**January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025**

<u>Local Limits</u>			
Date of Most Recent Technical Evaluation of Local Limits:		February 1, 2020	
Date of Most Recent Adoption of Technically Based Local Limits:		June 1, 2021	
<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Category (see Note 3)</b>	<b>Limit (mg/L) (see Note 2)</b>	<b>MAHL (lbs/day) (see Note 2)</b>
Arsenic	31	0.40	2.89
	all others	0.02	
Cadmium	all	0.11	66.3
Chromium	all	2.77	238.7
Copper	all	1.20	129.2
Lead	all	0.60	111.9
Mercury	all	0.005	0.501
Nickel	all	1.62	71.0
Silver	all	0.43	191.4
Zinc	all	2.61	145.4
Cyanide	11 & 15	0.58	5.1
	all others	0.40	
BOD	14	5 (see Note 4)	85,714
	25, 28, 34 & 36	10 (see Note 4)	
	23 & 29	20 (see Note 4)	
	33	75 (see Note 4)	
	all others	300	
TSS	14	5 (see Note 4)	62,000
	25, 28, 34 & 36	10 (see Note 4)	
	23 & 29	20 (see Note 4)	
	33	75 (see Note 4)	
	all others	300	
Ammonia (see Note 5)	33	10 (see Note 4)	8,000
	all others	50	
Total Nitrogen (see Note 5)	33	10 (see Note 4)	12,000
	all others	115	

**TABLE 5**  
**(continued)**  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**FIELD'S POINT DISTRICT**

**REVISED PRETREATMENT REPORT SUMMARY SHEET**

**Notes Regarding the Revised Pretreatment Report Summary Sheets**

- Note 1: Numbers in parentheses () reflect totals for users classified as significant for some time during the reporting period. Some of these companies are no longer classified as SIUs since they may have changed process operations or have ceased operations eliminating discharges to the sewer.
- Note 2: Local limits proposed in February 2020 became final and enforceable on June 1, 2021. The limits and MAHLs in the table are the limits in effect as of June 1, 2021.
- Note 3: Category descriptions can be found in CHAPTER III.
- Note 4: BOD, TSS, Ammonia and Total Nitrogen limits are in lbs/1000 gallons for these categories.
- Note 5: Ammonia and Total Nitrogen limits are seasonally enforceable from May 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup>.

**TABLE 6**  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**BUCKLIN POINT DISTRICT**  
**PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET**

**1. General Information**

<b>Control Authority Name</b>	Narragansett Bay Commission
<b>Address</b> (treatment facility)	102 Campbell Avenue, East Providence, RI 02916
(main office)	1 Service Road, Providence, RI 02905
(Pretreatment office)	2 Ernest Street, Providence, RI 02905
<b>Contact Persons</b>	Laurie A. Horridge, Executive Director
	Walter Palm, ES&C Director
	Kerry M. Britt, Pretreatment Manager
<b>Contact Telephone</b>	(401) 461-8848
<b>RIPDES Number</b>	RI 0100072
<b>Reporting Period</b>	January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025
<b>Total Categorical Industrial Users</b> as of the date of this report (throughout the reporting period)	15(17) (see Note 1)
<b>Total Significant Non-Categorical IUs</b> as of the date of this report (throughout the reporting period)	16(17) (see Note 1)
<b>Total # Significant Industrial Users (SIUs)</b>	31(34) (see Note 1)

**2. Significant Industrial User (SIU) Compliance**

	<b>Significant Industrial Users</b>	
	<b>Categorical</b>	<b>Non-Categorical</b>
1. # Of SIUs Submitting BMRs/# Required	4/4	3/3
2. # Of SIUs Submitting 90-Day Compliance Reports/# Required	0/0	1/1
3. # Of SIUs in SNC with Pretreatment Compliance Schedule/ # Required To Meet Schedule	0/0	0/0
4. # Of SIUs In Significant Noncompliance With Self-Monitoring Reporting Requirements and have not returned to compliance	0	0
5. # Of SIUs in SNC for Violating Effluent or Reporting Requirements and have <u>Not</u> had Adequate Enforcement Action by POTW	0	0
6. # Of SIUs in SNC with Reporting Requirements <u>At End</u> of Report Period	0	0
7. # Of SIUs in SNC With Effluent Requirements <u>At End</u> of Report Period	0	1 (see Note 2)

**TABLE 6**

(continued)

**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION****BUCKLIN POINT DISTRICT****PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET****3. Compliance Monitoring Program**

	<b>Significant Industrial Users</b>	
	<b>Categorical</b>	<b>Non-Categorical</b>
1. # Of Control Documents Issued/# Required	4/4	4/4
2. # Of SIUs Without Active (Expired) Permits	0	0/0
3. # Of SIUs With Permits Expired For 180 Days Or More	0	0
4. # Of Non-Sampling Inspections Conducted	69	63
5. # Of Sampling Visits Conducted	35	36
6. # Of Facilities Inspected (Non-sampling)	17	20
7. # Of Facilities Sampled	16 (see Note 3)	17 (see Note 3)
8. # Of SIUs (Both) Not Inspected And Not Sampled By POTW In Past 12 Months	0	0
9. # Of SIUs Not Sampled/Not Inspected By POTW In Past 12 Months	0/0	0/0
10. # Of SIUs in SNC with Self-Monitoring and Not Inspected and Not Sampled in the Past 12 Months	0	0

**TABLE 6**

(continued)

**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**

**BUCKLIN POINT DISTRICT**

**PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET**

**4. Enforcement Actions**

	Significant Users			Total All Users
	Categorical	Non-Categorical	Non-Significant	
1. Compliance Schedules Issued	0	0	0	0
2. Notices Of Violation Issued	93	132	778	1,003
3. Admin. Orders Issued	0	0	0	0
4. Combined Total Of Administrative Orders and Notices of Violation	93	132	778	1,003
5. Civil Suits Filed	0	0	0	0
6. Criminal Suits Filed	0	0	0	0
7. Combined Total of Civil and Criminal Suits	0	0	0	0
8a. Published IUs in SNC (See Newspaper Notice in Enforcement Chapter)	1	3	6	10
8b. Rate of IUs in SNC	1/17 = 5.9%	3/17 = 21.1%	N/A	N/A
9a. Amount Of Penalties Collected (Total Dollars/IUs Assessed)	\$0/0	\$0/0	\$0/0	\$0/0
9b. Amount of Penalties Assessed (Total Dollars/IUs Assessed)	\$0/0	\$0/0	\$0/0	\$0/0
10. # of IUs Subject to Any Enforcement Action	10	13	289	312
11. Other Actions (Sewer Bans, Etc.)	0	0	0	0

I certify that the information contained in the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheet is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

*March 15, 2026*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE

## **TABLE 6**

(continued)

### **NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**

### **BUCKLIN POINT DISTRICT**

### **PRETREATMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY SHEET**

#### **Notes Regarding the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheets**

- Note 1: Numbers in parentheses () reflect totals for users classified as significant for some time during the reporting period. Some of these companies are no longer classified as SIUs since they may have changed process operations eliminating discharges to the sewer.
- Note 2: One non-categorical SIU, Conopco, Inc. dba Unilever, was still exceeding the arsenic limit at the end of the reporting period. The company stated arsenic is naturally occurring in the soil and the change in the extraction method resulted in removing more arsenic from the soil. The company has begun to use coagulants to better remove arsenic from its waste stream.
- Note 3: The categorical SIU that was not sampled by the NBC in 2025 discharges on a batch basis and decided to ship all process wastewater off-site for disposal in 2025. This was verified during inspections.

**TABLE 7**

**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION  
BUCKLIN POINT DISTRICT  
REVISED PRETREATMENT REPORT SUMMARY SHEET**

**January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025**

POTW Name:	Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC)
NPDES Permit #:	RI0100072
Pretreatment Report Period Start Date:	January 1, 2025
Pretreatment Report Period End Date:	December 31, 2025
# of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs):	31(34) (see Note 1)
# of SIUs Without Control Mechanisms:	0
# of SIUs not Inspected:	0
# of SIUs not Sampled:	1 (see Note 2)
# of SIUs in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) with Pretreatment Standards:	3
# of SIUs in SNC with Reporting Requirements:	2
# of SIUs in SNC with Pretreatment Compliance Schedule:	0
# of SIUs in SNC Published in Newspaper:	4
# of SIUs with Compliance Schedules:	0
# of Violation Notices Issued to SIUs:	225
# of Administrative Orders Issued to SIUs:	0
# of Civil Suits Filed Against SIUs:	0
# of Criminal Suits Filed Against SIUs:	0
# of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs):	17
# of CIUs in SNC:	1
<b>Penalties</b> Total Dollar Amount of Penalties Collected:	\$0
# of IUs from which Penalties have been collected:	0

**TABLE 7**  
(continued)  
**NARRAGANSETT BAY COMMISSION**  
**BUCKLIN POINT DISTRICT**  
**REVISED PRETREATMENT REPORT SUMMARY SHEET**  
**January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025**

<u>Local Limits</u>			
Date of Most Recent Technical Evaluation of Local Limits:		February 21, 2020	
Date of Most Recent Adoption of Technically Based Local Limits:		June 1, 2021	
<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Category</b> (see Note 4)	<b>Limit (mg/L)</b> (see Note 3)	<b>MAHL (lbs/day)</b> (see Note 3)
Arsenic	All	0.03	0.37
Cadmium	all	0.11	12.3
Chromium	all	2.77	55.3
Copper	all	1.20	42.9
Lead	all	0.69	31.6
Mercury	all	0.06	0.521
Nickel	11 & 15	1.62	8.4
	All others	0.5	
Silver	all	0.40	11.1
Zinc	all	1.67	37.7
Cyanide	11 & 15	0.50	5.1
	all others	0.40	
BOD	14	5 (see Note 5)	59,420
	25, 28, 34 & 36	10 (see Note 5)	
	23 & 29	20 (see Note 5)	
	33	75 (see Note 5)	
	32	570 (see Note 5)	
	all others	300	
TSS	14	5 (see Note 5)	58,440
	25, 28, 32, 34 & 36	10 (see Note 5)	
	23 & 29	20 (see Note 5)	
	33	75 (see Note 5)	
	all others	300	
Ammonia (see Note 6)	33	10 (see Note 5)	7,440
	32	300 lbs/day	
	all others	50	
Total Nitrogen (see Note 6)	33	10 (see Note 5)	7,440

## **Notes Regarding the Revised Pretreatment Report Summary Sheets**

- Note 1: Numbers in parentheses () reflect totals for users classified as significant for some time during the reporting period. Some of these companies are no longer classified as SIUs since they may have changed process operations or have ceased operations eliminating discharges to the sewer.
- Note 2: The categorical SIU that was not sampled by the NBC in 2025 discharges on a batch basis and decided to ship all process wastewater offsite for disposal in 2025. This was verified during inspections.
- Note 3: Local limits proposed in February 2020 became final and enforceable on June 1, 2021. The limits and MAHLs in the table are the limits in effect in 2025.
- Note 4: Category descriptions can be found in CHAPTER III
- Note 5: BOD, TSS, Ammonia and Total Nitrogen limits are in lbs/1000 gallons for these categories.
- Note 6: Ammonia and Total Nitrogen limits are seasonally enforceable from May 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup>.



## ***II. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION***

## **RIPDES Permit Numbers**

On September 29, 2017, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) issued new or revised RIPDES permits to both the Field's Point and Bucklin Point facilities. The final permits became effective on December 1, 2017. The RIPDES permit number for Field's Point is RI0100315 and the RIPDES permit number for Bucklin Point is RI0100072. These permits specified the stringent seasonal total nitrogen limits of 5.0 ppm of both facilities. In addition to specifying the nitrogen permits limits these permits also imposed many new requirements including requirements dealing with climate change resiliency and public notification. The NBC requested and received a stay of several new requirements. Throughout 2018, the NBC worked with DEM to resolve these issues. In January 2019, the NBC and DEM entered into a Consent Agreement (CA), RIA-424. The CA addressed the new stringent limits and other requirements that had been stayed in 2018. On March 20, 2019 DEM issued final permit modifications for both facilities. Further discussion on the permits can be found in CHAPTER V.

## **Personnel**

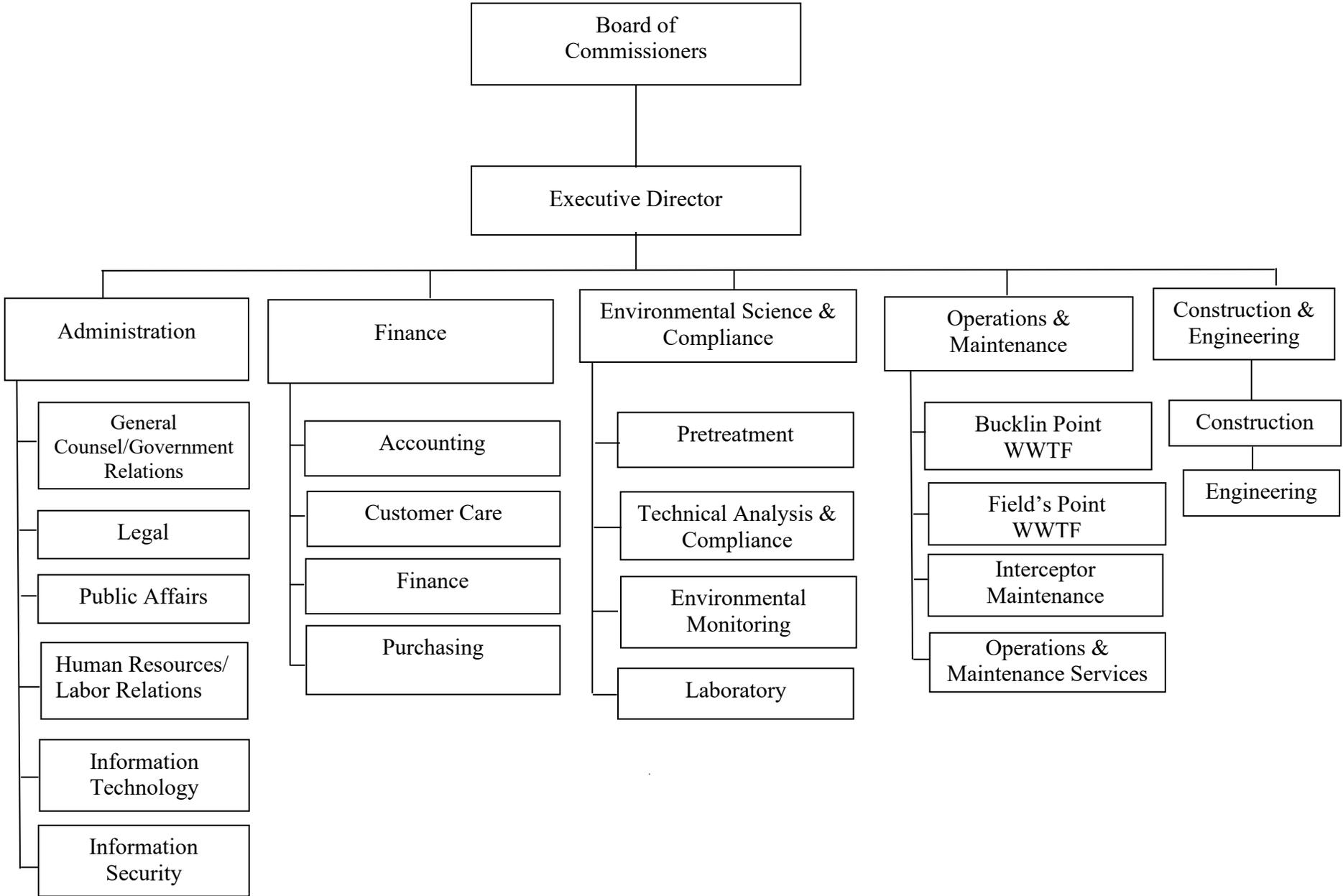
The control and reduction of toxic and nuisance discharges to the sewer system falls under the Environmental Science and Compliance (ES&C) Division. The ES&C Division works closely with and relies upon the resources of many other NBC sections to achieve its goal of protecting the two NBC treatment facilities and ultimately Narragansett Bay. From the wastewater operators that report unusual influents and legal staff that issues escalated enforcement actions against violators to engineering staff that conduct Pollution Prevention (P2) activities, environmental protection is a team effort at the NBC. The organizational plan for the NBC is provided in FIGURE 2, while the organizational plan for the ES&C division is provided in FIGURE 3.

The ES&C Division consists of the Pretreatment, Environmental Monitoring (EM), Laboratory, and Technical Analysis & Compliance (TAC) sections. ES&C is responsible for developing, implementing, and performing source reduction and control activities and programs for the NBC. The Pretreatment Section works to control the discharge of toxics through regulatory and user educational mechanisms, while P2 staff achieve pollutant reductions through user education efforts and by providing free technical assistance. The EM Section conducts permitted user, river, treatment facility, and manhole monitoring activities and is responsible for logging and preparing data reported on samples analyzed by the Laboratory Section. The TAC Section analyzes data and submits regulatory reports necessary to ensure compliance with the RIPDES permits.

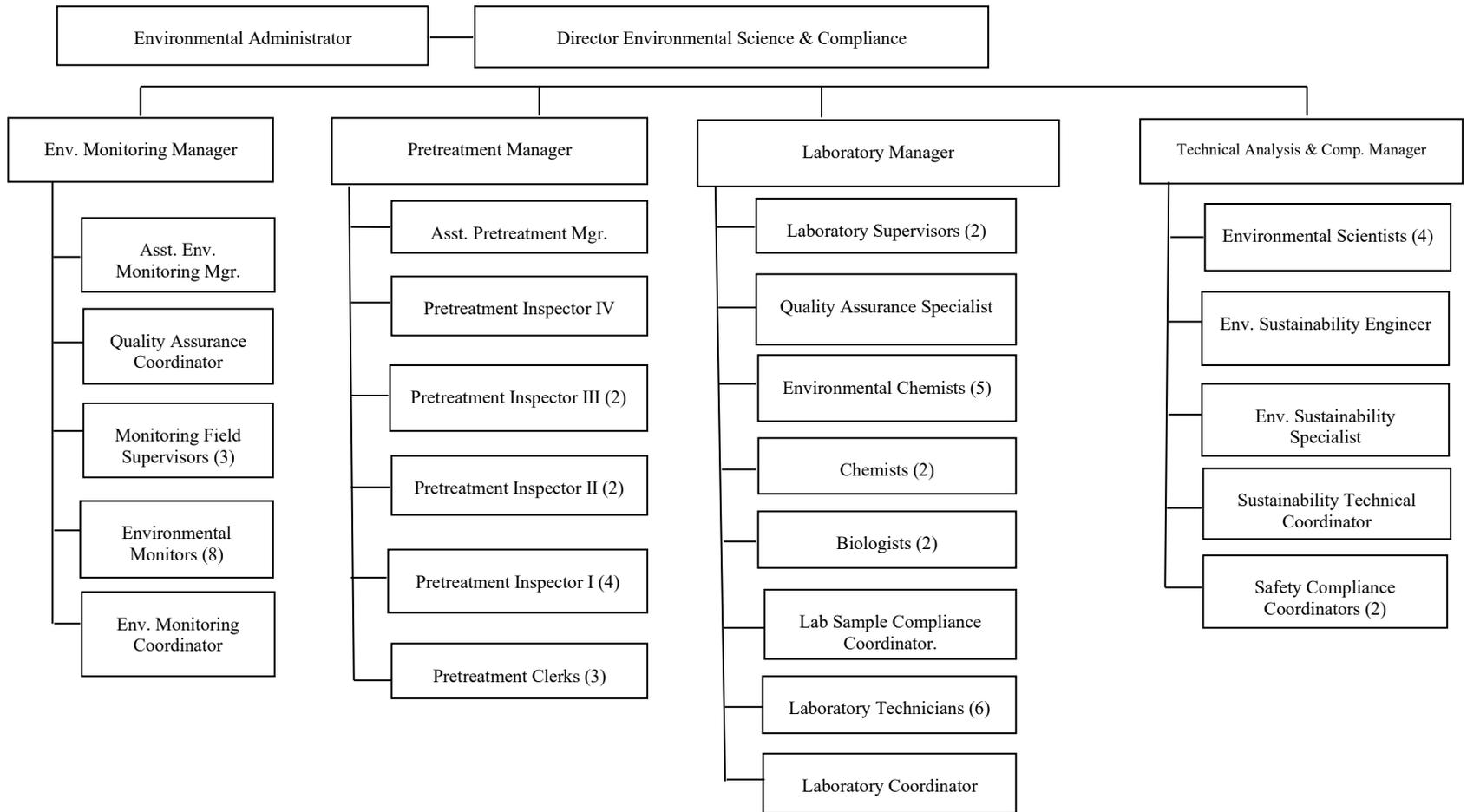
Throughout 2025, the Pretreatment was adequately staffed. However, in 2025, there was one personnel change in the Pretreatment Section. Daniel Heu filled a vacant Pretreatment Inspector I position in January. He subsequently vacated this position in late 2025. This vacant position will be filled in early 2026.

There were several personnel changes that occurred in the EM, TAC and Laboratory sections during 2025. These changes include the creation of positions, title changes and staff promotions and position changes.

**FIGURE 2**  
**Narragansett Bay Commission**



**FIGURE 3**  
**Narragansett Bay Commission**  
**Division of Environmental Science & Compliance**  
**March 15, 2026**



## **Staff Training**

The NBC provides extensive training to its employees and has a tuition reimbursement program to assist employees in furthering their education. During 2025, staff received training by attending seminars, workshops and classes in many areas including safety, technical and office productivity.

The NBC places a high value on the safety of its employees. Therefore safety training is provided to all personnel and in many cases this training is mandatory for certain positions. The following lists the safety trainings provided in 2025:

- Environmental Health & Safety Awareness
- HazCom/Right-to-Know Training
- Healthy Back, Slips, Trips and Falls
- Confined Space Entry Training
- Gas Meter Training
- Hearing Protection & Conservation Training
- Supervisor Safety Awareness Training
- Safe Boater Training
- Active Shooter & Workplace Violence
- Workzone Safety Training
- Infectious Materials Exposure Control Program Training
- CPR/AED/First Aid
- Defensive Driving
- Properly Opening Manholes

To ensure that staff can adequately perform their job functions, specialized technical training is provided. Staff often suggests topics for training. The following is a list of the technical trainings provided to Pretreatment, EM, TAC and Laboratory personnel during 2025:

- 24-hr HAZWOPER Training
- 8-hr HAZWOPER Refresher Training
- Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures Plan/Storm Water Management Plan Training
- Boat Navigation & Operation Training
- Map Reading
- Biological Nutrient Removal
- Sampling Standard Opening Procedures
- GIS Training
- LoggerNet for Sondes



ES&C staff is encouraged to attend conferences and workshops to educate themselves on current and emerging issues in the wastewater and environmental fields. The technical conferences and workshops that were attended in 2025 are as follows:

- 2025 National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) Pretreatment & Pollution Prevention Conference
- 2025 NACWA Virtual Pretreatment Workshop
- 2025 New England Regional Pretreatment Coordinators Association (NERPCA) Annual Workshop
- RI Department of Environmental Management (DEM) Electronic Pretreatment Annual Report Training

- EPA Electronic Pretreatment Annual Report Training
- NACWA-EPA Sewage Sludge Risk Assessment for PFOA and PFOS
- Responding Proactively to EPA’s Risk Assessment for Biosolids
- 2024 Multi-Sector General Storm Water Permit Requirements
- Suddenly in Command Auxiliary Coast Guard Training
- Sample Manager Workflow Design & Implementation
- EPA Quality Assurance
- Digital Science Education – LIMS Reports & Label Preparation
- PITTCON Spring Conference
- New England Estuarine Research Society Spring Meeting
- 2025 Residuals & Biosolids and Innovations in Treatment Technology Conference
- Data Integration for LIMS Users
- 2025 New England Water Environment Association (NEWEA) Conference
- NEWEA Spring Conference
- Trace Contaminants Analysis for PFAS
- PFAS Data Interpretation 101: From Sampling to Reporting
- The Future of Quantitation for PFAS Is Here
- Microplastics in Narragansett Bay
- NEWEA Residuals & Biosolids Conference
- Environmental Business Council 6<sup>th</sup> Annual PFAS Seminar
- Dewatering and Drying Technology in Biosolids Processing
- BOD, Metabolism, ORP and Sludge Production
- ORD Water Research Risk Based Framework for Fit-for-Purpose Water Reuse
- Restoring Aquatic Ecosystems to Improve Human Health and Well-Being
- Microscopy Training
- Using Integration Manager

The NBC provides 24-hour HAZWOPER training to all new Pretreatment, EM, TAC and Laboratory personnel. The HAZWOPER training program is required by OSHA of all emergency response personnel that may be first responders to chemical spills or who may work at hazardous waste sites. This training includes hands-on use of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) equipment, respirators, personal protective equipment, air and water monitoring equipment, etc. Staff members were instructed in First Aid, CPR, confined space entry, hazardous waste handling, toxicology and spill and hazardous waste site control and coordination.



An eight-hour HAZWOPER recertification training session is provided annually to staff that have previously completed the 40-hour or 24-hour HAZWOPER training programs. The eight-hour recertification training session is required by OSHA annually as a refresher class. The recertification program covers many topics, such as incident command, confined space entry, spill tracking, boom deployment, personal protective equipment, use of air monitoring equipment, CPR/AED and first aid.

In order to ensure productivity remains efficient and of high quality, staff participate in many administrative trainings. The trainings that staff participated in during 2025 are as follows:

- Sexual Harassment: Prevention & Response
- Leadership Training Influencing Others
- Microsoft Office
- Paymentus Electronic Payment System
- Strategic Action Plan Development Implementation
- Online Security Awareness Trainings
- Sample Manager Training
- Google Maps Training
- Complacency & Its Impact on Workplace Safety
- Thinking Strategically

In addition to attending trainings, workshops and seminars, ES&C staff also provide technical training for other sections of the NBC as well as assist other agencies with developing and training on inspection skills. The following trainings were conducted by Pretreatment staff in 2025:

- Kerry Britt, Pretreatment Manager, conducted the required annual Spill Prevention, Control & Countermeasures Plan/Storm Water Management Plan training in November and December to Bucklin Point and Field's Point treatment plant personnel.

ES&C staff also participate in the NBC tuition reimbursement program for college level courses. Staff enrolled in the following classes in 2025:

- General Chemistry
- Fundamental Statistics

### **NBC Toxics Reduction, Control and Monitoring Program Budgets**

The NBC is committed to protecting the two wastewater treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay from toxic discharges. This pledge to protect the environment is evidenced by NBC continued commitment to ensure adequate staffing and funding levels for the ES&C Division as necessary to ensure environmental protection. The ES&C Division budget for fiscal year 2026 (FY26) was \$7,163,551. The FY26 ES&C Division budget allocated \$6,102,042 or 85.2% to personnel costs.

The approved FY26 Pretreatment budget was \$1,405,067, a 10.6% increase from the FY25 budget of \$1,270,761. The FY26 Pretreatment budget allocated 97.9%, or \$1,375,917, to personnel costs.

The budget for the EM Section in FY26 was \$1,890,671 of which 87.1% or \$1,647,206 was attributed to personnel expenses. The FY26 EM budget increased by 4.9% from the previous year.

The approved TAC budget for FY26 was \$1,239,893. The approved FY26 Laboratory budget was \$2,627,920.

In 1983, the R.I. General Assembly passed Public Law 1983, Chapter 235 which required that the NBC begin direct billing of sewer users effective July 1, 1985 and that all sewer use rates be subject to review and approval by the RI Public Utilities Commission (PUC). On July 1, 1995, a new permit fee rate structure approved by the PUC became effective to ensure recovery of Pretreatment costs. These rates were increased in 2003 in accordance with a PUC Rate hearing. After completing a study in 2019 it was determined that the annual permit fee structure was no longer needed. The consumption rates for industrial and commercial users were slightly increased and permit application fees were implemented to ensure the Pretreatment Program is adequately funded. The rates and fees were approved by the PUC and went in to effect on July 1, 2019. In 2025, \$112,880 in application fees was collected. The application fee structure is provided in CHAPTER III.

### **Pretreatment Information Management Computer System**

The Pretreatment software system was completely developed in-house by the NBC Information Technology (IT) Section. User Wastewater Discharge Permits and Zero Process-Sanitary Discharge Permits are uploaded to the Pretreatment System and can be viewed on all desktop computers. The software also allows entry of photographs of users sampling locations, pretreatment systems and surveillance manholes to be uploaded to the system. The Laboratory purchased and implemented a new Laboratory Information Management system (LIMS) in 2012. IT staff wrote a program to ensure LIMS would interface with the Pretreatment system to ensure there was no loss in data transfer. During 2021, IT staff rewrote the interface program in response to upgrades that were made to LIMS.

Throughout 2025 Pretreatment and IT staff continued to optimize the Pretreatment System which had been upgraded in 2016. The upgrade improved the functionality and efficiency of the system. This system can be accessed on iPads. In addition staff can access mapping apps directly from the software. During 2025 Pretreatment staff and IT staff began to work on rewriting the Pretreatment System Software. This rewrite will make the software easier to troubleshoot and include additional pages for manhole data tracking and industrial area inspection data to enhance the system.

In August 2020, DEM gave preliminary approval for local limits that include mass-based limits. Pretreatment and IT staff began working on upgrading the Pretreatment System to be able to compare analytical results submitted by users to the new limits. The NBC Rules and Regulations were revised to incorporate the new local limits. The revisions were approved by DEM and the Rhode Island Secretary of State's Office and became final and enforceable on June 1, 2021. The upgrades to the Pretreatment System were in place and functioning when the new local limits became enforceable.

The Pretreatment software system was developed to track the requirements specified by the DEM in the RIPDES permits issued to the NBC. The Pretreatment software package has the following capabilities:

- Ability to track users in multiple drainage districts with different local limits and analyze the user data either separately or collectively.
- Ability to create a file for each user containing information pertinent to the user such as company name, address, permit number, company contacts, compliance status, solvents and chemicals used, user classification, user category, water usage, permit history, inspection history, the key manhole that the user discharges to, sample locations, monitoring requirements, reporting requirements, etc.
- Automatically generate form letters, based on data entered into the system, to notify users that are not meeting standards or have failed to submit monitoring results and certifications.
- Subroutines that summarize compliance monitoring and other user requirements and print the data in a format suitable for inclusion in the annual report.
- Maintain a user requirements file for tracking of user compliance with administrative orders, compliance schedules, submittal due dates, and other requirements that are issued to users to ensure that user requirements are met on time. Notices of Violation are generated automatically to notify the user of noncompliance with specified deadlines.
- Ability to maintain files of NBC and EPA pretreatment standards and compare monitoring results with these standards to automatically generate a Notice of Violation form letter notifying user of Failure to Meet Standards.
- Subroutines to review monitoring data to determine a user's compliance with standards for any time period specified. These subroutines are used to determine the "List of Firms in Significant Non-Compliance" for exceeding discharge standards 66% of the time or the EPA TRC value of 1.2 times the standard for metals and cyanide and 1.4 times the standard for oil and grease, biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids 33% of the time.
- Ability to send out mailings to specific users or various categories or classifications of users to notify them of changes in standards, requirements, etc.
- Subroutines that allow input, output, tracking and maintenance of a list of all inspections performed and the type of the inspection conducted for any specified reporting period.
- Ability to run an "EPA Counts" program that will review and analyze all user data for any specified time period and print out pertinent data that must be routinely reported to the EPA and the local control authority.

- Subroutines that track worker performance, such as number of inspections and meetings conducted, permits written, number of active assigned users, and the number of days required by the worker to process user submittals.
- Ability to enter industrial and sanitary manhole monitoring data and create reports based upon this data.
- Ability to track and print out any changes in user classification from significant to non-significant status or vice versa, the date of the change, and the inspector that made the change.
- Ability to print out a report of all companies with the number of batch, non-batch, and pH violations for any specified reporting period.
- Ability to print out a list of all companies indicating the number of months since the last sampling or non-sampling inspection.
- Subroutines that track the number of user parameter violations and analyze and track pollutant loadings for various classes of users.

In 2018 the software system was programmed to give Pretreatment staff the ability to enter schedules to track the submittal of required certifications including Certification of No Discharge, Certification of Compliance with Dental Amalgam Best Management Practices, Meter Calibration Certification and Cooling Tower Chemical Certification. Prior to this programming being put online, staff had to track these submittals by using other methods and custom tailor computer generated Notices of Violation if necessary.

In 2018 the NBC requested and received a minor modification to the Pretreatment Program to allow electronic signatures on permit applications. Throughout 2024, Pretreatment and IT staff worked on the development of permit applications that can be completed online and submitted electronically. IT staff created electronic permit applications on a third-party platform that meet the needs of the Pretreatment Program along with maintaining user security. Electronic permit applications became accessible to the public in February 2025. Throughout 2024, IT worked with Finance staff to develop a platform for customers to pay their consumption fees online. This platform was extended to allow Pretreatment permit application fees. Links for both electronic permit applications and online payment on [www.narrabay.com](http://www.narrabay.com) went live in February 2025.

## **Public Information and Education Methods**

One of the most effective means of ensuring user compliance is through continued user education regarding environmental problems, NBC programs and ever-changing regulations. The NBC is committed to user education and public information. The NBC Public Affairs Office, in conjunction with Pollution Prevention and Pretreatment staff continually inform users of various NBC activities. The NBC uses several means for providing public education about the goals, requirements, and accomplishments of the NBC source reduction and control programs. These include the following:

- Mailings to users informing them of pretreatment requirements;
- Newspaper and Magazine Articles, Public Notices, and various NBC newsletters;
- Development and distribution of educational fact sheets and technical bulletins;
- Public Meetings, Workshops, and Hearings;
- Displays at Public Events;
- Social Media outlets, such as Facebook, Instagram and YouTube;

During the past twelve months, the NBC used all of these means to keep users and the community informed of the requirements, activities and accomplishments of the NBC source reduction and control program. Activities in each of the above-listed categories are described in the following paragraphs.

### **Mailings**

During 2025, the NBC sent eleven informational letters to various categories of regulated users located in the two districts. TABLE 8 describes each of these informational letters.

## **TABLE 8**

### **2025 Informational Letters**

<b><u>Issue Date</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
February 10, 2025	This letter was sent to all permitted users announcing the 30 <sup>th</sup> annual Environment Merit Awards and invited them to nominate themselves for an award.
March 10, 2025	This letter was issued to all industrial users inviting them to attend the 2025 Open House of the Field's Point treatment plant that took place during RI Clean Water Week.
March 12, 2025	This letter was issued to all SIUs congratulating the 18 companies that achieved perfect compliance for the 2024 review period.
March 20, 2025	This letter was issued to all SIUs notifying them they were classified as SIUs during 2024. This letter reminded these companies of the reporting requirements outlined in 40CFR§403.12.
March 20, 2025	This letter was issued to all industrial users and notified them of EPA SNC criteria used by the NBC and outlined permitting and reporting requirements.
April 8, 2025	This was issued to all permitted users informing them that permit applications could now be completed online and submitted electronically and pay the application fee online as well.
April 30, 2025	This letter was issued to all industrial users published as being in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) on February 28, 2025. An invoice for their portion of the notice was included with the letter.
June 9, 2025	This letter was sent to all industrial users notifying them prohibited substances should not be discharged to the sewer system during the holiday shut down and clean-up operations. The letter warned users that civil and criminal penalties would be strictly enforced against violators caught illegally dumping.
October 15, 2025	This letter was issued to all facilities utilizing #4, #5 or #6 fuel oil. The letter recommended the companies inspect their heating systems prior to seasonal start-up of the system to prevent accidental releases of fuel oil to the sewer.
November 26, 2025	This letter was sent to all industrial users notifying them prohibited substances should not be discharged to the sewer system during the holiday shut down and clean-up operations. The letter warned users that civil and criminal penalties would be strictly enforced against violators caught illegally dumping.
December 30, 2025	This letter was issued to all permitted septage haulers to transmit vehicle identification stickers and notify them discharges would not be permitted without a valid sticker.

**Newspaper and Magazine Articles, Public Notices and the NBC Newsletter**

The NBC routinely issues press releases on its activities and discusses events relating to pretreatment and other environmental matters with reporters. Articles pertaining to the NBC have appeared in newspapers and magazines over the past year relating to:

- Educational workshops, meetings and articles by the Pretreatment and TAC sections;
- Articles regarding NBC personnel;
- NBC Progress on the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) project;
- Public and community outreach projects;
- Capital Improvements for NBC facilities;
- Water Quality;
- Permitting Issues;
- NBC Energy Projects.

Copies of each of the aforementioned newspaper and magazine articles are provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 1. The NBC also published numerous Public Notices regarding the following topics:

- Public Notice listing the names of firms in Significant Non-Compliance;
- Public Notice listing the names of Significant Industrial Users in Perfect Compliance;
- Public Notice announcing the NBC Environmental Merit and Regulatory Compliance Award winners;
- Public Notices of Rate Filing and Public Hearings regarding various NBC projects and informational meetings.

In addition to public notices, newspaper and magazine articles, the NBC also publishes notices requesting proposals and qualifications, issues press releases, publishes bill inserts which are sent to all permitted users, and develops educational brochures and fact sheets. The NBC bill inserts inform the users of various NBC activities including improvements at the treatment facilities, billing activities, reductions in toxic loadings, water conservation, and pollution prevention. Copies of the 2025 public notices and NBC newsletters are included in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 1.

## **Public Relations & Outreach Events**

Public participation and outreach have played an essential part of fulfilling the challenging goal of increasing public awareness and understanding of wastewater treatment. A summary of this year's highlights include:

- *Facility Tours* – Tours of the facilities reached an all-time high in 2025. These visitors ranged from school children to university students to engineers. The NBC also created a virtual tour of the treatment plants on YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WN25vVYeLII&t=222s>) to bring the tour experience to anyone with an internet connection. The NBC also participated in RI Clean Water Week offering tours of the Field's Point treatment plant to the general public.
- *Maintaining a Presence on the World Wide Web (www.narrabay.com)* - To further improve communications with our customers, the NBC continued to enhance its website. Performance Statistics relating to the NBC Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) and wind turbine projects are regularly updated on the site. Full documentation of the re-evaluation stakeholders process for Phase III of the CSO Project was published on the website as well. The NBC continued weekly updates of its water quality website "Snapshot of Upper Narragansett Bay". This website contains fact sheets, monitoring and data reports regarding water quality. The public is able to easily download all NBC receiving water monitoring data. In 2021, the NBC launched a website dedicated to the CSO Phase III project at RestoredWatersRI.com which is regularly updated to reflect news about the project.
- *Advocacy for Clean Water* - In 2025, the NBC worked with over 1,600 wastewater treatment facilities nationwide to advocate for federal funding for clean water infrastructure. The NBC also worked closely with the Rhode Island Congressional delegation, presenting the municipal perspective on the importance of an affordable and sustainable solution to our clean water requirements.
- *Teaching Children About Water Conservation and Wastewater Treatment* - During 2025, the NBC continued to work with area schools to educate children about the impacts of pollution on water quality. During the 2024-2025 school year the NBC worked with 15 schools and 850 students. The program, named NBC Watershed Explorers (NBCWE), uses in-classroom and in-watershed lessons that focus on water quality, renewable energy and environmental stewardship and awarding student achievement badges. In 2007, the program won a national public education award from NACWA. In 2025, the NBCWE continued its popular summer camp, which also won a national public education award.

- *Celebrating the Importance of Narragansett Bay* - For the 31<sup>st</sup> year, the NBC sponsored its annual poster contest for elementary school students in kindergarten through sixth grade. Participation remained strong and several young artists enthusiastically illustrated clean water themes with colorful, original depictions of the importance of our water resources. Winners received a prize and had their artwork showcased in a 2025 calendar.
- *Student Internships* –This year, high school and college students gained experience in engineering, legal and laboratory procedures.
- *Career Opportunities Outreach* - Through the efforts of the NBC Affirmative Action Committee, the NBC delivered career day presentations to students in Providence, Cumberland, and Central Falls. The NBC also hosted Central Falls High School for a career day trip at the main NBC campus.
- *Supporting Community Programs* - Each year, the NBC solicits funding ideas from employees and the public for the monies collected from environmental violators. This year, 15 community organizations were awarded Earth Day clean-up grant funds to support local efforts.
- *Keeping Our Stakeholders Informed* - The NBC Facebook pages, and Instagram continue to offer up-to-the-minute information on construction, water quality monitoring, and public events. With the launch of the CSO Phase III-specific website RestoredWatersRI.com, the NBC included informational videos on the project needs, scope, and benefits. In addition, the NBC continued to make available its 22-minute DVD about the CSO Project, entitled *The Biggest Project You'll Never See* and the 30-minute DVD about the NBC *Environmentalism at Work*. The DVDs are available free to the public and streamed on NBC's YouTube Channel.
- *Celebrating the Connection Between Clean Water and Green Energy* – In 2025, approximately 86.7% of the energy used by the NBC was generated by the three 1.5-megawatt wind turbines, located at Field's Point, three NBC owned wind turbines, located in Coventry, RI and solar arrays in Richmond, RI. The wind turbines serve as a visual reminder to all Rhode Islanders of the NBC leadership in sustainable energy and clean water.
- *Bi-lingual Information* – During 2025, the NBC continued distributing Spanish language versions of its billing and collections information.
- *Casual Days* - Throughout the year, the NBC continued to participate in a casual day program. The proceeds benefited various local and state organizations, such as the Gloria Gemma Breast Cancer Research Foundation and ALS-Rhode Island.
- *Enhanced YouTube Channel* - The NBC YouTube channel features virtual WWTF tours and informational videos on CSO Phase III. The channel also features benthic monitoring videos, showing creatures along the floor of Narragansett Bay. In addition, the NBC feature video as a Utility of the Future can be found on the channel.

- *Residential Grease Control Program* – In 2025, the NBC enhanced its award-winning campaign to educate school children on the impacts of cooking grease on the sewer system and how to dispose of it. An eight-foot diameter pipe featuring Mr. Can is now a part of the facility tours at Field’s Point. Mr. Can continues to be a part of the NBCWE underscoring the importance of NOT flushing disposable wipes.



**NBC Environmental Merit Awards Program**

In 1995, the NBC developed the Environmental Merit Awards Program to recognize companies that have demonstrated environmental efforts and commitments that go beyond mandated compliance requirements. As part of this awards program, the NBC also recognizes all SIUs that have achieved full compliance with all NBC requirements during the previous calendar year.

In 2025, the NBC recognized numerous firms for their exemplary environmental activities performed in 2024. NBC recognized 18 companies with Perfect Compliance Awards for achieving 100% compliance with all NBC regulatory requirements. The 2024 award recipients are as follows:

- ★ Armbrust International Ltd.
- ★ HP Services, Inc.
- ★ Hindley Manufacturing Company
- ★ John H. Collins & Son Company
- ★ Manchester Street, LLC
- ★ Materion Technical Materials, Inc.
- ★ Metallurgical Solutions, Inc.
- ★ Narragansett Jewelry dba C & J Jewelry Company
- ★ Providence Metallizing Company, Inc.
- ★ Rhode Island Heat Treating & Black Oxide Company
- ★ Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation
- ★ Stackbin Corporation
- ★ Tanury Industries PVD, Inc.
- ★ Technodic, Inc.
- ★ Tedor Pharma, Inc.
- ★ The Okonite Company
- ★ Truex, Inc.
- ★ Univar Solutions USA, Inc.



***~Water Conservation Education Programs***

The NBC makes great efforts to educate its users about water conservation. The NBC has a non-regulatory Water Audit and Technical Assistance Program, which is available to its commercial and industrial sewer users. Additional information about this program is provided in CHAPTER VII.

## **NBC Speakers Bureau**

The NBC has a well-established Speakers Bureau to address the many requests received to speak at schools, workshops and meetings, both locally and nationally. During 2025, NBC personnel gave many presentations to educate public and professional organizations about the NBC and its programs and accomplishments. The following paragraphs detail these activities:

### ***Pretreatment Presentations***

#### ***~National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA)***

The 2025 NACWA Pretreatment and Pollution Prevention Conference was held in San Diego, CA on May 14<sup>th</sup> through May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2025. Kerry Britt, Pretreatment Manager, served as a facilitator and moderator throughout the workshop.

NACWA held a virtual Pretreatment workshop on December 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> 2025. Kerry Britt, Pretreatment Manager, served as a facilitator and moderator throughout the workshop. Michael McBurney, Assistant Pretreatment Manager, facilitated a roundtable discussion.

#### ***~New England Regional Pretreatment Coordinators Association (NERPCA)***

The 2025 NERPCA conference was held on October 21<sup>st</sup> through 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025 in Nashua, NH. During the conference, Kerry Britt, Pretreatment Manager, led a half-day training session entitled, Advance Pretreatment 101. In addition, she conducted the NERPCA Business meeting, served as the moderator of the conference and acted as a facilitator for roundtable discussions.

### ***Water Quality Presentations***

#### ***~ New England Estuarine Research Society (NEERS)***

Tara Franey, Environmental Scientist III, gave a presentation entitled Wastewater Metals Loadings to Narraganset Bay-Historical to Present Day at the NEERS Spring Conference.

## **Professional Affiliations**

The NBC has affiliated itself with many professional groups and organizations, both locally and nationally, to learn from these groups and to educate them about the NBC. The NBC is a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Northern Rhode Island Private Industry Council, the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA), New England Water Environment Association (NEWEA), the Water Environment Federation, American Electroplaters & Surface Finishers Society, and the American Academy of Environmental Engineers, to name a few. Various NBC staff routinely attend association meetings and conferences and often are speakers at such events.

***III. INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL  
USERS, PERMITS, INSPECTIONS  
AND PROGRAMS***

## **User Classification System**

Since the inception of the Pretreatment Program, the NBC has identified and inspected 9,817 different industrial and commercial users located within the two NBC sewer districts. During 2025 Pretreatment staff identified and entered information on 108 previously unknown users into the NBC Pretreatment database. Pretreatment users are categorized according to the classification system shown in TABLE 9. This classification system categorizes users in nine general categories. Each class of users is subdivided into more specific classes of users. Firms classified by the Pretreatment Section as industrial facilities may be listed in Categories 1 through 7, while commercial facilities can be classified in Categories 5 through 9. Users in Categories 1, 2 and 3 are of primary concern to the NBC Pretreatment Section as their discharges contain toxic and conventional pollutants that can have an impact on NBC facilities. Category 4 consists of users with the potential to discharge toxics. Category 5 users may have non-toxic discharges such as cooling water. Category 6 users have no discharges or potential for discharge to the sewer and Category 7 users have gone out of business or moved out of the district. Commercial users with the potential to discharge conventional pollutants are classified in Category 8, while commercial users with the potential to discharge toxic or prohibited pollutants are listed in Category 9.

## **Significant Industrial Users**

In 1995, the NBC standardized its definition of Significant Industrial User (SIU) in both districts by modifying the NBC Rules and Regulations. This definition was essentially an adoption of the Field's Point SIU definition, and classifies a SIU as any industrial user that satisfies any one of the following criteria:

- Firm is subject to Federal EPA categorical standards;
- Firm discharges an average of 5,000 or more gallons per day of process waste water;
- Firm contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the NBC's Treatment Plant;
- Firm is designated as significant by the NBC on the basis that the user has reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

**TABLE 9**  
**NBC User Classification System**  
**Industrial User Categories**

- Category 1:** Industries subject to Federal EPA Categorical Standards.
10. Other Categorical Users
  11. Electroplaters, Metal Finishers
  12. Metal Molding and Casting
  13. Organic/Inorganic Chemical Manufacturers
  14. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
  15. Metal Formers
  16. Steam Electric Power Generators
  17. For Future Use
  18. Centralized Waste Treatment Facilities
  19. Transportation Equipment Cleaning
- Category 2:** Industries discharging toxic and/or prohibited pollutants, but who are not subject to Federal EPA Categorical Standards.
20. For Future Use
  21. Tubbing/Vibratory/Mass Finishing
  22. Chemical Transporters, Refiners, Recyclers, Manufacturers
  23. Textile Firms
  24. Printers
  25. Industrial Laundries
  26. Machine Shops/Machinery Rebuilding
  27. Other Facilities Discharging Toxic and/or Prohibited Pollutants
  28. Facilities Discharging Toxic and/or Prohibited Pollutants with High Conventional Pollutant Loads
  29. Non-Textile Operations Using Pigments & Dyes
- Category 3:** Industries discharging or having the potential to discharge conventional pollutants (BOD, TSS, pH, oil and grease, fecal coliforms) loads in sufficient quantities to cause violation of RIPDES permit or local discharge limitations.
30. For Future Use
  31. Landfill Operations
  32. Aerogel Manufacturing with High Conventional Pollutant Loads
  33. Wholesale Food Processing Operations with High Conventional Pollutants Loads
  34. Manufacturers with High Conventional Pollutant Loads and Low Flows
  35. Other Facilities Discharging Conventional Pollutants
  36. Brewing & Distilling Operations
  37. Automotive Maintenance/Service Facilities
  38. Anaerobic Digestion Facilities with High Concentrations of Conventional Pollutants
  39. For Future Use

**TABLE 9**  
(Continued)  
**NBC User Classification System**  
**Industrial User Categories**

- Category 4:** Industries with sanitary or non-toxic discharges using solvents, toxic and/or hazardous chemicals that could potentially be discharged to the sewer.
- 40. Groundwater Remediation/Excavation Projects
  - 41. Recycled or Disconnected Electroplating or Chemical Processes
  - 42. Other Process Operations that are Disconnected or Recycled
  - 43. Recycle Electroplating or Chemical Processes with Non-contact Cooling Water or Boiler Discharges
  - 44. Other Recycled or Disconnected Processes with Cooling Water, Boiler, or other Discharges
  - 45. For Future Use
  - 46. Cooling Water Discharges with Solvents, Toxic and/or Hazardous Chemicals on site
  - 47. For Future Use
  - 48. For Future Use
  - 49. Other Discharges with Solvents, Toxic and/or Hazardous Chemicals on site
- Category 5:** Industries discharging only sanitary wastes and/or non-toxic discharges.
- 50. For Future Use
  - 51. Cooling Water
  - 52. Boiler Blowdown/Condensate Discharges
  - 53. Cooling Tower Discharges
  - 54. For Future Use
  - 55. For Future Use
  - 56. For Future Use
  - 57. For Future Use
  - 58. For Future Use
  - 59. Other Non-Toxic Industrial Discharges
- Category 6:** Dry industries with no wastewater discharges to the sewer using solvents, toxics and/or hazardous chemicals.
- 60. All users

**TABLE 9**  
(Continued)  
**NBC User Classification System**  
**Commercial User Categories**

- Category 7:** Industries with no waste discharges to the sewer.
- 70. Septic System Discharger
  - 71. Out of Business
  - 72. Moved out of the District
  - 73. Permit Expired/Not Renewed or Reissued
  - 74. Proposed Discharges - Permit Not Issued
  - 75. Accidental Discharges/Spills/Non-Permitted Discharge
- Category 8:** Commercial Users with the potential to discharge conventional pollutants (BOD, TSS, pH, oil and grease, fecal coliforms) loads in sufficient quantities to cause violation of RIPDES permit or local discharge limits.
- 80. Septage Haulers/Dischargers
  - 81. Food/Fish/Meat Produce Processing (Wholesale)
  - 82. Supermarkets (Retail Food Processing)
  - 83. Parking Garages/Lots
  - 84. Cooling Water/Groundwater/Boiler Discharges
  - 85. Restaurants/Food Preparation Facilities
  - 86. Commercial Buildings with Cafeteria and/or Laundry Operations
  - 87. For Future Use
  - 88. For Future Use
  - 89. Other Commercial Facilities with Potential to Discharge Conventional Pollutants
- Category 9:** Commercial Users with the potential to discharge toxic substances, prohibited pollutants and/or conventional pollutants.
- 90. Hospitals
  - 91. Cooling Water/Groundwater/Boiler Discharges
  - 92. Laundromats/Dry Cleaners
  - 93. Photo Processing
  - 94. X-Ray Processing
  - 95. Clinical, Medical, and Analytical Laboratories
  - 96. Funeral Homes/Embalming
  - 97. Motor Vehicle Service/Washing
  - 98. For Future Use
  - 99. Other Commercial Users with Potential to Discharge Toxic, Prohibited and/or Conventional Pollutants.

A list of the industrial and commercial users, separated by district, is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 1. The users' category and designation as significant or non-significant is also provided in this listing. As of the date of submission of this report 9,817 industrial and commercial users have been identified through user surveys, 5,299 are still conducting business in the NBC service areas and 66 were classified as SIUs sometime during 2025. Of the 66 SIUs reported for 2025, there were 39 classified as categorical industries which are subject to both NBC and EPA regulations, and 27 significant non-categorical industrial users of the NBC sewer system. During this reporting period, six SIUs were reclassified to non-significant due to operational changes implemented within their facilities. These operational changes may range from installation of a wastewater recycle pretreatment system to the firm going out of business or moving out of the NBC district. Two firms were newly classified as significant during 2025. A list of these firms, detailing the specific reason for reclassification, is provided in CHAPTER I.

### **Wastewater Discharge Permits**

As of the date of this submission, the NBC has 1,921 Wastewater Discharge Permits in effect, which were issued to facilities located in the Field's Point and Bucklin Point drainage districts. Presently, 1,290 permits are in effect for users in the Field's Point district, while 631 permits are in effect in the Bucklin Point district. Discharge permits, which are no longer in effect, may have been terminated for one of the following reasons:

- The permit expired, was revised, and reissued.
- The firm has gone out of business (Category 71).
- The firm has moved out of the NBC District (Category 72).
- The firm's Wastewater Discharge Permit was terminated and reissued in a new classification to reflect operational changes.
- The firm has ceased process discharge to the sewer system (Categories 41, 42, 43, 44, 60 or 73).

TABLE 11 provides a summary of the number of permits issued and presently in effect by category of user for each district. Permits have been issued and are in effect for industries classified in 48 of the 77 categories listed in TABLE 10. During this reporting period, Pretreatment staff issued 427 permits to users located in the two districts. Of the 427 permits issued during 2025, there were 157 new permits issued to new commercial and industrial users and 270 permits were reissued to existing users because their old permit expired or changed process operations. A listing of the permits issued in 2025 is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 2.

**TABLE 10**  
**Narragansett Bay Commission**  
**Summary of Wastewater Discharge Permits in Effect**

Category	Company	Field's Point District	Bucklin Point District	Total Permits In Effect
11	Electroplaters, Metal Finishers	22	14	36
12	Metal Molding And Casting	0	0	0
13	Organic Chemical Manufacturer	0	0	0
14	Pharmaceuticals	0	2	2
15	Metal Formers	0	1	1
16	Steam Electric Power Generating	0	0	0
18	Centralized Waste Treatment Facilities	0	0	0
19	Transportation Equipment Cleaning	0	0	0
21	Tubbing/Vibratory/Mass Finishing	2	2	4
22	Chemical Transporters, Refiners, Recyclers, Manufacturers	1	2	3
23	Textile Firms	1	6	7
24	Printers	6	5	11
25	Industrial Laundries	0	1	1
26	Machine Shops/Machinery Rebuilding	1	2	3
27	Other Firms Discharging Toxics	7	7	14
28	Facilities Discharging Toxic and/or Prohibited Pollutants with High Conventional Pollutant Loads	0	2	2
29	Non-Textile Operations Using Pigments & Dyes	0	2	2
31	Landfill Operations	1	0	1
32	Aerogel Manufacturing with High Conventional Pollutant Loads	0	1	1
33	Wholesale Food Processing Operations with High Conventional Pollutant Loads	15	7	22
34	Manufacturers with High Conventional Pollutant Loads and Low Flow	3	3	6
35	Firms Discharging Conventional Pollutants	3	3	6
36	Brewing and Distilling Operations	9	8	17
37	Automotive Maintenance/Service Facilities	16	5	21
38	Anaerobic Digestion Facilities with High Conventional Pollutant Loads	1	0	1
40	Groundwater Remediation/Excavation Projects	2	5	7
41	Regulated Electroplating Or Chemical Processes Disconnected Or Recycled	2	5	7
42	Other Regulated Processes That Are Disconnected Or Recycled	15	24	39
43	Recycle Electroplating Or Chemical Processes With Cooling Water Or Boiler Discharges	8	0	8
44	Other Recycle Processes With Non-Contact Cooling Water Or Boiler Discharges	1	5	6
46	Cooling Water With Solvents/Toxics On Site	4	0	4
49	Firms With Solvents, Toxics, Etc. On Site	1	4	5
51	Cooling Water	3	1	4
52	Boiler Blowdown/Condensate Discharges	6	4	10
53	Cooling Tower Discharges	7	6	13
59	Other Nontoxic Discharges	1	2	3
80	Septage Haulers/Dischargers	1	14	15

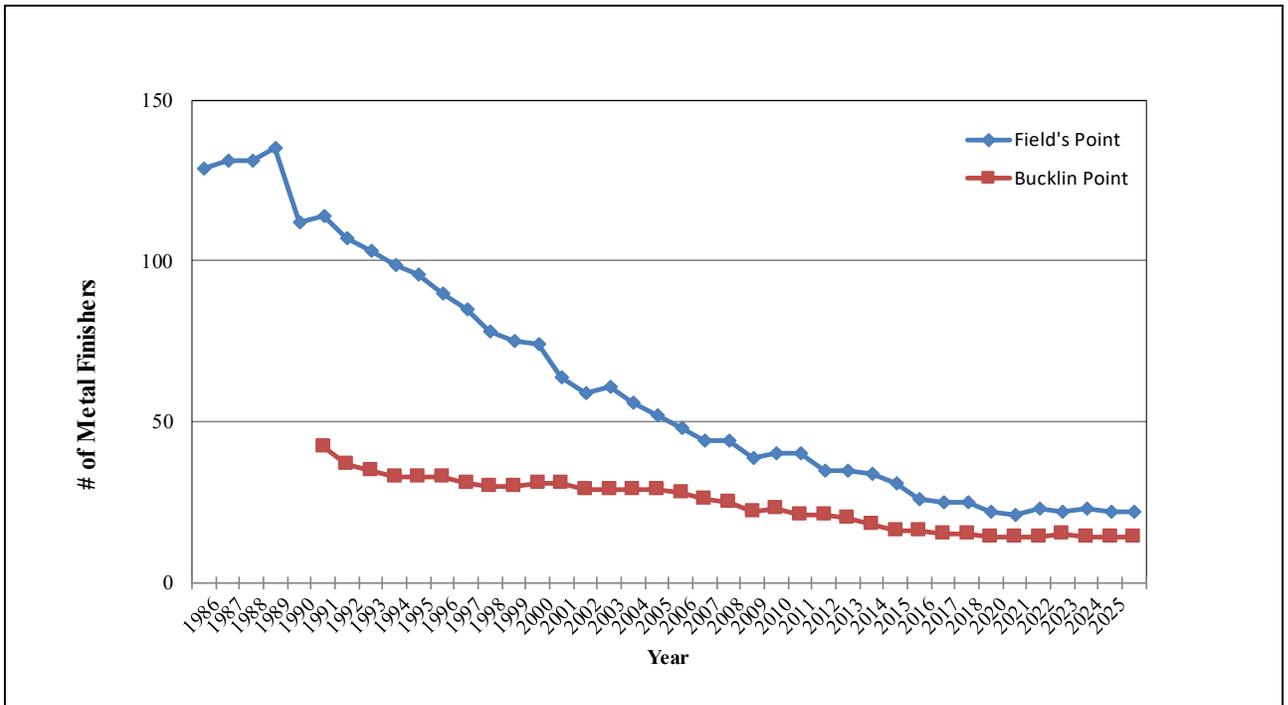
**TABLE 10**  
(Continued)  
**Narragansett Bay Commission**  
**Summary of Wastewater Discharge Permits in Effect**

Category	Company	Field's Point District	Bucklin Point District	Total Permits In Effect
81	Food/Meat/Fish Produce Processing (Wholesale)	34	28	62
82	Supermarkets (Retail Food Processing)	25	14	39
83	Parking Garages/Lots	1	2	3
84	Cooling Water/Groundwater/Boiler Discharges	9	0	9
85	Restaurants/Food Preparation Facilities	664	275	939
86	Commercial Buildings With Cafeteria/Laundry	180	61	241
89	Other Commercial Users With Potential to Discharge Conventional Pollutants	14	5	19
90	Hospitals	10	0	10
91	Cooling Water/Ground Water/Boiler Discharges	0	0	0
92	Laundromats/Dry Cleaners	45	28	73
93	Photo Processing	3	0	3
94	X-Ray Processing	41	35	76
95	Clinical, Medical, And Analytical Laboratories	33	4	37
96	Funeral Homes/Embalming	13	5	18
97	Motor Vehicle Service/Washing	42	20	62
99	Other Commercial Users With Potential To Discharge Toxic Or Conventional Pollutants	37	11	48
	<b>Total Permits in Effect</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1,922</b>

There were 12 permits revised and reissued to SIUs in the two districts during 2025, while one new permit was issued to this class of users. Six of the 12 revised permits were issued to categorical users during 2025, while the six remaining revised permits were issued to significant non-categorical users.

As can be seen from TABLE 10, the largest number of permits in effect are issued to the commercial restaurant and food preparation facilities classified in Category 85, followed by Category 86 permits which are issued to commercial buildings with cafeterias and/or laundry facilities. The next largest category of permitted users is the x-ray processing, which includes dental facilities in Category 94. Facilities classified in Category 11 are the industrial users that contribute the majority of the toxic metal and cyanide loadings to the NBC treatment facilities due to the nature of the metal finishing operations they conduct. The dramatic decline of metal finishers in the Field's Point district since 1984 and in Bucklin Point since 1990 is clearly detailed in FIGURE 4. During 2025 the number of metal finishers in both districts remained the same as in 2024.

**FIGURE 4  
Number of Metal Finishers vs. Time**



The NBC issues Wastewater Discharge Permits to all sewer users that discharge non-domestic wastewater into the NBC system and is presently in the process of permitting the remaining non-significant commercial users located throughout the two NBC drainage districts. Copies of the various typical Wastewater Discharge Permits issued by the NBC are provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 2.

Permits issued by the NBC typically include the following conditions and requirements:

- A requirement that the user meet local and federal discharge standards at all times.
- Maintenance of a logbook requiring record keeping regarding the operation and maintenance of the pretreatment system, quantity of sludge generated, completed manifest forms, a list of all batch discharges, quantity of chemicals used to provide pretreatment, etc.
- Self-monitoring requirements regarding monitoring and reporting of effluent characteristics and concentrations.
- Reporting requirements for accidental discharges to the sewer system. The user is required to immediately notify the NBC of a spill into the sewer system and is required to file a written report within five (5) days of the incident.

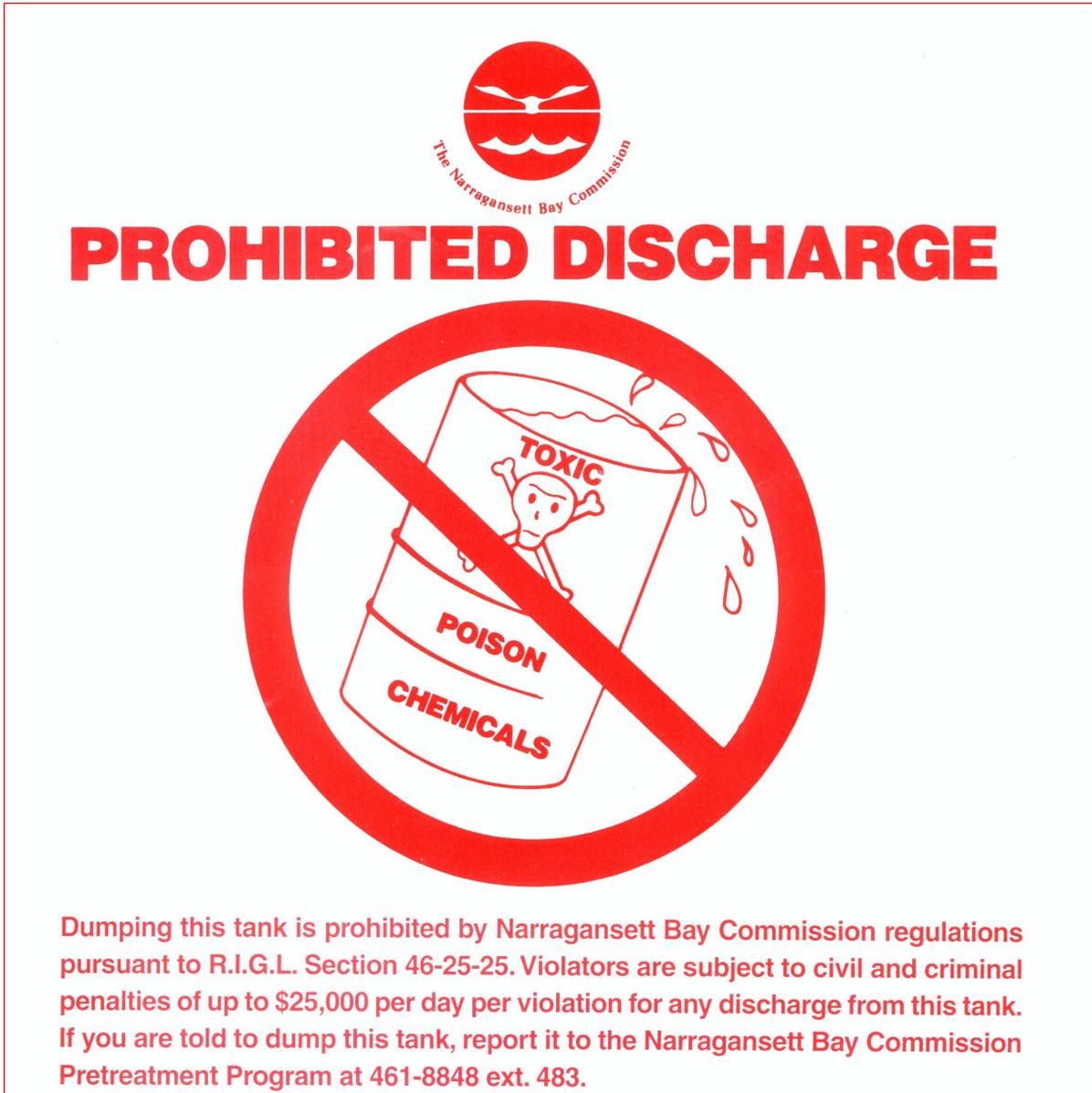
- Submission of a Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan and a Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan. The user is required to contain all spills within the facility as part of the Spill and Slug Control Plan. The Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan requires the user to detail process operations, perform a mass balance on the quantity of solvents used in the facility, to sample the waste stream to verify that no solvents are being discharged to the sewer system, and to provide containment of all solvents in case of a spill. Copies of these documents are provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 3.
- A prohibition against batch discharges without prior written approval from the NBC to prevent the discharge of concentrated solutions to the sewer system. The NBC developed the prohibited discharge sticker shown in FIGURE 5. This sticker is affixed to all tanks which the industrial user is prohibited from discharging.
- Administrative provisions regarding inspection powers, retention of records, civil and criminal liability and associated penalties, selling the facility, revocation and transferability of the permit, etc.



*Tanks at a shutdown plating shop are stickered "PROHIBITED DISCHARGE"*

## FIGURE 5

### PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STICKER



Most permits are issued for a five-year period but may be issued for shorter periods of time. Permits may be revoked, after notice and hearing, for violations of the NBC Rules and Regulations. Beginning in late 2018 Pretreatment staff worked with the NBC Finance Section to evaluate the optimal way to recuperate the costs of the Pretreatment Program while not placing an excessive financial burden on business. It was determined the annual permit fee structure was burdensome. A study determined that slightly increasing the consumption fees for industrial and commercial users and implementing permit application fees would ensure the Pretreatment Program is adequately funded. The rates and application fees were approved by the PUC and went into effect on July 1, 2019. In 2025, \$112,880 was collected in Pretreatment Permit Application fees. The NBC application fees are provided in TABLE 11.

**TABLE 11**  
**Narragansett Bay Commission**  
**Pretreatment Permit Application Fees**

<u>Category</u>	<u>Fees</u>
Significant Industrial Users	\$500.00
Industrial Users	\$300.00
Commercial Users	\$140.00

**Zero Process Discharge Wastewater Systems**

During 2025, there were 60 users in the two NBC districts operating facilities which have eliminated or significantly reduced their process discharges to the sewer system through the installation of closed loop or zero discharge systems. Although still conducting operations which generate wastewater containing toxic materials, this wastewater is treated and reused in the process operation, resulting in no discharge of industrial process wastewater, or in some cases, insignificant discharges to the sewer system consisting primarily of boiler condensate or non-contact cooling waste streams. Once Pretreatment staff has verified that the process wastewater discharge has been eliminated or significantly reduced, the user is reclassified into Category 41 through 44 depending upon the type of recycle process operations conducted.



*Part of an Ion Exchange System at a Permitted Zero Discharge Facility*

Although an industrial user may cease discharging process wastewater into the sewer system by installing a wastewater recycle system, the firm will still be permitted and inspected by Pretreatment staff. Since the facility has sanitary sewer connections, it could still be a potential source of pollutant discharges into the NBC sewer system which could potentially contribute to a plant upset or a pass-through situation. For this reason, the Pretreatment Section routinely issues Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permits to category 41 and 42 industries. Forty-six facilities are presently classified in categories 41 and 42 and do not discharge process wastewater to the sewer system. Users with recycle process operations but still discharge condensate, boiler or cooling water waste streams are issued discharge permits. There are 14 of these users which are classified in categories 43 and 44. Of

the 60 users classified in categories 41 through 44, 26 facilities are permitted to operate zero process discharge wastewater recycle systems in the Field's Point district, while 34 users in the Bucklin Point district are permitted to perform zero discharge recycle operations. Prior to the issuance of a Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permit, the NBC thoroughly notifies the industrial users of all DEM and RCRA requirements and the user must satisfy the following NBC requirements:

- Submit a Zero Discharge Permit Application.
- Submit a Facility Sewer Access Site Plan showing all sewer connections.
- Submit Process Operation Plans.
- Submit Pretreatment System Plans.
- Submit a Spill and Slug Prevention Control Plan.
- Seal all floor drains and cap off all process sewer access locations.
- Install prohibited dumping signs at all sanitary sewer connections.

Once all the aforementioned tasks have been completed by the user, the facility is inspected, and the Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permit is issued. The Zero Discharge Permit requires the user to submit a written certification either monthly or biannually, depending upon facility process operations, listing water meter readings and certifying that no process discharges have occurred. Pretreatment staff use this water meter data to routinely calculate daily water usage. Deviations from the expected zero discharge water usage are promptly investigated by Pretreatment staff. In addition, unannounced inspections of every zero discharge firm are conducted at least twice annually. During 2025 all 60 of these facilities were inspected once with all but one or 98.3% being inspected twice. A copy of the Zero Process Wastewater-Sanitary Discharge Permit can be found in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 2.

### **User Survey Methods**

The Pretreatment Program utilizes many methods to identify and locate new and previously unknown users of the sewer system. These NBC methods have been very successful at maintaining an accurate inventory of non-domestic regulated users and at ensuring that modifications to existing user facilities are quickly discovered. The following is a summary of the survey methods:

- *Newspaper Reviews* - The local newspapers are routinely reviewed to identify and locate new or previously unknown and unpermitted users. Reviews of the classified, business and new corporation sections of the local newspapers have allowed the NBC to successfully identify many new sewer users over the years. Form letters are issued to new corporations to alert them to NBC Rules and Regulations and permitting requirements. Routine reviews of the bankruptcy and auction sections of the newspaper alert Pretreatment staff to firms which may be in financial trouble or ceasing operations. This allows Pretreatment staff to be proactive at preventing illegal discharges from financially troubled firms. Such firms are promptly inspected, inventoried and required to comply with a rigid facility shutdown procedure. The NBC will often seal the sewer connections at these firms once operations have ceased to ensure that hazardous waste and chemicals are not illegally discharged into the sewer system.
- *Business Listing Website Reviews* - Pretreatment staff reviews business listing websites such as [www.whitepages.com](http://www.whitepages.com) and [www.yellowpages.com](http://www.yellowpages.com) to identify new industrial and commercial users that may require regulation. Particular attention is given to reviewing categorically regulated user categories such as electroplaters, metal finishers, metal formers, etc.

- *Social Media Reviews* - Pretreatment staff routinely review social media websites such as Facebook and Yelp to identify any previously unknown industrial and commercial users. This survey method is particularly useful in identifying new food service establishments.
- *Intra-Governmental Agency, Building and Sewer Connection Permit Referrals* - The Pretreatment Section becomes aware of many new facilities through the building permit issuance process. New facilities under construction in the NBC districts must obtain a sewer connection permit and a discharge permit, if necessary, prior to beginning construction and/or process operations. Firms performing construction modifications to their buildings are referred to the NBC by the local building inspectors and must obtain NBC approval in order to obtain the necessary city or town building permit or certificate of occupancy. Local building inspectors, plumbing inspectors and inspectors from the Department of Health, DEM and EPA New England refer information to the Pretreatment staff regarding new or unpermitted users. This cooperative work effort has resulted in the permitting of many users over the years.
- *Industrial Area Inspection Program* - Regular inspections of industrial areas within the NBC service district are performed to identify new and possibly transient users of the NBC facilities. Each staff member is assigned several industrial areas located throughout the NBC districts. Staff members are required to inspect at least one industrial area per month to identify potential new nondomestic users of the NBC sewer system. During the industrial area inspections, staff members compile a listing of all unpermitted facilities located within the area and systematically inspect each unpermitted facility to determine whether a wastewater discharge permit is necessary based upon the operations performed, wastewater generated and discharged to the sewer system. A listing of each facility, the type of operations performed, and whether or not a wastewater discharge permit is necessary is maintained for each industrial area and is filed by the streets forming the boundaries of the industrial area. This procedure enables the NBC to track changes within individual mills and prevents duplication of efforts by ensuring that this information is continually updated. Industrial areas are routinely driven through and all industrial facilities in the area are cross-checked against the NBC Pretreatment database. Unknown or unpermitted users are promptly inspected and permitted, if necessary.
- *Public Information Programs* - Over the years, the NBC has routinely published public notices to alert NBC users of the need to obtain a wastewater discharge permit if specific operations are conducted.

The NBC has also met with various user groups and held workshops that focused on educating any new class of users required to obtain a discharge permit.

## **NBC User Inspection Programs**

One of the main objectives of the Pretreatment Program is to protect the NBC wastewater treatment plants from toxic discharges which could result in pass through to the receiving waters or interference with their proper operation, as outlined in 40CFR§403.5. In addition, Pretreatment staff ensure that federal, state and local pretreatment regulations pertaining to the Clean Water Act are met. The strategy the NBC adopted and implemented to satisfy these objectives include developing local discharge limitations to protect the treatment facilities and public health, permitting of industrial and commercial facilities to control the discharge of toxics, inspecting and sampling nondomestic facilities to ensure user compliance, and the development and implementation of extensive user education programs. The extensive user education efforts implemented by the NBC as part of routine inspections have been very effective at improving user compliance rates. Engineering staff educates users of the many pollution prevention alternatives available instead of discharging toxics into the sewer system, while Pretreatment staff incorporates user education into every regulatory inspection.

- **Innovative and Effective Inspection Techniques** - Pretreatment staff employs many effective and innovative inspection techniques to aid in achieving the objectives of the NBC to control and reduce pollutant loadings to the treatment plants and hence Narragansett Bay. These techniques range from implementing simple internal procedures to standardize inspection activities to forming partnerships with the regulated industrial community. The following is a summary of these highly effective and innovative techniques and programs:

~ *Standardization of User Inspection Activities and Documents* - The Pretreatment Section has made great efforts to thoroughly standardize all aspects of the inspection process from inspection scheduling to writing the inspection report and letter. Annual inspection checklists have been standardized and customized for various classes of users, including for SIUs, non-significant industrial users, restaurants, dental facilities, septage haulers, etc. Pretreatment has also developed form letters to schedule the annual SIU inspection and to summarize and transmit the results of facility inspections for various user classes. The various inspection checklists ensure Pretreatment staff inspect and review all items of importance at a particular type of facility in a uniform, clear, and concise manner consistent with NBC and EPA protocols. The annual inspection checklist for SIUs has been developed to ensure full NBC compliance with all EPA regulations and to ensure uniform inspections of all SIUs, irrespective of the inspector conducting the facility inspection. The inspection summary form letters may be a Notice of Violation (NOV) or a “Job Well Done” letter. The NOV has all routine deficiencies clearly listed. The inspector can then quickly check off the violations observed, add any special facility requirements and the letter can be promptly prepared and issued. In addition to citing the deficiency, the letter explains in an educational manner the reason for the regulation and the importance for ensuring compliance. The standardization of inspection

documents have resulted in speedy completion and issuance of uniform inspection reports and summary letters to the user. An inspection report and summary letter are issued for each and every user inspection, typically within fourteen (14) days from the site visit.

Throughout 2025 Pretreatment staff continued to utilize inspection checklists that were developed to be used on iPads. These checklists allow staff to begin filling in checklists electronically in the office, complete them in the field, then download and print it back in the office. The iPads also allow staff to take pictures in the field and attach them directly to the inspection memo.

~ *Specialized and Innovative Inspector Training Programs* – The NBC provides extensive training to new employees and continued training to existing staff. Staff receive training in all aspects of their positions. On an annual basis, the NBC conducts its own training or contracts outside vendors for the training in the following areas:

- ❑ Confined Space Entry Training
- ❑ 24 Hour OSHA HAZWOPER Training
- ❑ 8 Hour OSHA HAZWOPER Refresher Training
- ❑ OSHA Right to Know Training
- ❑ CPR/AED Training
- ❑ First Aid Training
- ❑ Spill Tracking Training
- ❑ Emergency Response Training



The NBC stresses consistency to Pretreatment staff in regulating industrial and commercial users. Pretreatment staff are continually being trained to be consistent. The following is a list of the methods used to ensure consistency:

- ❑ In-box reviews of staff
- ❑ Weekly Plan Review Meetings consisting of all technical staff
- ❑ Supervisors accompany staff members on inspections
- ❑ Supervisors review staff letters, memos, and permits

In addition to the aforementioned methods used to ensure consistency, senior Pretreatment staff conduct training sessions on Pretreatment procedures. The training includes the following topics:

- ❑ Rules & Regulations
- ❑ Permit Writing
- ❑ Letter and Memo Writing
- ❑ Industrial Process Operations

- ❑ Pretreatment Technologies
- ❑ Spill Response and Tracking
- ❑ Map Reading
- ❑ Permitted User Flow Data
- ❑ Properly Opening Manhole Covers

Pretreatment staff also routinely attend technical seminars to further their knowledge and productivity. The Pretreatment Section has developed several innovative employee-training programs which resulted in more efficient inspection procedures. Supervisory staff work very closely with the inspectors charged with performing the daily user inspections. New staff members are closely supervised by senior staff members to ensure that they properly learn the standard operating procedures.

In-box reviews are conducted of staff to ensure that they understand user requests and what response is required and monthly in-box reviews are conducted of all staff members to ensure standardization of methods and conformance with work schedules. Senior staff members accompany new staff members on their inspections to help them become familiar with NBC user education presentations, process operations, pretreatment systems, and permit requirements. In addition, senior staff routinely conduct inspections with veteran inspectors to ensure continued conformity with NBC inspection policies and protocols.

Feedback, detailing what aspects of the inspection were done well and what aspects need improvement, is provided to the inspector verbally as well as in writing. The Pretreatment Inspector Feedback Form was developed for this purpose. The feedback form consists of several sections which cover all aspects of the facility inspection process, including pre-inspection preparation, inspection interaction with the user, user education, facility inspection observational abilities, inspection documentation, professionalism, self-confidence, etc. New employees are not permitted to conduct inspections alone until all aspects of a good inspection, as noted on the feedback form, are satisfactory.

Another innovative training program implemented is the annual Spill Response and Tracking Drill. Staff participate in a classroom presentation which includes tabletop exercises simulating unusual discharges to the treatment plant and spills occurring in the sewer system. In addition, staff participate in training exercises in the field. Senior staff establish a source of “illegal discharge” and identify key manholes for the staff to follow. Senior staff assign a team leader to head the mock investigation to track the “illegal discharge” to the source. For the training drill, a newer employee is typically chosen to be the team leader. The mock spill is tracked through the sewer system in an attempt to identify the source where a thorough facility inspection is conducted. Inspectors are trained to collect evidentiary samples necessary for a good enforcement action. This annual tracking, evidence gathering and inspection drill has greatly improved the awareness and inspection abilities of all Pretreatment staff.



*Pretreatment staff participate in the annual Spill Response and Tracking Drill*

- ~ *Pollution Prevention Referral Program* – During all Pretreatment regulatory inspections, Pretreatment staff routinely refer the user to the Pollution Prevention Program for free technical assistance. All NOV's also advise users to obtain the free expertise of the Pollution Prevention staff. These referrals have resulted in improved compliance rates and non-compliant users achieving compliance more quickly. During 2025, Pollution Prevention staff conducted three site visits and one consultation on a variety of pollution prevention and environmental regulatory projects for automotive maintenance facilities, metal finishing facilities, pharmaceutical facilities and restaurant/food preparation facilities.
- ~ *Inspection Educational Efforts* – User education is by far the single most important aspect of any user inspection. During the annual inspection, industrial users are educated regarding all aspects of the NBC including the NBC Mission Statement, the purpose and types of all NBC inspections, and SNC criteria. The inspector clearly explains what constitutes SNC, the importance of maintaining full compliance and all permit requirements is explained to the user in detail. NBC inspection summary letters are also very educational in nature. Instead of simply requiring a user to perform a task, the letter educates the user regarding the reason for the imposed requirement. This often results in quick user compliance with the imposed requirements. These extensive user education efforts have been very effective at encouraging user compliance. The SIU rate of SNC was impressively reduced in the Field's Point District from a high of 39.0% in 1992 to 9.4% in 2025, while the SIU Rate of SNC for Bucklin Point was reduced from a high of 44.8% in 1994 to 11.8% in 2025. The overall rate of SNC for all NBC SIUs for 2025 was 10.6%, a decrease from the rate of SNC of 11.4% observed in 2024. These impressive reductions in the Rate of SIU SNC are clearly attributable to improved user education, prompt resampling requirements for any effluent violation and proactive communication with users to encourage correcting the violation before being in SNC.
- **Types of Pretreatment Inspections** - The NBC conducts seven types of inspections of industrial and commercial users. The following is a summary of the inspection types utilized by the NBC:
  - ~ *Initial Inspection* – The initial inspection can be an announced or unannounced inspection and is performed to determine if the user is regulated under pretreatment regulations and to inform the user of pretreatment requirements.
  - ~ *Annual Inspection* – An annual inspection is a thorough, announced inspection of the facility and the user's records to determine if the firm is complying with all NBC and permit requirements. This inspection is done once per 12 month period for SIUs and covers all the items shown in the Annual Inspection Checklist, which is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 3. The annual inspection consists of an extensive review of paperwork, processes, pretreatment systems, treatment procedures, sampling procedures, spill containment measures, and chemical/waste storage areas.

- ~ *Follow-up Inspection* – This inspection may be an announced or unannounced inspection to determine if specific items noted in an annual inspection were completed as required. Follow-up inspections may be conducted to view work in progress, work completed or discuss problems that the firm may be having in complying with or understanding NBC or Pretreatment Program requirements.
- ~ *Sampling Inspection* – The sampling inspection is an unannounced inspection which must be conducted of every SIU at least once every 12 months, as required by EPA regulations. The NBC typically conducts sampling of each SIU twice every 12 months.
- ~ *Industrial Area Inspection* – The industrial area inspection is conducted in support of the requirement to perform Industrial User Surveys. Pretreatment staff inspect all mill buildings and businesses in designated areas to determine if there are any new businesses in the area that require a permit. These inspections are performed by staff on a monthly basis.
- ~ *Emergency Response or Special Investigation Inspection* – This is an immediate unannounced inspection initiated in response to a complaint or spill to determine the source of problems occurring in the sewer system. These problems or complaints are typically reported by NBC employees, local authorities or by district residents.
- ~ *Facility Shutdown Inspection* – This is typically an announced inspection to conduct an inventory of all chemicals and solutions on-site, to observe facility decontamination procedures, to seal sewer connections to prevent illegal discharges to the sewer, and to install prohibited discharge stickers on all tanks.



*Facility Shutdown Inspection of an electroplating facility that is no longer in operation.*



*Follow-up inspection of the same facility to verify that the firm has disposed of all solutions and complied with NBC Shutdown Procedures.*

During 2025, Pretreatment staff conducted 1,793 non-sampling inspections, 256 were inspections of SIUs and 1,537 were inspections of non-significant users. Pretreatment staff conducted 160 inspections of categorical users and 96 inspections of significant non-categorical users in both districts excluding sampling inspections. Pretreatment staff conducted 90 regulatory compliance meetings in 2025.

Pretreatment staff inspected all companies classified as SIUs at least twice during the 12-month review period during 2025. The Pretreatment Section satisfied and exceeded EPA requirements to inspect every SIU at least once every 12-month period.

During 2025, EM staff conducted 136 industrial user sampling inspections of 66 industrial user facilities resulting in the collection of 143 composite and grab samples. All of the 143 monitoring reports were issued to significant users. There were 82 sampling inspections of 39 categorical industries and 54 sampling inspections of 27 significant non-categorical users.

All facilities classified as SIUs were sampled at least twice within the required 12-month period with the exception of three facilities. Two SIUs were sampled once during 2025. Both of these SIUs abruptly ceased operations and discharges to the sewer. The first SIU only sampled once in 2025, Summit Manufacturing Corporation, an anodizing facility, closed its facility very early January 2025. The owner was contacted and Environmental Monitoring (EM) staff were able to collect a sample in January. The company did not discharge after this monitoring event. The second SIU only sampled once during 2025, Surface Coatings, LLC, a metal finishing facility, abruptly ceased all process operations in mid-2025 shortly after EM staff conducted a monitoring event. The SIU not sampled in 2025, Tanury Industries PVD, Inc., discharges on a batch basis. During 2025, the company collected all process wastewater and shipped it offsite for disposal. This was verified by Pretreatment staff during inspections. EM staff regularly contacted the company to inquire if a batch was to be discharged.

TABLE 12 summarizes the status of each company that was inspected or sampled by the NBC less than twice in 2025.

**TABLE 12**  
**Summary of SIUs Inspected or Sampled Less than Twice in 2025**

Company Name	2025 Inspection & Sample Summary	Explanation
<b>Field's Point</b>		
Surface Coatings, LLC	1 Sample	Firm abruptly ceased operations in mid-2025
<b>Bucklin Point</b>		
Summit Manufacturing Corporation	1 Sample	Firm ceased operations in early 2025
Tanury Industries PVD, Inc.	No Samples	Firm shipped all process wastewater offsite for disposal

In addition to inspecting SIUs other industrial and commercial users are inspected on a regular basis. During 2025, Pretreatment staff performed thorough inspections of 99.5% of permitted non-significant industrial users, conducting 389 inspections of this class of user, a slight decrease from the 393 conducted in 2024. During 2025, Pretreatment staff performed thorough inspections of 45.5% of Permitted commercial users, conducting 1,001 inspections of this classification of user.

In accordance with 40CFR 403.8(f)(2), the Pretreatment Program is required to identify and locate all industrial users. To comply with this requirement, the two NBC districts have been divided into 63 industrial areas. Pretreatment staff are required to inspect these areas on a monthly basis. During 2025, Pretreatment staff conducted thorough inspections of 79.4% of the industrial areas.

A summary of the number of types of inspections performed by the NBC this reporting period is provided in TABLES 5 and 7, the Pretreatment Performance Summary Sheets, which are contained in CHAPTER I of this report. A list of each NBC sampling and non-sampling user inspection and the inspection date is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 2.

### **Dental Amalgam Program**

In 2005 the NBC implemented its Best Management Practices for the Management of Waste Dental Amalgam (BMP) program. The BMP gave dental facilities two options for handling wastewater potentially contaminated with amalgam. The first option required the installation of an amalgam separator that is ISO 11143 certified with a removal efficiency of 99%. The second option did not require the installation of a separator but did require the dental facility to monitor its waste streams potentially contaminated with amalgam and comply with stringent mercury limits. In addition, the BMP outlined additional requirements regarding the storage and disposal of amalgam, use of line cleaners and staff training, that are applicable to all dental facilities. To date all dental facilities in the NBC districts opted to install amalgam separators and have been permitted. Since the implementation of the BMP program, mercury influent loadings have been greatly reduced with Field's Point experiencing a 81.3% reduction and Bucklin Point experiencing a 74.8% reduction.





On July 14, 2017, the EPA Dental Point Source Category, 40CFR441, (Dental Amalgam Rule) became final. This rule applies to all dental facilities that place or remove amalgam on a regular basis and discharge to wastewater treatment facilities. These facilities are required to install amalgam separators that are ISO 11143 (or ANSI/ADA 108-2009) certified with a removal efficiency of 99% or an equivalent device. The NBC BMP is more stringent than the Dental Amalgam Rule since all facilities that place or remove amalgam are required to install these separators regardless of the frequency of placing or removing amalgam. The

NBC BMP document was revised to remove the option to sample wastewater potentially contaminated with amalgam and not install the separator.

In addition to the requirement to install an amalgam separator, the Dental Amalgam Rule requires facilities conducting dental operations to complete a One-Time Compliance Report and submit it to the local Pretreatment Program. NBC Pretreatment staff developed a form to comply with this requirement. In 2018 the NBC form was sent to all permitted dental facilities, hospitals, assisted living facilities and universities/colleges. To date 100% of the facilities completed and submitted the form. In 2019 a survey of all unpermitted dental facilities was conducted. These facilities are not permitted because they do not place or remove amalgam and/or use wet chemistry to develop x-rays. Although these facilities may not place or remove amalgam, the Dental Amalgam Rule requires that they complete and submit a One-Time Compliance Report. The NBC One-Time Compliance Report was sent to 49 previously unpermitted facilities and to date 100% of them completed and submitted the form so that they can comply with the federal rule. Pretreatment staff also revised the Wastewater Discharge Permit Application for this classification of user to incorporate information from the One-Time Compliance Report. A copy of the NBC One-Time Compliance Report Form for Dental Facilities can be found in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 3. During 2025, new dental facilities were required to apply for and obtain Wastewater Discharge Permits as well as submit the One-Time Compliance Report.

Throughout 2025 permitted dental facilities continued to comply with the terms of their permits and follow the BMP. Annual certifications of compliance with the BMP program continue to be submitted in compliance with permit requirements. During 2025, Pretreatment staff inspected 28.9% of the permitted dental facilities.

## Grease Control Program

The NBC Grease Control Program is a permitting program which requires users with the potential to discharge grease laden wastewater from food preparation operations to install one of two acceptable types of grease removal equipment, the automatic electrical mechanical grease removal unit or the in-ground passive grease interceptor. The permit requires the user to implement a series of BMPs which are incorporated into the permit to ensure the proper operation of the grease removal equipment. In addition to issuing permits, Pretreatment staff regularly conduct inspections of these facilities to ensure the grease removal equipment is being maintained and operating properly, as well as complying with the terms of their permits. In 2025, Pretreatment staff performed thorough inspections of 46.9% of the permitted restaurants and other facilities with the potential to discharge grease laden wastewater, conducting 555 inspections of these facilities. Over the years, the NBC has held many workshops regarding grease removal technologies and is presently conducting studies regarding the effectiveness of the various types of grease removal units.

The NBC Grease Control Program is a well established, successful program. Pretreatment Programs from other municipalities often request assistance from the NBC in establishing their programs and resolving grease related issues.

Pretreatment and Public Affairs staff have been working to develop a Residential Grease Control Program to educate the public on the impacts of fats, oils and grease on the sewer system and proper ways to handle and



dispose of grease. In 2017 a mascot, Mr. Can, was created.

Mr. Can is a superhero who guards the sewer system from the grease beasts. A story entitled “Mr. Can vs. The Grease Beasts” was created. In the story the grease beasts are wreaking havoc on pipes. Mr. Can freezes them and tells the viewer to “Cool It and Can It”, his slogan. A short video can be seen on YouTube. In 2018 the NBC continued to expand this campaign by incorporating Mr. Can vs. The Grease Beasts into the NBC Watershed Explorers Program. In addition, promotional materials, such as pins, posters and coloring

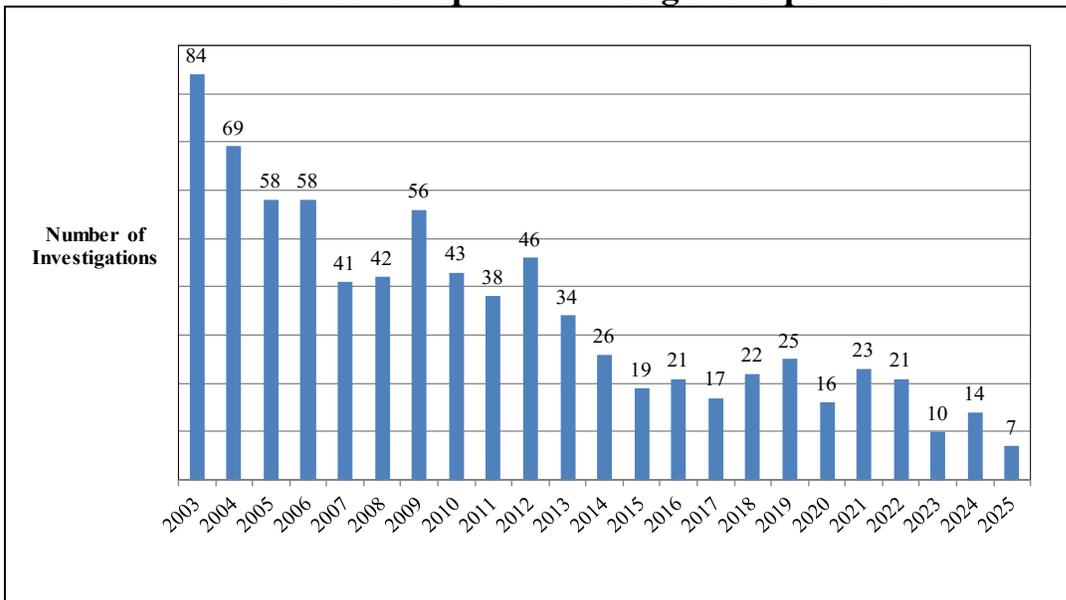


books were printed. All of these materials are available in both English and Spanish. This program won Public Information & Education Award from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies. In 2025, the NBC continued this program.

## **Emergency or Special Investigations**

During 2025, Pretreatment staff investigated seven reports of spills, odors, blockages, unusual plant influents, and illegal discharges to the sewer system within the Field's Point and Bucklin Point service areas. A listing of 2025 emergency or special investigations is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 4. FIGURE 6 is a graphical trend analysis detailing the number of pretreatment investigations conducted annually since 2002.

**FIGURE 6**  
**Number of Special Investigations per Year**

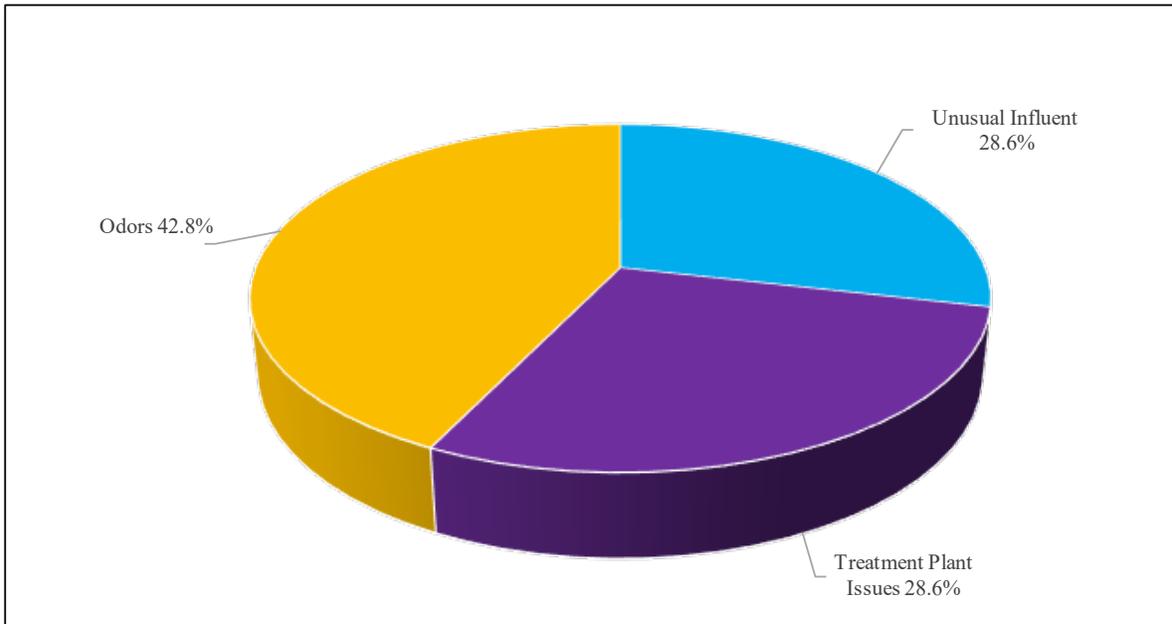


As can be seen from FIGURE 6, the number of investigations and spill response activities fluctuates from year to year but has been significantly reduced from the number of investigations conducted in the early 2000s. This is attributed to better education of users regarding spill prevention practices, overall environmental awareness by industry and the decline of SIU manufacturing facilities in the district.

FIGURE 7 graphically depicts the breakdown of the types of investigations that occurred in 2025. As can be seen from the chart, Pretreatment staff responded to three types of investigations in 2025, odors with three investigations, unusual influent and treatment plant issues with two investigations each.

These investigations often require frequent follow-up activities, subsequent inspections and clean-up activities, and may result in the initiation of enforcement actions by the NBC. Numerous follow-up inspections were required as a result of these initial seven investigations. Those NBC investigations of major concern and interest to the NBC over the past year are described in the following paragraphs.

**FIGURE 7**  
**Breakdown of 2025 Investigations**



**Unusual Influent Investigations**

Pretreatment staff investigate all incidents of unusual influent at both treatment plants. In 2025, Pretreatment investigated two reports of unusual influent, both of which occurred at the Bucklin Point plant.

In April, Pretreatment staff responded to a report stating that there was a strong odor of gasoline in the Screen and Grit Building at Bucklin Point. Operations staff stated the odor was detected in the Blackstone Valley Interceptor (BVI). Upon arrival, Pretreatment did not detect any unusual odors and there was not visible sheen on the BVI influent. The treatment plant was not adversely impacted.

During the month of November, the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Plant experienced three nickel violations of its RIPDES permit. In response to the violations, plant influent samples from both the Blackstone Valley Interceptor (BVI) and East Providence Interceptor (EPI) were received. It was determined that the nickel concentrations in BVI samples were elevated on several days and the nickel concentrations in the EPI samples remained at typical levels. Pretreatment staff inspected all companies that have the potential to impact the plant with nickel bearing wastewater. Of the fifteen companies inspected as part of this investigation, a metal finishing company located in Lincoln indicated that it had been having issues with treating its wastewater due to renovation activities being conducted at the facility. Concurrent to the company inspections, Pretreatment and Environmental Monitoring staff developed a plan to install samplers in strategic manholes. These manholes were installed in areas receiving industrial wastewater and discharge to the Bucklin Point plant through BVI. As analytical data

became available, the samplers were relocated to areas where nickel was present. The strategic manhole sampling led to the same metal finishing facility that had indicated it was having treatment issues. In addition to exceeding the nickel limit, the company also discharged concentrations of copper and cyanide that exceeded NBC discharge limits. The company was issued a Notice of Violation requiring them to investigate the source of the elevated metal concentrations and put measures in place to ensure compliance with NBC discharge limits. The company is required to submit a report of their findings in early 2026.

### **Odors**

During 2025, Pretreatment staff responded to three reports of odors. Two of the reports occurred in the Field's Point district and one occurred in the Bucklin Point district.

Both Field's Point odor investigations occurred at the same location, a catch basin located on Carpenter Street in Providence. The first investigation occurred in January 2025. Pretreatment staff did not detect any unusual odors, and the four-gas meter did not register anything unusual. The second investigation occurred in November. At the time of the investigation, staff were able to detect an odor coming from the catch basin in question. However, the four-gas meter did not register anything unusual. Both reports were referred to the City of Providence Department of Public Works (DPW) as the catch basin is owned by the city. DPW staff were dispatched to clean the catch basin.

The Bucklin Point odor investigation was conducted in response to a report from Interceptor Maintenance staff stating odors were detected on York Avenue in Pawtucket. Pretreatment staff responded to the location. Using a four-gas meter the environment in the sewer lines in the area was inspected. Nothing unusual was detected. A sulfide odor was detected in the air in the area of York Avenue and Benedict Street. However, the source of the odor could not be determined.

### **Wastewater Treatment Plant Issues**

During 2025, Pretreatment staff assisted with two incidents that occurred at the Wastewater Treatment Plants. Both incidents occurred at the Bucklin Point plant.

The first incident occurred when a Return Activated Sludge (RAS) line began to leak at a coupling causing RAS to bubble up through the ground. It was determined the RAS line developed a leak at a coupling. A contractor was onsite to make the repair. There was approximately 1,200 gallons of RAS that reached the surface and a storm drain in the area. There were no discharges from the storm drain as the water level in the catch basin was below the discharge pipe. Interceptor Maintenance staff collected the material and discharged it back to the headworks of the plant. None of the material reached the Seekonk River. Pretreatment staff assisted with the completion of the DEM report.



The remaining issue was regarding odors impacting residential areas around the Bucklin Point treatment plant. During the month of December and into early 2026, Pretreatment staff responded to reports of odors in residential neighborhoods in Pawtucket and East Providence. Throughout 2025, the anaerobic digesters at the plant were rehabilitated. This work continued into mid-2026. It is believed that this project was the source of the odors. The reports were received in emails and issued to the City of Pawtucket and the NBC, the Pawtucket Department of Public Works as well as from residents in the area. After receiving a report, staff would drive through the areas where the complaints stemmed from. Four-gas meters were used during the investigations. At times odors could be detected but the readings on the gas meters remained normal. In addition, Pretreatment staff would inspect the areas when conducting inspections in these areas. In early 2026, an odor neutralization system was installed at the plant. Pretreatment staff continue to work with Bucklin Point Operations staff to address this issue with the residents in the area.

### **Pass-through and Interference**

During 2025, the Pretreatment Section conducted seven special or emergency investigations within the Field's Point and Bucklin Point districts. All reports of spills, dumping activities, unusual influents, and other related incidents during 2025 were thoroughly investigated. It is not known at the onset of an unusual influent report if the influent pollutant will cause interference with either mechanical equipment or with the microbial organisms utilized at the treatment facilities to break down the sanitary waste. Nonetheless, each report must be investigated to ensure that the unusual influent does not cause interference with NBC operations, pass through the facility into the receiving waters, or cause a discoloration of the receiving body of water, all of which would result in NBC being in violation of its RIPDES permits. One of the unusual influent incidents resulted in the Bucklin Point treatment plant to violate its RIPDES permit. The source of the unusual influent was thoroughly investigated. The company responsible for the unusual influent was issued a Notice of Violation. The Seekonk River was not adversely impacted. During 2025 none of the investigations conducted in the Field's Point district resulted in interference or pass-through. This is a testament to the excellent job done daily by the NBC to control the discharge of toxic and nuisance pollutants.

## **Other Pretreatment Related Programs**

### **Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans**

During 2010, the Field's Point facility was required by the EPA to develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) in accordance with 40CFR112. The task of developing the SPCC was assigned to the Pretreatment Section. Staff reviewed the regulations to determine the best approach. This review revealed that many of the requirements for the SPCC were also the same as the requirements for the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) required by the NBC Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water issued by the DEM. These overlapping requirements include facility site plans, topographical maps, spill control measures, secondary containment, emergency response procedures, a list of emergency response team members and inspection protocols. Based upon the commonality of the plans it was decided to create an operations manual for Field's Point which incorporates both the SPCC and SWMP. The manual also includes standard operating procedures for deliveries of chemicals, waste handling, spill response for oil products and other materials, a list of emergency response contractors, spill/release response forms and checklists to aid in performing required inspections. The SPCC/SWMP Operations Manual for the Field's Point facility was submitted to the EPA on October 26, 2010. ES&C staff evaluated the other NBC properties to determine where SPCCs and SWMPs were required. It was determined that these plans needed to be developed for the Bucklin Point facility and the Ernest Street/CSO Tunnel Pump Station site due to the volume of oil stored at these locations.

The operations manuals for the locations were developed during the latter part of 2010 and early 2011. The manual for the Ernest Street/Tunnel Pump Station site was submitted to EPA on January 7, 2011, and the Bucklin Point manual was submitted on January 31, 2011. The 2024 MSGP became effective on July 1, 2024. The SWMP for each facility was revised to comply with the 2024 MSGP. A revised SWMP and Notice of Intent (NOI) for each facility were filed electronically with the DEM on November 27, 2024. The SPCC/SWMP Operations Manuals were revised to incorporate the 2024 MSGP and SWMP. In October 2025, it was determined that Monitoring Location #002-Y at Bucklin Point has been disconnected from the plant storm water system. The NBC requested this location be removed from MSGP sampling requirements. A Change NOI was submitted on November 25, 2025. The Change NOI was approved by DEM on December 10, 2025.

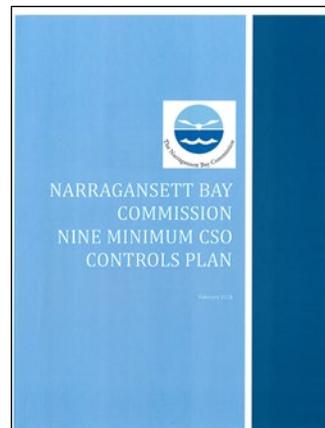
Both the SPCC and SWMP require annual inspections of the facilities and training on the plans. Pretreatment staff conducted the inspections of both the Field's Point campus, and Bucklin Point in September 2025. The annual inspections of the storm water structures at both Fields Point and Bucklin Point were conducted in June 2025. During 2025, there was one storm that resulted in more than 2.70" of rainfall within a 24-hour period. In accordance with the SWMPs, the storm water structures at both facilities were inspected. These inspections were conducted during the annual storm water structures inspections. None of the structures were adversely impacted by these storms.



The annual training was conducted in November 2025 at Bucklin Point and in December 2025 at Field's Point. The 2025 Storm Water Annual Reports were submitted on January 21, 2026 for both facilities.

### **Nine Minimum Controls Compliance Program for CSOs**

The RIPDES permits that became effective on December 1, 2017, required the NBC to update the Nine Minimum CSO Controls (NMC) Plan. The plan was submitted and approved by DEM in early 2018. The comprehensive NMC plan details the maintenance and monitoring programs that are in place to ensure the sewer and CSO systems are functioning properly. The standard operating procedures that are outlined in the plan help to maximize the collection system for storage and flow to the treatment plants. The plan also identifies structures that are in place to control solid and floatable materials in CSOs. The NMC Plan was submitted to DEM and approved in early 2018.



Throughout 2025, the Pretreatment, TAC, EM and Laboratory sections continued to ensure compliance with the Pretreatment, pollution prevention and monitoring elements of the Nine Minimum Controls Program for CSOs detailed in the NBC RIPDES permits. Pretreatment and Pollution Prevention (P2) staff continued to work with industry to ensure compliance with these requirements. Companies are required to install and implement adequate spill control measures to ensure prohibited materials are not incidentally or accidentally discharged to the sewer system or storm drains. Firms are also required to conduct routine self-monitoring to demonstrate compliance with NBC discharge limitations. Firms experiencing compliance problems are encouraged to contact P2 staff for help to come back into compliance. These programs ensure that industrial wastewater is properly treated to levels acceptable for discharge and ensure that materials cannot be spilled into the sewer system or through a CSO.

The effectiveness of the NBC Nine Minimum CSO Controls Program is routinely evaluated by sampling conducted by EM. EM staff collect numerous samples to ensure compliance with the NMC Program. In addition to the industrial and manhole sampling discussed in CHAPTER IV, EM collects samples twice per week for fecal coliform from the Woonasquatucket, Providence, West, Blackstone, Seekonk, and Moshassuck rivers. Sampling for Enterococcus bacteria is routinely conducted at some of the monitoring stations to evaluate primary contact uses. The bacteria data is evaluated by regulators and provides a more direct correlation of the impact on the receiving waters by NBC. Sampling of these rivers is conducted during both wet and dry weather events. The results from these sampling events for fecal coliform are promptly reviewed to identify dry weather discharges and CSOs are immediately inspected by Interceptor Maintenance (IM) staff to ensure they are properly functioning. EM also resamples sites that show high fecal coliform bacteria concentrations during dry weather periods. Samples greater than 1000 MPN/100 ml are resampled under dry weather conditions. EM works with the IM Section to analyze the data in order to identify dry weather overflows or other sources of bacteria to the rivers where combined sewer overflows are located. Other extensive monitoring of

the Providence and Seekonk Rivers has indicated the rivers are meeting the EPA aquatic life criteria standards for toxics, including dissolved metals and ammonia. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the Pretreatment and P2 Programs and the effectiveness of the NBC Nine Minimum Controls Program. The monitoring also provides data to gauge the success of the CSO Program. In addition, this data also has been used to remove the Providence and Seekonk Rivers from the EPA 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for dissolved metals impairment.

In 2025, EM staff collected samples at CSOs located in both the Field's Point and Bucklin Point districts to measure contaminant concentrations during wet weather overflow events. Ideally, samples are collected at various times throughout the storm event, at the first flush, at the height of the storm and near the termination of the event. Sampling of three CSOs which include the North Diversion Structure at Bucklin Point were planned. CSO sites located downstream of industrial areas were selected for this sampling. Grab samples



were collected for toxics, including total metals, TSS, BOD, VOC, Oil & Grease, TPH and cyanide. Sampling was conducted for wet weather CSO Monitoring in the Bucklin Point district on May 22, 2025. North Diversion Structure sampling at the Bucklin Point treatment plant was completed on September 25, 2025. In the Field's Point district CSO Monitoring was completed on October 8, 2025, from CSO-035A located off Livingston Street in Providence. Analytical results from samples collected during 2025 were compared to the NBC local discharge limits for the district. All samples met local limits, indicating the pretreatment and pollution prevention elements of the Nine Minimum Controls Program are effective.

The RIPDES permits that became effective on December 1, 2017, required the Pretreatment Program to establish BMPs for permitted facilities to control the discharge of litter from their property. In addition, Pretreatment staff were required to verify compliance with the BMP. The NBC contested these requirements as litter is defined as trash that is left lying in open or public spaces, not a process wastewater. Therefore, litter does not fall under the purview of the Pretreatment Program as outlined in 40CFR403. Throughout 2018 the NBC and DEM negotiated various requirements outlined in the RIPDES permits including the litter requirement. It was agreed that the Pretreatment Program would educate Significant Industrial Users (SIU) on the impacts of litter on the combined sewer system during annual inspections. Revised language for the RIPDES permits is outlined in Attachment A of Consent Agreement RIA-424 signed on September 5, 2018. To comply with the revised requirement, the SIU Annual Report Checklist has been revised to prompt the inspector to educate the user during the inspection.

## ***IV. COMPLIANCE MONITORING***

## **Compliance Monitoring**

The Narragansett Bay Commission utilizes two types of industrial and commercial user monitoring to determine compliance with effluent discharge limitations. These are:

- User Self-Monitoring;
- Compliance monitoring conducted by NBC personnel.

A description of both types of monitoring is provided in the following sections.

### **User Self-Monitoring**

User self-monitoring is sampling conducted by an industrial or commercial user in accordance with the terms of their permit. The frequency of self-monitoring required by the permit may vary from once every twelve months (one time per year) to once per month (twelve times per year) depending on the nature and volume of the wastewater discharges. In some cases, permits may require compliance monitoring of each facility discharge. The frequency of self-monitoring is automatically increased to weekly when a user fails to meet discharge limitations by self-monitoring or by NBC sampling results. Once the user has demonstrated full compliance during four consecutive sampling events, the user is returned to the monitoring frequency specified in the permit.

User self-monitoring must be conducted in accordance with federal pretreatment requirements as specified in 40CFR§403 and analytical techniques specified in 40CFR§136. A Certification of Analysis (COA) detailing the results must be submitted with a properly completed Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (SMCR) form and Chain of Custody (COC) documentation. The SMCR requires the user to review the analytical results prior to submittal, to notify the NBC of any violation within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation and to enter the analytical report identification number on the SMCR. The SMCR notifies the users of the NBC requirement to resample their wastewater for any parameters violating standards. This resampling must be done and results submitted within thirty (30) days of becoming aware of the violation. The SMCR also requires the user to notify the NBC of the reasons for the violation and the steps and time frame necessary to correct the violations. This form must be signed by an authorized agent of the company. A sample SMCR is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 3.

Pretreatment staff developed the 24-Hour Violation Notification Fax form so that the user could quickly report an effluent violation to the NBC. This form also provides a good file record that the proper NBC violation notification requirement was satisfied by the user. A sample 24 Hour Violation Notification Fax form is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 3.

Samples collected by industrial and commercial users can be either composite samples or grab samples. Composite samples consist of a number of samples taken over a period of time that are combined. Most permit sampling consists of composite samples.

Grab samples consist of a single sample taken at one point in time. This type of sample is typically used to monitor the pollutant concentrations of batch discharges from facilities and to ensure that wastewater discharged on a batch basis is receiving proper pretreatment. A batch discharge usually occurs from one tank over a short period of time.

Many users are required to perform both composite and grab sampling of their discharges. Composite samples are collected from the continuous final effluent and grab samples are collected from batch treatment tanks and/or small process tanks that are batch discharged to the final discharge point. Composite sample results are evaluated for compliance with the NBC discharge limitations shown in TABLE 13. This table indicates the discharge standards that must be maintained by users located in the Field's Point and Bucklin Point districts. Batch discharges are evaluated for compliance by means of a concentrated discharge formula. This formula is based on the allowable mass loading from a facility and is essentially equivalent to the EPA combined waste stream formula.

In addition to regular wastewater sampling, many industrial users, including all metal finishers, are required to continuously record the pH of the effluent discharged from their firm. These users are required to submit a monthly pH Monitoring Report summarizing the maximum, minimum, and average pH values for each day of operation. The pH Monitoring Report form requires the user to certify that the data reported to the NBC was taken directly from the pH recording chart and is reported to an accuracy of 0.1 standard units. Firms that discharge wastewater on a batch basis must record the final pH of the batch prior to discharge. This data must also be reported monthly. The NBC Batch and Continuous pH Monitoring Report forms are provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 3.

### **NBC Industrial User Sampling Program**

Environmental Monitoring (EM) staff conducts compliance monitoring of industrial and commercial facilities to assess user compliance status and to verify the validity of user self-monitoring results. Sampling is conducted inside the facility and is random and unannounced. A chain of custody procedure is used which includes completion of a chain of custody section on the Sample Submission Sheet. Sample bottles are sealed with bottle sealing tape to prevent tampering after sampling and preservation has been completed. A sample submission sheet is completed by EM staff conducting the sampling and specifies the exact sampling procedure to be implemented, the laboratory analysis requested to be conducted, facility water consumption data, sample preservation documentation and a certification of split sample acceptance or refusal signed by the user. Copies of these sampling and chain of custody documents are provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 3.

**TABLE 13**

**NBC Field's Point Effluent Discharge Limitations**

(Providence, North Providence, Johnston, small sections of Lincoln and Cranston)

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Arsenic (Total)	0.02*	Zinc (Total)	2.61
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Chromium (Total)	2.77	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	300
Copper (Total)	1.20	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300
Cyanide (Total)	0.58**	Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125
Lead (Total)	0.60	Total Nitrogen	115***
Mercury (Total)	0.005	Ammonia	50***
Nickel (Total)	1.62	pH range (at all times)	5.0-11.0 s.u.
Silver (Total)	0.43		

<u>Industrial User Category/Categories</u>	<u>Parameter(s)</u>	<u>Limitation (lbs/1000 gal)</u>
14	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	5
23 and 29	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	20
25, 28, 34, and 36	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	10
33	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	75
33	Total Nitrogen	10***
33	Ammonia	2***

**NBC Bucklin Point Effluent Discharge Limitations**

(Pawtucket, Central Falls, Lincoln, Cumberland, Rumford Section of East Providence, and Eastern Section of Smithfield)

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation (Max)</u>
Arsenic (Total)	0.03	Zinc (Total)	1.67
Cadmium (Total)	0.11	Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13
Chromium (Total)	2.77	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	300
Copper (Total)	1.20	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300
Cyanide (Total)	0.50**	Total Oil and Grease (fats, oils and grease)	125
Lead (Total)	0.69	Total Nitrogen	115***
Mercury (Total)	0.06	Ammonia	50***
Nickel (Total)	1.62**	pH range (at all times)	5.0-11.0 s.u.
Silver (Total)	0.40		

<u>Industrial User Category/Categories</u>	<u>Parameter(s)</u>	<u>Limitation (lbs/1000 gal)</u>
14	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	5
23 and 29	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	20
25, 28, 34, and 36	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	10
32	BOD	570
32	TSS	10
33	BOD <sub>5</sub> and TSS	75
33	Total Nitrogen	10***
33	Ammonia	2***

<u>Industrial User Category/Categories</u>	<u>Parameter(s)</u>	<u>Limitation (lbs/day)</u>
32	Total Nitrogen	300***
32	Ammonia	300***

\* The Arsenic Limitation in Field's Point applies to all Industrial Users except the landfill which must meet 0.4 mg/l.  
 \*\* The Cyanide Limitations for each district only applies to Industrial Users in categories 11 and 15. All other users in both districts must meet 0.4 mg/l. The Nickel Limitation for Bucklin Point only applies to Industrial Users in categories 11 and 15. All other uses in Bucklin Point must meet 0.50 mg/l for nickel.  
 \*\*\* Total Nitrogen and Ammonia Limitations in both districts are seasonal from May 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup>.



*EMDA Lab Area*

EM utilizes many controls to ensure the legal integrity of the samples collected for compliance and enforcement monitoring. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) begins with the purchase of materials. The sample bottles purchased are high quality and pre-cleaned. New bottles are purchased and utilized for each sampling event and all old bottles are discarded. Only the bottles used in automatic samplers and cyanide sample bottles are washed and reused by NBC staff. Preservatives purchased are reagent grade with ultra-low levels of impurities.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been established for glassware and equipment cleaning. These were developed in accordance with EPA established protocols. A copy of the SOP Manual is kept in each EM field laboratory at all times for reference. The procedures include specific information relative to the types of chemicals used, such as phosphate free detergents, deionized water, types and strengths of acids, and solvents. EM sampling equipment and protocols were modified to satisfy EPA Clean Sampling requirements.

A logbook is maintained for each automatic sampler to document all usage, cleaning and repairs, as well as all preventive maintenance. All sample lines are prepared in the same manner as sample containers. Acids used in this process are also periodically analyzed for contaminants. A blank water sample of the sampler hose and pump lines is collected and preserved upon completion of the cleaning process. This blank is submitted to the laboratory with the samples that are collected with that sampler. In addition, the deionized water system used by EM is checked each week at the ppb level to ensure the integrity of the final deionized water rinse.

Whenever the NBC conducts user sampling, the user is offered a replicate sample that they may have analyzed by an independent laboratory for comparison with the NBC results. The user is notified of the NBC results as soon as they are reported by the NBC Laboratory.

In addition to compliance monitoring inside the industrial and commercial user facilities, the NBC also monitors manholes strategically located throughout the sewer system on a regular basis. The purpose of this manhole monitoring is to track spills, concentrated or non-compliant discharges, and to monitor users without them being aware that sampling is being conducted.

The majority of samples collected in 2025 by EM were analyzed at NBC Laboratory. The laboratory utilizes state-of-the-art wastewater analytical equipment that is able to comply with the most stringent EPA and RI Department of Health (DOH) regulations that call for sensitive detection of various materials contained in wastewater. The EM and Laboratory sections ensure that samples are collected and processed in accordance with all EPA protocols.



*Water Quality Science Building*

The EPA has outlined several analyses that require ultra-low-level detection. These analyses are for trace metals utilizing an inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometer (ICP/MS), mercury using a cold vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometer, and cyanide. To achieve these ultra-low levels, the instruments must be kept in an environment free of contaminants. The major contaminant of concern is metals. The building has been designed to allow for samples to flow smoothly through the lab. The building has been equipped with state-of-the-art instrumentation and with an advanced class 10,000 clean room.



*Analytical Laboratory*

The class 10,000 clean room is used to process ultra-low level metal samples and ultra-low level mercury samples. Fume hoods in the lab clean room are clean classified as approaching Class 1000 Clean Room Criteria. This means that there is very minimal exposed metal in this area. Everything in this area, from the light fixtures to the door jambs, is coated or made of a non-metallic material and all air is processed through HEPA filters. There are two labs utilized for microbiology analysis. This area allows the NBC to process the enterococcus samples required by the RIPDES permits.

There are separate areas of the laboratory designated for digestion of metals, metals analysis on the ICP and metals analysis on the mercury analyzer. The mercury analyzer uses EPA Method 245.7 and currently has a detection limit of 1.0 parts per trillion (ppt). This detection limit is expected to improve as protocols for this equipment are further refined. The ultimate goal is to use EPA Method 1631 for the measurement of total mercury, with an estimated method detection limit of 0.05 ppt and minimum reporting limit of 0.2 ppt. The ICP/MS is used for ultra-trace multi-elemental analysis. The method used is EPA Method 200.8 for trace metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria levels.



*ICP used at the NBC Laboratory*



*Amoeba*

The Laboratory has a microbiology department dedicated to enterococcus, fecal coliform and various other bacterial analysis. A microscope, camera, and monitor are some of the tools used in the “Micro” room. There is also a room specifically used for making media, which is the material used to promote bacteria growth. The use of a separate room for media preparation is important to control contamination. Throughout 2025, the NBC Biologists performed bioassay analysis for the NBC.

Between the period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, NBC staff conducted 136 sampling inspections of industries located within the Field’s Point and Bucklin Point districts, resulting in 143 monitoring reports. Of these 143 monitoring reports, 112 were in full compliance with the NBC standards and 38 were not in compliance, resulting in a user compliance rate of 78.3% based upon NBC analyses. This is a slight decrease in the rate of compliance reported for 2024 at 83.0% NBC monitoring results.

The NBC conducted sampling of 65 SIUs in the two NBC districts during 2025. Of the 65 facilities sampled by the NBC, 38 facilities were classified as categorical industries at the time of the sampling event. There were 27 firms classified as significant non-categorical facilities when sampled by the NBC during 2025.

Tables of the 2025 sampling results for significant and non-significant users, separated by district, are provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTIONS 5 and 6 respectively. NBC analyses are identified in the printout. These printouts list cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, zinc, cyanide, BOD, TSS, Oil and Grease, and other categorical parameters specific to the user. The compliance status of each result is also indicated.

### **Analysis of Monitoring Results**

NBC permits required industrial and commercial users to submit 1,559 wastewater monitoring reports for the period from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025. For this period, the industrial and commercial users actually submitted 2,036 sample results, 1,856 of which were in full compliance with NBC and EPA standards. This is a user self-monitoring report rate of compliance of 91.2%. The users submitted 30.6% more analyses than required by permits due to the NBC requirement to conduct weekly sampling once non-compliance has occurred.

TABLE 14 provides a summary of the batch and non-batch compliance monitoring results for categorical and non-categorical industries located in both NBC districts for the period from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025. TABLE 15 provides a summary of the batch and non-batch compliance monitoring results for the significant and non-significant industrial users. The data reported in TABLES 14 and 15 is shown graphically in FIGURES 8 and 9. TABLE 16 is a comparison of the percent compliance for both self-monitoring and NBC sampling results for the aforementioned period. This table indicates that there may be inconsistencies between NBC and user sampling results. While user self-monitoring compliance reports submitted by significant users indicate a compliance rate of 91.0%, NBC results indicate a compliance rate of 81.1% for this class of users.

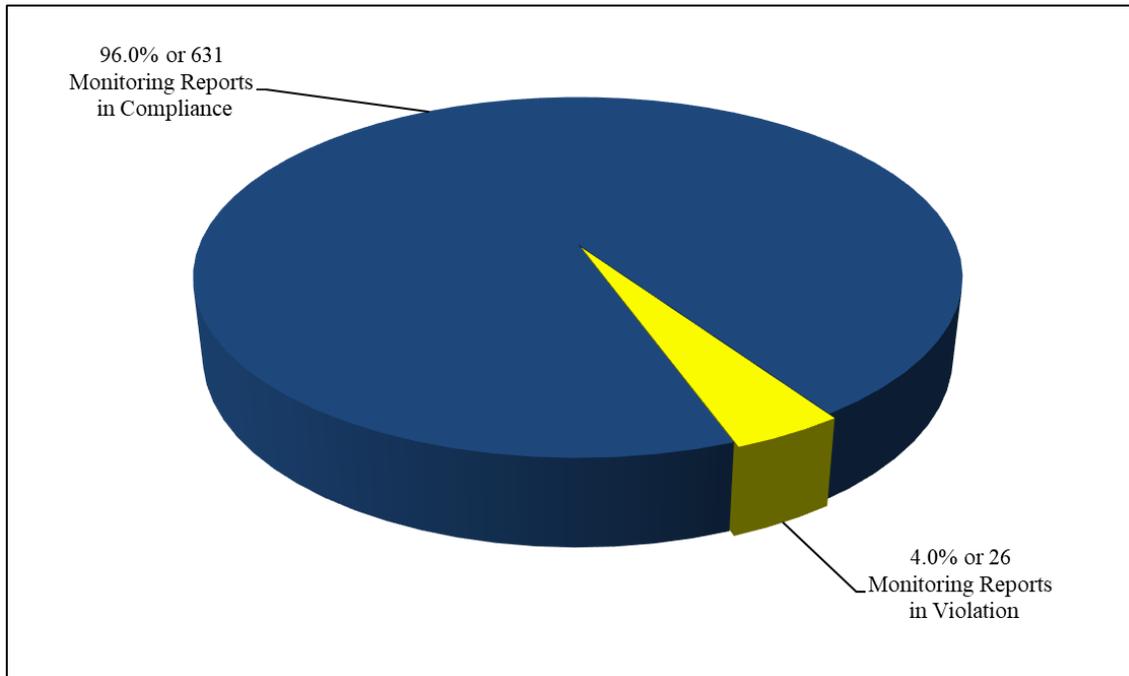
**TABLE 14****Narragansett Bay Commission  
Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts****Summary of All Compliance Monitoring Results  
for Categorical and Non-Categorical Users****January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

<b><u>User Self-Monitoring Results</u></b>	<b>Categorical</b>	<b>Non-Categorical</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Required	<b>490</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,559</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Submitted	<b>575</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>2,036</b>
Total Monitoring Reports In Compliance	<b>563</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,856</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Not In Compliance	<b>12</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>180</b>
<b><u>NBC Monitoring Results</u></b>			
Total Monitoring Reports Collected	<b>82</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>143</b>
Total Monitoring Reports In Compliance	<b>68</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>116</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Not In Compliance	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>
<b><u>All Results</u></b>			
Total Monitoring Reports Reviewed	<b>657</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>2,179</b>
Total Monitoring Reports With Violations	<b>26</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>207</b>
Total Monitoring Reports In Compliance	<b>631</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,972</b>
Total Users Sampled	<b>38</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>408</b>
Total Users With Violations	<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>
Total Users Without Violations	<b>25</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>345</b>

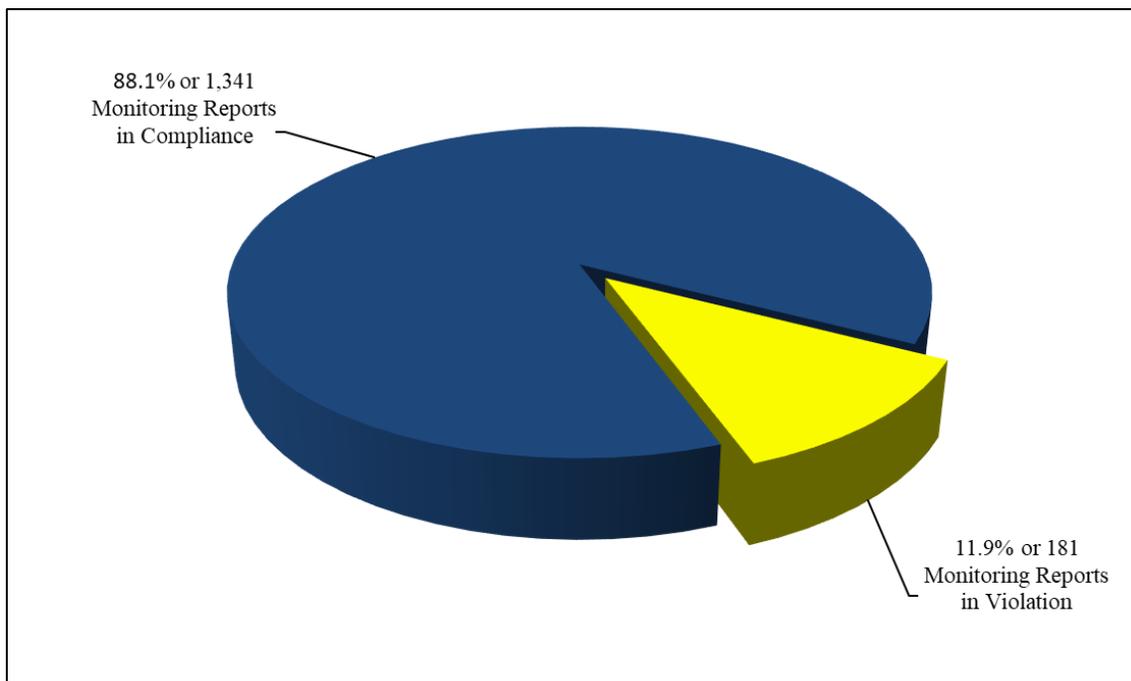
**FIGURE 8**

**2025 Rates of Compliance for Categorical and Non-Categorical Users  
Field's Point & Bucklin Point Districts**

**Categorical User Analyses  
Total Number of Monitoring Reports = 657**



**Non-Categorical User Analyses  
Total Number of Monitoring Reports = 1,522**



**TABLE 15**

**Narragansett Bay Commission  
Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts**

**Summary of All Compliance Monitoring Results  
for Significant and Non-Significant Users**

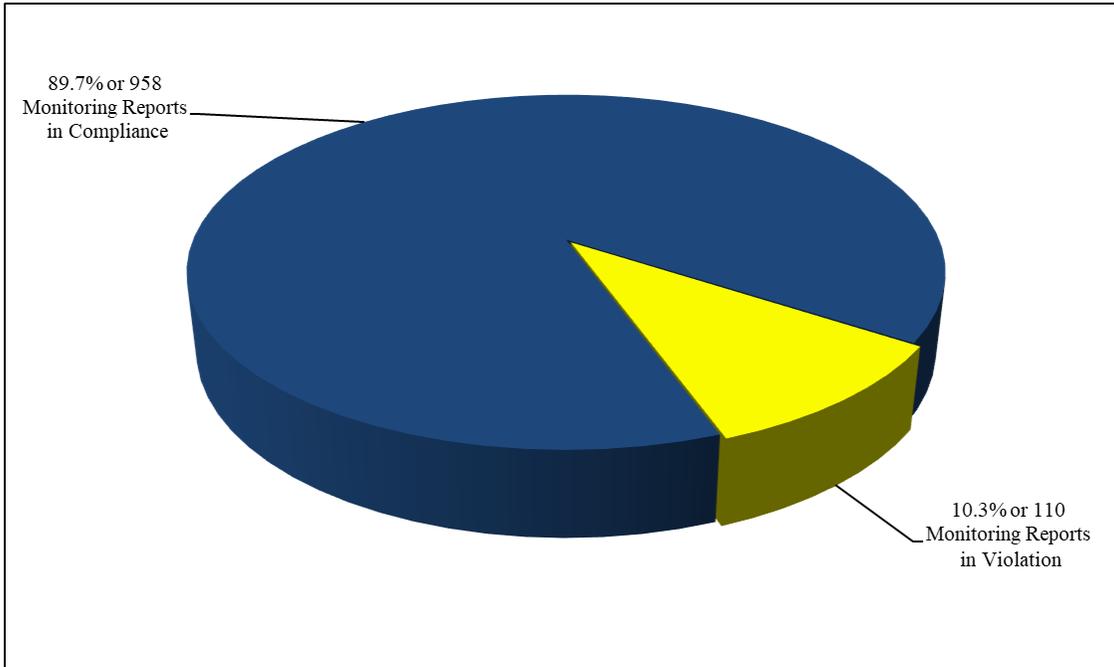
**January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

<b><u>User Self-Monitoring Results</u></b>	<b>Significant Users</b>	<b>Non-Significant Users</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Required	<b>712</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1,559</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Submitted	<b>925</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>2,036</b>
Total Monitoring Reports In Compliance	<b>842</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,856</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Not In Compliance	<b>83</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>180</b>
<b><u>NBC Monitoring Results</u></b>			
Total Monitoring Reports Collected	<b>143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>
Total Monitoring Reports In Compliance	<b>116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116</b>
Total Monitoring Reports Not In Compliance	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>
<b><u>All Results</u></b>			
Total Monitoring Reports Reviewed	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>2,279</b>
Total Monitoring Reports With Violations	<b>110</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>207</b>
Total Monitoring Reports In Compliance	<b>958</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,972</b>
Total Users Sampled	<b>65</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>408</b>
Total Users With Violations	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>63</b>
Total Users Without Violations	<b>42</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>345</b>

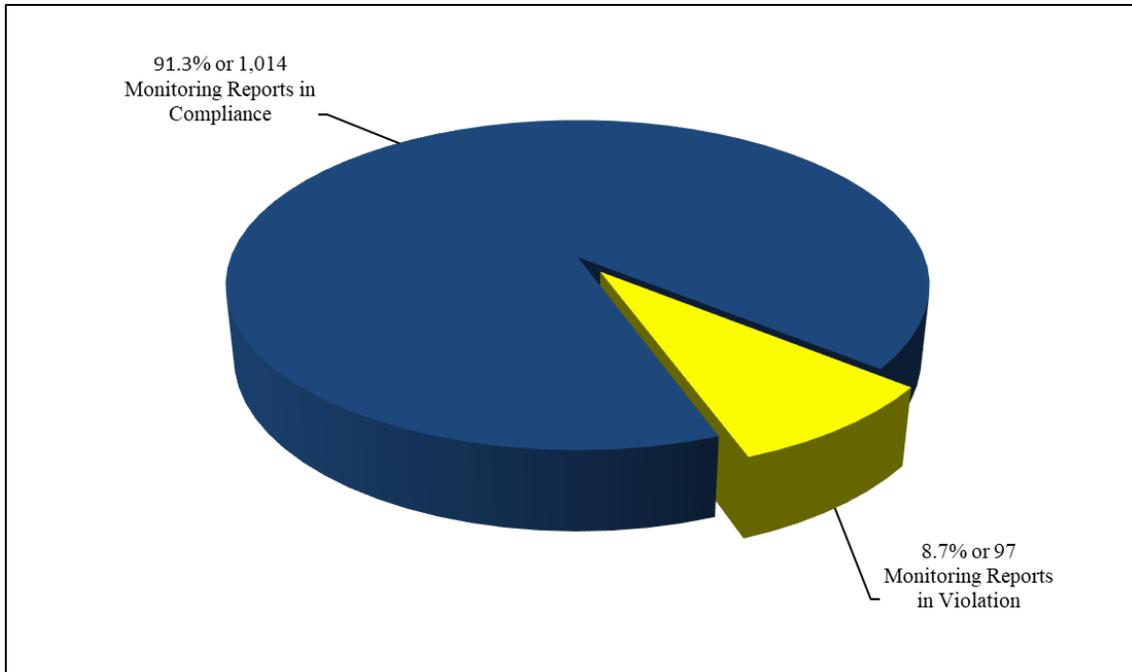
**FIGURE 9**

**2025 Rates of Compliance for Significant and Non-Significant Users  
Field's Point & Bucklin Point Districts**

**Significant User Analyses  
Total Number of Monitoring Reports = 1,068**



**Non-Significant User Analyses  
Total Number of Monitoring Reports = 1,111**



**TABLE 16****Narragansett Bay Commission  
Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts****Comparison of Compliance Rates for  
Self-Monitoring and NBC Monitoring Reports****January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

	<b>User Self-Monitoring</b>	<b>NBC Monitoring</b>	<b>All Results</b>
<b><u>Significant Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>89.7%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b><u>Non-Significant Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>91.3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
<b><u>Categorical Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>96.0%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b><u>Non-Categorical Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>88.1%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b><u>All Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>91.2%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>90.5%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>

This data review indicates the overall SIU compliance rate virtually remained the same based upon user monitoring and NBC results when compared to the previous reporting year, as the overall SIU rate of compliance was 90.8% in 2024 and 89.7% in 2025. There was a 9.9% difference in significant industrial user compliance rates observed between user and NBC sampling results. The difference in compliance rates observed for categorical users for these two types of effluent monitoring events is 15.0%. User self-monitoring reports submitted by categorical users indicated full compliance 97.9% of the time, while NBC monitoring found categorical users to be in compliance 82.9% of the time for NBC sampling events. These

differences in NBC and user monitoring compliance rates indicate that some users may not be properly collecting samples or reporting results that may not be truly representative of the quality of their effluent discharge and may even indicate that some firms may be falsifying monitoring reports. The NBC aggressively investigates these discrepancies through its industry and manhole sampling programs. It is important to note, however, that the rate of compliance for both monitoring methods is quite high. The comparison of compliance rates of the different classes of users for user self-monitoring and NBC monitoring reports is presented in FIGURE 10.

**FIGURE 10**  
**2025 Comparison of Compliance Rates for**  
**Self-Monitoring and NBC Monitoring Reports**

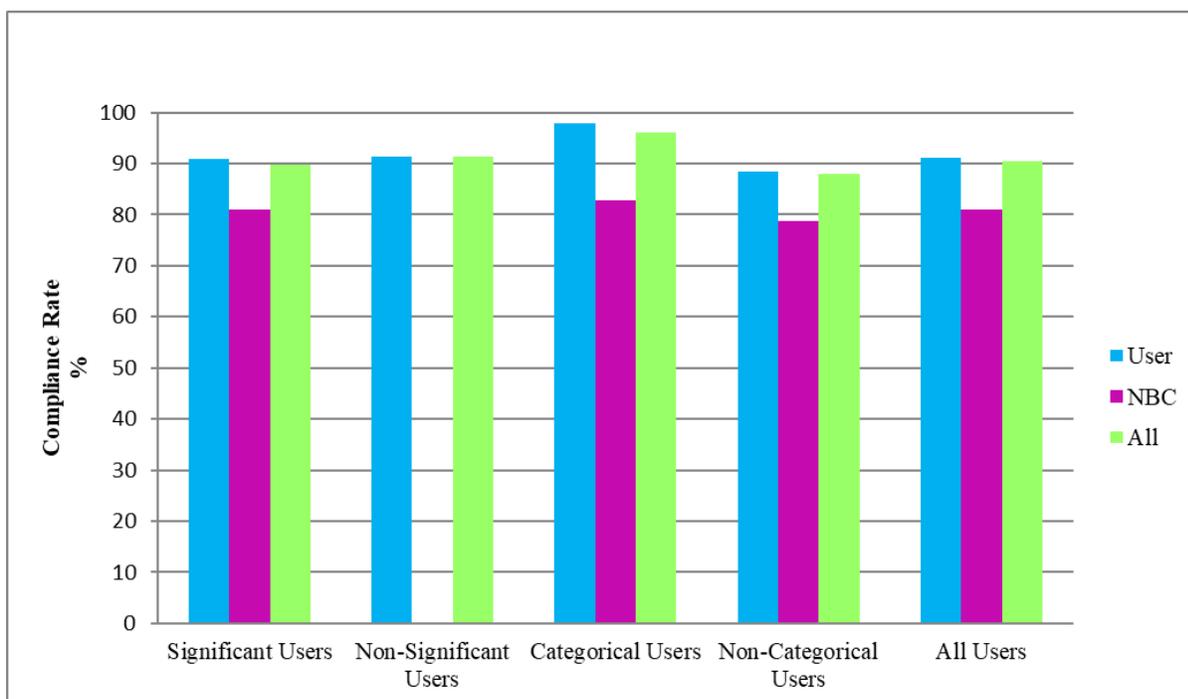


TABLE 17 provides a comparison of the compliance rates for different classes of users located in the Field’s Point and Bucklin Point districts. The overall rate of compliance for Field’s Point users was 95.1%, while it was 84.3% in Bucklin Point.

Field’s Point categorical users were in full compliance for 97.1% of the sampling events at their facilities in 2025. This compliance rate is an increase from the 94.2% compliance rate in 2024. The Bucklin Point categorical users were in full compliance for 94.2% of the sampling events at their facilities in 2025. This compliance rate is an increase from the 95.5% in 2024. SIUs in the Field’s Point district had a rate of compliance of 95.9%, higher than the 83.9% SIU compliance rate observed in the Bucklin Point district.

As can be seen from TABLE 17, categorical users in Field’s Point had the highest rate of compliance, 97.1%, while the non-categorical users located in the Bucklin Point district had the highest rates of non-compliance, 20.2%. The rate of user compliance for all users in both districts slightly decreased to 90.5% in 2025 when compared to 2024, at 92.4%.

**TABLE 17**  
**Narragansett Bay Commission**  
**Comparison of Compliance Rates**  
**Between Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts**  
**for All Monitoring Results**

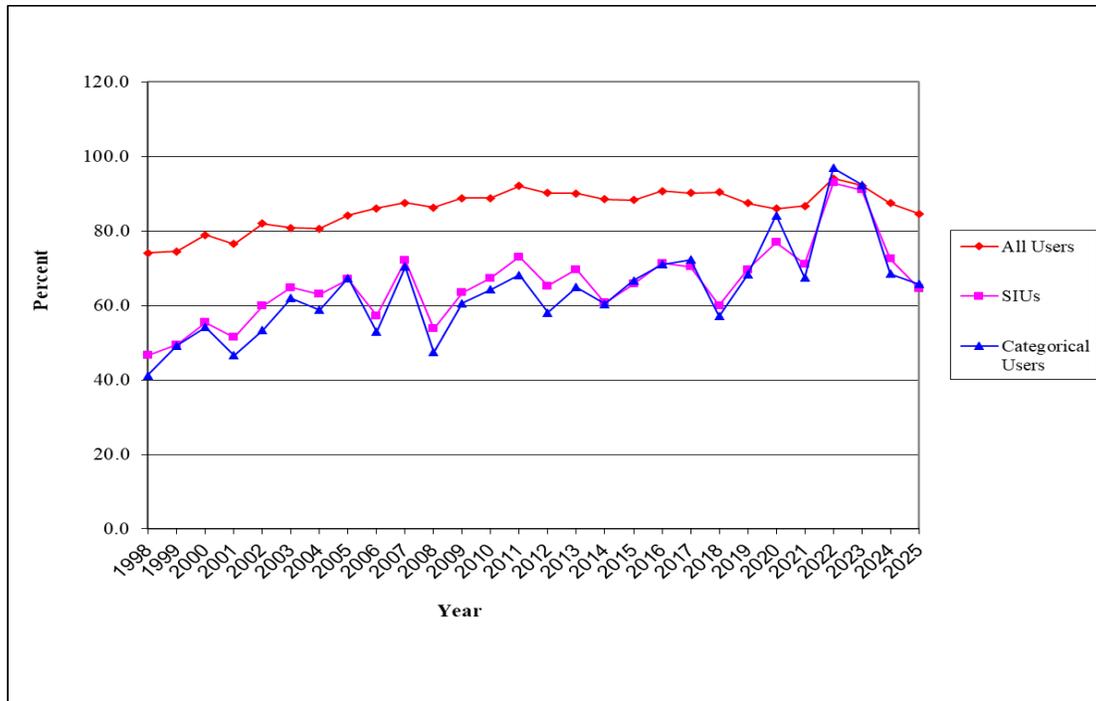
**January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

	<b>Field's Point District</b>	<b>Bucklin Point District</b>	<b>Both Districts</b>
<b><u>Significant Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>95.9%</b>	<b>83.9%</b>	<b>89.7%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b><u>Non-Significant Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
<b><u>Categorical Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>96.0%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b><u>Non-Categorical Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>79.8%</b>	<b>88.1%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b><u>All Users</u></b>			
Compliance Rate	<b>95.1%</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>90.5%</b>
Non-Compliance Rate	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>

TABLE 18 provides an analysis of the percentage of firms in each user class with perfect compliance records for effluent monitoring occurring during 2025. This analysis indicates that 65.8% of categorical users and 64.6% of significant users had perfect compliance records for all effluent parameters and sampling events. The compliance rate for categorical users slightly decreased when compared to 2024, which was 68.4%. The compliance rate for significant users decreased when compared to 2024 which was 72.5%. Non-categorical users had the highest percentage of firms with perfect compliance records, 72.5%. During 2025, of the 408 firms that sampled their waste stream, 345 firms or 84.6% of users were in full compliance with NBC and EPA discharge standards.

This analysis excludes the pH parameter and only reviews compliance with toxic pollutant discharge parameters. The perfect compliance rate for each year since 1998 is presented in FIGURE 11. The rate of all users with perfect compliance for effluent monitoring has shown marked improvement over the years. In 1998 the overall rate of compliance for all users was 74.1% compared with 84.6% in 2025.

**FIGURE 11**  
**Rate of Perfect Compliance with Effluent Parameters for**  
**All Users, Significant, and Categorical Users**



The increase in user compliance rates from 1998 through 2025 can be attributed to NBC resampling requirements, open and prompt communication with users and to educational efforts by the Pretreatment staff regarding EPA and NBC requirements. In addition to educating users, Pollution Prevention staff offer free assistance to companies to resolve compliance issues. The NBC user education and technical assistance programs have resulted in significantly improved rates of compliance by NBC users.

**TABLE 18**

**Narragansett Bay Commission**

**Analysis of Percentage of Firms With and Without  
Effluent Violations\* for Various User Classes  
Field's Point and Bucklin Point Districts**

**January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

	<b>% Firms Without Effluent Violations*</b>	<b>% Firms With Effluent Violations*</b>
<b>Categorical Users</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>
<b>Non-Categorical Users</b>	<b>86.5%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
<b>Significant Users</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>35.4%</b>
<b>Non-Significant Users</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
<b>All Users</b>	<b>84.6%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

**\*Excludes pH Parameter Violations.**

Of the 2,179 analytical reports reviewed during 2025, there were 207 reports that indicated non-compliance with one or more of the NBC or EPA effluent parameters (excluding pH). Of these 207 non-compliant sample reports, 110 were collected from 23 SIU facilities and 97 non-compliant samples were collected from 40 non-significant facilities.

Six of the 23 SIUs that had effluent violations during 2025 had five or more effluent parameter violations during the report period. In fact, of the 4,921 various pollutant parameters tested by SIUs, these six firms were responsible for 92 parameter violations out of a total of 123 parameter violations reported by all significant users during 2025. These six firms accounted for 74.8% of all SIU parameter violations over the past year. As required by the EPA and DEM, the NBC has initiated some type of enforcement action against each of these firms. A listing of these six firms and the current status of each of these users is provided in TABLE 19.

**TABLE 19**  
**Narragansett Bay Commission**  
**Status of Significant Users With 5 or More**  
**Parameter Violations**  
**January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Violations</u>	<u>User Status</u>
Cintas Corporation	48	This Bucklin Point industrial laundry experienced 45 total toxic organics (TTO) violations associated with acetone and three total oil and grease violations in 2025. The firm continued to investigate the source of the acetone in the waste stream. The firm continued to try different treatment methods and operational procedures to reduce acetone concentrations in the waste stream. In late 2025 the firm identified a source of the acetone and began to separate this laundry line. The firm has returned to compliance.
Conopco, Inc. d/b/a Unilever	6	This Bucklin Point groundwater remediation facility experienced six arsenic violations. Arsenic naturally occurs in soil. The firm has begun to add a sequestering agent in an effort to reduce the arsenic.
Monarch Metal Finishing, Inc. (Georgia Avenue)	5	This Field's Point metal finishing firm experienced two copper violations, two nickel violations and one cyanide violation. The violations were attributed to moving tanks and solutions and clean-up operations that were conducted during the relocation to its facility located on Railroad Avenue in Johnston. The firm has returned to compliance.

Providence Specialty Products	15	This Field's Point cheese manufacturing firm experienced nine total oil and grease violations and six BOD violations in 2025. All of the violations were from the cheese manufacturing operation. The firm has been experiencing oil and grease violations since prior to 2019. An Administrative Order (AO) was issued to the firm in 2023. The firm continues to optimize the pretreatment system. More information regarding this matter can be found in CHAPTER VI.
Rhode Island Bioenergy	6	This Field's Point anaerobic digestion facility experienced one total nitrogen violation, two BOD violations and three Total Suspended Solids (TSS) violations. The firm attributed the TSS violations to a failure in one filter train of the pretreatment system. The remaining violations were attributed to poor treatment. The firm has returned to compliance.
Tanury Industries	12	This Bucklin Point metal finishing firm experienced three copper violations, three cyanide violations, three nickel violations, two residual chlorine violations and one silver violation in 2025. The firm attributed the metals and cyanide violations to renovation projects where wastewater was collected and introduced into the treatment system too quickly following the completion of the projects. The firm has completed all resampling and is now in compliance with NBC discharge limits.

**2025 Industrial User Compliance Status Summary**

During 2025, the NBC continued to monitor and track the compliance status of all industrial users in both the Field's Point and Bucklin Point districts. Notices of Violation (NOV) were issued for all instances of non-compliance. A total of 2,586 NOVs were issued in 2025. A table detailing each type of NOV issued to each firm can be found in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 8. Compliance monitoring results for SIUs can be found in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 5, and a summary of the reports and requirements that were not submitted by the due date can be found in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 9. A summary of NBC enforcement actions, including the penalties assessed, is provided in CHAPTER VI.

## **Industrial Surveillance Manhole Monitoring Program**

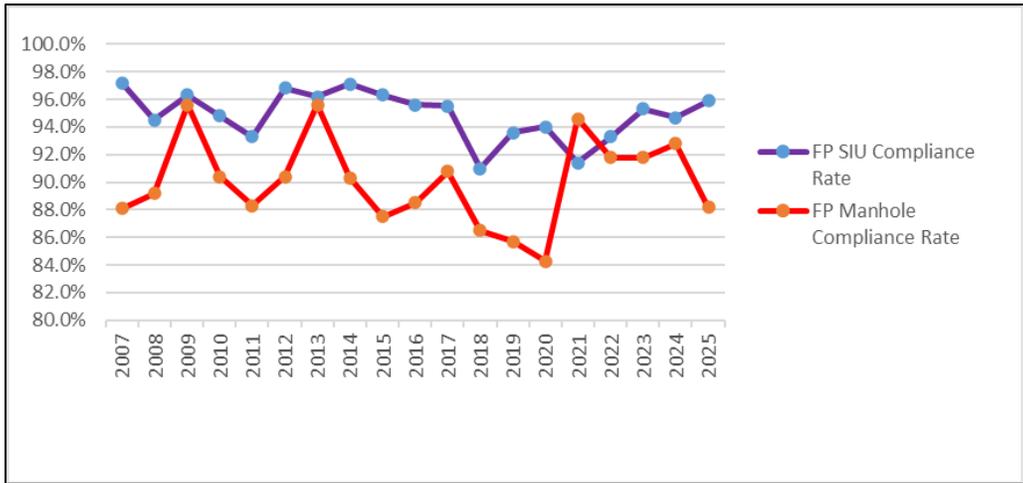
During 2025, EM staff conducted sampling of an average of six manholes each week. The automatic samplers for manholes are typically programmed to take a grab sample every 15 minutes over an approximately 24-hour period and utilize either one large bottle to obtain a single composite sample or a 24-bottle carousel to obtain 24 discrete samples. For carousel installations, 24 composite samples consisting of five grab samples per bottle are obtained over the 24-hour sampling period. EM staff analyze each of the 24 sample bottles for pH and any unusual wastewater characteristics. Should any unusual conditions be observed, one or possibly all of the 24 samples would be analyzed separately. If no unusual characteristics are observed, an equal volume aliquot of each of the 24 samples is composited into two separate samples for laboratory analyses for metals and cyanide. After obtaining results indicating noncompliance, Pretreatment staff attempts to determine the potential source of these noncompliant discharges. Manhole monitoring results continue to indicate declines in the quantities of toxics discharged into the sewer system.



During 2025, the NBC successfully sampled a total of 261 industrial manholes located throughout the two districts. In addition to collecting industrial manhole samples, 39 sampling events were conducted at residential manholes. Sixteen manholes were attempted to be monitored in both Field's Point and Bucklin Point, however, due to low flow conditions or mechanical problems, effluent could not be collected by the automatic samplers at these sites. A total of 316 monitoring events were conducted at manholes in 2025. This is an increase from the 299 monitoring events conducted at manholes in 2024.

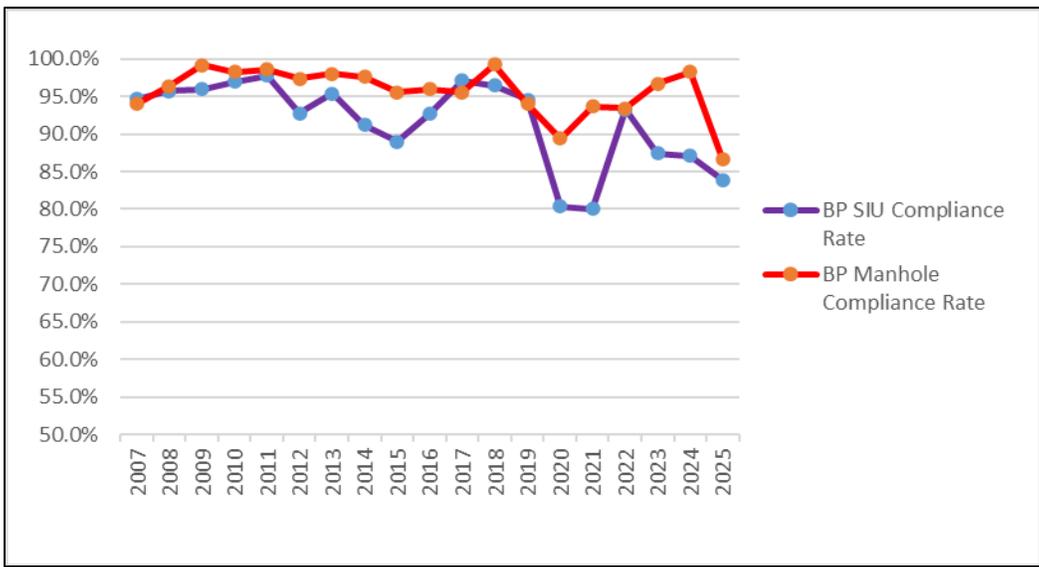
EM staff conducted 111 manhole monitoring events from industrial surveillance manholes in Field's Point during 2025. Of the 111 manhole monitoring events, 99 or 88.6% were in compliance with NBC discharge limitations. As can be seen in FIGURE 12 this compliance rate is lower than the compliance rate for sampling within Field's Point SIU facilities in 2025 which was 95.9%.

**FIGURE 12**  
**Field's Point SIU vs Manhole Compliance Rates 2007 - 2025**



EM staff conducted 150 monitoring events from industrial surveillance manholes in Bucklin Point during 2025. Of the 150 manhole monitoring events, 130 or 86.7% of the events were in compliance with NBC discharge limitations. As can be seen in FIGURE 13, this compliance rate is slightly higher than the compliance rate for samples collected within Bucklin Point SIU facilities in 2025, which was 83.9.1%.

**FIGURE 13**  
**Bucklin Point SIU vs Manhole Compliance Rates 2007 – 2025**



A discussion of the results of sanitary monitoring is provided in CHAPTER V of this report and a summary of the manholes with elevated concentrations of toxics that could be attributed to a company is provided in TABLE 20 below. Industrial surveillance and sanitary manhole monitoring results for 2025 are provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 7.

**TABLE 20**  
**2025 Summary of Surveillance Manholes with Elevated Pollutant Concentrations**

<b>Field's Point</b>					
Manhole	Location	Description	Sample Dates	Parameter	Findings
F07	Providence	Ellenfield Street drainage area	7/2/25	Cu	All companies upstream of this manhole were inspected. The inspections did not show that any of the companies experienced treatment issues. They were operating properly at the time of the inspection.
F08A	Providence	Downstream of Ira Green Inc., a metal finishing facility	1/29/25 5/21/25 9/17/25	Cu Cu, Ni, Zn Cu	This company investigated its process operations and pretreatment system after each incident of non-compliance. The company attributed the high copper, nickel and zinc concentrations to tanks being discharged to the pretreatment system without proper notification to the operator causing improper treatment.
F11A	Providence	Downstream of Monarch Metal Finishing, Inc., a metal finishing facility	1/29/25 5/21/25 9/17/25	Cu Cu, Ni Cu	This company was in the process of moving its process operations to its facility located in Johnston, RI. The company attributed the high copper and nickel concentrations to activities associated with the relocation.
F53B	Providence	Upstream of Surface Coatings, LLC, a metal finishing facility	4/9/25	Zn	The area upstream of this metal finishing facility was inspected. It was determined there were no industrial sources upstream.
F111A	Johnston	Downstream of Monarch Metal Finishing Co., a metal finishing facility	3/5/25 5/14/25 8/6/25	Cu Cu, Ni, Ag Cu, Ni, Zn	The company attributed the high metals concentrations to improper treatment. The March copper concentration was attributed to inaccurate pump rates for treatment chemicals. The May copper, nickel and silver concentrations were attributed to floor wash water discharging to the pretreatment system and not being fully treated. The August copper, nickel and zinc concentrations were attributed to the increase of brass work being processed. The company retrained its employees on proper treatment methods.
F123A	Johnston	Downstream of DiFruscia Industries, Inc., a metal finishing facility	6/25/25 10/22/25	Cu, Ni, Zn Ni, Zn	The company attributed the high copper, nickel and zinc concentrations to improper treatment. During its investigation it was determined the flocculent needed for precipitation had run out. The company has since put procedures in place to prevent future occurrences.
F132	Johnston	Downstream of Rhode Island Bioenergy, LLC, a food waste to energy facility	1/15/25	CN	The company does not have any cyanide processes at the facility, nor does it receive any waste containing cyanide. It was determined that road salt may have been the source of the cyanide.

**TABLE 20**  
**2025 Summary of Surveillance Manholes with Elevated Pollutant**  
**Concentrations (cont'd)**

**Bucklin Point**

Manhole	Location	Description	Sample Date	Parameter	Findings
B91	Lincoln	Manhole downstream of metal finishing facilities in the Lincoln area	11/25/25 12/3/25 12/10/25 12/16/25	Ni, CN CN Cu Cu, Ni CN	This manhole was sampled as a part of an investigation into the high concentrations of nickel at the Bucklin Point treatment plant. It is believed the high concentrations of copper, nickel and cyanide can be attributed to Tanury Industries.
B92B	Lincoln	Manhole downstream of Tanury Industries, Tanury Industries PVD, upstream of Chemart Company, all metal finishing facilities	11/12/25 11/25/25 12/3/25 12/10/25 12/23/25 12/29/25	Ni Cu, CN Cu, Ni, CN Cu, Ni, CN CN Cu, Ni, CN	The high copper, nickel and cyanide concentrations are attributed to Tanury Industries as Tanury Industries PVD did not discharge process wastewater during this time period. This manhole monitoring was conducted as part of an investigation into the high concentrations of nickel at the Bucklin Point treatment plant. Based on this manhole monitoring as well as analytical results from samples taken directly from its effluent it was determined this company is the most probable source of the high nickel concentrations at the plant. A Notice of Violation was issued to the facility requiring the company to investigate the source inside its facility. The company stated that they were in the process of renovating the process areas. When these activities were being performed that pretreatment system was shut down allowing untreated wastewater to discharge to the sewer system. The company has put procedures in place to prevent this from recurring.
B92C	Lincoln	Downstream manhole of Tanury Industries, Tanury Industries PVD., & Chemart Company, all metal finishing facilities	12/10/25 12/16/25 12/26/25 12/29/25	Cu, Ni Cu CN Cu	The high concentrations of copper, nickel and cyanine in this manhole are attributed to the discharges from Tanury Industries. See the explanation above.
B95B	Lincoln	Downstream manhole of Materion Technical Materials Inc., a metal finishing facility and upstream of Prysman Cable and Systems USA, LLC, a wire manufacturing facility	12/16/25	Cu	The company conducted an investigation of its process operations and pretreatment system. It could not determine the source of the high copper concentration. The company has put procedures in place to ensure its pretreatment is functioning properly at all times.

## SURVEILLANCE MANHOLE MONITORING CONCLUSIONS

The NBC conducts surveillance manhole monitoring throughout the sewer districts on a routine basis. These manholes are located up and down stream of significant industrial users and zero discharge facilities as well as in residential areas. Pretreatment staff reviews the analytical data from all manhole monitoring events. Pretreatment and EM staff work together to find the source when the results indicate non-compliance with NBC discharge limitations. In 2025, Pretreatment staff investigated all incidents of non-compliant manhole results. Companies which discharge to the manhole were inspected and Notices of Violation letters were issued to companies found to be the source of the noncompliant wastewater. This aggressive manhole monitoring program will continue in 2026.

### **Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monitoring**

Starting in July 2025, EM staff began collecting samples for PFAS analysis from SIUs. Grab samples for PFAS analysis were collected during NBC sampling inspections. The samples were analyzed by the NBC using Method 1633. There were 56 successful sample collections, 31 collected from Bucklin Point SIUs and 25 collected from Field's Point SIUs. The majority of the analytical results were below the detection limits for the compounds analyzed. Five SIUs had measurable concentrations of PFAS compounds. Three of the SIUs are classified as metal finishing facilities. Two of these SIUs perform hard chromium electroplating operations. One of the SIUs discharges groundwater from a superfund site. This site is the former location of a metal finishing facility. The remaining SIU is a landfill. The data from PFAS monitoring performed during 2025 can be found in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 5. PFAS monitoring of SIUs will continue in 2026.

***V. IMPACT OF THE NBC  
PRETREATMENT PROGRAM ON  
CONTROL OF TOXICS &  
INCOMPATIBLE WASTE***

## **NBC Impact on the Control of Toxics and Incompatible Wastes**

The NBC continues to improve receiving water quality by meeting and exceeding compliance with RIPDES discharge standards, limiting the impact wastewater treatment facility effluent has on Narragansett Bay. To this end, influent and effluent metals and cyanide loading data are evaluated to provide a measure of the amount of industrial waste being discharged to the sewer system, as well as a means of quantifying the effectiveness of the NBC in controlling and reducing such discharges. The NBC has analyzed and tracked the toxic pollutant loading trends at its treatment facilities since the creation of the agency.

The data and analyses presented in this chapter summarize the 2025 monitoring activities performed by Environmental Monitoring (EM), including monitoring of the treatment facilities, the collection system, industrial users, and the receiving waters of Narragansett Bay. The Pretreatment Section works in conjunction with the EM, Laboratory, Technical Analysis & Compliance (TAC), Operations, and Engineering sections to control toxics from entering and impacting the sewer system. EM conducts sampling of wastewater from all discharge sources into the NBC systems, throughout the collection systems and treatment plants, and ultimately to its final fate as either sludge or as treated effluent discharged into Narragansett Bay.

## **NBC RIPDES Permit Requirements**

In September 2017, the DEM issued RIPDES permits to the Field's Point, RI0100315, and Bucklin Point, RI0100072, treatment facilities. These permits became effective on December 1, 2017.

The 2017 permits included limits for copper and nickel at Bucklin Point that were substantially lower than the interim limits previously in place for these metals. The NBC could not reliably attain these new limits. The NBC appealed these and several other conditions of both RIPDES permits, and a consent order was issued on July 19, 2018, to temporarily stay these conditions. A formal Consent Agreement (CA) (RIA-424) was negotiated and issued on September 5, 2018. The CA was issued on January 8, 2019, and included the following changes to the original permit conditions:

### Field's Point:

- CBOD: Continued temporary stays on seasonal limits pending permit modification
- TSS: Continued temporary stays on seasonal limits pending permit modification
- Wet Weather Enterococci: Daily maximum limit of 276 cfu/100 mL changed to monitor only
- Wet Weather Total Residual Chlorine: Daily maximum limit of 20 ug/L changed to monitor only

### Bucklin Point:

- CBOD: Continued temporary stays on seasonal limits pending permit modification
- TSS: Continued temporary stays on seasonal limits pending permit modification
- Copper: Interim monthly average and daily maximum limits of 29.8 ug/L and 86.1 ug/L were continued from previous Consent Agreement RIA-330; replacing 2017 permit limits of 6.5 ug/L and 6.5 ug/L, respectively

- Nickel: Interim monthly average limit of 25.0 ug/L replaced permit limit of 14.3 ug/L
- Wet Weather Enterococci: Daily maximum limit of 276 cfu/100 mL changed to monitor only
- Wet Weather Total Residual Chlorine: Daily maximum limit of 20 ug/L changed to monitor only

The wet weather enterococci and total residual chlorine (TRC) limit changes and the interim limits for copper and nickel at Bucklin Point were temporary and reevaluated by the DEM following evaluation of data summaries submitted by the NBC on December 1, 2022. On March 8, 2023, DEM issued a letter to the NBC following this evaluation. In the letter, DEM extended the interim limits due to good cause from February 1, 2023, until reissuance of the RIPDES permit.

The formal Permit Modification was issued to the NBC and became effective on April 1, 2019. This modification set seasonal limits for TSS and CBOD. These limits replaced the stayed limits from the 2017 permits. The final changes are as follows:

Field's Point:

- CBOD: May – October limits:
  - Average monthly load from 5,421 lbs/day to 10,842 lbs/day
  - Maximum daily load from 8,132 lbs/day to 16,263 lbs/day
  - Average monthly and average weekly concentration from 10 mg/L to 20 mg/L
  - Maximum daily concentration from 15 mg/L to 30 mg/L
- TSS: May – October limits:
  - Maximum daily load from 16,263 lbs/day to 24,395 lbs/day
  - Maximum daily concentration from 30 mg/L to 45 mg/L
  - All other TSS limits remain unchanged

Bucklin Point:

- CBOD: May – October limits:
  - Average monthly load from 2,585 lbs/day to 5,171 lbs/day
  - Maximum daily load from 3,878 lbs/day to 7,756 lbs/day
  - Average monthly and average weekly concentration from 10 mg/L to 20 mg/L
  - Maximum daily concentration from 15 mg/L to 30 mg/L
- TSS: May – October limits:
  - Maximum daily load from 7,756 lbs/day to 11,634 lbs/day
  - Maximum daily concentration from 30 mg/L to 45 mg/L
  - All other TSS limits remain unchanged

**Sample Collection at the Wastewater Treatment Facilities**

All sample collection, preservation, and storage at the NBC treatment facilities is performed with strict adherence to EPA protocols. As detailed in the RIPDES permits, the Field's Point and Bucklin Point treatment facilities are required to sample the influent and effluent for toxic and conventional pollutants on a regular basis.

Toxic pollutant monitoring requirements include 24-hour composite sample collections for the analysis of chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc in the influent and effluent. Most metals and cyanide measurements are required twice per week at both plants, and some metals are only sampled monthly. During 2025, EM staff collected all permit-required composite samples of the waste streams at the two treatment facilities with the exception of a wet weather influent composite on February 16, 2025. The wet weather influent composite sample was discarded due to misinterpretation if a wet weather event had occurred. Improved procedures were implemented for Environmental Monitoring staff to communicate with Operations staff daily to prevent this mistake happening in the future.

Field's Point influent samples are collected at the single interceptor that feeds the facility, after bar screening and prior to the grit removal tanks. Influent cyanide samples are collected from this location twice per week and consist of nine separate grab samples, combined by sample date prior to analysis. At Bucklin Point, influent composite samples are collected from the Blackstone Valley Interceptor (BVI) and East Providence Interceptor (EPI) that bring wastewater to the plant. These samples are combined based upon the flow percentages for the sample collection period. Influent cyanide samples are collected twice per week from the two Bucklin Point interceptors and consist of nine separate grab samples from each location. These samples are combined flow-proportionately in the same way as the metals and conventional pollutant composite collections.

Final effluent sample collections at both facilities are downstream of all treatment processes. Composite effluent samples are analyzed for conventional pollutants and metals which include copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc, as well as nutrients. The nutrients analyzed include nitrite, nitrate, ammonia, TKN, and total phosphorus. Nitrate is determined by difference from a combined nitrite+nitrate measurement and a nitrite measurement.

Other required sample collections for treatment plant monitoring include daily fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria, CBOD, TSS, pH, and TRC. Effluent samples are also collected and analyzed for dissolved metals and oil and grease at both facilities monthly. Lastly, whole effluent bioassay toxicity tests are also conducted quarterly at both facilities.

### **Clean Sampling Methods**

All treatment facility sampling is performed with methods outlined in *US-EPA Method 1669 – Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels*. As laboratory detection limits continue to be lowered, EM and TAC evaluate sample collection and handling procedures to ensure that contamination will not significantly affect the data results. EM uses ultra-clean sampling methodology for mercury developed by Hampton Roads Sanitation District of Virginia. This methodology uses sample bottles, tubing, and pumps that allow sample collection and transfer without opening bottle tops, eliminating many potential sources of contamination.

EM has implemented a plant sampling quality assurance program to evaluate the success of its current clean sampling program in limiting contamination in nutrient and metals composite sampling of the influent and effluent at the treatment facilities. The program defines a strict

protocol for cleaning the 10- and 15-liter HDPE composite carboys used in sampling. This procedure involves dishwasher cleaning with laboratory-grade soap, followed by acid-cleaning with nitric acid. Carboys are then acid-cleaned using hydrochloric acid and rinsed with distilled, de-ionized (DI) water that has been treated to a purity minimum of 15 mega ohms per centimeter resistivity. Another key element of the plant sampling quality assurance program is the regular cleaning and replacement of the suction pump tubing used in drawing the waste stream sample into the composite carboy. This cleaning follows the same steps as carboy cleaning. The success of the carboy and tubing cleaning is evaluated with the collection of blank samples. For these blank samples DI water is added to cleaned carboys and held for a minimum of 12 hours to simulate normal sample holding times. This water is then analyzed for the same parameters as the wastewater sample. Tube cleaning is evaluated by drawing DI water through the tubing into pre-cleaned containers. Results from these samples have helped EM, in conjunction with the Laboratory, determine the steps needed to continue to improve sampling and laboratory procedures and instrumentation. Sampler tubing is also replaced frequently, in some cases monthly, to ensure the highest quality samples are collected.

### **Non-Routine Sampling Activities**

The following summarizes the non-routine sampling activities conducted at both Field's Point and Bucklin Point during 2025:

- The NBC continued monitoring for PFAS compounds from the influent, effluent, and biosolids throughout 2025 in accordance with EPA Method 1633, *Analysis of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Aqueous, Solid, Biosolids, and Tissue Samples by LC-MS/MS*. This sampling began at both facilities in September 2020. PFAS monitoring expanded in 2025 to include sampling SIUs. PFAS monitoring of the treatment facilities and industries will continue in 2026.
- The NBC continued participation in wastewater surveillance testing for COVID-19 in 2025, shipping plant influent samples to Biobot Analytics once per week and the Rhode Island Department of Health (DOH) Laboratory twice per week for analysis. Both laboratories reported the data as it became available. In addition, DOH created a data hub on their website sharing surveillance data obtained for wastewater facilities throughout the state and expanded to other viruses including Influenza and RSV. This monitoring program is expected to continue in 2026.
- In 2025, EM continued collecting treated effluent samples from both facilities on a monthly basis for an associate professor of Oceanography from The University of Rhode Island (URI). The NBC, EPA and URI GSO are collaborating on integrating a carbonate model with a ROMS model to predict ocean acidification in Narragansett Bay. The sampling for this study concluded in September 2025.
- At Field's Point, sampling to evaluate the effectiveness of peracetic acid as a disinfectant alternative to sodium hypochlorite continued through 2025. Sampling in 2025 included testing peracetic acid effectiveness on both treated effluent just prior to chlorination or on simulated wet weather influent. Most samples were delivered to the NBC Laboratory,

which conducted experiments using different dosages and contact times of peracetic acid. Some samples were shipped to a contract laboratory designated by the consultant working with the NBC Engineering Section.

- In 2024, a digester rehabilitation project began at Bucklin Point which involved additional sampling of the material being removed by the contractor. Three feed sludge and three filtrate samples were collected per day during the week, as well as filter cake samples for each truckload of dewatered solids sent offsite. The samples were analyzed for total suspended solids, total solids, and/or ammonia. This sampling continued in 2025 as the remaining digesters were rehabilitated. During this process, sludge was only being partially digested, and the tanks were essentially acting as holding tanks. Monitoring the digester tanks increased in 2025 to include volatile solids, alkalinity, volatile acids, and pH. During 2025, the rehabilitation of the tanks was completed though extra monitoring will continue in 2026 as each tank is brought back to full operation.
- In 2025, studies were initiated to evaluate alternative sampling points for both the Field's Point and Bucklin Point wet weather influents due to suspicion that recycle streams were impacting the removal efficiencies of the wet weather tanks. The wet weather influent sampling at both facilities is currently before the recycle streams are introduced, whereas the alternative locations being evaluated are after the recycle streams. The data generated will be used to potentially support moving the wet weather influent sampling point to ensure representative wet weather removal efficiencies can be calculated.

### **Analysis of Influent Loading Data**

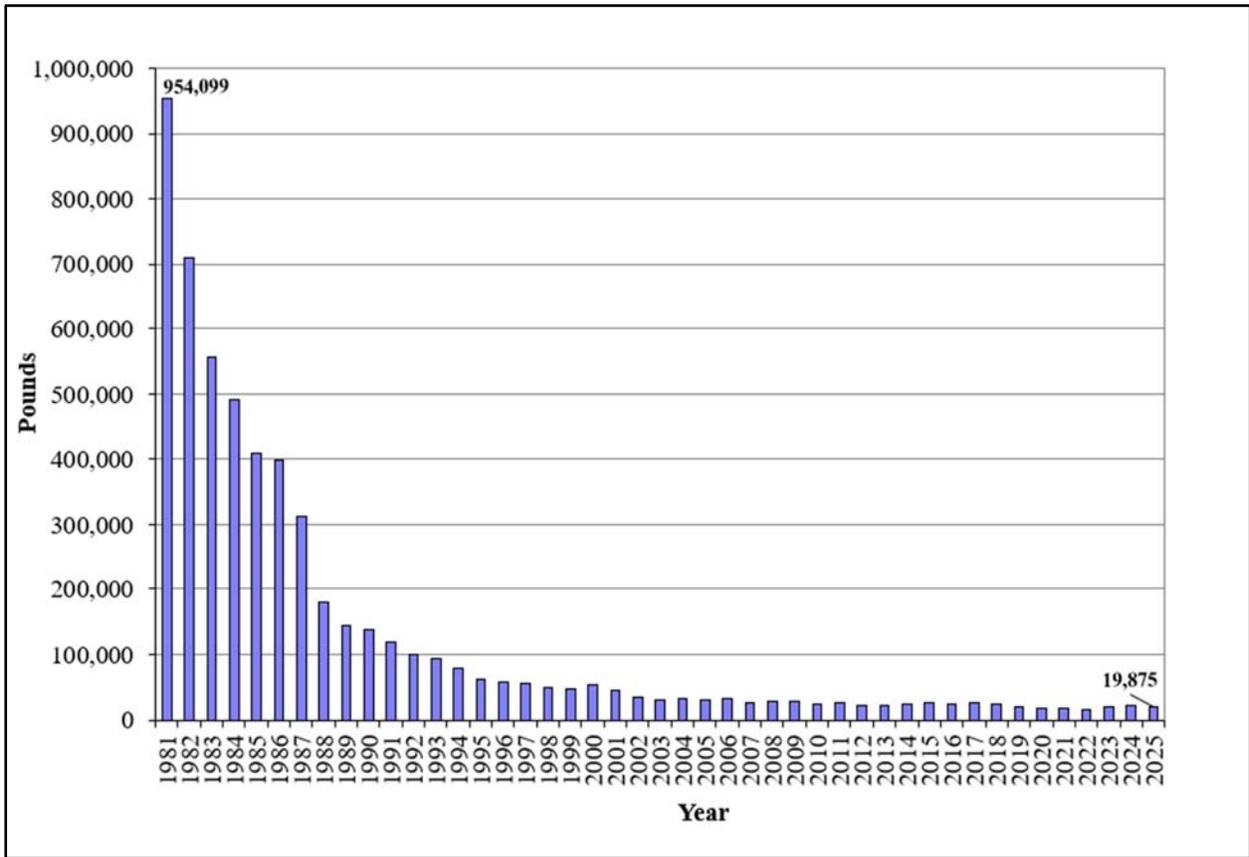
Comparing recent and historical influent loading data is useful for evaluating the success of the Pretreatment Program in controlling the quality of industrial wastewater discharged to the treatment plants. Analysis of historical toxic pollutant loadings to the two NBC wastewater treatment facilities has indicated a downward trend.

Records of data for metals and cyanide in the Field's Point collection system have been collected and analyzed since 1981. Significantly less historical loading data are available for Bucklin Point, which was acquired by the NBC in 1992. The historical Bucklin Point data covers the period from 1994 to present for metals, and 1991 to present for cyanide.

#### **Field's Point District – Influent Loading Analysis**

FIGURES 14 and 15 depict the reduction in metals and cyanide loadings to Field's Point between 1981, the year before the NBC assumed ownership and operation of the treatment facility and portions of the metropolitan Providence sewer system, and the present.

**FIGURE 14**  
**Field's Point Total Metals Influent Loading Trend Analysis**



Over the past 44 years, there has been a significant downward trend in the total loading of metals, as can be seen in FIGURE 14. Total metals loading is defined as the sum of cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc loadings. Total metals loadings have shown a decrease of 97.9% since 1981. In fact, the total metals loadings to Field's Point have been below the annual Maximum Allowable Headworks Loadings (MAHL) of 349,233 pounds since the late 1980s. Since 2002, the total metals loading has been relatively consistent, with only minor fluctuations over more recent years. Influent metals loadings in 2025 decreased by 3,096.4 pounds, or 13.5% from 2024.

Cyanide loading data for the same time period indicates a similar overall downward trend, as can be seen in FIGURE 15, with a dramatic 99.3% decrease in loading between 1981 and 2025. Between 2024 and 2025 there was a 763.6 pound, or 58.4% decrease in cyanide influent loading into Field's Point. The long-term reduction in the metals and cyanide loadings to the treatment facility is largely due to the efforts and success of the toxic reduction and control programs.

**FIGURE 15**  
**Field's Point Cyanide Influent Loading Trend Analysis**

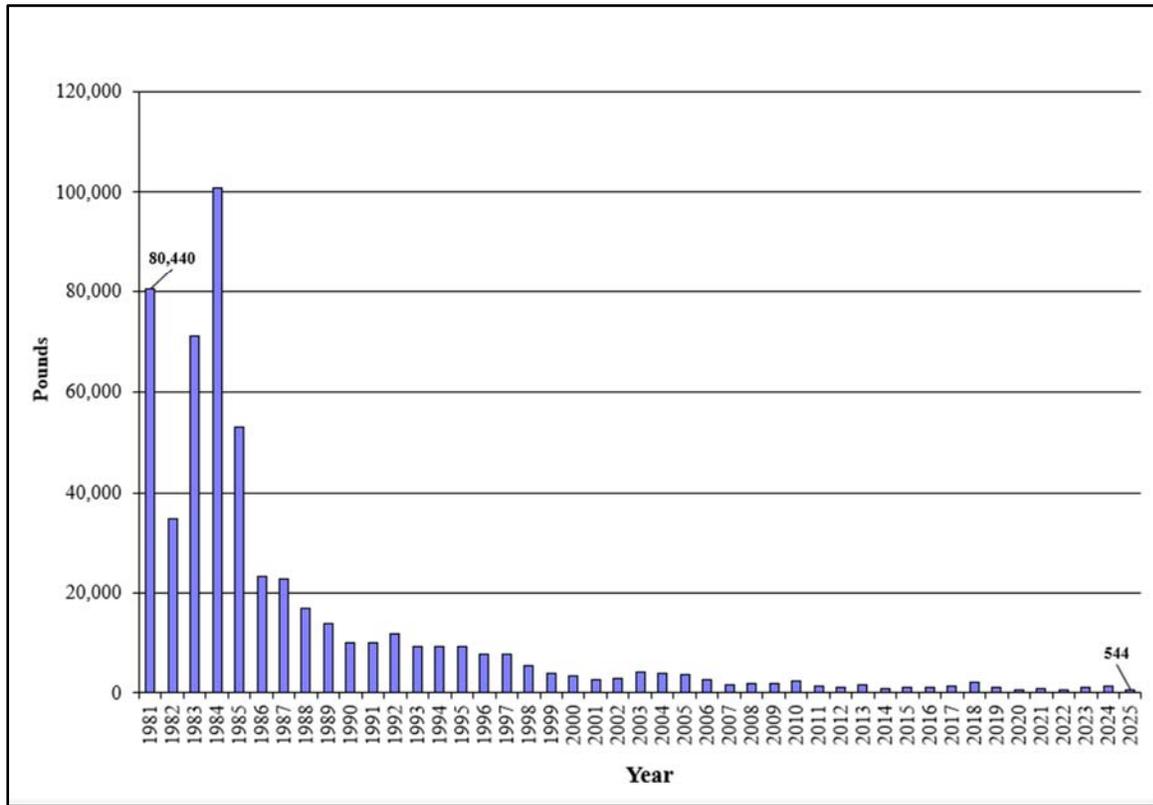


TABLE 21 provides a comparison of the 2024 and 2025 metals and cyanide loadings to Field's Point. Loadings were calculated based on monthly total flow and average metals concentrations. All of the eight metals included exhibited decreased loadings in 2025. The largest percent decrease was seen in mercury, which decreased by 2.10 pounds or 45.8%. This decrease in mercury is also impacted by an analysis issue impacting data from 2024 and 2025. In spring 2025, an internal investigation by the NBC Laboratory determined that mercury results between January 2025 and February 2025 were not valid due to an improperly labeled standard provided by a vendor. The mercury data from this time period has been excluded from this report. To calculate mercury annual loadings, the average monthly loading for the year was substituted for January and February monthly loadings. This applies to all mercury results presented with the exception of sludge, where mercury analysis was conducted by a contract lab using a different methodology.

Overall, the influent loading of metals and cyanide remains low due to strict regulation by Pretreatment, educational efforts, and the NBC's proactive approach to pollution prevention. The decreases since the NBC has taken over the operation of Field's Point demonstrate the continued commitment to vigilant enforcement and continued encouragement of users to implement pollution prevention measures.

**TABLE 21**  
**Comparison of 2024 – 2025 Annual Loadings to Field’s Point**

Pollutant	2024 (Pounds)	2025 (Pounds)	Total Pound Change	% Change
Total Cadmium	22.7	17.6	-5.1	-22.5%
Total Chromium	814.9	701.8	-113.1	-13.9%
Total Copper	4,496.6	3,516.9	-979.7	-21.8%
Total Lead	1,003.8	671.5	-332.3	-33.1%
Total Mercury	4.59	2.49	-2.10	-45.8%
Total Nickel	2,718.1	2,516.3	-201.8	-7.4%
Total Silver	63.2	49.1	-14.1	-22.3%
Total Zinc	13,847.8	12,399.6	-1,448.2	-10.5%
Total Metals	22,971.7	19,875.3	-3,096.4	-13.5%
Total Cyanide	1,307.6	544.0	-763.6	-58.4%

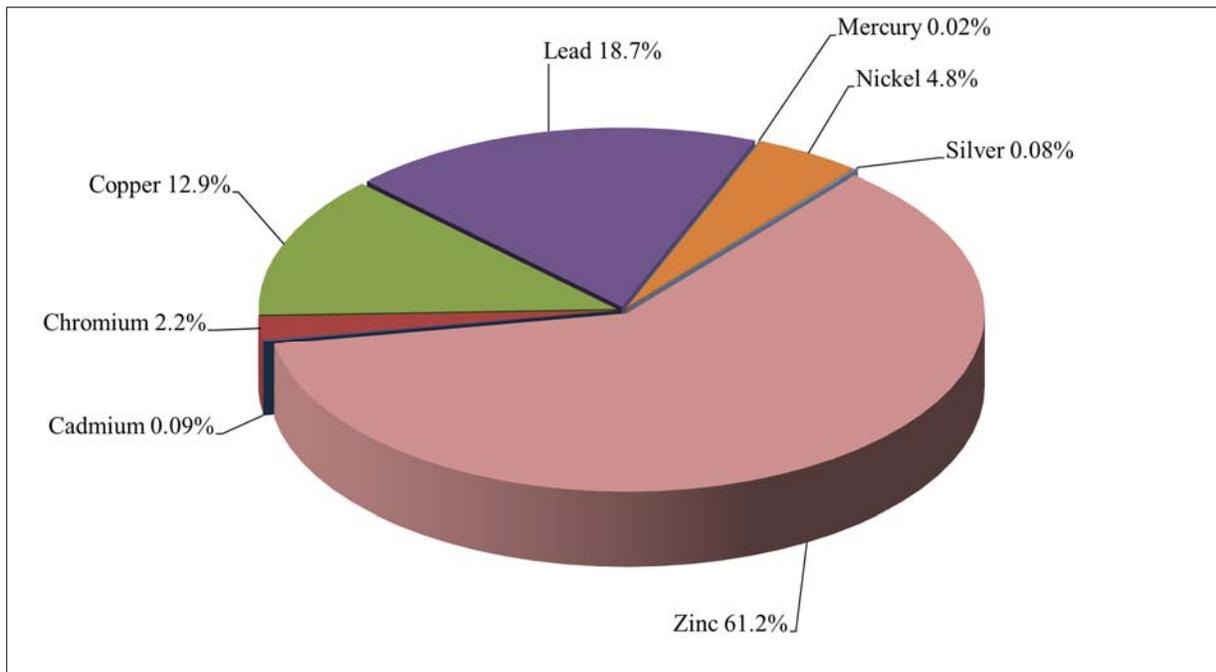
The average daily influent flow into Field’s Point was 38.5 MGD in 2025 versus 47.6 MGD in 2024. Industrial flow for Field’s Point in 2025 was 755,021 gallons per day. In 2025, Field’s Point provided advanced-secondary or wet weather treatment to an additional 1.14 billion gallons of combined sewage, stormwater, and infiltration flow that was captured in the CSO Tunnel, approximately 330 million gallons less than in 2024. Metals results from CSO tunnel effluent samples were flow-weighted, as concentrations can vary greatly depending upon the amount of flow that is being pumped from the tunnel. As can be seen in TABLE 22, metals in the tunnel effluent made up 6.5% of the total plant influent metals loading in 2025, ranging from 2.0% (silver) to 35.9% (lead), depending upon the metal.

**TABLE 22**  
**Comparison of 2025 Annual Loading:**  
**Tunnel Effluent Loadings to Field’s Point Influent Loadings**

Pollutant	Annual Influent Loading (lbs) 2025	Annual Tunnel Effluent Loading (lbs) 2025	Percent of Influent
Cadmium	17.6	1.2	6.8%
Chromium	701.8	27.9	4.0%
Copper	3,516.9	166.1	4.7%
Lead	671.5	240.8	35.9%
Mercury	2.49	0.24	9.6%
Nickel	2,516.3	62.1	2.5%
Silver	49.1	1.0	2.0%
Zinc	12,399.6	788.5	6.4%
Total	19,875.3	1,287.8	6.5%

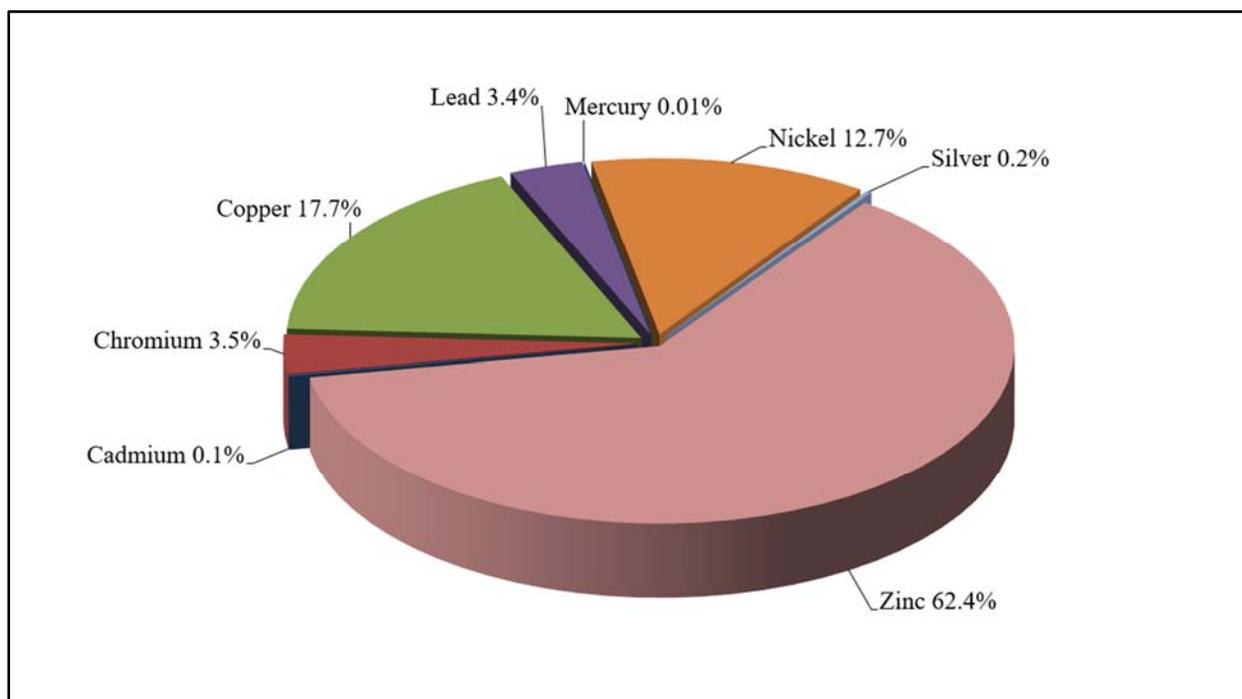
A percentage breakdown of the various metals discharged to Field’s Point via the CSO Tunnel is provided in FIGURE 16. The make-up of the Providence CSO Tunnel effluent is similar to the typical influent with notable exceptions of increased lead contribution and decreased proportional copper and nickel contributions. Lead often makes up a high proportion of the metal pollutants found in stormwater due to runoff from roadways. Since the tunnel receives large amounts of stormwater from the service district, lead input to Field’s Point from the tunnel is expected to be high.

**FIGURE 16**  
**Breakdown of Total Metals – 2025 Loading from CSO Tunnel Effluent**



A percentage breakdown of the various metals in Field’s Point influent is provided in FIGURE 17. The majority of metal loadings to Field’s Point are from zinc, copper, and nickel. These metals account for 92.7% of the total metal loadings. The overall percent contribution of these three metals in 2025 is virtually the same as the percent contribution of these three metals in 2024. The total loading of zinc in 2025 was 12,399.6 pounds, representing 62.4% of the total metals load and the highest load of any toxic pollutant impacting the Field’s Point facility. The majority of zinc loading is attributed to residential sources. Copper was the next highest pollutant load to Field’s Point at 3,516.9 pounds or 17.7% of the total metals loading, followed by nickel at 2,516.3 pounds or 12.7%. The loadings levels of toxic metal pollutants to Field’s Point in 2025 were all well within the MAHL levels for each pollutant of concern, when expressed on an annual basis. This is a testament to the success of the NBC Pretreatment and Pollution Prevention programs.

**FIGURE 17**  
**Breakdown of Total Metals – Field’s Point 2025 Influent Loading**



*Oil and Grease Inputs to Field’s Point*

Monthly sampling of oil and grease inputs to Field’s Point revealed low and consistent concentrations. Monthly average influent concentrations ranged from 13.31 ppm to 31.52 ppm during 2025. Monthly average effluent concentrations were lower than influent concentrations, with all results below detection (i.e., <4.00 ppm). Low inputs are the direct result of Pretreatment efforts to permit, inspect, and monitor industrial and commercial establishments, including food service establishments, with the potential to impact the NBC with fats, oils, and grease.

The NBC RIPDES permit requires monthly effluent sampling for oil and grease, with three grab samples collected over the course of a 24-hour period, one grab per shift. The effluent grab samples are analyzed separately, and the maximum and average results are reported on monthly discharge monitoring reports (DMR). The RIPDES permit does not set a discharge limit for oil and grease. The 2025 oil and grease data are listed in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 10.

*Field’s Point Influent and Effluent Organics*

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) were monitored monthly in influent and effluent grab samples at the Field’s Point facility in 2025. The analysis of 36 organic compounds using EPA Method 624.1 is routinely performed to ensure that the amount of organics introduced to the facility is being adequately regulated by the Pretreatment section. High levels of organics can be

dangerous to the health and safety of NBC employees, the general public, and can potentially pose a significant hazard to the microbial population that is responsible for the removal of organic carbon in the influent wastewater.

Of the 432 analytical results for influent samples obtained in 2025, 89.8% of these were at non-detectable concentration levels. Of the 432 analytical results of effluent samples obtained in 2025, 97.0% of the results were at non-detectable concentration levels. The low levels of VOCs observed demonstrate the effectiveness of the Pretreatment efforts to reduce the amount of organic pollutants introduced to the NBC facilities, dramatically reducing the potential for adverse impacts on NBC receiving waters.

#### *Field's Point Influent and Effluent Nitrogen*

The RIPDES permit requires Field's Point to meet seasonal May through October monthly average permit limits of 5.0 mg/L for total nitrogen concentration and 2,711 pounds per day for total nitrogen loading. Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) processes ran extremely well in 2025, and monthly average permit limits were met during each month of the permit season. Overall, Field's Point achieved a total nitrogen removal rate of 89.2% over these six months. Daily flows to the facility during this season, averaged 39.09 MGD, with an influent total nitrogen concentration average of 27.2 mg/L and average influent load of 8,098.7 pounds per day. The May through October average effluent total nitrogen concentration was 2.9 mg/L with an average loading of 916.5 pounds per day. The 2025 nitrogen data are listed in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 10.

#### *pH Variability at Field's Point: Influent and Effluent*

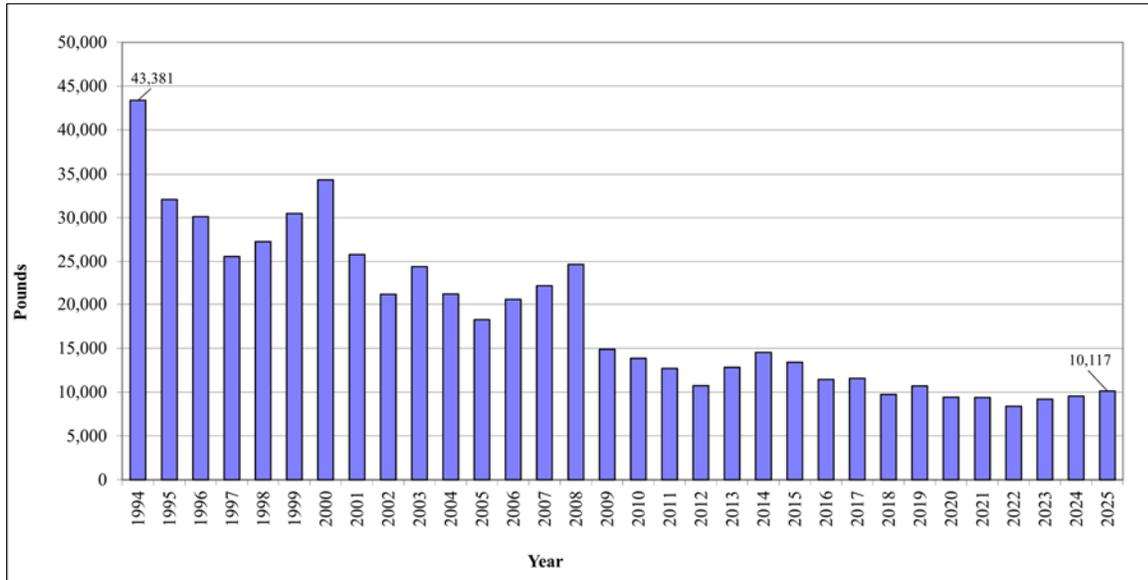
The pH of the Field's Point influent is measured once per day by Laboratory staff on a high-precision Orion pH meter. Grab samples are collected by EM and immediately transferred to the lab for analysis. EM staff collected 365 influent pH samples during 2025. The pH range of the influent sample measurements was from 6.72 to 7.68 standard units (s.u.). The influent waste stream is also monitored with a continuous pH probe. This record shows a clear diurnal pattern with differences of approximately 1 s.u. No NBC wastewater treatment facility process was knowingly negatively impacted by influent pH fluctuations during the year. There were also no persistent excursions in influent pH during 2025 and no negative effect on normal plant operation process controls was noted. Effluent grab samples were collected once per day, resulting in 365 samples collected in 2025. The addition of sodium hydroxide to the process at Field's Point enables more effective biological nutrient reduction and typically maintains the effluent pH within the desired permit range. Over the year, the effluent pH ranged from 6.50 to 7.66 s.u.

The lack of pH permit violations during 2025 reflects the success of the Field's Point Operations staff and the Pretreatment Program, which prevented the discharge of low pH wastewater by industry.

**Bucklin Point District – Influent Loading Analysis**

FIGURES 18 and 19 depict the overall reduction in metals and cyanide loadings to Bucklin Point between 1994 and 2025. Over the past 30 years, there has been a downward trend in the total loadings of metals. Total metals loading is defined as the sum of cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc loadings. Total metals loadings have decreased by 76.7% since 1994. The 2025 total metals loading to Bucklin Point remained well below the annual MAHL of 72,874 pounds.

**FIGURE 18**  
**Bucklin Point Total Metals Influent Loading Trend**



Cyanide loadings at Bucklin Point have also exhibited a dramatic historical decrease as can be seen in FIGURE 19. Since 1991, cyanide loading has decreased by 90.6%. Loadings remain well below the MAHL level established to protect the treatment facility and the environment.

**FIGURE 19**  
**Bucklin Point Cyanide Influent Loading Trend**

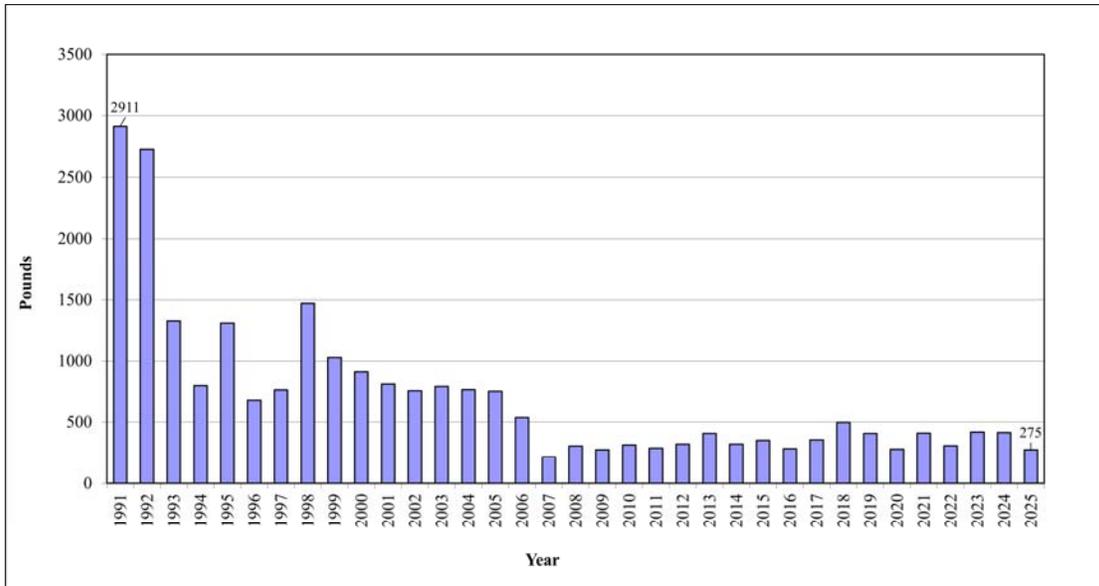


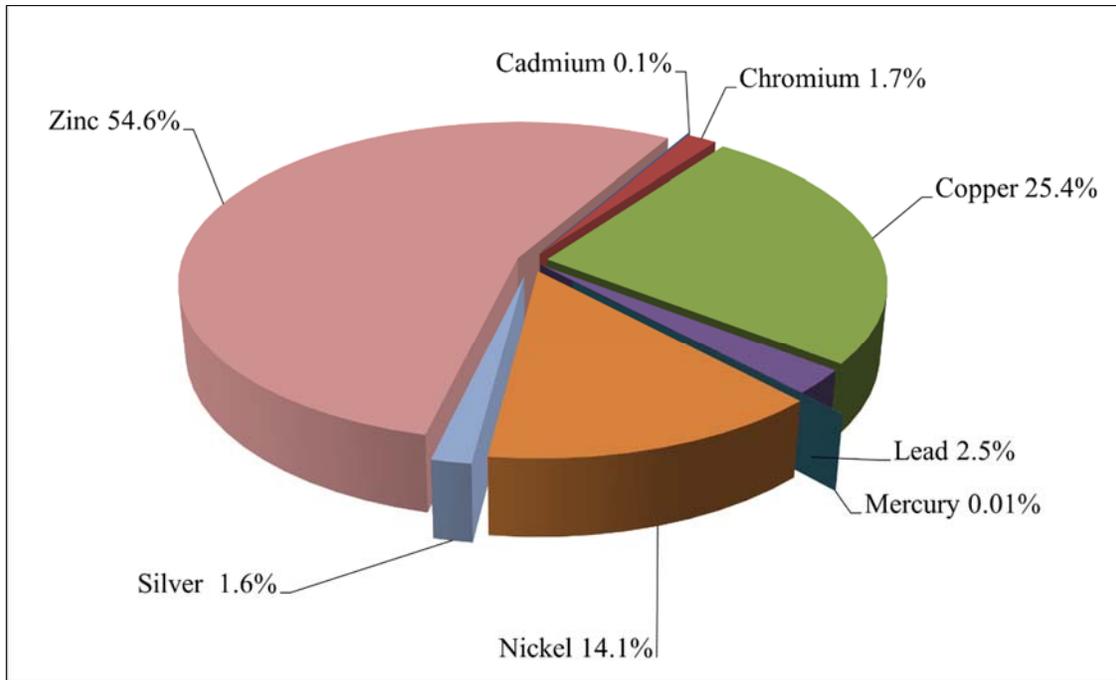
TABLE 23 compares individual Bucklin Point metals and cyanide loadings from 2025 to the previous year. Loading estimates were calculated based on monthly total flow and average metals concentrations. The annual influent loading for metals showed an overall increase of 6.1%, or 583.2 pounds in 2025 when compared to 2024. Three individual influent metals showed an increase in loading in 2025. The largest percent increase occurred in silver, which increased by 62.1% or 63.9 pounds. The largest increase by weight was observed in nickel, up 527.7 pounds or 59.0%. This was due to a short-term increase in nickel discharge by a metal finishing facility. More information on this incident can be found in CHPATERS III and IV. In contrast, loadings of five influent metals decreased in 2025. The largest percent decrease occurred in chromium, which decreased by 26.4%, or 60.6 pounds. The largest decrease by weight occurred in zinc, which decreased by 2.1% or 118.2 pounds. Cyanide exhibited a decrease of 33.7%, or 139.4 pounds, when compared to 2024. Overall, influent loading of metals and cyanide remains low due to strict regulation by Pretreatment, educational efforts, and a proactive approach to pollution prevention. The decreases since the NBC has taken over the operation of Bucklin Point demonstrate the continued commitment to vigilant enforcement and continued encouragement of users to implement pollution prevention measures. Influent flow into Bucklin Point decreased compared to 2024, with an average daily influent flow of 18.4 MGD in 2025 versus 23.5 MGD in 2024. Industrial flow to Bucklin Point was 1,007,328 gallons per day in 2025.

**TABLE 23**  
**Comparison of 2024 – 2025 Annual Loadings to Bucklin Point**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>2024 Pounds</b>	<b>2025 Pounds</b>	<b>Total Pound Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Total Cadmium	8.6	7.6	-1.0	-11.6%
Total Chromium	229.6	169.0	-60.6	-26.4%
Total Copper	2,399.5	2,571.6	172.1	7.2%
Total Lead	251.6	251.1	-0.5	-0.2%
Total Mercury	1.45	1.41	-0.04	-2.8%
Total Nickel	895.1	1,422.8	527.7	59.0%
Total Silver	102.9	166.8	63.9	62.1%
Total Zinc	5,645.2	5,527.0	-118.2	-2.1%
Total Metals	9,534.1	10,117.3	583.2	6.1%
Total Cyanide	414.1	274.7	-139.4	-33.7%

FIGURE 20 provides a breakdown of the relative contribution of individual metals to the total influent loadings to Bucklin Point. As in previous years, zinc and copper were the largest contributors, accounting for 80.0% of the total. The overall percent contribution of these two metals in 2025 was slightly lower than the percent contribution of these two metals in 2024, when these metals contributed 84.4% of the total load. The total loading of zinc in 2025 was 5,527.0 pounds, or 54.6% of the total metals load and the highest load of any toxic pollutant impacting the Bucklin Point facility. The total loading of copper in 2025 was 2,571.6 pounds, or 25.4% of the total load. Other metals contributing substantially to the total metals loading included chromium, lead, nickel, and silver, accounting for another 19.9% of the total. The dramatic decline in metals loadings since the 1990s is a testament to the success of the NBC toxics reduction and control program.

**FIGURE 20**  
**Breakdown of Total Metals – Bucklin Point 2025 Influent Loadings**



Septage Loading to Bucklin Point Influent

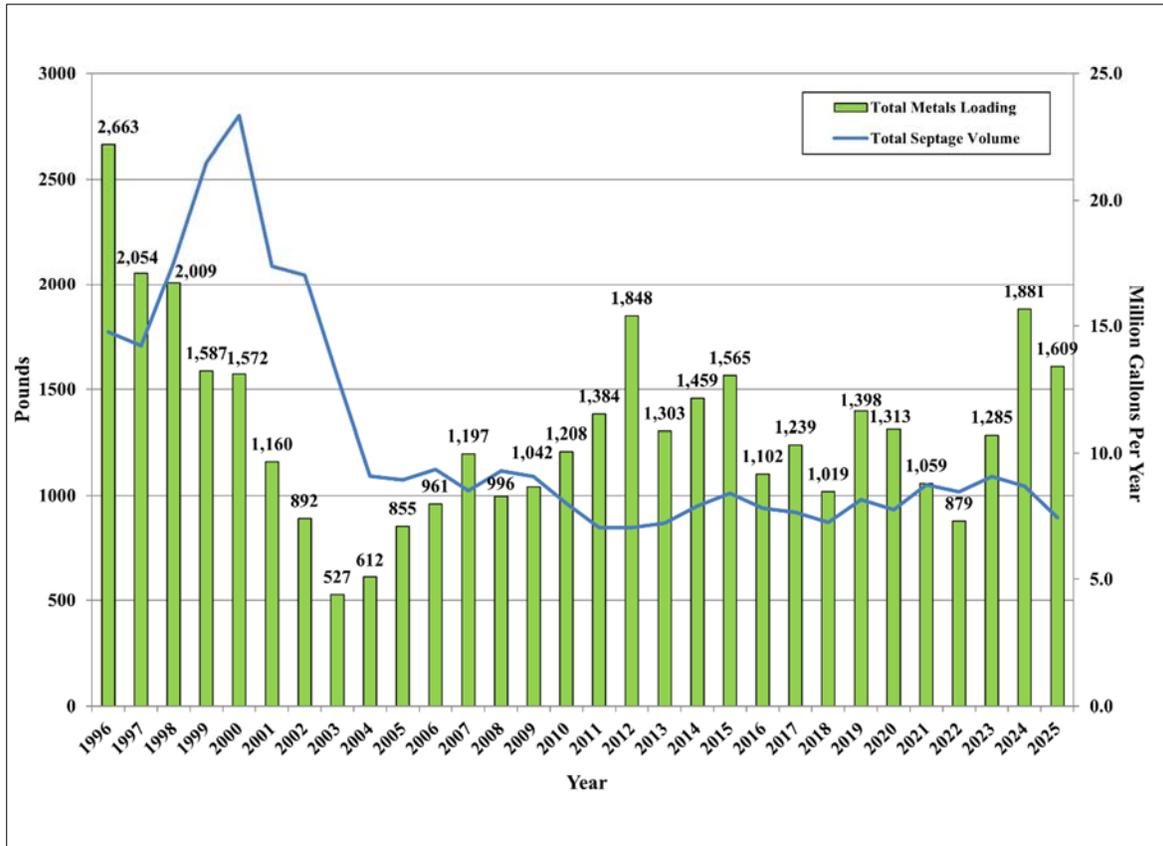
The NBC accepts residential quality septage in the Bucklin Point district. Septage haulers discharge their loads at the Lincoln Septage Receiving Station, where solids are removed prior to the waste stream entering the collection system for transport to the Bucklin Point plant for processing. A sample from each load is collected after the sample port on the truck is flushed thoroughly, usually after the load has discharged for approximately one minute. The sample from each individual truck is screened for pH, odor, and any unusual characteristics. If an anomaly is observed, the load may be rejected, or the sample may be targeted for individual analysis. Otherwise, each grab sample is combined with the delivery for the day and sent to the laboratory for analysis. This sampling protocol has helped to locate potential non-residential inputs to the collection system from septage haulers. Grit removal at the septage facility removes a portion of the metals loading prior to its introduction to the sewer system and the treatment plant.

FIGURE 21 details the change in septage flow and metals loadings from the septage between 1996 and 2025. The NBC received 7.47 million gallons of septage in 2025, representing a decrease of 14.2% compared to 2024. When compared to 1996, there has been an overall decrease of 49.4% in septage flow. The graph shows septage volume peaked in 2000 at approximately 23 million gallons.

Monthly septage metals loads were calculated based on monthly total volume of septage and average metals concentrations. From 2024 to 2025 there was a 14.4% decrease in total metals

loading from septage, or approximately 271.7 pounds. Overall, total metals from septage have decreased by 39.6% since 1996.

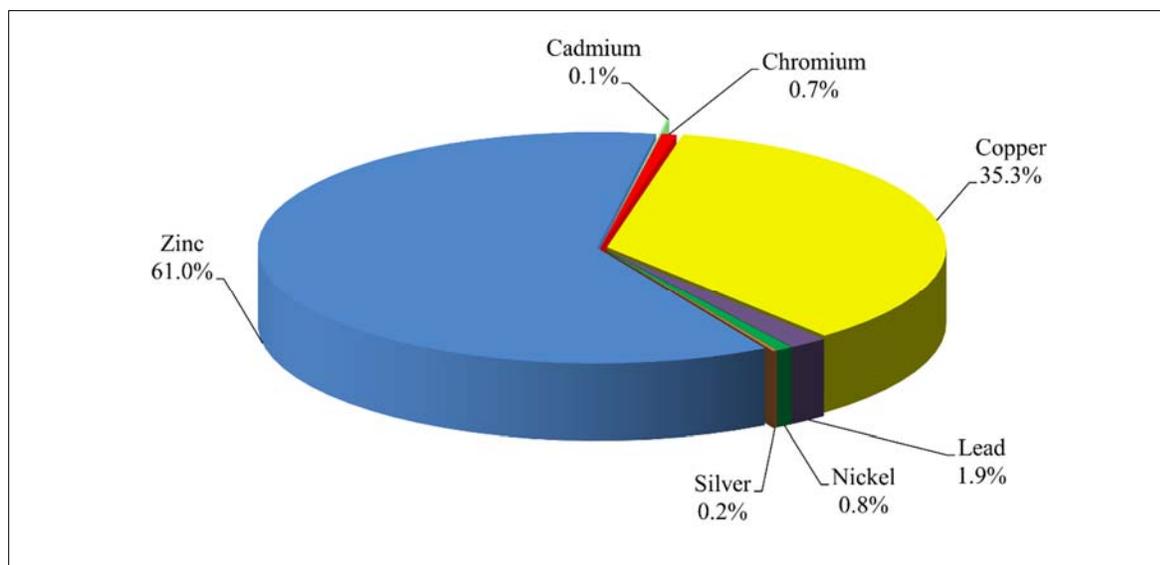
**FIGURE 21**  
**Trend Analysis for Total Metals Loadings in Septage**



Despite the small overall volume of septage relative to all influent to Bucklin Point, the metals loading from septage is substantial. The septage contribution to total influent metals loading at Bucklin Point was 15.9% in 2025, a decrease from the contribution of 19.7% in 2024.

FIGURE 22 illustrates the average relative composition of metals in the septage received at the NBC facility in 2025. As in previous years, zinc and copper continue to represent the majority of metals loadings, 96.3%, within the septage, at 568.6 pounds of copper and 981.7 pounds of zinc in 2025. Zinc loading from septage represented 17.8% of the total influent zinc loading to Bucklin Point during 2025. Copper from septage amounted to 22.1% of the total copper influent load. The substantial loadings for these metals from residential quality septage underscores the significance of uncontrolled sources of influent metals loadings to NBC facilities. The septage monitoring data generated during 2025 is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 10.

**FIGURE 22**  
**2025 Breakdown of Total Metals in Septage**



*Oil and Grease Inputs to Bucklin Point*

Monthly monitoring of oil and grease inputs to Bucklin Point revealed consistently low concentrations. During 2025, average influent concentrations ranged from 17.65 ppm to 73.93 ppm. Effluent concentrations were substantially lower than influent concentrations, with results of <4.00 ppm, or below detection, for all samples. Low inputs are a direct result of Pretreatment efforts to permit, inspect, and monitor industrial and commercial facilities, including food service establishments, with the potential to impact NBC operations with fats, oils, and grease.

The NBC RIPDES permit requires monthly effluent sampling of oil and grease, with three grab samples collected over the course of a 24-hour period, one grab per shift. The effluent grab samples are analyzed separately, and the maximum and average results are reported on monthly DMRs. Results less than detection are treated as zeroes for reporting on the DMR and for the data summaries in this report. The RIPDES permit does not set a discharge limit for oil and grease. The 2025 monthly average oil and grease data are listed in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II SECTION 10.

*Bucklin Point Influent and Effluent Organics*

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) were monitored monthly in both the influent and effluent at the Bucklin Point facility in 2025. The analysis of 36 organic compounds using EPA method 624.1 is routinely performed to ensure that the amount of organics introduced to the facility is being adequately regulated by the Pretreatment section. High levels of organics can be dangerous to the health and safety of NBC employees and can potentially pose a significant hazard to the microbial population that is responsible for the removal of organic carbon in the influent wastewater. Of the 435 analytical results for influent samples obtained in 2025, 90.8% of these

were at non-detectable concentrations. Of the 432 analytical results for effluent samples obtained in 2025, 98.1% of the results were at non-detectable concentrations. The low concentrations of VOCs observed in both the influent and effluent demonstrates the effectiveness of Pretreatment efforts to reduce the amounts of organic pollutants introduced to the Bucklin Point facility, which are also therefore prevented from entering the receiving waters of the Bay.

#### *Bucklin Point Influent and Effluent Nitrogen*

The RIPDES permit requires Bucklin Point to meet seasonal May through October monthly average permit limits of 5.0 mg/L for total nitrogen concentration and 1,293 lbs/day for total nitrogen loading. BNR processes ran well in 2025, and monthly average permit limits were met during all months of the permit season. Overall, Bucklin Point achieved a total nitrogen removal rate of 88.0% over these six months. Daily flows to the facility during this season averaged 18.4 MGD, with an influent total nitrogen concentration average of 31.8 mg/L and average influent load of 4,461.6 pounds per day. The May through October average effluent total nitrogen concentration was 3.8 mg/L with an average loading of 551.2 pounds per day. The 2025 nitrogen data are listed in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II SECTION 10.

#### *pH Variability at Bucklin Point: Influent and Effluent*

The pH of Bucklin Point influent is measured once per day by EM staff on a handheld pH probe. EM staff collected 365 influent pH samples during 2025. The pH range of the influent sample measurements was from 6.72 to 7.66 s.u. The influent waste stream is also monitored with continuous pH probes.

Effluent grab samples were collected once per day, resulting in 365 samples collected in 2025. The addition of soda ash to the process at Bucklin Point enables more effective biological nutrient reduction and typically maintains the effluent pH within the desired permit range. The effluent pH values measured in 2025 ranged between 6.05 to 7.34 s.u.

The lack of pH permit violations over the course of 2025 reflects the success of the Bucklin Point Operations staff and the Pretreatment Program, which prevented the discharge of low pH wastewater by industry.

### **Background Sources of Metals to the Influent Load**

#### *Sewer Collections for Determining Non-Industrial Background Contributions to Influent Metals Loading*

The NBC has studied background (i.e., non-industrial) sources contributing to the total metal influent loadings to the Bucklin Point and Field's Point facilities since 1993. Samples are collected from sanitary and combined sewers in residential neighborhoods. Results over the years have shown substantial levels of trace metals and other toxic pollutants coming from uncontrolled sources. In May 2000, EM began sample collections using EPA-approved guidance on clean sampling techniques, further improving their ability to quantify background metals inputs to the NBC facilities.

During 2025, EM staff collected 39 samples in residential sanitary and combined sewers. Nineteen were located in the Bucklin Point district and 20 were located in the Field’s Point district. Samples were collected as 24-hour composites in wet and dry weather conditions. TABLE 24 summarizes the results for the background sample collections for 2025 and compares them to influent concentrations and loading estimates at the NBC facilities. This direct comparison of concentrations and loading estimates gives some approximation of the contributions of these pollutants from background sources.

Loadings were calculated using the average background concentrations and estimates of average daily residential flow rates to each facility. Note that industrial and commercial sources account for only 6.5% of total flow into Bucklin Point and 3.4% of the total flow at Field’s Point. Estimated combined sewage/stormwater volume captured by the CSO tunnel in the Field’s Point district (2.35 MGD or 6.1% of the total influent flow) was also excluded from the flows used to calculate background loading estimates.

**TABLE 24  
Results from 2025 Background Metals and Cyanide Contribution Study**

Concentration (ppb)												
	Cd	Cr	Cu	Pb	Hg	Ni	Ag	Zn	CN, Total	As	Se	Mo
Background	0.13	1.25	22.30	3.00	0.01	2.68	0.11	88.99	4.25*	0.59*	1.02*	0.79
FP Influent	0.15	6.12	30.46	5.74	0.02	21.82	0.43	107.93	4.66*	2.37	1.35*	4.83
% of Influent at FP	86.7%	20.4%	73.2%	52.3%	50.0%	12.3%	25.6%	82.5%	91.2%	24.9%	75.6%	16.4%
BP Influent	0.14	3.09	46.79	4.61	0.03	26.19	3.07	100.42	5.04*	0.91	1.00*	3.93
% of Influent at BP	92.9%	40.5%	47.7%	65.1%	33.3%	10.2%	3.6%	88.6%	84.3%	64.8%	102.0%	20.1%
Loading (lbs/year)												
Background (FP District)	13.26	132.87	2363.81	317.57	0.99	283.81	11.90	9434.60	450.81*	62.86*	107.85*	84.02
FP Influent	17.60	701.84	3516.91	671.51	2.49	2516.34	49.06	12399.61	544.04*	274.24	158.27*	553.55
% of Influent at FP	75.3%	18.9%	67.2%	47.3%	39.8%	11.3%	24.3%	76.1%	82.9%	22.9%	68.1%	15.2%
Background (BP District)	6.56	65.76	1169.81	157.16	0.49	140.45	5.89	4669.01	223.10*	31.11	53.37*	41.58
BP Influent	7.65	169.02	2571.57	251.05	1.41	1422.77	166.79	5527.00	274.72	50.61	56.14	219.74
% of Influent at BP	85.8%	38.9%	45.5%	62.6%	34.8%	9.9%	3.5%	84.5%	81.2%	61.5%	95.1%	18.9%

\*These estimates calculated based on  $\geq 25\%$  of samples below detection limit; estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Several aspects of the data analysis behind TABLE 24 should be highlighted. Detection limit values were entered for samples with concentrations below the laboratory detection limits. This may lead to overestimation of true concentrations and loadings from a particular source. Metals with 25% or more results below the detection limit are indicated in TABLE 24 to draw attention to the problematic nature of the estimates. Results of background samples taken from both districts were used to determine the annual average background concentrations. These concentrations were then multiplied by the average daily non-commercial and industrial flow rates to each facility to generate facility-specific loading estimates. In contrast, influent loadings were calculated based on both facility-specific influent concentration and influent flow. Lastly, average influent concentrations were determined, while geometric means were calculated for the background data in order to reduce the impact of highly variable data on the comparison. These analytical differences, as well as the inexact pairing of data collections temporally, may lead to background concentrations that account for more than 100% of influent concentrations as well as

discrepancies in the percent contribution of background sources when comparing concentrations and loading estimates. Despite these differences, this comparison provides useful information regarding the magnitude of the contributions of these pollutants coming from uncontrolled sources.

From TABLE 24 it is evident that a major portion of the influent cadmium, total cyanide, zinc, and selenium loadings observed at both facilities are from background sources. Arsenic and lead at Bucklin Point, as well as copper at Field's Point also appear to come largely from background sources. These background sources may include discharges from street runoff, residential discharges (including leaching from residential plumbing piping), and contaminated soils. For example, it is apparent that most zinc (the trace metal with the highest concentration at the treatment plants and septage loads) comes from non-industrial sources, as 76.1% of the influent loading to Field's Point and 84.5% of the loading to Bucklin Point can be accounted for in the background sampling.

TABLE 25 shows the geometric mean concentrations of all background metals and cyanide samples collected since 2002 in both NBC drainage areas. The highest total metals concentration occurred in 2007. In 2025, concentrations of cyanide exhibited a decrease compared to 2024, while most metals increased. Many factors may contribute to year-to-year variability, including the specific manhole sites sampled each year. Note that sanitary manhole background monitoring for tin was discontinued in July 2018.

**TABLE 25**  
**Historical Background Metals and Cyanide Results 2002-2025 (ppb)**

	Cd	Cr	Cu	Pb	Hg	Ni	Ag	Zn	CN	As	Se	Sn	Mo	Total Metals*
2002	0.40	5.93	32.18	11.22		6.66	0.85	99.52	4.59					156.76
2003	0.45	6.31	29.48	8.77		8.13	0.89	105.04	6.49					159.07
2004	0.68	2.99	36.49	10.79	0.07	6.21	1.79	102.49	6.58	1.01	0.76	6.31		161.51
2005	0.17	3.61	23.55	7.87	0.07	5.39	0.36	84.22	6.75	0.64	0.65	1.75	0.75	125.24
2006	0.14	4.49	24.80	6.65	0.03	5.76	0.28	90.05	4.81	0.99	0.65	0.95	0.68	132.20
2007	0.14	9.70	38.13	8.86	0.04	11.67	0.22	121.35	2.36	0.61	0.64	1.63	0.80	190.11
2008	0.12	4.07	19.88	6.77	0.04	5.11	0.13	64.17	3.82	0.80	0.99	1.45	0.80	100.29
2009	0.14	2.43	35.04	10.09	0.04	6.16	0.20	91.93	4.16	0.91	1.58	1.85	0.76	146.03
2010	0.13	1.78	22.68	7.11	0.04	4.05	0.14	85.54	3.84	0.66	1.36	2.55	0.74	121.47
2011	0.15	1.62	23.73	7.20	0.04	3.02	0.22	104.84	4.23	0.66	0.68	2.45	0.89	140.82
2012	0.15	1.32	25.86	5.92	0.03	2.65	0.26	100.60	4.55	0.55	0.60	5.37	0.81	136.79
2013	0.20	1.07	26.38	7.21	0.04	2.65	0.23	94.43	4.73	0.56	0.70	5.26	0.76	132.21
2014	0.21	1.27	39.78	6.98	0.04	2.43	0.23	122.09	5.14	0.59	1.02	5.00	0.93	173.03
2015	0.21	1.31	25.87	5.14	0.02	2.82	0.18	101.86	6.27	0.69	1.17	5.22	0.86	137.41
2016	0.19	1.27	25.46	5.49	0.02	2.29	0.21	113.92	4.64	0.65	1.18	5.10	0.99	148.85
2017	0.18	1.93	34.75	7.61	0.03	3.36	0.21	135.55	4.72	0.74	1.09	5.00	1.01	183.62
2018	0.18	1.21	28.39	6.35	0.02	2.46	0.17	99.16	4.91	0.58	1.03	5.00	0.83	137.94
2019	0.12	1.07	17.17	3.27	0.01	2.59	0.09	68.95	4.23	0.59	1.05		0.73	93.27
2020	0.13	1.43	28.17	4.90	0.01	2.67	0.16	116.05	4.54	0.59	1.05		0.86	153.52
2021	0.13	1.18	20.54	3.14	0.01	2.57	0.12	80.83	4.61	0.72	1.27		0.83	108.52
2022	0.14	1.15	17.75	4.03	0.01	2.14	0.13	79.13	4.25	0.76	1.43		0.85	104.48
2023	0.09	0.84	17.62	3.64	0.01	2.05	0.12	69.91	4.59	0.59	1.20		0.73	94.27
2024	0.11	1.57	20.18	3.29	0.01	3.04	0.10	66.99	4.40	0.58	1.01		0.70	95.29
2025	0.13	1.25	22.30	3.00	0.01	2.68	0.11	88.99	4.25	0.59	1.02		0.79	118.46

\*Total Metals = Cd+Cr+Cu+Pb+Hg+Ni+Ag+Zn

From this analysis, it is apparent that large percentages of the toxic loads to the Field's Point and Bucklin Point plants are from residential and other background sources that are beyond the control of the Pretreatment Program. Understanding non-industrial and commercial sources is important to permit development and planning to reduce loading to the treatment facilities and to Narragansett Bay. NBC continues to improve and update studies of pollutant loads throughout the collection system using flow measurements, metering stations on NBC interceptors, and manhole monitoring data to choose study sites that will accurately describe mass loading from domestic sources, storm runoff, and major drainage basins.

## **Influent Loading Conclusions**

Consistent monitoring of the various sources and concentrations of toxics entering the NBC plants has documented dramatic decreases in these loads, largely due to the efforts of the Pretreatment Section. To achieve these decreases, Pretreatment enforces the categorical standards set by the EPA for selected sectors of industry as well as local limits defined for each POTW. Local limits are intended to protect the wastewater treatment facility, the receiving waters, sludge quality, and the health of the public, as well as to prevent environmental problems as a result of discharges from any non-domestic user.

Local limits are required to be periodically reviewed and revised to respond to changes in Federal or State regulations, environmental protection criteria, treatment facility design and operational criteria, and the nature of industrial contributions to POTW influent. In 2020, the NBC re-evaluated local limits for both facilities. Local limits evaluation includes calculation of the MAHL, which represents the loadings of a particular pollutant that the treatment facilities can effectively treat without upset to plant operations or pass-through of toxins that could adversely affect water quality and aquatic life. The MAHL must also protect sludge quality, to allow for the safe disposal of solids removed from the wastewater. The 2020 Local Limits Evaluation resulted in local limits for ammonia, arsenic, BOD, total nitrogen, and TSS, which became final and enforceable on June 1, 2021.

TABLE 26 provides a comparison of NBC MAHL goals with the 2025 influent loadings of toxics and other pollutants of concern. While MAHLs are calculated to estimate the maximum allowable daily loadings, TABLE 26 extrapolates these to maximum allowable pounds per year for comparison to annual influent loads. For total nitrogen and ammonia, local limits are only enforceable from May 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup>. Therefore TABLE 26 compares total seasonal loads to a MAHL extrapolated to the season. In the case of CBOD, loadings are compared to MAHLs calculated on BOD, the form of the pollutant regulated. MAHLs and local limits based on BOD loading are protective of the CBOD limits incorporated in the RIPDES permits.

TABLE 26 illustrates that 2025 influent loads of each pollutant remained well within the MAHLs as expressed as annual or seasonal allowable loads. Overall, the low annual and seasonal influent loads of these pollutants attest to the effectiveness of NBC initiatives and measures to control pollutant sources to the POTWs.

**TABLE 26**  
**Comparison of 2025 Influent Loadings to Maximum Allowable Headworks Loadings (MAHL)**

Parameter	Field's Point			Bucklin Point		
	MAHL lbs/yr	2025 Loading lbs/yr	Below MAHL?	MAHL lbs/yr	2025 Loading lbs/yr	Below MAHL?
Cadmium	24,200	17.6	Yes	4,490	7.6	Yes
Chromium	87,133	701.8	Yes	20,170	169.0	Yes
Copper	47,165	3,516.9	Yes	15,648	2,571.6	Yes
Lead	40,829	671.5	Yes	11,519	251.1	Yes
Mercury	1,044	2.49	Yes	190	1.45	Yes
Nickel	25,933	2,516.3	Yes	3,048	1,422.8	Yes
Silver	69,843	49.1	Yes	4,059	166.8	Yes
Zinc	53,086	12,399.6	Yes	13,750	5,527.0	Yes
Total Metals*	349,233	19,875.3	Yes	72,874	10,117.3	Yes
Cyanide	28,426	544.0	Yes	1,862	274.7	Yes
Arsenic	1,055	274.2	Yes	135	50.6	Yes
CBOD (BOD)**	31,285,610	21,392,404.5	Yes	21,688,300	11,252,318.6	Yes
TSS	22,630,000	15,565,455.5	Yes	21,330,600	8,378,655.1	Yes
Ammonia (May – Oct)***	1,472,000	1,076,604.4	Yes	1,368,960	601,278.0	Yes
Total Nitrogen (May – Oct)***	2,208,000	1,601,216.6	Yes	1,368,960	871,228.5	Yes

\*Total metals=Cd+Cr+Cu+Pb+Hg+Ni+Ag+Zn

\*\*The MAHL is expressed in terms of BOD, while the loading values represent influent CBOD.

\*\*\*Ammonia and total nitrogen MAHLs and loadings are expressed on a lbs per May-October season basis.

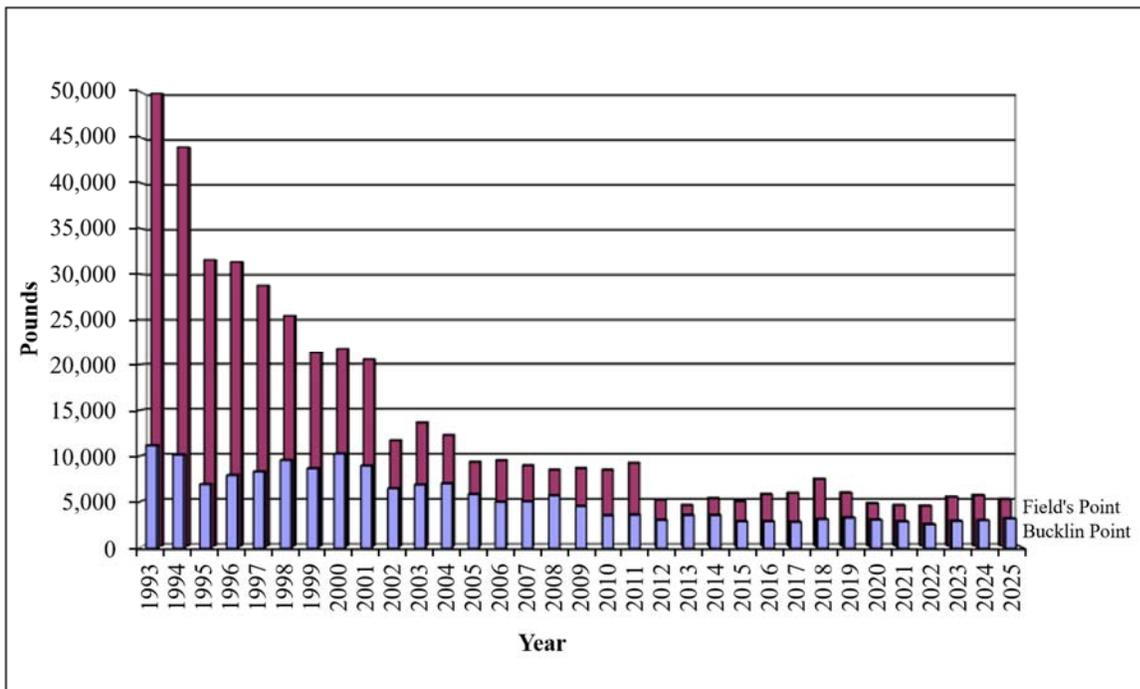
### **Analysis of Effluent Loading Data**

This chapter attempts to quantitatively measure the results of the work of the Pretreatment Program by analyzing the loadings of toxics in the influent of the NBC facilities. However, meeting MAHL goals based on annual average influent loadings as noted above does not necessarily translate to compliance with RIPDES daily or monthly discharge limits for the effluent. It is also important to consider the compliance and potential environmental impacts of effluent discharge loadings into the receiving waters after wastewater treatment has been provided. Issues pertaining to these impacts are included later in this chapter. To maintain continuity with influent data, current and historical effluent data for both NBC facilities for the period from 1993 to 2025 were compiled and analyzed. The overall effluent trends are similar to those for the influent data, as concentrations and loadings have generally been decreasing over time at Field's Point and Bucklin Point.

Historical total metals discharges from both NBC facilities are shown in FIGURE 23. It is important to note that Field's Point receives approximately twice the flow of Bucklin Point. Total metals effluent loadings have been steadily decreasing at Field's Point since 1993 with some minor annual fluctuations. In 2025, total metals in the Field's Point effluent amounted to 5,104.8 pounds, a decrease of 7.9%, or 439.2 pounds, compared to the 2024 total load of 5,544.0

pounds. Overall, since 2011, effluent metals loadings have been reduced by 43.9% at Field’s Point. This dramatic decrease is partially attributable to BNR treatment technologies that began to be put online at that plant in 2012. The total metals load in the 2025 Bucklin Point effluent was 3,225.6 pounds, an increase of 6.0% or 182.9 pounds, compared to the 2024 load of 3,042.7 pounds. At Bucklin Point, effluent loading has been below 6,000 pounds since 2005, whereas prior to 2005, the average effluent loading was 8,554 pounds. As mentioned previously, throughout 2005, advanced treatment processes were brought online at the Bucklin Point facility, contributing to improved total metals removal. The BNR facilities at Bucklin Point underwent an upgrade in 2014, and effluent metals have remained lower since. Overall, since 1993, effluent metals from Bucklin Point have decreased by 71.2% and effluent metals at Field’s Point have decreased by 89.8%.

**FIGURE 23**  
**NBC Total Metals Effluent Loadings Trend Analysis**



As shown in FIGURE 24, effluent cyanide loadings decreased by 25.7% at Field’s Point and decreased 32.5% at Bucklin Point from 2024 to 2025. Note that while this chapter presents the annual loadings of total cyanide, the NBC reports only available cyanide on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) submitted monthly to DEM. At Field’s Point, available cyanide represented 94% of total cyanide in 2025, or 466.8 pounds, compared to total cyanide loading of 494.7 pounds. At Bucklin Point, available cyanide represented 98.0% of the cyanide load in 2025, or 217.9 pounds, compared to the total cyanide annual loadings of 223.0 pounds. Note that at both plants, effluent available cyanide results were frequently measured below detection limits and reported using detection-limit-substitution for the purposes of loading calculations. Therefore, the percentage of total cyanide that is available is likely overestimated in these calculations.

**FIGURE 24  
NBC Cyanide Effluent Loadings Trend Analysis**

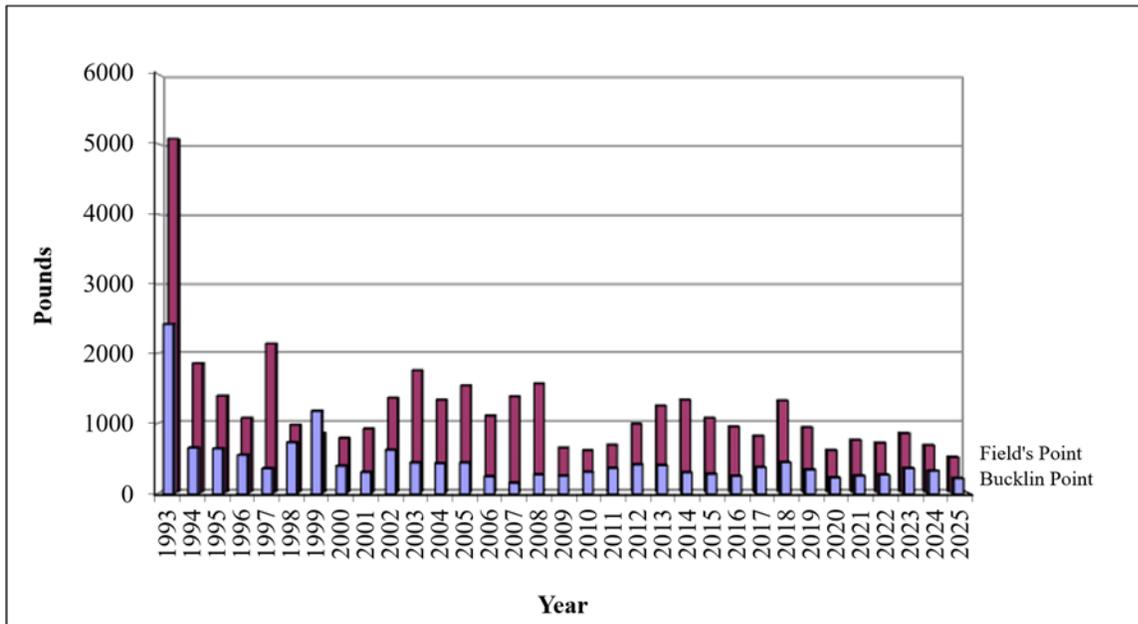


TABLE 27 provides a comparison of the 2024 and 2025 metals and cyanide effluent loadings from Field’s Point. Loadings were calculated based on monthly averages of concentration and total monthly flow. The annual effluent loading for all metals showed a decrease of 7.9%, or 439.2 pounds, in 2025 when compared to 2024. All eight metals exhibited decreases in effluent loading in 2025, with the greatest relative percent decrease, 29.1% or 1.6 pounds, observed in silver. Overall, effluent metal loadings remain low due to strict regulation by Pretreatment, pollution prevention and educational efforts, and NBC wastewater treatment technology. Effluent flow from Field’s Point was on average 7.8 MGD lower in 2025 than it was in 2024, with the average daily effluent flow of 38.3 MGD in 2025 versus 46.1 MGD in 2024.

**TABLE 27**  
**Comparison of 2024 - 2025 Annual Loadings from Field's Point**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>2024 Pounds</b>	<b>2025 Pounds</b>	<b>Total Pound Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Total Cadmium	3.0	2.3	-0.7	-23.3%
Total Chromium	215.9	168.5	-47.4	-22.0%
Total Copper	339.9	273.4	-66.5	-19.6%
Total Lead	55.0	39.1	-15.9	-28.9%
Total Mercury	0.21	0.20	-0.01	-4.8%
Total Nickel	1,537.4	1,453.4	-84.0	-5.5%
Total Silver	5.5	3.9	-1.6	-29.1%
Total Zinc	3,387.1	3,164.0	-223.1	-6.6%
Total Metals	5,544.0	5,104.8	-439.2	-7.9%
Total Cyanide	665.4	494.7	-170.7	-25.7%

TABLE 28 compares individual Bucklin Point metals and cyanide effluent loadings from 2025 to the previous year. Overall, total metals loading from the Bucklin Point facility increased by 6.0%, or 183.6 pounds, from 2024 to 2025. There was a decrease in effluent flow, averaging 17.8 MGD in 2025 versus 22.1 MGD in 2024. Of the eight metals used to calculate total metal loadings, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and zinc showed decreased loadings from 2024, while copper, nickel, and silver showed increased loadings. The metal with the largest percent increase was nickel, which increased by 59.9%, or 322.8 pounds. This increase in loading is primarily due to an increase in nickel in the influent occurring in November 2025.

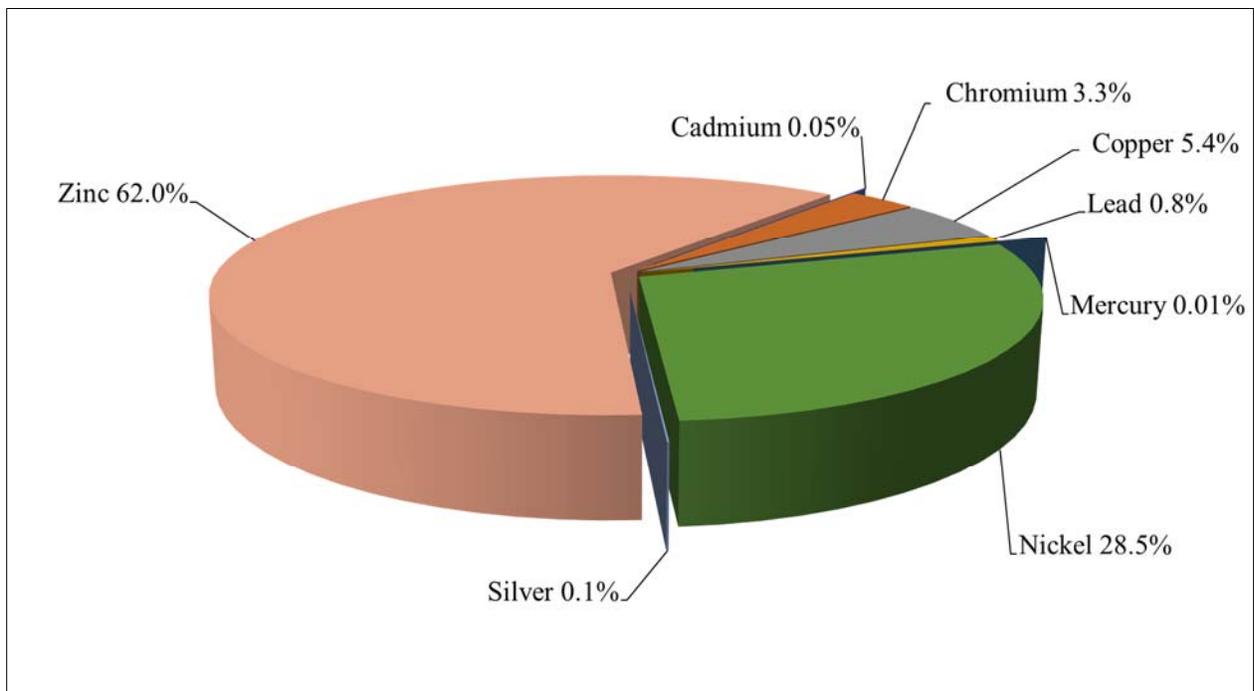
**TABLE 28**  
**Comparison of 2024 - 2025 Annual Loadings from Bucklin Point**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>2024 Pounds</b>	<b>2025 Pounds</b>	<b>Total Pound Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Total Cadmium	1.4	1.2	-0.2	-14.3%
Total Chromium	53.5	42.6	-10.9	-20.4%
Total Copper	300.9	318.7	17.8	5.9%
Total Lead	30.9	20.0	-10.9	-35.3%
Total Mercury	0.14	0.08	-0.06	-42.9%
Total Nickel	538.6	861.4	322.8	59.9%
Total Silver	10.3	14.9	4.6	44.7%
Total Zinc	2,106.2	1,966.7	-139.5	-6.6%
Total Metals	3,042.0	3,225.6	183.6	6.0%
Total Cyanide	330.6	223.0	-107.6	-32.5%

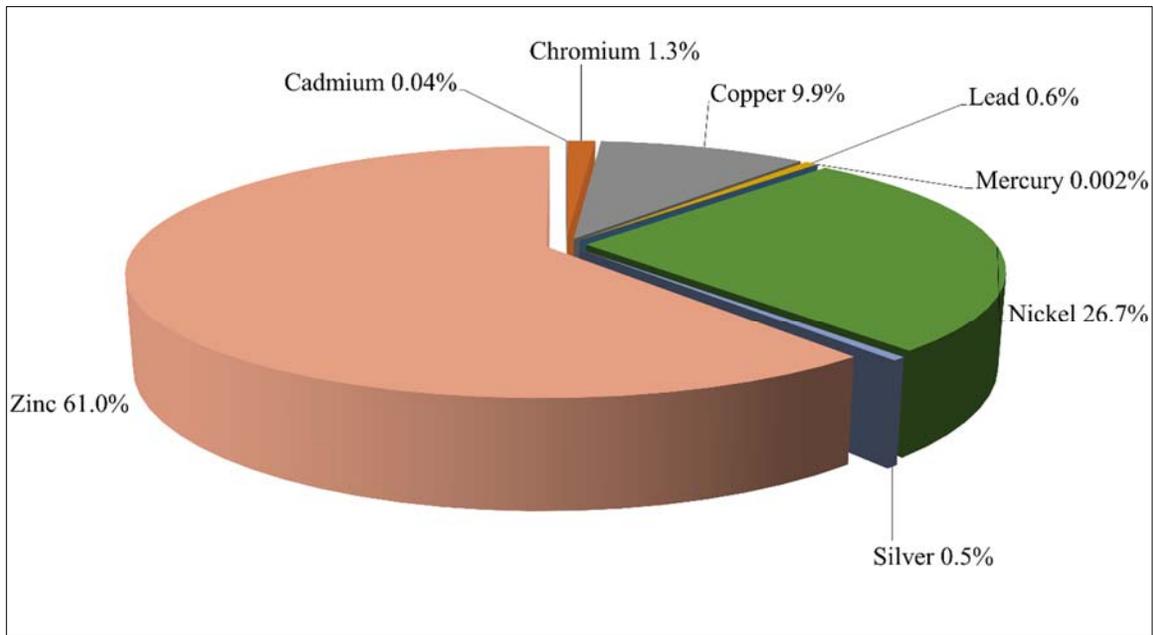
## **Breakdown Analysis of POTW Effluents**

The portioning of total metals loading in the effluent of each plant can be seen in FIGURES 25 and 26. These figures show that zinc, nickel, and copper are the largest components of the effluent total metals load at both Field's Point and Bucklin Point. In 2025, these three metals accounted for 95.8% of the total metals effluent loading from Field's Point and 97.6% of total metals effluent loading for Bucklin Point. At Field's Point, only nickel represents a higher percentage of the total metals in the effluent than in the influent. In 2025, nickel comprised 28.5% of the effluent loading totals versus only 12.7% of the influent. At Bucklin Point, nickel and zinc represent higher percentages of the total metals in the effluent than in the influent due to their low removal efficiency compared to the other metals. At Bucklin Point, zinc represented 61.0% of the effluent loading total versus only 54.6% of the influent, and nickel represented 26.7% of the effluent loading versus only 14.1% of the influent loading.

**FIGURE 25**  
**Breakdown of Total Metals - Field's Point 2025 Effluent Loading**



**FIGURE 26**  
**Breakdown of Total Metals - Bucklin Point 2025 Effluent Loading**



### **Bioassay Data**

The two NBC facilities are required to conduct quarterly bioassay studies to determine effluent toxicity to various test organisms. Test organisms are exposed to wastewater effluent at multiple dilutions to evaluate whether such exposure leads to reduced survival or reproductive success. Effluent samples are collected only in dry weather, defined as no rain 48 hours prior to or during sampling. NBC met the quarterly bioassay sampling frequency requirements during 2025 for both facilities.

Effluent from each facility is tested for acute toxicity to the mysid shrimp *Americamysis bahia* and chronic toxicity to the sea urchin *Arbacia punctulata*. Results of the acute toxicity testing are analyzed to determine the LC<sub>50</sub> and the A-NOEC statistics. The LC<sub>50</sub> result is defined as the concentration of wastewater that causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. A-NOEC or Acute-No Observable Effect Concentration is defined as the highest concentration of the effluent in which 90% or more of the test animals survive. Both NBC facilities have an LC<sub>50</sub> permit limit requirement of 100% or greater, defined as a sample which is composed of 100% effluent. There are no monitoring requirements nor permit limits for A-NOEC for either POTW. The chronic toxicity test performed on *A. punctulata* examines the sublethal effects of effluent on the fertilization of eggs. The C-NOEC or Chronic-No Observable Effect Concentration is reported. The C-NOEC permit limit for Bucklin Point is 50% or greater while at Field's Point the permit requires monitoring only. The NBC moved the bioassay analysis in-house in the third quarter of 2024 following challenges working with contract labs in prior years.

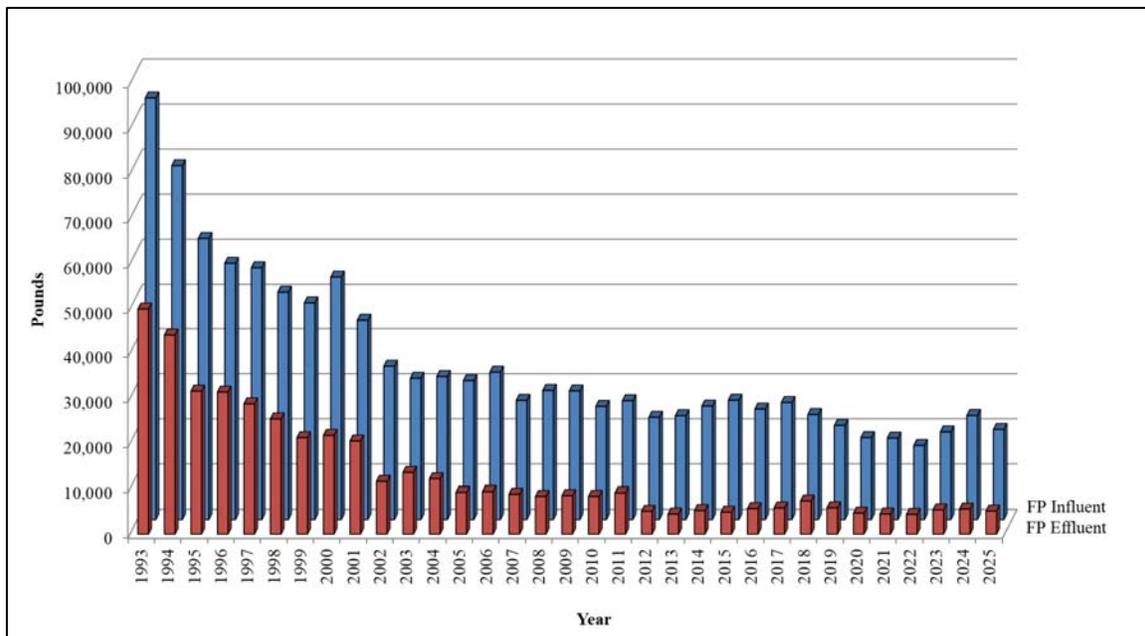
At Bucklin Point, all quarterly acute toxicity test results were 100% or greater for both the LC<sub>50</sub> and A-NOEC indicating no observable effect of undiluted effluent on the study organisms. In the acute tests at both Field's Point and Bucklin Point, the LC<sub>50</sub> and A-NOEC were also 100% or greater.

In the chronic tests at both Field's Point and Bucklin Point, the C-NOEC was 100% for all quarters. Results of the quarterly bioassay tests for 2025 are included in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 10.

### **Comparison of Influent and Effluent Loadings**

FIGURE 27 provides a comparison of historic Field's Point influent and effluent loadings for total metals. At the Field's Point facility, a major portion of each metal observed in the plant influent is removed in grit and sludge during the treatment process.

**FIGURE 27**  
**Field's Point Influent and Effluent Total Metals Loadings Trend Analysis**



Influent loading decreased by 13.5%, or 3,096.4 pounds in 2025 as compared to 2024. Effluent loadings decreased by 439.2 pounds or 7.9%. The removal rate of metals entering the Field's Point facility ranged from 42.2% to 94.3% in 2025. Since the plant upgrades associated with the nitrogen removal process went into operation, removal efficiencies for metals have increased substantially.

FIGURE 28 provides a comparison between the historical influent and effluent total metal loadings for Bucklin Point. As noted for Field's Point, a major portion of each pollutant observed in the plant influent is removed in grit and sludge during the treatment process. In 2025, there was a 583.2 pound or 6.1% increase in influent metals. Effluent metals also increased by 183.6

pounds or 6.0% compared to 2024 loadings. Percent removal of the various metals at Bucklin Point ranged from 37.4% to 94.6%.

**FIGURE 28**  
**Bucklin Point Influent and Effluent**  
**Total Metals Loadings Trend Analysis**

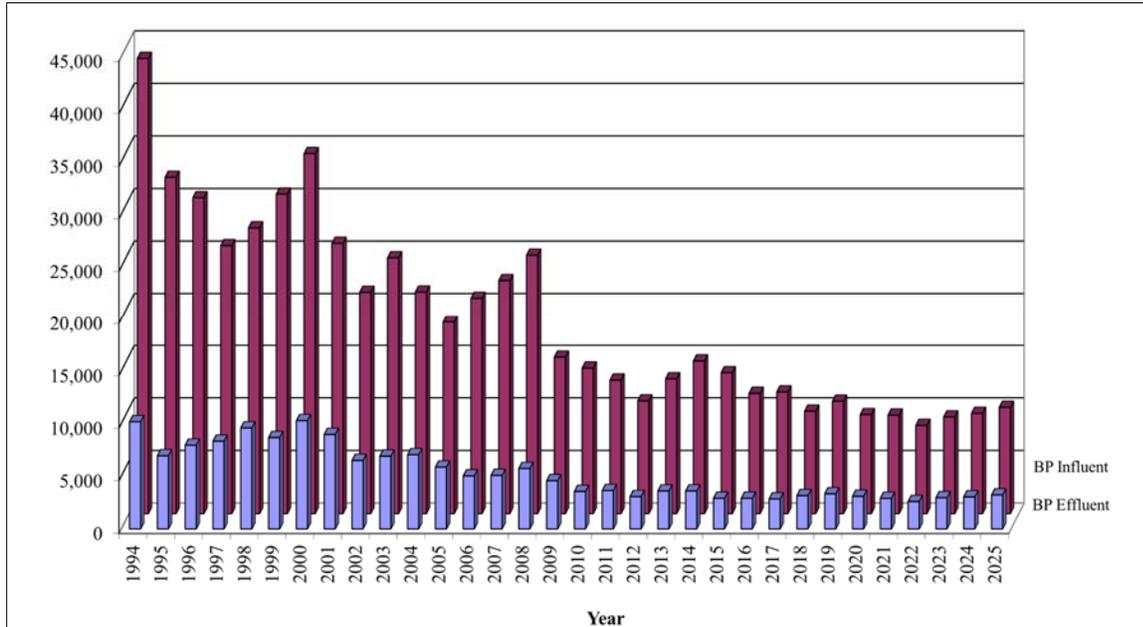


TABLE 29 details removal rates for each of the heavy metals and total cyanide at both NBC wastewater treatment plants. The term removal here means the reduction of pollutants in the wastewater through their incorporation into settleable solids, which are then concentrated into sludge material. Municipal wastewater treatment plants are not designed to treat and remove industrial waste such as heavy metals beyond such passive settling. Those metals that occur primarily in the dissolved phase (e.g., nickel) will be discharged to the receiving waters with less removal than those that are more particle-reactive (e.g., copper or lead) which settle more readily into the sludge. Several influent and effluent metals measured at the plants are often non-detectable by the appropriate laboratory method applied. The metals shown with asterisks in TABLE 29 were measured as below detection in 25% or more of samples in 2025, resulting in overestimation of these concentrations.

From TABLE 29 it is easy to see that a major portion of all toxic pollutants are removed from the waste stream at the NBC plants prior to effluent discharge to the receiving waters of Narragansett Bay. The Field’s Point and Bucklin Point facilities were both able to remove 80% or more of the cadmium, copper, lead, mercury and silver discharged to the plants. Nickel had the lowest percent removal rate of the heavy metals at Field’s Point with 42.2% removal and at Bucklin Point with 37.4% removal.

**TABLE 29**  
**Percent Removal of Metals and Cyanide for NBC Facilities in 2025**

	Field's Point Concentrations			Bucklin Point Concentrations		
	Influent (ppb)	Effluent (ppb)	% Removal	Influent (ppb)	Effluent (ppb)	% Removal
Cadmium	0.15	0.02*	86.7%	0.14	0.02*	85.7%
Chromium	6.12	1.45	76.3%	3.09	0.80	74.1%
Hexavalent Chromium	25.00	10.13*	59.5%	32.92	10.24*	68.9%
Copper	30.46	2.34	92.3%	46.79	5.95	87.3%
Lead	5.74	0.33*	94.3%	4.61	0.37	92.0%
Mercury	0.0198	0.0017	91.4%	0.0258	0.0014	94.6%
Nickel	21.82	12.61	42.2%	26.19	16.39	37.4%
Silver	0.43	0.03*	93.0%	3.07	0.28	90.9%
Zinc	107.93	27.44	74.6%	100.42	36.72	63.4%
Total Cyanide	4.66*	4.26*	8.6%	5.04*	4.12*	18.3%
Total Metals	172.67	44.22	74.4%	184.34	60.53	67.2%

\*25% or more samples measured below the detection limit.

*Total metals=Cd+Cr+Cu+Pb+Hg+Ni+Ag+Zn; excludes hexavalent chromium and total cyanide*

### **POTW Effluent Dissolved Metals Study**

Throughout 2025, the NBC continued to monitor the dissolved metals fraction of the effluent discharged to the receiving waters of the Providence and Seekonk Rivers. Dissolved metals were measured in monthly samples, while most total metals were measured twice per week. The NBC and DEM use this data to better understand the fate, effect, and physical phase partitioning of metals discharged from the POTWs.

Understanding the partitioning between dissolved and particulate phases is especially important for the calculations of permit discharge limits. POTWs are permitted for total metals. However, the limits are derived from receiving water quality criteria set for dissolved metals concentrations, the phase that is more readily absorbed by marine life. Therefore, when determining permit limits of a POTW, the DEM must use a “metals translator” conversion factor to estimate the fraction of the total metals load that will be in the dissolved phase in the effluent. By sampling for both total and dissolved metals, the NBC is able to calculate the ratio of dissolved to total metals in POTW effluent and in the receiving waters and inform such permit limit calculations.

TABLE 30 summarizes the data from 2025 as dissolved-to-total metals ratios. The values were calculated for each date there was a dissolved metals result (i.e., once per month), using the dissolved metals concentration and the total metals concentration for that day. Annual averages were then calculated from these monthly data. The dissolved phase is operationally defined as

that portion which passes through a 0.45-micron filter. A majority of the dissolved cadmium and lead samples were reported as less than the detection limit at Field's Point and Bucklin Point, 75% and 83%, respectively. The majority of dissolved aluminum samples, 83%, were also censored at Field's Point. High censorship >50% was also noted in the total cadmium samples from both plants. Note that averages were calculated for these metals using substitution of the detection limit value, therefore overestimating the concentrations.

**TABLE 30**  
**2025 Final Effluent Phase Partitioning Study Results**

<b>Dissolved/Total Shown as a Ratio</b>		
	<b>Field's Point Mean</b>	<b>Bucklin Point Mean</b>
Aluminum	0.57*	0.44
Cadmium	1.00*	0.94*
Chromium	0.94	1.42
Copper	0.82	0.70
Iron	0.30	0.48
Lead	0.88*	0.81*
Nickel	0.98	0.97
Silver	1.25	0.12
Zinc	1.02	0.99

\*Results impacted by censorship of 50% or more dissolved and/or total metals results used in ratio calculation.

At Field's Point, the results show silver, zinc, and cadmium to be the metals with the highest fraction in the dissolved phase in the final effluent, followed by nickel, chromium, and lead. At Bucklin Point, chromium, zinc, and nickel were shown to be the metals with the highest fraction in the dissolved phase, followed by cadmium. Iron tends to be more strongly associated with particulates and thus the fraction of the metal in the dissolved phase is typically among the lowest.

Data for 2025 total and dissolved metals analysis results are included in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 10.

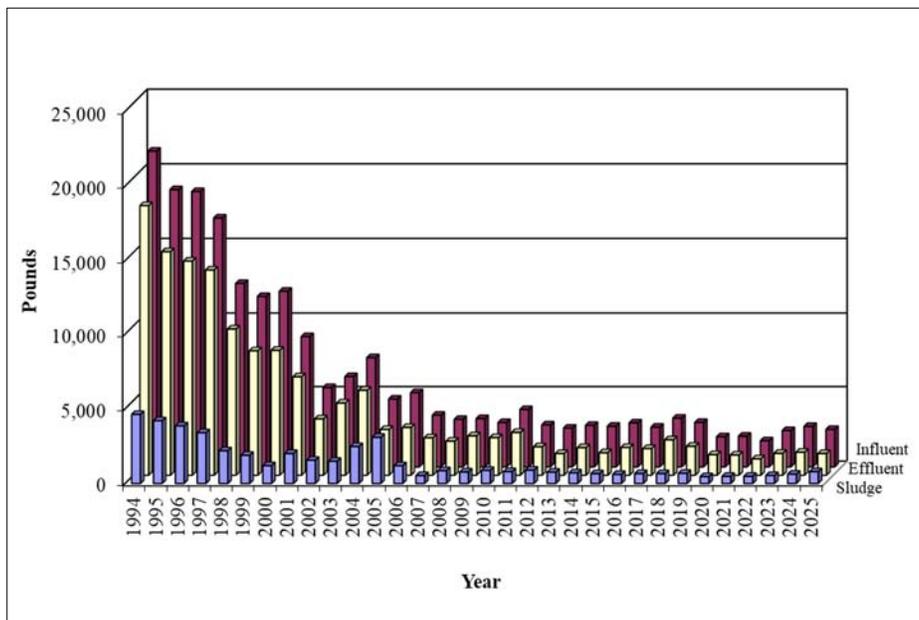
### **Sludge Analysis**

To provide further insight into influent trends and POTW removal efficiency for metals, sludge loading trends for three metals have been compared to influent and effluent loads since 1994 at each facility. Nickel was chosen for this comparison due to its high incidence in the dissolved phase. Nickel is also a metal commonly associated with industrial sources. Copper and zinc were also chosen due to their relatively high abundance and significant influent sources. In the following figures, the final sludge loading is an approximation since there is insufficient data for loading attributed to grit. Furthermore, in 2025 approximately 9%, 322.2 dry tons, of the total

Bucklin Point dry tons of sludge disposed were removed as part of the digester rehabilitation project and not sampled for metals. During 2025, sludge metals measurements were conducted twice per month on samples hauled as part of routine sludge disposal. Prior to 2006, this sampling was conducted weekly. The mass balance agreement of these metals is calculated by subtracting the effluent and sludge loadings from the influent loading. Historical and 2025 sludge data are included in ATTACHMENT VOLUME II, SECTION 10.

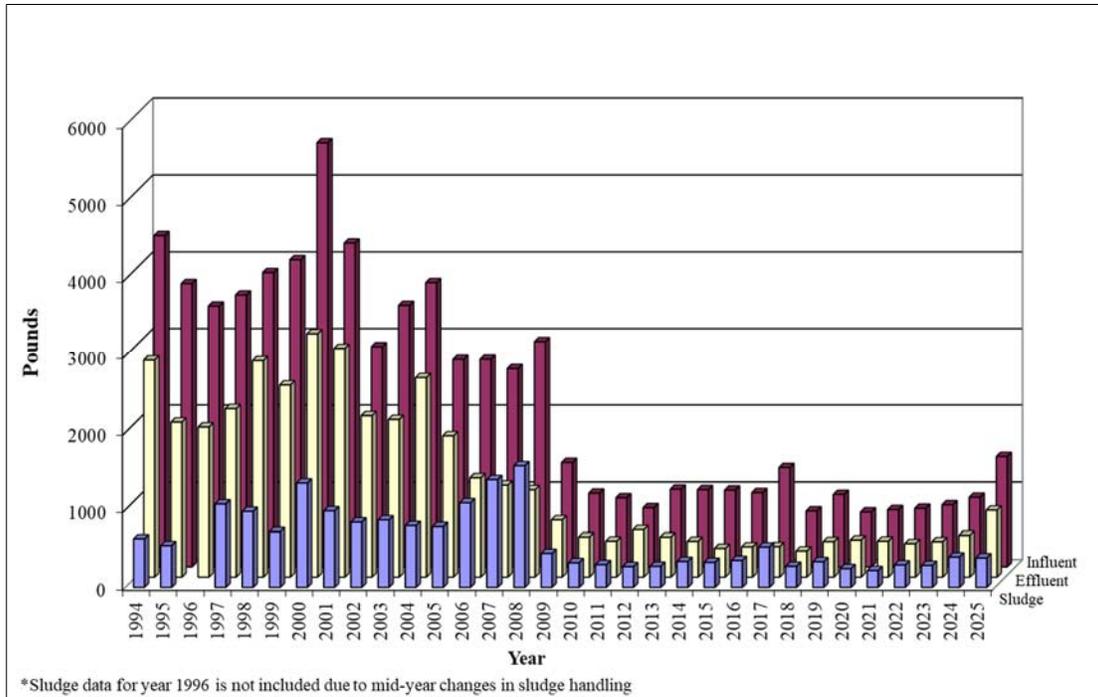
As can be seen in FIGURE 29, nickel inputs in Field’s Point influent generally declined from 1994 to 2008 and loadings have been relatively steady since then. The center row of columns on the figure represents final effluent loading. During 2025, Field’s Point nickel loading decreased in the influent and effluent but increased in the sludge compared to 2024. Nickel in the sludge has remained below 1,000 pounds since 2007. The discrepancy between 2024 influent nickel loading compared to sludge and effluent nickel loadings was 12%. This discrepancy is attributed to loading in grit and general variability due to sampling and analytical methods.

**FIGURE 29**  
**Nickel Loading Trend Analysis for Field’s Point**  
**Sludge, Influent and Effluent**



As can be seen in FIGURE 30, at Bucklin Point, nickel loading increased in the influent and effluent and decreased in the sludge during 2025 as compared to 2024. In 2025, there was a 15% discrepancy between measured influent loading and loading in the effluent and sludge. This discrepancy is attributed to general variability due to sampling and analytical methods.

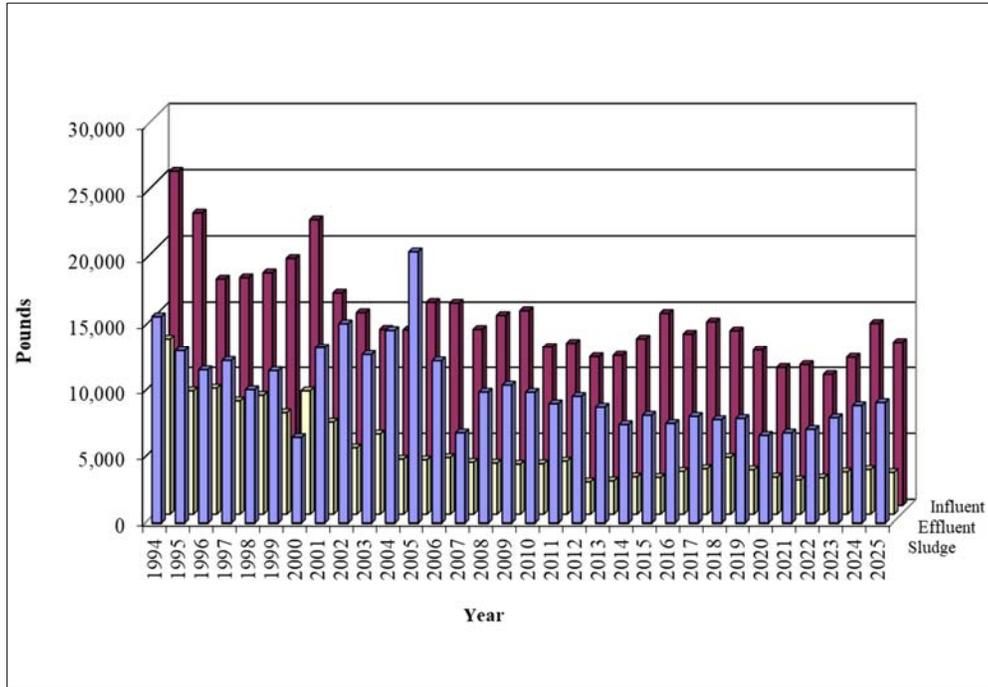
**FIGURE 30**  
**Nickel Loading Trend Analysis for Bucklin Point**  
**Sludge, Influent and Effluent**



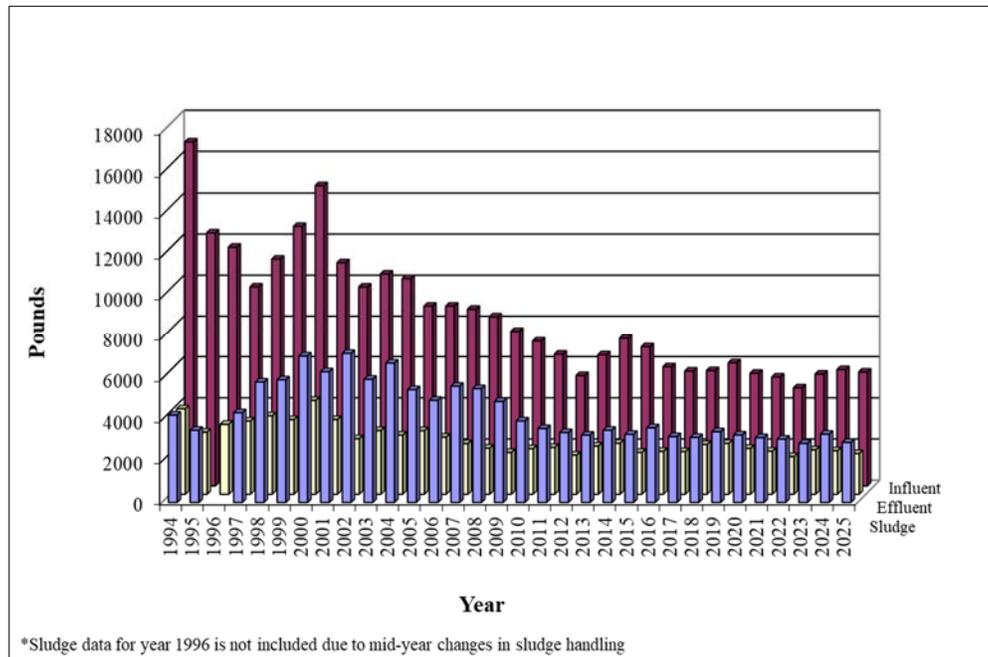
Nickel has one of the lowest removal efficiencies of all of the metals measured in the influent and effluent at either plant, due in part to its high incidence in the dissolved phase. This results in relatively low loading of nickel to the sludge at each plant.

FIGURES 31 and 32 show the loading trends for zinc at the Field’s Point and Bucklin Point facilities, respectively. Zinc loading at Field’s Point decreased in the influent and effluent and increased in the sludge from 2024 to 2025. The discrepancy between Field’s Point influent zinc loading and the combined sludge and effluent zinc was 1%. At Bucklin Point, zinc loading decreased in the influent, effluent, and sludge. The discrepancy at Bucklin Point was 13%. These discrepancies can be attributed to loading in the grit and general variability due to sampling and analytical methods.

**FIGURE 31**  
**Zinc Loading Trend Analysis for Field's Point**  
**Sludge, Influent, and Effluent**

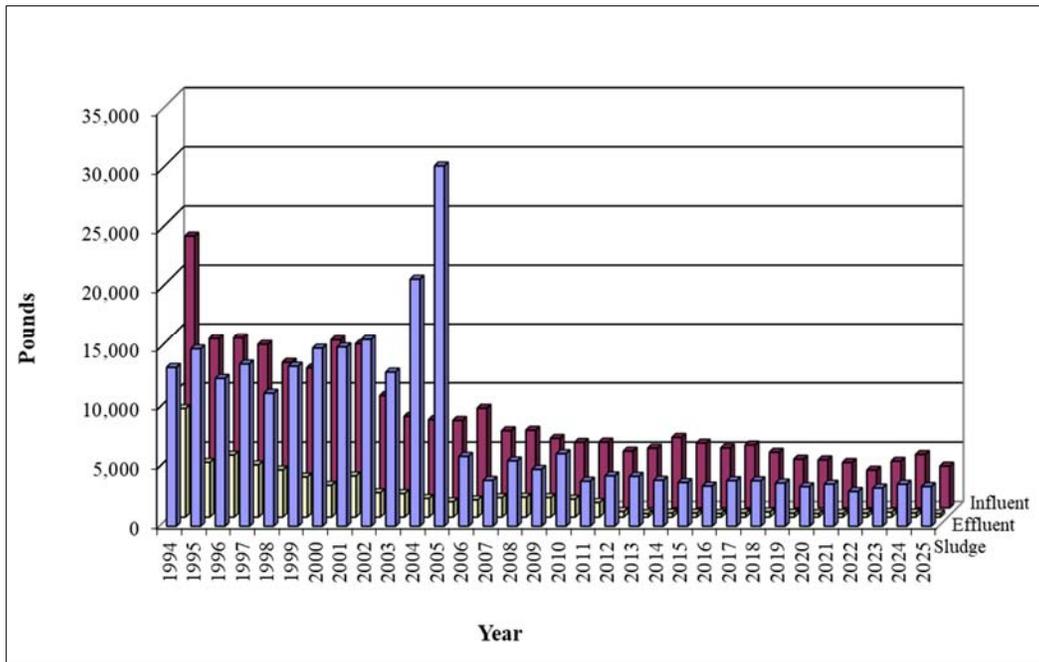


**FIGURE 32**  
**Zinc Loading Trend Analysis for Bucklin Point**  
**Sludge, Influent, and Effluent**

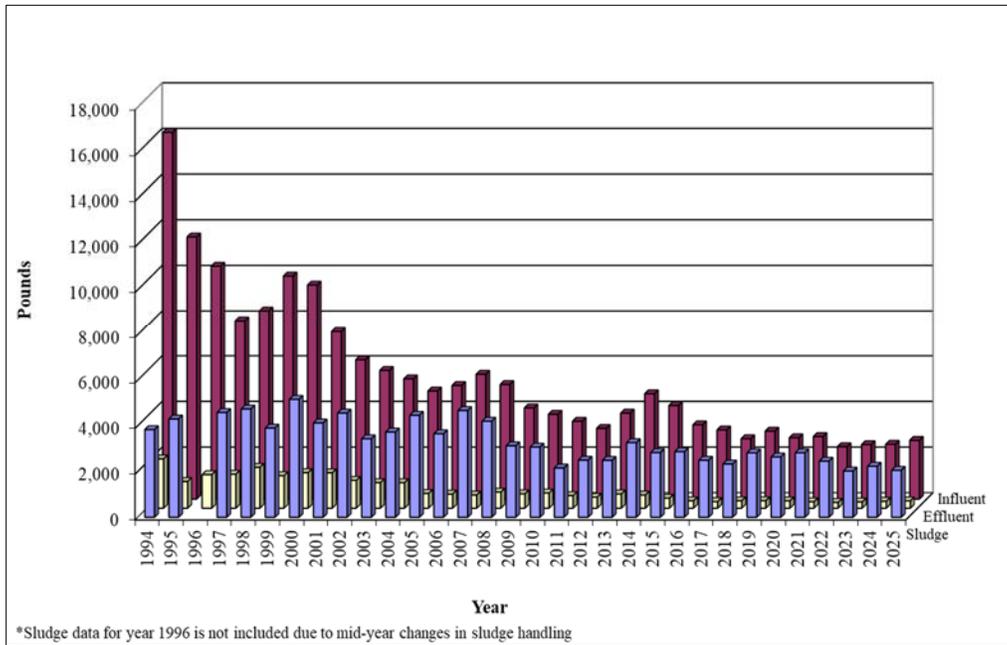


FIGURES 33 and 34 present the copper loading trend analyses for Field’s Point and Bucklin Point, respectively. At Field’s Point, copper loading decreased in the influent, effluent, and sludge from 2024 to 2025. The discrepancy between the influent and combined effluent and sludge loading was 3%. At Bucklin Point, copper loadings increased in the influent and effluent and decreased in the sludge from 2024 to 2025. The discrepancy between the influent and combined effluent and sludge loading was 8%. These discrepancies can be attributed to the loading in the grit and general variability due to sampling and analytical methods.

**FIGURE 33**  
**Copper Loading Trend Analysis for Field’s Point**  
**Sludge, Influent, and Effluent**



**FIGURE 34**  
**Copper Loading Trend Analysis for Bucklin Point**  
**Sludge, Influent, and Effluent**

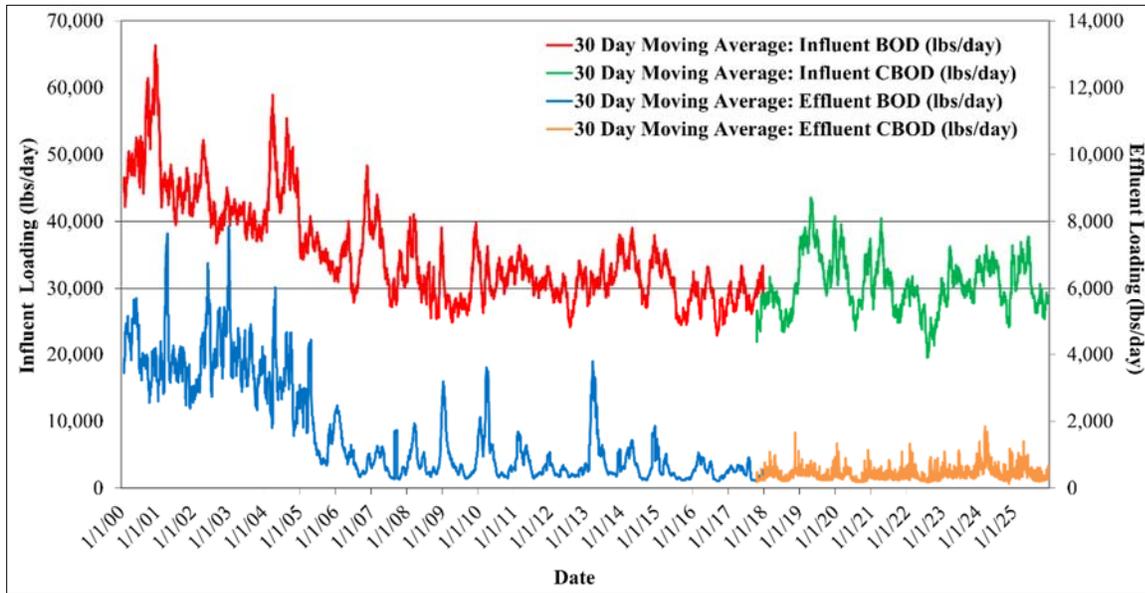


**CBOD and TSS Loadings**

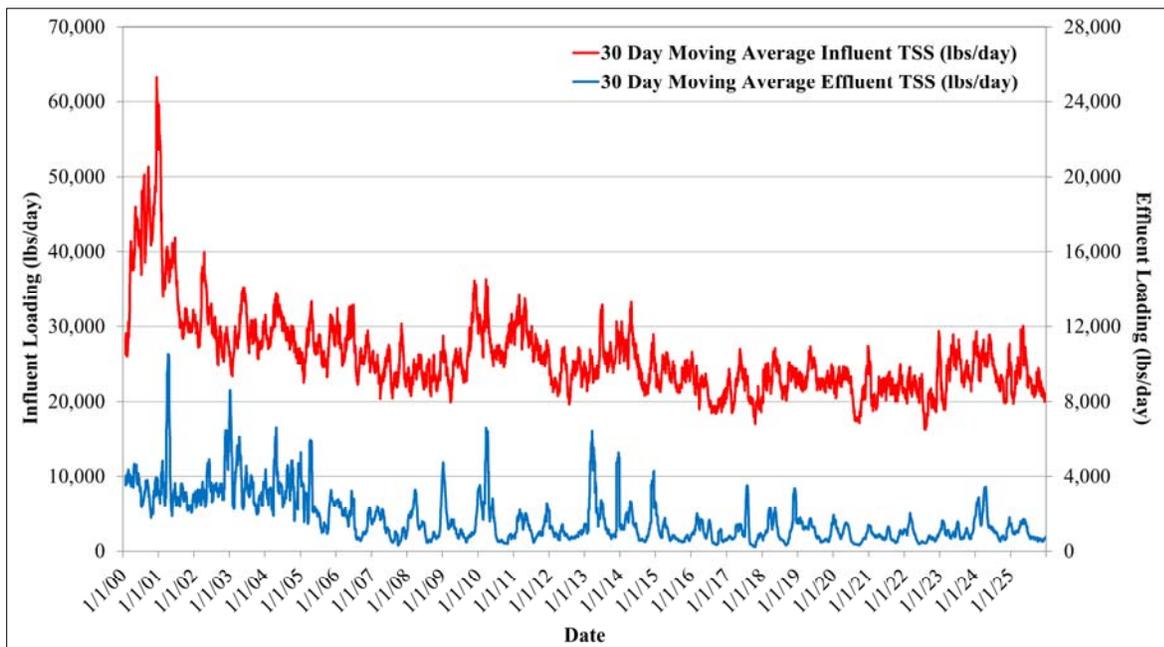
CBOD and TSS loading historical trend analysis provides an interesting means of determining the ability of the individual facility to handle variability in influent loadings without disruption of plant operations. While previous RIPDES permits required BOD monitoring in the influent and effluent, the current permits replaced BOD monitoring with CBOD monitoring. The following figures retain the historical BOD loading data through the last date of monitoring on November 30, 2017.

For Bucklin Point, FIGURES 35 and 36 show the 30-day average trend for influent and effluent BOD/CBOD and TSS, respectively. Historical effluent BOD and TSS at Bucklin Point show a decline and overall reduction in variability beginning in 2005 which is largely attributable to improved treatment processes as a result of comprehensive facility upgrades that began to go online that year.

**FIGURE 35**  
**BOD and CBOD Loading Trend Analysis**  
**for Bucklin Point Influent and Effluent**

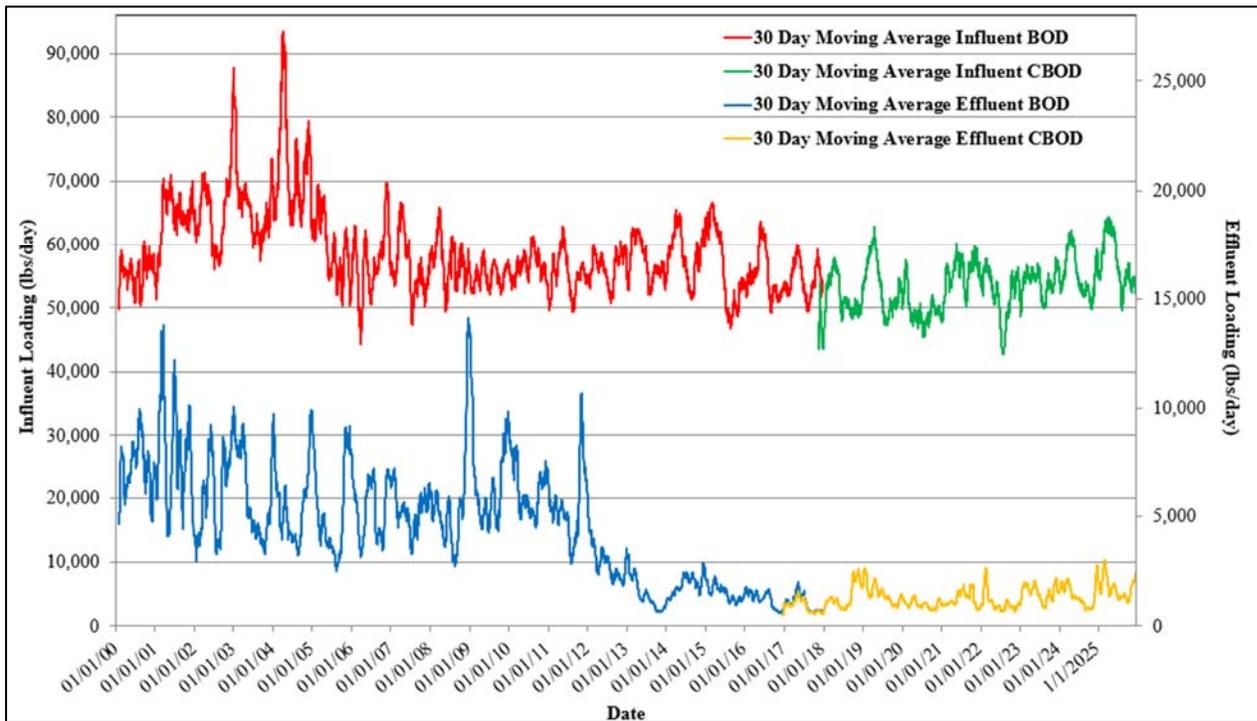


**FIGURE 36**  
**TSS Loading Trend Analysis for Bucklin Point Influent and Effluent**

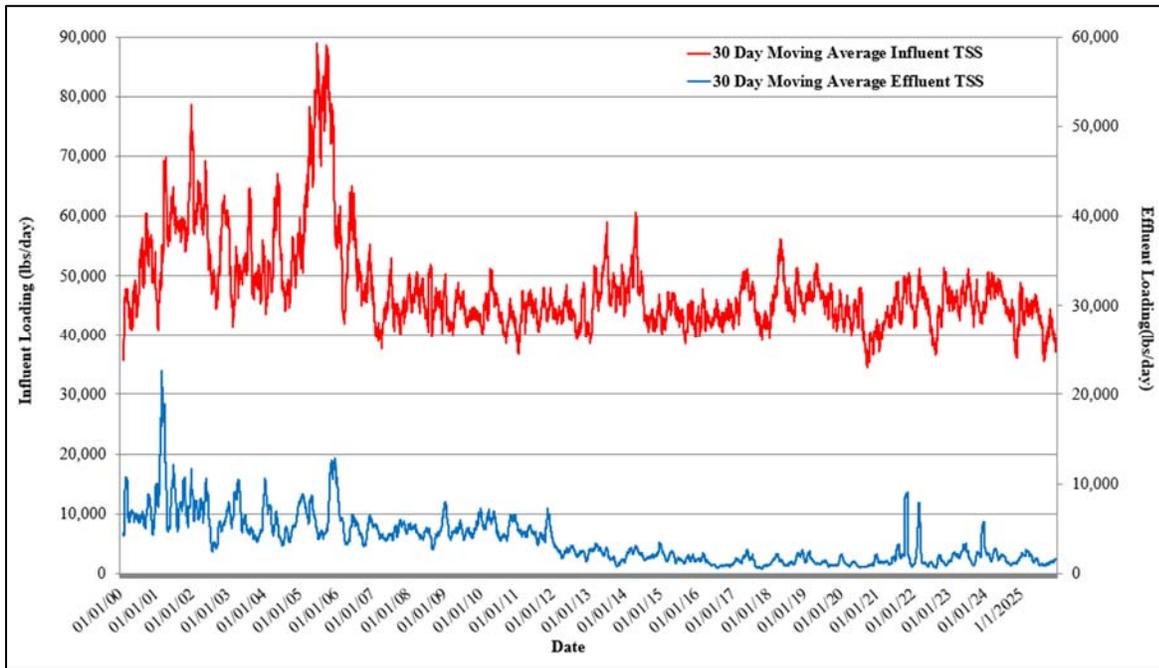


FIGURES 37 and 38 show the 30-day average BOD, CBOD, and TSS data for Field’s Point. In 2025, loading from the CSO tunnel accounted for approximately 2.7% of influent CBOD and approximately 6.1% of influent TSS loading. Periods of high influent loading are possibly attributable to maintenance within the collection system, or wet weather events. It is interesting to note that despite these transient increases in the influent loading rates, effluent loadings typically show very little variability. This demonstrates the buffering capacity of both facilities, and the ability of Operations staff to effectively adjust conditions to treat incoming pollutants. FIGURES 37 and 38 show a decline and less variability in effluent BOD and TSS beginning in 2012 at Field’s Point, which is most likely attributable to plant upgrades associated with the BNR treatment process, parts of which became operational in 2012.

**FIGURE 37**  
**BOD and CBOD Loading Trend Analysis for Field’s Point Influent and Effluent**



**FIGURE 38**  
**TSS Loading Trend Analysis for Field's Point Influent and Effluent**



**Comparison of Final Effluent Concentrations in 2025 and Saltwater Water Quality Criteria for Receiving Waters**

A comparison of final effluent concentrations of permitted parameters and water quality criteria is useful to evaluate the potential impact of the treatment plants on the receiving waters. TABLE 31 lists measured dissolved and total metal concentrations in the effluent, as well as cyanide, pH, and fecal coliform bacteria compared to saltwater water quality criteria determined by DEM. Comparisons are made between annual averages and chronic criteria that protect from long-term exposure, and between annual maxima and acute criteria that are established to protect marine life and waters from short-term exposures to pollutants. Effluent concentrations in bold in TABLE 31 exceeded those water quality standards. Dissolved metals are measured monthly at the two plants and total metals are measured twice per week. Saltwater water quality criteria are set for dissolved metals, based on a metals translator conversion factor, converting from total to dissolved phase. Default EPA conversion factors range from 0.83 to 1.0 (a ratio without units). Dissolved concentrations in the effluent can be compared to the water quality criteria with the understanding that dilution occurring in the established mixing zones at the outfalls quickly lowers the concentrations in the Bay waters. This was demonstrated in the 2001 and 2002 trace metal study of the bay waters by NBC, URI, and Microinorganics, Inc. The trace metal study found both the Seekonk and Providence River reaches of Narragansett Bay meeting EPA water quality criteria for metals. These findings were presented to DEM. As a result of this work, the Seekonk and Providence Rivers were removed from the state EPA 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for metals.

**TABLE 31**  
**Comparison of 2025 Final Effluent Concentrations and Water Quality**  
**Criteria of Receiving Waters**

Pollutant	Phase and Statistical Category	Bucklin Point Effluent Results (ppb)*	Field's Point Effluent Results (ppb*)	Chronic WQC (ppb)	Acute WQC (ppb)
<b>Copper</b>	Dissolved phase effluent annual average	<b>4.093</b>	1.851	3.1	
	Dissolved phase effluent annual maximum	<b>6.444</b>	2.784		4.8
	Total effluent annual average	5.95	2.337		
	Total effluent annual maximum	12.19	6.970		
<b>Lead</b>	Dissolved phase effluent annual average	<0.3055	<0.300	8.1	
	Dissolved phase effluent annual maximum	0.3631	<0.300		210
	Total effluent annual average	<0.3718	0.3342		
	Total effluent annual maximum	0.8941	0.5600		
<b>Nickel</b>	Dissolved phase effluent annual average	<b>19.89</b>	<b>11.67</b>	8.2	
	Dissolved phase effluent annual maximum	<b>99.59</b>	14.48		74
	Total effluent annual average	16.4	12.61		
	Total effluent annual maximum	100.1	23.18		
<b>Silver</b>	Dissolved phase effluent annual average	<0.03179	<0.03335		
	Dissolved phase effluent annual maximum	0.06151	0.08402		1.9
	Total effluent annual average	0.2764	0.0338		
	Total effluent annual maximum	0.9293	0.3577		
<b>Zinc</b>	Dissolved phase effluent annual average	36.29	26.26	81	
	Dissolved phase effluent annual maximum	53.64	33.53		90
	Total effluent annual average	36.72	27.44		
	Total effluent annual maximum	53.29	49.77		
<b>Mercury</b>	Dissolved effluent annual average	NM	NM	0.94	
	Dissolved effluent annual maximum	NM	NM		1.8
	Total effluent annual average	0.00142	0.00168		
	Total effluent annual maximum	0.00235	0.00614		
<b>Total Cyanide</b>	Total effluent annual average	<b>4.122</b>	<b>4.256</b>	1	
	Total effluent annual maximum	<b>6.760</b>	<b>7.700</b>		1
<b>pH</b>	Total effluent annual minimum (s.u.)	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.50</b>	> 6.5 < 8.5	
	Total effluent annual maximum (s.u.)	7.34	7.66		> 6.5 < 8.5
<b>Enterococci Bacteria**</b>	Total effluent annual geometric mean	7.2	7.0	35	104
<b>Fecal Coliform Bacteria***</b>	Total effluent annual geometric mean	6.2	5.7	50	400

\*Results in bold exceed the water quality criteria.

\*\*Enterococci results and criteria in MPN/100 mL; criteria are for primary contact/swimming; acute criteria apply specifically to designated beaches.

\*\*\*Fecal coliform results and criteria in MPN/100 mL; criteria are for primary contact/swimming and only applied if adequate enterococci data are not available; acute water quality criterion states “not more than 10% of the total samples taken shall exceed 400 MPN/100 mL”.

From TABLE 31, the following conclusions can be made regarding the various pollutant parameters:

- Dissolved copper concentrations at Field's Point met both the acute and chronic water quality criteria, but Bucklin Point exceeded both criteria. It is often difficult for wastewater effluent to meet the receiving water quality criteria for copper since the limit in drinking water is over 400 times higher than the limit in the receiving waters.
- Lead continues to show annual average and maximum dissolved concentrations substantially lower than the acute and chronic water quality criteria at both facilities. The annual maximum for total lead at Field's Point and Bucklin Point is over two orders of magnitude lower than the acute dissolved lead criterion.
- The dissolved nickel annual average concentrations at both facilities exceeded the chronic saltwater quality criterion. Maximum dissolved nickel concentrations at Field's Point met the chronic criterion but exceeded it at Bucklin Point.
- The dissolved silver annual maximum and average concentrations were all below the acute water quality criterion. There is no chronic saltwater water quality criterion established for silver.
- Maximum and average dissolved zinc concentrations at both facilities are less than the acute and chronic water quality criteria.
- The annual average and maximum effluent total cyanide concentration were above the chronic and acute water quality criteria at both Field's Point and Bucklin Point. Though the effluent did not meet these criteria, effluent concentrations are rapidly diluted as the effluent enters the mixing zone of the receiving waters. Cyanide loadings at both facilities have generally decreased over time.
- pH annual effluent maxima were within water quality criteria at both plants; however, the effluent minima were outside of the water quality criteria. Low effluent pH is often associated with rainfall events or a result of the biological nutrient removal processes used at the treatment plants. Both facilities remained within the RIPDES permit limitations of 6.0 s.u. to 9.0 s.u.
- The annual geometric means of all fecal coliform bacteria sample results for each NBC facility remained well below the 50 MPN/100 mL chronic water quality criterion. The acute water quality criterion states "not more than 10% of the total samples taken shall exceed 400 MPN/100 mL". In 2025, Bucklin Point had three results out of 420 samples or 0.7%, above 400 MPN/ 100 mL, while Field's Point had no results out of 418 samples above 400 MPN/100 mL.
- The annual geometric means of enterococci bacteria effluent sample results from each NBC facility remained well below the 35 MPN/100 mL chronic water quality criterion. Bucklin Point had three and Field's Point had eleven effluent sample results greater than the 104 MPN/100 mL acute criterion during 2025. It

should be noted that this acute criterion is specifically for determining swimming advisories at designated beaches. Comparison here to effluent sample results is for informational purposes only and is not directly relevant to water quality compliance at bathing beaches.

## **RIPDES Compliance**

### **Analysis of Toxic Pollutant Loadings for Discharge Monitoring Reports**

The Laboratory strives to use analytical methods that are sufficiently sensitive to measure the concentrations of pollutants in the influent and effluent of each facility as accurately as possible. Often, pollutants are present in such minute quantities that they cannot be detected by the analytical method that is appropriate for the sample matrix. There are various means of dealing with those results that are below a detection limit. In this report, all calculations have dealt with non-detectable results by replacing them with a value equal to the detection limit. This is the method that was specified in RIPDES permits prior to 2010. Calculations have also been performed in this manner and reported in all previous Pretreatment Annual Reports. This method results in over-estimation of loading whenever there are results below the detection limit.

Further, this method also results in summary data reported in Pretreatment Annual Reports that will not necessarily correlate with the data that is reported to the DEM in monthly DMRs. DEM changed the below-detection-limit reporting requirements for non-bacteria samples in September 2010 to require replacing non-detected results with a zero for the purposes of most DMR calculations. In cases where non-detect data were analyzed with a detection limit greater than the limits specified in the RIPDES permit (i.e., insufficiently sensitive method used), values are replaced with the detection limit itself. For fecal coliform, reporting methods were changed on July 1, 2015. Prior to this date, any result that was reported as less than the detection limit of 2.0 MPN/100 mL was replaced with a 2 when calculating geometric means. After July 1, 2015, any result that was reported as <2.0 MPN/100 mL was replaced with a result of 1 MPN/100 mL. This rule was reverted back on June 1, 2019, when DEM again asked that all bacteria results less than the detection limit be substituted with the detection limit value. For enterococci, results less than the detection limit have always been substituted with the detection limit itself as these samples are often analyzed after dilution, which causes a proportionate increase in the detection limit. For consistency with the reporting of data on the DMR, data in this section for RIPDES permit compliance have been analyzed according to the DMR methods in use at the time of original reporting.

### **Field's Point Facility**

RIPDES permits were issued for both Field's Point and Bucklin Point that became effective on December 1, 2017, replacing the permits previously in effect since 2001. The NBC formally contested several of the 2017 permit requirements, which were initially stayed in a Consent Order, though ultimately upheld in a subsequent Consent Agreement with DEM, effective September 5, 2018. TABLE 32 lists the limits for metals, cyanide,

and whole effluent toxicity (bioassay) parameters under the current permit. TABLE 32 also presents the measured maximum daily values and maximum monthly averages for the Field's Point facility for these parameters during 2025. It should be noted that available cyanide is regulated by the RIPDES permit and not total cyanide, therefore TABLE 32 shows available cyanide data.

**TABLE 32**  
**Comparison of Field's Point RIPDES Limits**  
**with 2025 Wastewater Treatment Facility Results**

Parameter	RIPDES Permit Limits		2025 Results	
	Maximum Daily (ppb)	Average Monthly (ppb)	Maximum Daily* (ppb)	Average Monthly* (ppb)
Arsenic	306.3	5.4	2.68	2.04
Copper	24.5	24.5	6.97	2.98
Nickel	331	127	23.18	14.86
Available Cyanide**	4	4	4.14	0.52
Bioassay (Acute) <i>Americamysis bahia</i> (LC50)***	100% or greater	-	>100%	-
Bioassay (Chronic) <i>Arbacia punctulata</i> (C-NOEC)***	Monitor only	-	100%	-

\*For comparison to the RIPDES permits, the highest maximum daily value and the highest average monthly value reported for 2025 are listed in the table.

\*\*Note that the limits for compliance/noncompliance determinations are based on the quantitation limit, which is defined as 10.0 ppb for available cyanide.

\*\*\*Permit limits for bioassays are set for the minimum, not maximum. The bioassay 2025 results represent the minimum quarterly results.

TABLE 33 shows that in 2025, Field's Point met all of the daily and monthly discharge limitations specified in the RIPDES permit for these toxic pollutants and related parameters. For available cyanide, the quantitation limit of 10.0 ppb is used to determine actual compliance, so the exceedance of the permit limit was not considered a compliance violation. All quarters in 2025 showed toxicity test results in compliance with the permit limit.

**TABLE 33**  
**2025 Compliance Status with RIPDES Limits for Field's Point**

Parameter	2025 Compliance with RIPDES Permit Limits?	
	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Arsenic	Yes	Yes
Copper	Yes	Yes
Nickel	Yes	Yes
Available Cyanide*	Yes	Yes
Bioassay (Acute) <i>Americamysis bahia</i> (LC <sub>50</sub> )	Yes	-
Bioassay (Chronic) <i>Arbacia punctulata</i> (C-NOEC)	-	-

\*The limit for compliance/noncompliance determinations is based on the quantitation limit which is defined as 10.0 ppb for cyanide.

The NBC is actively working to ensure full compliance with all the toxic and conventional pollutants specified in its RIPDES permits. In 2004, at the request of DEM, the NBC recalculated toxic pollutant permit limits based on the metal translator study conducted by the NBC in 2001 and 2002. The results of the metal translator study illustrated that the Providence and Seekonk Rivers met water quality criteria for the trace metals analyzed which were copper, lead, nickel, and silver. This study resulted in both rivers being removed from the EPA 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for metals.

**Bucklin Point Facility**

As noted above, RIPDES permits were issued for both Field's Point and Bucklin Point that became effective on December 1, 2017, replacing the permits previously in effect since 2001. The NBC contested several of the new Bucklin Point permit limits, including those for effluent total copper and total nickel. On September 5, 2018, the NBC and DEM signed Consent Agreement RIA-424, setting interim limits for total copper and total nickel in the effluent. TABLE 34 outlines the current RIPDES permit limits for metals, cyanide, and the whole effluent toxicity (bioassay) parameters. The Consent Agreement limits and a summary of 2025 effluent results for maximum daily values and maximum monthly averages for the Bucklin Point facility are also provided for comparison. It should be noted that available cyanide is regulated by the RIPDES permit, not total cyanide, therefore TABLE 34 shows available cyanide data.

TABLE 34 and TABLE 35 indicate that Bucklin Point was unable to meet the originally issued maximum daily or monthly average permit limits for copper but was able to meet the Consent Agreement limits. Bucklin Point effluent nickel also exceeded the originally issued maximum daily and monthly average permit limits, as well as the Consent Agreement limits. The remaining parameters including zinc, available cyanide, and the bioassay parameters remained in compliance with RIPDES permit limits throughout 2025.

**TABLE 34**  
**Comparison of Bucklin Point RIPDES & Interim Effluent Limits with 2025**  
**Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility Results**

Parameter	RIPDES Permit Limits		Consent Agreement Limits		2025 Results	
	Maximum Daily (ppb)	Average Monthly (ppb)	Maximum Daily (ppb)	Average Monthly (ppb)	Maximum Daily (ppb)	Average Monthly*
Copper	6.5	6.5	86.1	29.8	12.19	7.39
Nickel	70.3	14.3	70.3	25.0	100.1	59.91
Zinc	85.6	85.6	-	-	53.29	44.89
Available Cyanide**	0.8	0.8	-	-	5.66	1.32
Bioassay (Acute) <i>Americamysis bahia</i> (LC50)***	100% or greater	-	-	-	>100%	-
Bioassay (Chronic) <i>Arbacia punctulata</i> (C-NOEC)***	50%	-	-	-	100%	-

\*The highest average monthly value reported for the year is listed in this table for comparison against the RIPDES permit.

\*\*The limit for compliance/noncompliance determinations is based on the quantitation limit, which is defined as 10.0 ppb for cyanide.

\*\*\*Permit limits for bioassays are set for the minimum, not maximum. The bioassay 2025 results represent the minimum quarterly results.

**TABLE 35**  
**2025 Compliance Status with**  
**RIPDES & Interim Effluent Limits for Bucklin Point Facility**

Parameter	2025 Compliance with RIPDES Permit Limits?		2025 Compliance with Consent Agreement Limits?	
	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Copper	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nickel	No	No	No	No
Zinc	Yes	Yes	-	-
Available Cyanide*	Yes	Yes	-	-
<i>Americamysis bahia</i> (LC <sub>50</sub> )	Yes	-	-	-
<i>Arbacia punctulata</i> (C-NOEC)	Yes	-	-	-

\*The limit for compliance/noncompliance determinations is based on the quantitation limit which is defined as 10.0 ppb for cyanide.

## **Summary**

In general, the two POTWs continue to show significant improvements in operations and effluent quality since NBC took over operations and with the implementation of the NBC Pretreatment Program and Pollution Prevention initiatives. The Pretreatment and TAC sections have implemented educational programs to assist firms in achieving and maintaining compliance. The NBC has also significantly improved sampling methods over the past several years and improved sampling of septage and sludge have shown clear results. The aim of the EM sampling program is to collect representative samples at every stage, reduce contamination, and provide valuable information to POTW and regulatory staff in order to protect the environment and serve public interest. The Laboratory continues to improve analytical procedures and research new technologies to improve the accuracy of all analytical procedures and sampling. The Field's Point and Bucklin Point treatment plant upgrades have clearly resulted in not only reduced nutrients but improved effluent quality for a multitude of other parameters as well.

The overall toxic pollutant loadings to the two NBC wastewater treatment plants have decreased over time, despite the substantial portions of influent toxic metal pollutants originating from residential sources, as demonstrated by NBC studies. This is a clear reflection of the fine work done by the NBC toxic reduction and control programs. Year to year variability is still expected, and in 2025 the influent and effluent loadings increased at Bucklin Point and decreased at Field's Point compared to the year prior. The influent metals loading from 2024 to 2025 decreased at Field's Point by 13.5% and increased at Bucklin Point by 6.1%. In the effluent, total metals loadings decreased by 7.9%, or 439.2 pounds at Field's Point, and increased by 6.0%, or 183.6 pounds at Bucklin Point. Over the long term, striking reductions in loadings have been observed over the past 30-40 years. Overall, 2025 effluent loadings continue to support the 2002 removal of NBC receiving waters from the EPA 303(d) List of Impaired Waters by the DEM, a clear testament to the effectiveness of the NBC toxic reduction and control program.



## ***VI. ENFORCEMENT***

## **NBC Enforcement Actions**

The NBC will initiate some type of enforcement action against 100% of those people and companies who violate the NBC Rules and Regulations. A wide range of enforcement actions are used to bring industrial and commercial users into compliance with NBC requirements and effluent limitations. The action can be as routine as a telephone call or as serious as an administrative order and assessment of penalty. Hundreds of phone calls were made during 2025, and 2,586 Notices of Violation (NOV) were issued for various violations of NBC Rules and Regulations. The following is a description of the most common types of enforcement actions utilized by the NBC and a brief summary of the number of each type initiated by the NBC over the past year:

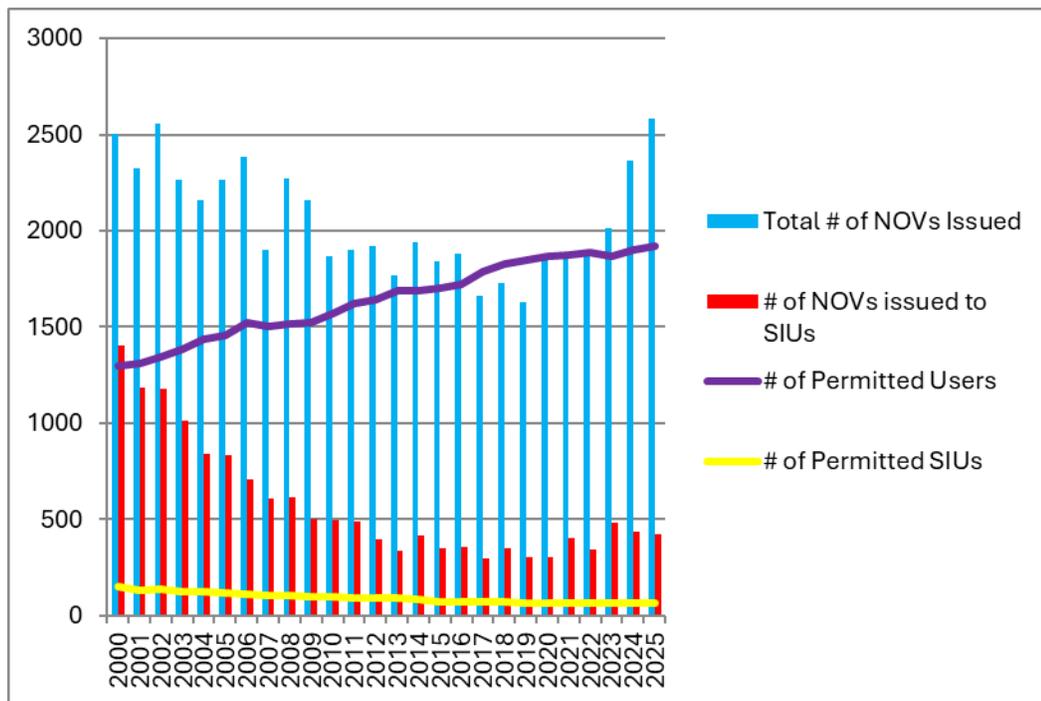
- *Telephone calls* to users are made daily to discuss violations and problems. These calls are often sufficient to bring the user into compliance. A telephone log sheet documenting the conversation is prepared and placed in the user file or in some cases a letter may be sent to the user summarizing the discussion.
- *Notices of Violation* are issued by the NBC to inform a user of its noncompliance with NBC Rules and Regulations and warn the user that escalated enforcement action may result for continued non-compliance. These letters can be computer generated or may be tailored by the Pretreatment staff. A NOV specifically states that its issuance does not prohibit additional enforcement action. It also informs the violator that the non-compliance may result in publication of the firm's name in The Providence Journal and explains that inclusion on that list will subject the violator to liability for payment of the publication. In addition, NOV's refer the user to the Pollution Prevention Program which offers free technical and compliance assistance. The most typical NOV's are described below. TABLE 36 describes each type of NOV that is issued and the number of each issued in 2025. Examples may be viewed in ATTACHMENT VOLUME I, SECTION 4.

**TABLE 36**  
**2025 Notices of Violation**

NOTICE OF VIOLATION	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER ISSUED IN 2025
Letter of Deficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued by certified mail</li> <li>• Notifies users of deficiencies identified during inspections</li> <li>• Requires corrective actions with specific due dates</li> </ul>	286
Failure to Meet Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued when NBC or user self-monitoring results indicate a violation of NBC or EPA discharge limitations including monthly average limits</li> <li>• Requires an increase in sampling frequency</li> </ul>	179
Notice of pH Violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued each time a user violates the high or low pH limit as indicated on the user monthly pH report</li> </ul>	103
Failure to Submit Monitoring Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued monthly to users that fail to submit a Self-Monitoring Compliance Report (SMCR), pH Monitoring, Zero Discharge Certification or Best Management Practices (BMP) reports on time</li> </ul>	759
Failure to Complete or Sign Required Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued to users that do not complete or sign SMCRs or pH Monitoring Reports</li> </ul>	8
Failure to Sample and/or Analyze for All Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued to users that did not sample for and/or analyze all parameters required by their permits</li> </ul>	6
Failure to Immediately Report Violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued to users that fail to notify the NBC within 24 hours of becoming aware of violations of NBC discharge limits in accordance with 40CFR403.12(g)(2)</li> </ul>	35
Failure to Satisfy NBC Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued to users that fail to submit required documents or exceeding required completion dates</li> </ul>	1,210
Failure to Report Pretreatment Equipment Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issued to users that fail to notify the NBC that their pretreatment system failed</li> </ul>	0
<b>Total Notice of Violation Letters Issued</b>		<b>2,586</b>

FIGURE 39 graphically shows the number of NOV's issued to all users, the number of NOV's issued to SIUs and the number of permitted users for the period of 2000 through 2025. As can be seen, the total number of NOV's issued is relatively consistent from year to year. The number of NOV's issued to SIUs in 2025 increased by 9.4% when compared to 2024. The number of NOV's issued to SIUs has steadily declined from 2000 to 2025. In fact, the number of SIU NOV's decreased by 69.7% since 2000. The number of permitted users increased steadily since 2000. For the period of 2000 to 2025 there has been an overall increase of 48.2% in the number of permitted users. This drastic decrease in the number of NOV's issued to SIUs and the declining trend observed in NOV's issued to all users since 2000, considering the increase in the number of permitted users, can be attributed to the educational efforts of Pretreatment and Pollution Prevention staff.

**FIGURE 39**  
**NOV's ISSUED TO ALL USERS AND SIUs 2000 – 2025**



- *Letters of Wastewater Discharge Permit Suspension* are typically issued to SIUs who have not discharged process wastewater to the NBC sewer system for at least 30 days. These letters are issued by the Executive Director. During 2025, the NBC did not issue any letters of suspension. These letters require the user to permanently disconnect the final process discharge line from the NBC sewer line due to their potential to adversely impact the NBC should illegal or unpermitted discharges occur. The suspension of a user permit relieves the user from having to submit monthly monitoring reports. Inspections of these users by Pretreatment staff are still conducted since they still have the potential to impact the NBC sewer system.

- *Annual publication* of user names in the state's largest daily paper will result if a violator meets the criteria for Significant Non-Compliance as defined in 40CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii). All NOV letters issued during the preceding year contained language warning the industrial user that the name of their firm would be published if their outstanding violation was not quickly corrected. Despite these warnings, the names of 23 firms found to be in SNC with NBC regulations were listed in an advertisement in the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL on March 4, 2025, for violations occurring between October 1, 2024, and December 31, 2025. A copy of this public notice is provided later in this chapter in FIGURE 40.
- *Letters from the Legal Section* are issued to companies that have not submitted required reports, plans, and permit applications within 120 days of the due date. These letters inform the company that if the required information is not submitted within 30 days escalated enforcement action may be initiated. The issuance of these letters often results in the immediate submission of the outstanding report/plan/application. In 2025 the Legal Section issued 39 of these letters.
- *Meetings with users* are held to discuss problems or violations the firm may be experiencing and often produce good results. Before initiating an administrative action and/or assessing an administrative penalty, the parties may reach a resolution of the issues without further enforcement action. At these meetings, the user is informed of its potential financial liability should its non-compliance status continue, often resulting in compliance. Three of these meetings were scheduled during 2025. Two of the companies satisfied the outstanding requirements and the third went out of business.
- *Administrative Orders (AO)* are Orders issued by the NBC to address repeated or serious instances of noncompliance. AOs are classified into one of four general types, Compliance Orders, Cease and Desist Orders, Consent Orders/Settlement Agreements and Termination/Suspension of Permit/Service Orders. The AO may or may not assess an administrative penalty. Depending on the type of AO issued, the user may be required to immediately cease discharging or achieve compliance with NBC Rules and Regulations within a specified time frame. AOs are considered the harshest control vehicle for ensuring compliance with NBC regulations. All AOs entitle the alleged violator the right to request a hearing before an independent hearing officer with regard to both the issue of compliance and penalties. AOs are issued by the NBC Chief Legal Counsel.
- *Civil Suits* are filed against users for nonpayment of pretreatment fees or to enforce the terms of an Administrative Order, Consent Order or Final Decision and Order. Depending on the amount outstanding, the suits are filed either in District or Superior Court. These suits are filed only after all other collection avenues have been attempted and were unsuccessful. Firms may pay in full, establish a payment schedule or negotiate a settlement as a result of these suits. During 2025, no civil suits were filed.

## **2025 Escalated Enforcement Actions**

During 2025 the NBC issued one Administrative Order (AO) to a commercial user for violations of the NBC Rules and Regulations. A sample AO is provided in ATTACHMENT VOLUMME I, SECTION 4. Furthermore, a history of enforcement actions taken by the NBC from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2025, is found at the end of this chapter in TABLE 38. The table provides a history of the penalties assessed, the penalties paid and the present status of each enforcement action. A brief summary of the AO issued in 2025 is provided below and an update on the status of pending AOs is provided later in this chapter.

## **2025 Enforcement Actions**

### **Field's Point District**

AO #FP-01-25 was issued to Nettie's Kettle Corn, LLC, Joseph Clemente and Linda Rossi (Nettie's) on September 26, 2025. The AO cited Nettie's for failure to operate and maintain its grease removal unit, failure to maintain a logbook, and failure to submit Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports (SMCR) on time. A status conference was held on November 10, 2025. A settlement was negotiated and a Consent Order (CO) was executed in January 2026. The CO requires Nettie's to submit all SMCRs in accordance with its permit, properly operate and maintain the grease removal unit, maintain a logbook and pay an administrative penalty of \$1,200.00. In addition, the CO imposed stipulated penalties for future violations.

## **Update of Past Enforcement Actions**

### **Field's Point District**

- AO #FP-01-23 was issued to Providence Specialty Products, LLC and Mark Federico, Sr. (Providence Specialty) on July 21, 2023. The AO cited Providence Specialty for failure to comply with NBC effluent discharge limits for pH, failure to comply with NBC effluent discharge limits for total oil & grease, failure to submit pH Monitoring Reports on time, failure to submit Self-Monitoring Compliance Reports (SMCR) and analytical results on time, failure to satisfy NBC requirements on numerous occasions, including failure to submit resampling results, process plans, a Safety Data Sheet as required, a permit application, and a permit application fee, failure to notify the NBC of discharge violations within twenty-four hours of discovering the violation, and failure to monitor and analyze for all parameters required by the user's permit. A status conference was held in August 2023, and Providence Specialty submitted a comprehensive corrective action plan to the NBC in early 2024. A Consent Order was executed in February 2025 to resolve the AO. Providence Specialty agreed to pay an administrative penalty of \$23,850 in accordance with an agreed to payment plan and conduct internal staff trainings focused on methods to operate efficiently and avoid violations. The CO imposed stipulated penalties for future violations. A total of \$1,025.00 in stipulated penalties was collected in 2025. Continued violations of the permit automatically triggers the stipulated penalty provision of the CO.

## **2025 Civil Suits**

During 2025 the NBC did not issue any civil suits against a permitted company for violations of the Rules and Regulations and/or the terms of a Wastewater Discharge Permit.

## **Permit Suspensions**

As stated in Section 1.8.16 of the NBC Rules and Regulations, the Executive Director may suspend the Wastewater Discharge Permit of any user who ceases operations for any period exceeding one month. The suspension does not act as a revocation of the permit, but rather as a temporary suspension of the users' rights under the permit while operations have ceased. During 2025, no Letters of Wastewater Discharge Permit Suspension were issued.

## **Supplemental Environmental Projects**

Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP) are additional requirements and/or extra activities that may be undertaken by a violator of environmental laws or regulations against whom enforcement action has been taken. In settlement negotiations, the violator or the regulating authority may propose that an environmental project be undertaken in consideration of a reduced penalty. In no case should the cost of the project to the violator be less than the offset amount of the penalty. A SEP may only be considered for inclusion in a settlement if the total settlement agreement ensures future compliance through corrective measures, a substantial monetary payment is made in addition to the SEP and if an appropriate nexus is demonstrated between the violation and the environmental benefits to be derived from the SEP.

The EPA recognizes seven categories of acceptable supplemental environmental projects and an eighth category for other projects that meet all conditions of the SEP Policy but do not exactly fit into one of the specific categories. The seven specific categories are public health, pollution prevention, pollution reduction, environmental restoration and protection, assessments and audits, environmental compliance promotion, and emergency planning and preparedness. Generally, projects must demonstrate an appropriate nexus between the nature of the violation and the environmental benefits to be derived. For example, if the violator was cited for repeated pH violations, the purchase and installation of digital or computerized pH monitoring and recording would provide sufficient nexus between the violation and the anticipated benefit to be derived from the use of the equipment.

## **Environmental Enforcement Fund**

During the 1989 Legislative Session, 89-S-786 was passed into law which established the Narragansett Bay Commission Environmental Enforcement Fund (EEF). This fund consists of sums recovered by administrative or civil enforcement actions brought under the authority of Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 46-25 (the NBC enabling legislation) and may be used for the following:

- Emergency response activities such as site inspections, investigatory reports, collection, monitoring, and analysis of samples of wastewater, spill response, etc.
- Enforcement activities such as legal activities, to enforce the provisions of this chapter, etc.
- Additional activities such as professional and emergency response training, environmental research, public information and education, etc.
- Bay bond debt retirement (discretionary in the event that funds have not been committed for projects within a three year period following their deposit into the fund).



*Over 400 volunteers with Save the Bay participated in various clean-ups in Providence and East Providence, collecting over three tons of litter and debris.*

In 2025, one proposal was submitted to the NBC Board of Commissioners for review and was approved, awarding \$10,675 collected from environmental violations to projects that enhance the Rhode Island environment, environmental education and safety.

Since the late 1990s, the NBC has successfully sponsored large Earth Day river cleanup events that focused on beautifying the Woonasquatucket River. In 2013, the NBC initiated a grant program, provided through the EEF, intended to expand the positive impact to multiple rivers throughout the NBC service area rather than focusing solely on the Woonasquatucket River. The NBC continued this grant program in 2025 and was able to assist numerous local organizations, cities and towns by providing 15 small grants that allowed the organizations to purchase the supplies necessary to organize cleanups and perform river restoration activities within the NBC service area. A complete list of the grant award recipients can be found in CHAPTER VII.

A summary of the grants that were awarded Environmental Enforcement Funds in 2025 are listed below in TABLE 37.

**TABLE 37**  
**2025 Approved Environmental Enforcement Fund Proposals**

EEF#	Company	Project	Amount Awarded
25-001	NBC Earth Day Clean-Up Grant Program awards to 15 agencies.	Grant program designed to offer financial assistance in the form of small grants to qualifying organizations conducting Earth Day Clean-Up events within the NBC service district.	\$10,675
<b>Total Approved in 2025</b>			<b>\$10,675</b>

**Enforcement Response Plan**

In accordance with 40CFR§403.8(f)(5), the NBC developed and submitted an Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) to the DEM. The plan was officially approved by the DEM in 1995. The ERP was revised and approved by DEM in 2003. During the Pretreatment Compliance Inspection (PCI) conducted in July 2021, it was determined the 2003 ERP contained outdated information. The PCI report required the ERP to be updated. The ERP was revised. The revision did not include any substantive changes. The revised ERP was submitted to DEM for review on December 9, 2021. DEM approved a non-substantial modification to the NBC Industrial Pretreatment Program to adopt the revised ERP on January 11, 2022. The purpose of the plan is to clearly establish anticipated reactions of the agency to specific violations of the relevant environmental laws and regulations. The plan explains the enforcement tools and mechanisms available and employed by the NBC and the Pretreatment Program. The plan suggests timetables for the initiation of enforcement actions that would be followed as soon as practicable after NBC staff becomes aware of any non-complying event. These timetables serve two goals. The timetables avoid continued user non-compliance for extended periods of time by requiring quick enforcement response by the NBC. Secondly, the quick enforcement response guarantees that evidence and memories will not become stale by the time delay that can occur when initiating an enforcement action.

**Publication of Firms in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC)**

Federal regulation 40CFR§403.8(f)(2)(vii) requires the NBC to publish at least annually the names of all industrial users in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with pretreatment standards or other pretreatment requirements during the preceding 15 months. A list of industrial users found to be in SNC with pretreatment standards and/or administrative requirements for the period of October 1, 2024, through December 31, 2025, were published in an advertisement in the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL on March 4, 2026. A copy of this advertisement is provided in FIGURE 41, while the Confirmation of Publication is provided in FIGURE 42.

During 2006 the NBC Rules and Regulations were modified to incorporate the revised EPA definition of SNC, detailed in the EPA Pretreatment Streamlining Regulations. The NBC complied with Federal regulations to cite any industrial user as being in SNC for violating any of the following criteria:

- (a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limitations, defined here as those in which 66% or more of all measurements taken in a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement for the same pollutant parameter,
- (b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violation, defined here as those in which 33% or more of all the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of the numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement multiplied by the applicable TRC value. (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH),
- (c) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or long-term average) that the NBC determines has caused, either alone or in combination with other discharges, pass through or interference (including endangering the health of NBC personnel or the general public),
- (d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare, or the environment, or causes the NBC to exercise its emergency authority to halt or prevent such discharge,
- (e) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the scheduled date, a compliance milestone contained in a permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance,
- (f) Failure to provide within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as Baseline Monitoring Reports, 90-day reports, periodic reports, and compliance schedule milestone reports,
- (g) Failure to accurately report non-compliance,
- (h) Any violation or group of violations that the NBC determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

Based on extensive user file reviews, the names of 23 firms were listed in the March 4, 2026 public notice in the Providence Journal. Of the 23 firms listed in SNC, thirteen users are located in Field's Point and ten are located in Bucklin Point. There were three firms in SNC subject to EPA categorical standards, one is located in Bucklin Point and two are located in Field's Point. Four firms are classified as non-categorical significant industrial users. One is located in Field's Point and conducts brewing operations. The remaining two non-categorical significant industrial users are located in Bucklin Point, one conducts industrial laundry operations, one manufactures aerogel insulation and one discharges groundwater from a Superfund site. Sixteen of the firms published are classified as non-significant industrial users. Six are located in Bucklin Point and ten are located in Field's Point. These sixteen firms conduct a wide variety of process operations. Six conduct food and/or beverage manufacturing operations, two conduct printing operations, two conduct zero discharge injection molding operations, one conducts soap manufacturing operations, one conducts zero discharge casting and blacksmith operations, one conducts

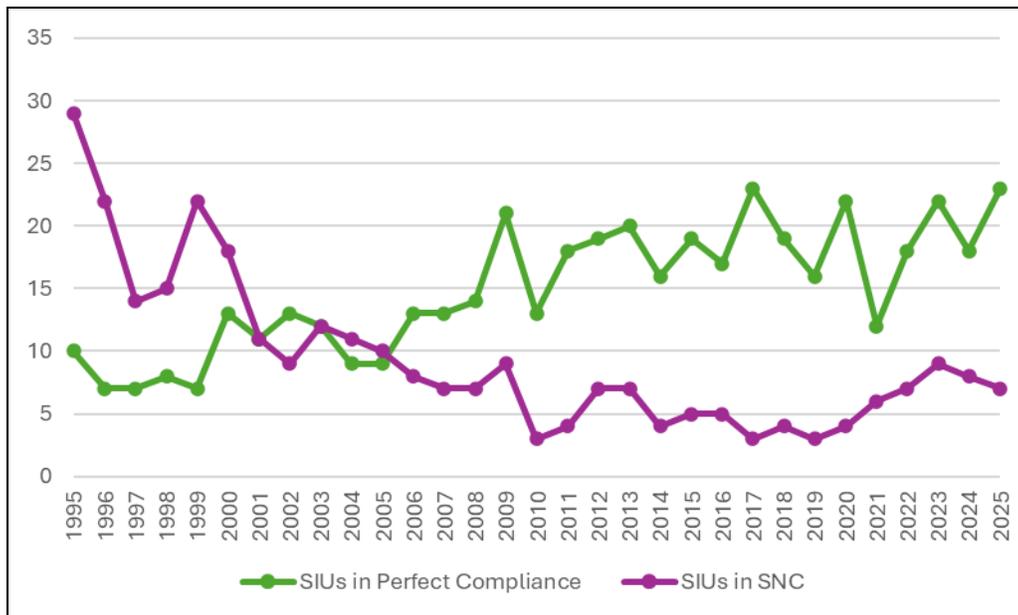
zero discharge chemical manufacturing operations, one conducts automotive operations, and one discharges compressor condensate.

As noted above, there were 23 firms listed in SNC in 2025, an increase from the 18 firms listed in SNC in 2024. All but three of the 23 users listed in the March 4, 2026, SNC Public Notice, had achieved full compliance with the EPA and NBC Rules and Regulations for which they were published prior to the date of the publication. Two firms that did not return to full compliance were published in SNC for not returning to compliance after experiencing violations of NBC discharge limitations and the remaining firm that was published as not returning compliance for failing to submit required reports. Five firms, three of which are SIUs were published in SNC solely for exceeding NBC discharge limitations. Fifteen firms were published in SNC solely for failure to submit reports on time, which are administrative. The remaining three firms were listed for both violations of NBC discharge limitations and failing to submit reports on time. Additional information regarding the firms listed in SNC is provided in CHAPTERS I and IV. The cost to publish the public notice was billed to the firms listed as being in Significant Non-Compliance.

**Publication of Firms in Perfect Compliance**

In addition to publishing the annual SNC public notice, the NBC annually publishes the names of firms that achieved perfect compliance during the review period. During 2025, 22 SIUs achieved perfect compliance with the terms of their permits and the NBC Rules and Regulations. These 22 SIUs will be recognized in 2026. The 2025 Perfect Compliance advertisement can be seen in FIGURE 43. Additional information regarding the Environmental Merit Awards program can be found in CHAPTER II. As can be seen in FIGURE 40, since 2005 the number of SIUs in perfect compliance greatly exceeds the number of SIUs in SNC.

**FIGURE 40  
2025 SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USERS  
PERFECT COMPLIANCE vs. SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE**



**FIGURE 41**  
**2025 SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE PUBLIC NOTICE**  
**THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL**  
**MARCH 4, 2026**

*The Narragansett Bay Commission*



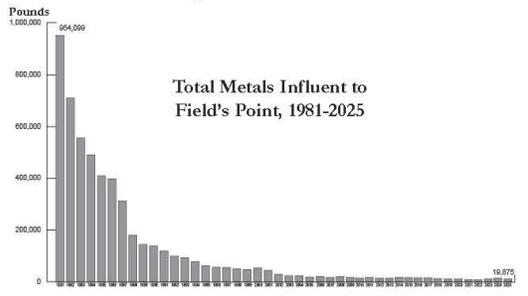
# PUBLIC NOTICE

## Firms in Significant Non-Compliance

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATION 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f) (2) (vii) and Section 1.10 of the Narragansett Bay Commission, Rules and Regulations require the NBC to publish annually the names of all industrial users in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with pretreatment standards and other pretreatment requirements during the preceding year. Companies deemed to be in Significant Non-Compliance are those industrial users who have violated any of the Significant Non-Compliance criteria listed, as defined by Article 2 of the NBC Rules and Regulations during the time period from October 1, 2023 through December 31, 2024. The parameter for which a company was not in compliance and/or the specific administrative deficiency are listed after the company name. The number(s) in parentheses correspond to the type of SNC criteria specified below. Some of the firms listed below may have been issued an Administrative Order in which administrative and/or civil penalties may have been assessed. Many of the companies listed have made significant progress toward correcting the violation and may now be in compliance.

### Significant Non-Compliance Criteria:

- (1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66% or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement for the same pollutant parameter;
- (2) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33% or more of all the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement multiplied by the applicable TRC value (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- (3) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or long-term average) that the Commission determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of Commission personnel or the general public);
- (4) Any discharges of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or the environment or has resulted in the Commission's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the scheduled date, a compliance milestone contained in a Commission notification, permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction or attaining final compliance;
- (6) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, self-monitoring compliance reports and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- (8) Any other violation or group of violations which the Commission determines has adversely effected the operation or implementation of the Industrial Pretreatment Program.



**T**he Narragansett Bay Commission is committed to protecting the state's two largest wastewater treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay from toxic discharges. This is accomplished by the issuance of discharge permits to commercial and industrial sewer users. These discharge permits specify the level of pollutants that can be discharged in a facility's wastestream and may require a firm to conduct wastewater monitoring to verify compliance with discharge limits, to implement a Spill Control Plan and/or Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan, and to install pretreatment equipment. Various reporting and record keeping requirements may also be written into discharge permits. The firms listed in this public notice violated one or more of the significant non-compliance criteria specified above. The Commission is required by the RI DEM and the US EPA to annually publish the names of all firms violating any of these criteria. Therefore, firms must be sure to comply with all the terms specified in their discharge permit to ensure that the name of their firm is not listed in this annual public notice. The NBC offers free technical assistance to firms located in the NBC service area through its non-regulatory Pollution Prevention assistance program. For information on how the NBC can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact the NBC Technical Analysis and Compliance Section at 461-8848/TDD 461-6549 to schedule a free Pollution Prevention audit.

Most businesses located in the NBC district are to be commended for the fine job they have done treating their process discharges to remove toxic pollutants. In 1981, local industries discharged 954,099 pounds of heavy metals such as copper, nickel and zinc and 80,440 pounds of cyanide to the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility. Since 1981, the total metals and cyanide loadings to the Field's Point facility have been reduced by 97.9% and 99.3% respectively. Similar toxic loading reductions have been observed at the NBC Bucklin Point facility.

The Narragansett Bay Commission will continue to lead in wastewater treatment, environmental protection, and environmental education to ensure a cleaner Narragansett Bay for all to enjoy.

### Bucklin Point Service Area

#### Lincoln

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
Bento Nouveau, Inc.	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Commonwealth Liquid Products, LLC	O&G (1,2)	Firm is now in compliance
Denison Pharmaceuticals, LLC	BOD (1,2) TTO (1,2)	Firm is now out of business
Hope Valley Industries LLC (Crownmark Dr.)	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Report has been received
Hope Valley Industries LLC (Powder Hill Rd.)	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Palate Pack	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have not been received

#### Cumberland

Cintas Corporation	TTO (1,2)	Firm is now in compliance
Conopro Inc dba Unilever	As (1,2)	Firm is still experiencing compliance issues

#### East Providence

Aspen Aerosols Rhode Island LLC	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been submitted
Multi-Wall Packaging A Division of Signode Industrial Group	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received

### Field's Point Service Area

#### Johnston

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
Amazon.com Services LLC	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Baffoni's Poultry Farm	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Monarch Metal Finishing Co., Inc	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been received

#### Providence

271 To-dwotten Partners, LLC	BOD (2)	Firm is now in compliance
AAMCO Transmission	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been received
Anchor Toffee LLC	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
AS220 (Print Shop)	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Butterwood Craft Brewing LLC	BOD (1,2)	Firm is now in compliance
Ira Green, Inc.	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Luluna Health, LLC	EPA - CN (2)	Firm is still experiencing compliance issues
Rhode Island Chemical Corporation	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Rhode Island School of Design - Benson Hall	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
WVCB dba The Sted Yard	Cu (2)	Firm is now in compliance
	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received

Vincent J. Mesolella, *Chairman* • Laurie A. Horridge, *Executive Director*  
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 Facebook: [www.facebook.com/narrabay](https://www.facebook.com/narrabay) • Instagram: [@narrabay](https://www.instagram.com/narrabay)

*The cost of this public notice will be billed to the firms listed above that were in significant non-compliance.*

# FIGURE 42 CONFIRMATION OF PUBLICATION OF SNC PUBLIC NOTICE

The Narragansett Bay Commission

## PUBLIC NOTICE

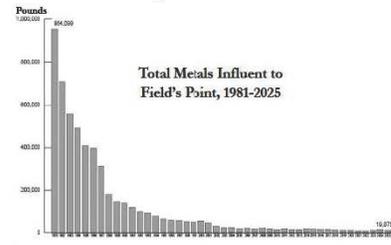


### Firms in Significant Non-Compliance

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATION 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f) (2) (vi) and Section 110 of the Narragansett Bay Commission, Rules and Regulations require the NBC to publish annually the names of all industrial users in Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) with pretreatment standards and other pretreatment requirements during the preceding year. Companies deemed to be in Significant Non-Compliance are those industrial users who have violated any of the Significant Non-Compliance criteria listed, as defined by Article 2 of the NBC Rules and Regulations during the time period from October 1, 2023 through December 31, 2024. The parameter for which a company was not in compliance and/or the specific administrative deficiency are listed after the company name. The number(s) in parentheses correspond to the type of SNC criteria specified below. Some of the firms listed below may have been issued an Administrative Order in which administrative and/or civil penalties may have been assessed. Many of the companies listed have made significant progress toward correcting the violation and may now be in compliance.

#### Significant Non-Compliance Criteria:

- (1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66% or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numerical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement for the same pollutant parameter;
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- (3) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or long-term average) that the Commission determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of Commission personnel or the general public);
- (4) Any discharges of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or the environment or has resulted in the Commission's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the scheduled date, a compliance milestone contained in a Commission notification, permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction or attaining final compliance;
- (6) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, self-monitoring compliance reports and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- (8) Any other violation or group of violations which the Commission determines has adversely effected the operation or implementation of the Industrial Pretreatment Program. \*



Vance J. Maschella, *Chairman* • Louise A. Haridge, *Executive Director*  
Narragansett Bay Commission • One Service Road • Providence, RI 02905 • 401-461-8848 • TDD 401-461-6549 • FAX 401-461-6540 • <http://www.nbcnashby.com>  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/nbcnashby](https://www.facebook.com/nbcnashby) • Instagram: @nbcnashby  
*The rest of this public notice will be posted in the press area above this page in significant non-compliance.*

The Narragansett Bay Commission is committed to protecting the state's two largest wastewater treatment facilities and Narragansett Bay from toxic discharges. This is accomplished by the issuance of discharge permits to commercial and industrial service users. These discharge permits specify the level of pollutants that can be discharged in a facility's wastewater and may require a firm to conduct wastewater monitoring to verify compliance with discharge limits, to implement a Spill Control Plan and/or Toxic Organic/Solvent Management Plan, and to install pretreatment equipment. Various reporting and record keeping requirements may also be written into discharge permits. The firms listed in this public notice violated one or more of the significant non-compliance criteria specified above. The Commission is required by the RI DEM and the US EPA to annually publish the names of all firms violating any of these criteria. Therefore, firms must be sure to comply with all the terms specified in their discharge permit to ensure that the name of their firm is not listed in this annual public notice. The NBC offers free technical assistance to firms located in the NBC service area through its non-regulatory Pollution Prevention assistance program. For information on how the NBC can help your firm achieve and maintain compliance, contact the NBC Technical Analysis and Compliance Section at 461-8848/TDD 461-6549 to schedule a free Pollution Prevention audit.

Most businesses located in the NBC district are to be commended for the fine jobs they have done treating their process discharges to remove toxic pollutants. In 1981, local industries discharged 954,099 pounds of heavy metals such as copper, nickel and zinc and 80,440 pounds of cyanide to the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility. Since 1981, the total metals and cyanide loadings to the Field's Point facility have been reduced by 97.9% and 99.3% respectively. Similar toxic loading reductions have been observed at the NBC Bucklin Point facility.

The Narragansett Bay Commission will continue to lead in wastewater treatment, environmental protection, and environmental education to ensure a cleaner Narragansett Bay for all to enjoy.

### Bucklin Point Service Area

#### Lincoln

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
Beno News, Inc.	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Commonwealth Liquid Products, LLC	046G (1,2)	Firm is now in compliance
Danone Pharmaceuticals, LLC	BOD (1,2) TTO (1,2)	Firm is now out of business
Hope Valley Industries LLC (Cromwell, Ct.)	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Report has been received
Hope Valley Industries LLC (Foxboro, MA)	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Palco Park	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have not been received

#### Cumberland

Genis Corporation	TTO (1,2)	Firm is now in compliance
Conroy Inc. aka Unibore	Ar (1,2)	Firm is still expediting compliance issues

#### East Providence

Aspen Aesthetics Rhode Island, LLC	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been submitted
Multi-Wall Packaging A Division of Spinks Industrial Group	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received

### Field's Point Service Area

#### Johnston

Company Name	Violations Cited	Present Status
Amazon.com Services LLC	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Balfour's Printing Firm	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Monarch Metal Finishing Co., Inc	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been received

#### Providence

271 Taskoverman Partners, LLC	BOD (2)	Firm is now in compliance
AAMCO Transmission	Failure to submit reports on time (6)	Reports have been received
Anchor Taffies LLC	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
AS20 (Paint Shop)	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Butterwoods Craft Brewing LLC	BOD (1,2)	Firm is now in compliance
Loi Green, Inc.	Failure to submit report on time (6) EPA - CN (2)	Report has been received Firm is still expediting compliance issues
Lubus Health, LLC	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Rhode Island Chameleon Corporation	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received
Rhode Island School of Design - Bannock Hall	Cu (2)	Firm is now in compliance
WVCB aka The Steel Yard	Failure to submit report on time (6)	Report has been received

**FIGURE 43**  
**2025 PERFECT COMPLIANCE ADVERTISEMENT**  
**PROVIDENCE JOURNAL**

Narragansett Bay Commission

# Perfect Compliance

*in recognition of Significant Industrial User Perfect Compliance in 2025*

**The Narragansett Bay Commission recognizes these Significant Industrial User companies for perfect regulatory compliance with Pretreatment Program regulations during 2025:**



Alloy Holdings, LLC	Armbrust International, Ltd.
Ennovi Advanced Mobility Solutions Rhode Island Inc.	Hord Crystal Corporation
International Chromium Plating Co., Inc.	Induplate, LLC
Manchester Street, LLC	John H. Collins & Sons Company
Materion Technical Materials, Inc.	Metallurgical Solutions, Inc
Narragansett Jewelry Co., Inc. dba C&J Jewelry Company	Providence Metallizing Company, Inc.
Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC	Rhode Island Heat Treating & Black Oxide Company
Stackbin Corporation	Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation
Tanury Industries, PVD, Inc	Technodic, Inc
Teknor Apex Company	The Okonite Company
Tiffany & Company	Univar Solutions USA, Inc.

**Has your company demonstrated extraordinary environmental efforts this year?**

If so, apply for an NBC Environmental Merit Award! Download an application form at [www.narrabay.com](http://www.narrabay.com).

**Vincent J. Mesoletta**, *Chairman* • **Laurie A. Horridge**, *Executive Director*  
**One Service Road, Providence, RI 02905**  
**401-461-8848 • [www.narrabay.com](http://www.narrabay.com)**

**TABLE 38  
SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS  
2010-2025**

**Field's Point**

ENFORCEMENT ACTION# COMPANY NAME	AO ISSUE DATE	RESOLUTION	ORIGINAL ADMIN. PENALTIES ASSESSED	ADMIN. PENALTIES AWARDED OR AGREED TO	ADMIN. PENALTIES PAID	ADMIN. PENALTIES BALANCE	STIPULATED PENALTIES ASSESSED	STIPULATED PENALTIES PAID	STIPULATED PENALTIES BALANCE
AO #FP-01-15 DFI-EP, LLC	1/14/16	Consent Order 11/10/16	\$23,500	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-17 Rain Car Wash	4/27/17	Letter of Agreement 5/03/18	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-18 DE Foods Inc. dba KFC	11/9/18	PAID	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-02-18 DiFruscia Industries, Inc.	12/27/18	Consent Order 9/03/19	\$18,850	\$13,195	\$18,850	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-19 Extreme Auto Recondition	12/26/19	OUT OF BUSINESS	\$8,500	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,500	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-02-19 Providence Specialty Products	12/26/19	Consent Order 11/23/20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-20 Cardi Corporation	10/23/20	Consent Order 1/4/21	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-22 Linval Chamber dba Flames Restaurant	10/31/22	Consent Order 5/22/23	\$12,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-23 Providence Specialty Products, LLC	7/31/23	Consent Order 2/2025	\$28,500	\$23,850	\$15,058.84	\$8,791.16	\$1,025	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-24 Vincent Mann of Kytiff Investment & Consulting, LLC	7/25/24	Consent Order 10/31/24	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #FP-01-25 Nettie's Kettle Corn, LLC	9/26/25	Consent Order 1/28/26	\$6,000	\$1,200	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

**Bucklin Point**

ENFORCEMENT ACTION# COMPANY NAME	AO ISSUE DATE	RESOLUTION	ORIGINAL ADMIN. PENALTIES ASSESSED	ADMIN. PENALTIES AWARDED OR AGREED TO	ADMIN. PENALTIES PAID	ADMIN. PENALTIES BALANCE	STIPULATED PENALTIES ASSESSED	STIPULATED PENALTIES PAID	STIPULATED PENALTIES BALANCE
AO #BV-01-10 Coastal Collision & Towing, Inc.	06/15/10	Consent Order 9/17/11	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #BP-01-15 Ecological Fibers, Inc.	10/06/15	Consent Order 2/08/17	\$22,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #BP-01-16 Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island	09/22/16	PAID	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO #BP-01-22 Mirror Image, Inc.	10/31/22	Consent Order 4/6/23	\$13,500	\$6,750	\$6,750	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00