

**MASSACHUSETTS PERMIT TO DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS TO SURFACE WATERS**

In compliance with the provisions of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§ 26 - 53) and the implementing regulations at 314 CMR 3.00 and 4.00,

City of Pittsfield  
Department of Public Utilities  
12 Fenn Street  
Pittsfield, MA 01201

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

Pittsfield Wastewater Treatment Plant  
901 Holmes Road  
Pittsfield, MA 01201

to receiving water named

Housatonic River  
Housatonic River Watershed

in accordance with the following effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and additional conditions:

1. This permit shall become effective on November 1, 2021.
2. This permit shall expire five years after the effective date.
3. This permit supersedes the permit issued on August 22, 2008.
4. This permit incorporates by reference Part IA., Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, Part IB., Unauthorized Discharges, Part IC., Operation and Maintenance of the Sewer System, Part ID. Alternate Power Source, Part IE. Industrial Users, Part IF. Sludge Conditions, Part IG. Special Conditions, Part IH. Reporting Requirements, and Part II, Standard Conditions, as set forth in the 2021 draft NPDES Permit No. MA0101681, issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 1, issued to the City of Pittsfield on March 23, 2021 (the 2021 Draft NPDES Permit) and attached hereto by reference as Appendix A and available on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/massachusetts-draft-individual-npdes-permits>; provided, however:
  - a. that the notification required by Part IA.8. shall also be provided to MassDEP;
  - b. that the reporting required by Part IB.1 shall be in accordance with 314 CMR 3.19(20)(e) (24 hour reporting);
  - c. that a copy of the requests, reports, and information required by Part IH.4. to be submitted to EPA shall also be submitted to MassDEP electronically to [massdep.npdes@mass.gov](mailto:massdep.npdes@mass.gov);
  - d. that, if there is a conflict between the definitions in 314 CMR 3.02 and/or 314 CMR 4.00 and the definitions in Part IIE, the definitions in 314 CMR 3.02 and/or 314 CMR 4.00 shall control, as applicable;
  - e. that the notification required by 4.a. above shall be provided as follows:

Susannah King, NPDES Section Chief  
 Division of Watershed Management  
 Department of Environmental Protection  
 1 Winter Street – 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 Boston, MA 02108

5. This permit incorporates by reference the Standard Permit Conditions set forth in 314 CMR 3.19.
6. This permit includes the following additional conditions:
  - a. Beginning six (6) months after the permittee has been notified by EPA of a multi-lab validated method for wastewater, or two (2) years after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit, whichever is earlier, the permittee shall conduct monitoring of the influent, effluent, and sludge for PFAS compounds as detailed in the tables below. If EPA's multi-lab validated method is not available by twenty (20) months after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit, the permittee shall contact MassDEP ([massdep.npdes@mass.gov](mailto:massdep.npdes@mass.gov)) for guidance on an appropriate analytical method. Notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit to the contrary, monitoring results shall be reported to MassDEP electronically, at [massdep.npdes@mass.gov](mailto:massdep.npdes@mass.gov), or as otherwise specified, within 30 days after they are received.

#### Influent and Effluent (Outfall 003)

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Quarterly <sup>1</sup>	24-hour Composite
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Quarterly	24-hour Composite

#### Sludge

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/g	Quarterly	Grab

- b. Beginning six (6) months after the permittee has been notified by EPA of a multi-lab validated method for wastewater, or two (2) years after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit, whichever is earlier, the permittee shall commence annual

<sup>1</sup> Quarters are defined as January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December. Samples shall be taken during the same month each quarter and shall be taken 3 months apart (e.g., an example sampling schedule could be February, May, August, and November).

monitoring of all Significant Industrial Users<sup>2,3</sup> discharging into the POTW. Monitoring shall be in accordance with the table below. If EPA's multi-lab validated method is not available by twenty (20) months after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit, the permittee shall contact MassDEP ([massdep.npdes@mass.gov](mailto:massdep.npdes@mass.gov)) for guidance on an appropriate analytical method. Notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit to the contrary, monitoring results shall be reported to MassDEP electronically at [massdep.npdes@mass.gov](mailto:massdep.npdes@mass.gov), or as otherwise specified, within 30 days after they are received.

Parameter	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Annual	24-hour Composite

The Towns of Dalton, Lanesborough, Hinsdale and Richmond are co-permittee(s) for Part IB., Unauthorized Discharges; and Part IC., Operation and Maintenance, as set forth in the 2021 draft Federal NPDES Permit. These sections include conditions regarding the operation and maintenance of the collection systems owned and operated by the Towns.

Operation and maintenance of the sewer system shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part II and the terms and conditions of Part IB., Part IC., and Part ID. of the 2021 draft Federal NPDES permit. The Permittee and co-permittee are severally liable under Part IB., Part IC., and Part ID. for their own activities and required reporting with respect to the portions of the collection system that they own or operate. They are not liable for violations of Part IB., Part IC., and Part ID. committed by others relative to the portions of the collection system owned and operated by others. Nor are they responsible for any reporting that is required of other Permittees under Part IB., Part IC., and Part ID. The responsible Town departments are:

**Town of Dalton**  
**Highway/Cemetery/Sewer Department**  
**40 Gulf Road**  
**Dalton, MA 01226**

**Town of Lanesborough**  
**Department of Public Works**  
**10 Maple Street**  
**Lanesborough, MA 01237**

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<sup>2</sup> Significant Industrial User (SIU) is defined at 40 CFR part 403: All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subpart N; **and** any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 GPD or more of process wastewater to the POTW, contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW, or designated as such by the POTW on the basis that the industrial users has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement.

<sup>3</sup> This requirement applies to all Significant Industrial Users and not just those within the sectors identified by EPA in the NPDES permit.

**Town of Hinsdale  
Water and Sewer Department  
39 South Street  
Hinsdale, MA 01235**

**Town of Richmond  
Sewer Department  
1 Willow Road  
Richmond Shores  
Richmond, MA 01254**

Signed this 1<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lealdon Langley', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Lealdon Langley, Director  
Division of Watershed Management  
Department of Environmental Protection

**RESPONSE TO COMMENTS**

**MA Permit No. MA0101681  
CITY OF PITTSFIELD  
PITTSFIELD WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
901 Holmes Road, Pittsfield, Massachusetts**

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP or the “Department”) is issuing a Surface Water Discharge (SWD) Permit to the City of Pittsfield (the Permittee) for the facility (the Facility) located at 901 Holmes Road in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The permit is being issued under the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§ 26 - 53) and the implementing regulations at 314 CMR 3.00 and 4.00.

In accordance with the provisions of 314 CMR 2.09, MassDEP is obligated to prepare a response to comments received on the draft SWD Permit No. MA0101681 (the “Draft Permit”). The Response to Comments explains and supports MassDEP’s determinations that form the basis of the final permit (the “Final Permit”). From March 23, 2021 through April 22, 2021, MassDEP solicited public comments on the Draft Permit for the reissuance of a permit to discharge municipal wastewater from Outfall Serial Number 003 to the Housatonic River and the associated Draft WQC.

During the public comment period for the draft NPDES permit (March 23, 2021 through April 21, 2021), EPA received comments from:

1. Ricardo Morales, Commissioner, Department of Public Services and Utilities, City of Pittsfield, dated April 21, 2021.
2. Noah Henkenius, Stewardship Manager, Berkshire Environmental Action Team, dated April 21, 2021.

MassDEP has reviewed EPA’s Response to Comments, issued concurrent with the final NPDES permit on August 10, 2021, and concurs with their responses and the associated adjustments made to the final NPDES permit. MassDEP hereby incorporates by reference EPA’s Response to Comments into this Response.

During the public comment period for the draft SWD Permit, MassDEP received comments from:

3. Ricardo Morales, Commissioner, Department of Public Services and Utilities, City of Pittsfield, dated April 22, 2021.

MassDEP's knowledge of the facility has benefited from the various comments and additional information submitted during the public comment period but the information and arguments presented did not raise any substantial new questions concerning the Permit that warranted MassDEP exercising the discretion to reopen the public comment period. MassDEP does, however, make certain clarifications in response to comments. Any improvements and changes are explained in this document and reflected in the Final Permit. Below, MassDEP provides a summary of the changes made in the Final Permit. The analyses underlying these changes are contained in the responses to individual comments that follow.

A copy of the Final Permit and this Response to Comments document will be posted on the MassDEP website: <https://www.mass.gov/orgs/massachusetts-department-of-environmental-protection>.

A copy of the Final Permit may be also obtained by writing or calling Claire Golden, MassDEP, Surface Water Discharge Permitting Program, 205 B Lowell Street, Wilmington, MA 01887; telephone: 617-997-8874; email: [claire.golden@mass.gov](mailto:claire.golden@mass.gov). Currently, MassDEP is working remotely. As such, interested parties are strongly encouraged to email Claire Golden if they wish to obtain a copy of the Final Permit.

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### I. Summary of Changes to the Final Permit

No changes were made to the Final Permit as a result of the comments received.

### II. Responses to Comments

Comments are reproduced below as received; they have not been edited, corrected or otherwise modified.

#### A. Comments from Ricardo Morales, Commissioner, Department of Public Services and Utilities, City of Pittsfield, dated April 22, 2021

##### Comment 1

##### Additional Condition 6.

The Draft Permit for the City includes quarterly monitoring and reporting requirements for Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) including the following:

- Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
- Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
- Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
- Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
- Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)

As provided in the Fact Sheet Supplement, MassDEP states that the purpose of this monitoring and reporting requirement is to better understand potential discharges of PFAS from this facility and to assess whether the WWTP is discharging PFAS, and if the WWTP may be contributing to a violation of the narrative toxics criteria. This data would be used by EPA to for future permitting decisions, including the potential development of water quality based effluent limits on a facility-specific basis.

The City takes exception to this monitoring requirement for the following reasons:

- a) Requiring PFAS monitoring is premature. The Permit Factsheet Supplement cited Massachusetts narrative criterion for toxic substances at 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e) as “All surface waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life or wildlife.” However, neither MassDEP nor EPA have established a toxicity risk level of PFAS in the surface water for humans, aquatic life or wildlife.

Although Massachusetts passed a revision to 310 CMR 22.00: Drinking Water Regulations that set a new PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 ppt (ng/l) for the sum of the concentrations of six PFAS compounds in drinking water, MassDEP and EPA failed to demonstrate that the ambient water quality of Housatonic River exceeds the toxic risk level of 20 ppt or provide any indication that the discharge from the Pittsfield WWTP has a reasonable potential to cause such exceedance. Therefore, the City asserts that further evaluation and possible limitations for PFAS are not indicated in accordance with EPA permitting procedures.

**Request:** The City requests that MassDEP remove the PFAS testing requirements for the Pittsfield WWTP discharge.

#### Response 1

Requiring PFAS testing of wastewater influent, effluent, and sludge is one of many steps MassDEP is taking to better understand PFAS in the environment. Information gathered from this effort will be evaluated along with data from land-applied residuals, ambient waters, drinking water, clean-up sites, and solid waste. MassDEP does not believe there is justification for waiting to gather PFAS data from wastewater sources.

It is important to test and to learn more about overall occurrence of PFAS in wastewater and surface water across the Commonwealth. MassDEP understands that detection of PFAS at a facility will raise concerns for that facility, but at this time no additional actions will be triggered by detection of PFAS in influent, effluent, or sludge.

MassDEP is not planning to hold permittees to a narrative "free from" PFAS effluent limit in the new permits. Regulatory language about the narrative criteria was included in the fact sheet supplement to provide the basis for the PFAS monitoring requirements. The requirements in the permit do not impose a PFAS effluent limit of any kind. MassDEP is merely investigating the presence of PFAS so that we can determine actions to address PFAS in wastewater in the future.



**Comment 2**

- b) Inconsistency between MassDEP and EPA on annual monitoring requirement of industrial users: Both the State Permit and the NPDES permit require annual monitoring of a limited group of industrial users:
- The State Permit requires testing of discharges from all Significant Industrial Users (SIU).
  - EPA requires the following types of industrial discharges:
    - Platers/Metal Finishers
    - Paper and Packaging Manufacturers
    - Tanneries and Leather/Fabric/Carpet Treaters
    - Manufacturers of Parts with Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or Teflon type coatings (i.e. bearings)
    - Landfill Leachate
    - Centralized Waste Treaters
    - Contaminated Sites
    - Fire Fighting Training Facilities
    - Airports
    - Any Other Known or Expected Source of PFAS

The inconsistency of this requirement creates unnecessary burden for the City on development and execution of the industrial discharge program.

**Request:** The City requests that EPA and MassDEP be consistent in defining the type of industrial users that would require annual PFAS monitoring. The City requests to revise permit Part I E.7 to the following:

*“...the permittee shall commence annual sampling of the type of Significant Industrial Users that discharge into the POTW.”*

**Response 2**

MassDEP's industrial PFAS requirements apply to all Significant Industrial Users as defined at 40 CFR part 403: All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subpart N; and any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 GPD or more of process wastewater to the POTW, contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW, or designated as such by the POTW on the basis that the industrial users has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement and not just to those within sectors identified by EPA in the NPDES permit.

The City has requested that EPA modify its requirement in the NPDES permit to align with MassDEP's requirements. MassDEP cannot respond to a request for EPA to change its permit. However, reference should be made to EPA's Response to Comments, Response 7.

### Comment 3

- c) Unnecessary testing requirement for influent, effluent and sludge as well as significant industrial dischargers: As EPA and MassDEP have failed to identify PFAS as causing or contributing to an impairment, the City does not believe these additional efforts and expenditures to test PFAS in influent, effluent and sludge are warranted. If EPA and MassDEP need to understand the impact of PFAS on the receiving water, it should be done through a comprehensive study which includes an ambient water quality study and effluent data as well as non-point sampling.

Testing influent sludge and significant industrial dischargers is not necessary for the purposes stated in Section 5.1.13 of EPA Draft Permit Fact Sheet. The MassDEP draft permit Fact Sheet Supplement specifically limited testing of PFAS to residuals land applied in Massachusetts. MassDEP only requires sludge testing of PFAS for holders of Approval of Suitability (AOS) which classifies residuals for different purposes based on the chemical quality and treatment to reduce pathogens. The City of Pittsfield is not an AOS holder and currently is not using land application for sludge disposal. Therefore, it is not required to test PFAS in sludge.

**Request:** While the City maintains that PFAS testing should not be included in the permit, if EPA and MassDEP maintain a PFAS testing requirement the City requests that the testing be limited to the WWTP effluent.

### Response 3

See Response 1 in response to the issues raised in the first paragraph of this comment.

The City has misunderstood the Draft Permit Fact Sheet Supplement discussion regarding PFAS. The reference to the requirement for PFAS testing for AOS holders was, in conjunction with mention of the Drinking Water PFAS requirements and those related to the Waste Site Cleanup Program, meant to highlight the concerns that MassDEP has about PFAS, the actions MassDEP has taken to address those concerns, and how that concern has now resulted in the required testing of influent, effluent, sludge and Significant Industrial Users under the SWD Permit Program. The Fact Sheet Supplement did not indicate sludge testing was limited to AOS holders.

**Comment 4**

- d) Approved standard testing method: In the Draft NPDES Permit, EP imposes sampling requires for PFAS compounds (PFAS) in wastewater and sludge. EPA has not yet approved any analytical methods for PFAS in those media. Therefore, EPA provides a compliance schedule, so that the testing requirements do not apply until “6 months after EPA’s multi-lab validated method for wastewater and biosolids is made available to the public on EPA’s CWA methods program websites.” This requirement is problematic, because it is not tied to actual formal EPA approval of the analytical methods. The act of EPA making a method “available to the public” on its website is not sufficient to make that method legally enforceable. EPA needs to issue a formal proposal to approve the method under 40 CFR 136, take public comments, and then make a considered decision as to whether that method should be approved as having met all of the requirements of 40 CFR 136. Until that process has been completed, EPA cannot require the permittee to start monitoring, using an unapproved method. EP tries to justify this requirement by citing to a provision in its regulations that allows EPA to require monitoring using a method specified in the permit. That provision does not apply here, where the Draft Permit does not specify a particular method, because no method exists that is ready to be require in permits. EPA cannot, after the permit is issued, mention a method on its website and then claim that that method was somehow incorporated into the permit that was issued earlier. To address this problem, EPA should simply amend the Draft Permit to clarify that the PFAS testing requirements do not become effective until after EPA has formally approved applicable test methods under 40 CFR 136.

Additionally, the MassDEP draft permit states that the City should contact MassDEP “for guidance on an appropriate analytical method” if “EPA’s multi-lab validated method is not available by twenty (20) months after the effective date of the 2021 Federal NPDES permit”, suggesting that MassDEP may require a non-EPA validated method for wastewater. Use of a non-EPA valid method is inconsistent with other sampling requirements for wastewater in the NPDES permit and could result in costly test results of questionable value.

**Request:** The City requests that MassDEP require PFAS monitoring within six (6) months after EPA has formally approved applicable test methods under 40 CFR 136.

In addition, the City requests that if the permit is administratively continued after the five-year term expires, that the PFAS reporting requirement be discontinued as MassDEP and EPA will have collected sufficient data for any future permitting requirements.

**Response 4**

MassDEP believes that it is essential to begin monitoring as soon as possible to better understand the extent to which PFAS is present in municipal and industrial wastewater. It is for this reason that the Draft Permit monitoring requirements are proposed to take effect no later than two years from the permit effective date, regardless of the status of EPA's methodology completion. Upon EPA completion of a methodology, all monitoring shall adhere to EPA's requirements. Please note further that EPA will be notifying all permittees when the multi-lab validation of the method has been completed: the permittee will not have to monitor an EPA website as the permittee's comment asserts.

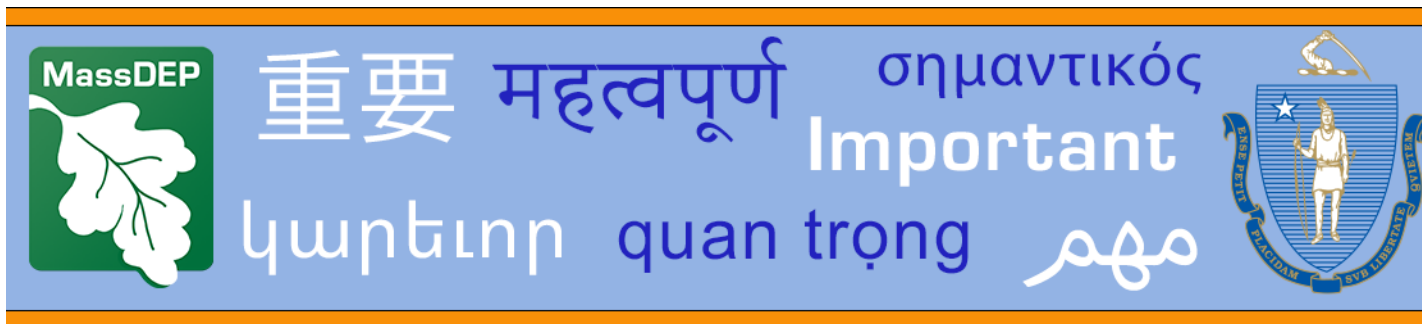
MassDEP's cannot respond to comments related to formal method approval under 40 CFR 136 and to the discontinuation of monitoring in the event that the NPDES permit is administratively continued: that is better addressed by EPA. However, at this time, it is not MassDEP's intent to discontinue monitoring should the SWD Permit be administratively continued. The SWD Permit monitoring requirements commence no later than two years after the SWD Permit effective date and the SWD Permit expires after five years, unless administratively continued. If the PFAS monitoring requirements under the SWD Permit are discontinued on the permit expiration date, then the minimum data set available is three (3) years. This is a narrow data set considering variable rainfall conditions that can affect groundwater conditions, inflow and infiltration, all of which affect concentrations in wastewater. Permitting decision making is commonly based on five years of data. Decision-making and data collection for emerging pollutants such as PFAS could potentially require larger and more expansive data sets.

**Comment 5**

As requested above, the City believes that the MassDEP should revise the Draft Permit on the changes proposed herein. The City looks forward to working with MassDEP to resolve the above issues and develop a final permit that is protective of the environment and sustainable for the City and the ratepayers.

**Response 5**

MassDEP appreciates the City's efforts in reviewing the Draft Permit and submitting comments.



## Communication for Non-English-Speaking Parties

***This document is important and should be translated immediately.***

If you need this document translated, please contact MassDEP's Director of Environmental Justice at the telephone number listed below.

### **Español Spanish**

Este documento es importante y debe ser traducido inmediatamente. Si necesita traducir este documento, póngase en contacto con el Director de Justicia Ambiental de MassDEP (*MassDEP's Director of Environmental Justice*) en el número de teléfono que figura más abajo.

### **Português Portuguese**

Este documento é importante e deve ser traduzido imediatamente. Se você precisar traduzir este documento, entre em contato com o Diretor de Justiça Ambiental do MassDEP no número de telefone listado abaixo.

### **繁體中文 Chinese Traditional**

本文檔很重要，需要即刻進行翻譯。  
如需對本文檔進行翻譯，請透過如下列示電話號碼與 MassDEP 的環境司法總監聯絡。

### **简体中文 Chinese Simplified**

这份文件非常重要，需要立即翻译。  
如果您需要翻译这份文件，请通过下方电话与 MassDEP 环境司法主任联系。

### **Ayisyen Kreyòl Haitian Creole**

Dokiman sa a enpòtan epi yo ta dwe tradui l imedyatman. Si w bezwen tradui dokiman sa a, tanpri kontakte Direktè. Jistis Anviwònmanal MassDEP a nan nimewo telefòn ki endike anba a.

### **Việt Vietnamese**

Tài liệu này và quan trọng và phải được dịch ngay. Nếu quý vị cần bản dịch của tài liệu này, vui lòng liên hệ với Giám Đốc Phòng Công Lý Môi Trường của MassDEP theo số điện thoại được liệt kê bên dưới.

### **ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា Khmer/Cambodian**

ឯកសារនេះមានសារៈសំខាន់  
ហើយគួរត្រូវបានបកប្រែភ្លាមៗ។  
ប្រសិនបើអ្នកត្រូវការអោយឯកសារនេះបកប្រែ  
សូមទាក់ទងនាយកផ្នែកយុត្តិធម៌បរិស្ថានរបស់  
MassDEPតាមរយៈលេខទូរស័ព្ទដែលបានរាយដូចខាងក្រោម។

### **Kriolu Kabuverdianu Cape Verdean**

Es dokumentu sta important i tenki ser tradusidu imediatamenti. Se nho ta presisa ke es dokumentu sta tradisidu, por favor kontata O Diretor di Justisia di Environman di DEP ku es numero di telefoni menxionadu di baixo.

**Contact Deneen Simpson 857-406-0738**

**Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
100 Cambridge Street 9<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, MA 02114**

TTY# MassRelay Service 1-800-439-2370 • <https://www.mass.gov/environmental-justice>  
(Version revised 8.2.2023) 310 CMR 1.03(5)(a)

## Русский Russian

Это чрезвычайно важный документ, и он должен быть немедленно переведен. Если вам нужен перевод этого документа, обратитесь к директору Департамента экологического правосудия MassDEP (MassDEP's Director of Environmental Justice) по телефону, указанному ниже.

## العربية Arabic

هذه الوثيقة مهمة وتجب ترجمتها على الفور.

إذا كنت بحاجة إلى ترجمة هذه الوثيقة، فيرجى الاتصال بمدير العدالة البيئية في MassDEP على رقم الهاتف المذكور أدناه.

## 한국어 Korean

이 문서는 중대하므로 즉시 번역되어야 합니다. 본 문서 번역이 필요하신 경우, 매사추세츠 환경보호부의 "환경정의" 담당자 분께 문의하십시오. 전화번호는 아래와 같습니다.

## հայերեն Armenian

Այս փաստաթուղթը կարևոր է, և պետք է անհապաղ թարգմանել այն: Եթե Ձեզ անհրաժեշտ է թարգմանել այս փաստաթուղթը, դիմեք Մասաչուսեթսի շրջակա միջավայրի պահպանության նախարարության (MassDEP) Բնապահպանական հարցերով արդարադատության ղեկավարին (Director of Environmental Justice)՝ ստորև նշված հեռախոսահամարով

## فارسی Farsi Persian

این نوشتار بسیار مهمی است و باید فوراً ترجمه شود. اگر نیاز به ترجمه این نوشتار دارید لطفاً با مدیر عدالت محیط زیستی MassDEP در شماره تلفن ذکر شده زیر تماس بگیرید.

## Français French

Ce document est important et doit être traduit immédiatement. Si vous avez besoin d'une traduction de ce document, veuillez contacter le directeur de la justice environnementale du MassDEP au numéro de téléphone indiqué ci-dessous.

## Deutsch German

Dieses Dokument ist wichtig und muss sofort übersetzt werden. Wenn Sie eine Übersetzung dieses Dokuments benötigen, wenden Sie sich bitte an MassDEP's Director of Environmental Justice (*Direktor für Umweltgerechtigkeit in Massachusetts*) unter der unten angegebenen Telefonnummer.

## Ελληνική Greek

Το έγγραφο αυτό είναι πολύ σημαντικό και πρέπει να μεταφραστεί αμέσως. Αν χρειάζεστε μετάφραση του εγγράφου αυτού, παρακαλώ επικοινωνήστε με τον Διευθυντή του Τμήματος Περιβαλλοντικής Δικαιοσύνης της Μασαχουσέτης στον αριθμό τηλεφώνου που αναγράφεται παρακάτω

## Italiano Italian

Questo documento è importante e deve essere tradotto immediatamente. Se hai bisogno di tradurre questo documento, contatta il Direttore della Giustizia Ambientale di MassDEP al numero di telefono sotto indicato.

## Język Polski Polish

Ten dokument jest ważny i powinien zostać niezwłocznie przetłumaczony. Jeśli potrzebne jest tłumaczenie tego dokumentu, należy skontaktować się z dyrektorem ds. sprawiedliwości środowiskowej MassDEP pod numerem telefonu podanym poniżej.

## हिन्दी Hindi

यह दस्तावेज महत्वपूर्ण है और इसका अनुवाद तुरंत किया जाना चाहिए। यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज का अनुवाद कराने की जरूरत है, तो कृपया नीचे दिए गए टेलीफोन नंबर पर MassDEP के पर्यावरणीय न्याय निदेशक से संपर्क करें।

Contact Deneen Simpson 857-406-0738

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