STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
COMMISSIONER

December 20, 2011

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Mr. Stephen Moore, Superintendent
Town of Farmington Water Pollution Control Facility
153 Farmington Falls Road
Farmington, ME 04938
stevemoore422@gmail.com

RE: Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0101249
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W002670-6C-G-R
Final Permit/WDL – Town of Farmington Water Pollution Control Facility

Dear Mr. Moore:

Enclosed please find a copy of your **final** Maine MEPDES Permit/WDL which was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. Please read the license and its attached conditions carefully. You must follow the conditions in the license to satisfy the requirements of law. Any discharge not receiving adequate treatment is in violation of State Law and is subject to enforcement action.

Any interested person aggrieved by a Department determination made pursuant to applicable regulations, may appeal the decision following the procedures described in the attached DEP FACT SHEET entitled "*Appealing a Commissioner's Licensing Decision*."

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at (207) 287-7658 or via email at: phyllis.a.rand@maine.gov.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Arnold Rand

Phyllis Arnold Rand
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land and Water Quality

Enclosure

Cc: Beth DeHaas, DEP/CMRO Lori Mitchell, DEP/DMU Sandy Mojica, EPA

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, ME 04333

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

TOWN OF FARMINGTON		)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
FARMINGTON, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE		)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS		)	AND
ME0101249		)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W002670-6C-G-R	**APPROVAL**	)	**RENEWAL**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Title 33 USC, §1251, et seq. and Maine Law 38 M.R.S.A. §414-A, et seq., and applicable regulations, the Department of Environmental Protection ("Department" hereinafter) has considered the application of the TOWN OF FARMINGTON ("permittee" hereinafter), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The permittee has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department to renew combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0101249/ Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002670-5L-E-R, ("permit" hereinafter) which was issued on October 16, 2006, and expired on October 16, 2011. The permit approved the discharge of up to a monthly average flow of 0.90 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated waste water from a municipal waste water treatment facility to the Sandy River, Class B, in Farmington, Maine. See **Attachment A** of the attached Fact Sheet for a site location map.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward the limitations and monitoring requirements from the 10/16/06 permitting action with the following exceptions. This permitting action is:

1. Revising the daily maximum water quality based concentration limits for total copper and total silver.

2. Revising the acute effluent limit for the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*).

3. Revising the monthly average water quality based mass and concentration limits for total copper.

4. Revising the chronic effluent limit for the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis)*.

PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

5. Establishing monthly average water quality based mass and concentration limits for total lead.

6. Revising the surveillance level acute and chronic monitoring frequencies for the brook trout from once per year (1/Year) to once every two years (1/2 Years) per 06-096 CMR 530.

7. Revising the surveillance level monitoring frequency for the water flea (acute only) from 2/Year to 1/2 Years per 06-096 CMR 530.

8. Revising the monitoring frequency for total copper from 1/Month to the routine surveillance-level monitoring frequency of 2/Year per 06-096 CMR 530.

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated December 20, 2011, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

1. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification.

2. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any unclassified body of water below the classification which the Department expects to adopt in accordance with state law.

3. The provisions of the State's antidegradation policy, 38 M.R.S.A., Section 464(4)(F), will be met, in that:

    a. Existing in-stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect and maintain those existing uses will be maintained and protected;

    b. Where high quality waters of the State constitute an outstanding natural resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected;

    c. The standards of classification of the receiving water body are met or, where the standards of classification of the receiving water body are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet standards of classification;

    d. Where the actual quality of any classified receiving water body exceeds the minimum standards of the next highest classification, that higher quality will be maintained and protected; and

    e. Where a discharge will result in lowering the existing quality of any water body, the Department has made the finding, following the opportunity for public participation, that this action is necessary to achieve important economic or social benefits to the State.

4. The discharge will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment.

ACTION

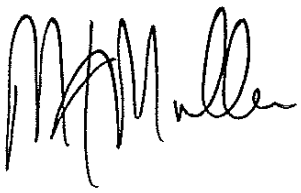
THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the TOWN OF FARMINGTON, to discharge up to a monthly average flow of 0.90 MGD of secondary treated waste waters from a publicly owned treatment works facility to the Sandy River, Class B. The discharges shall be subject to the attached conditions and all applicable standards and regulations:

1. "*Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable To All Permits,*" revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.

2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

3. This permit and the authorization to discharge become effective upon the date of signature below and expire at midnight five (5) years from the effective date. If a renewal application is timely submitted and accepted as complete for processing prior to the expiration of this permit, the authorization to discharge and the terms and conditions of this permit and all modifications and minor revisions thereto remain in effect until a final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective. [*Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S.A. § 10002 and *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters,* 06-096 CMR 2(21)(A) (effective April 1, 2003)]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES



This permit is digitally signed by Michael Mullen on behalf of Commissioner Patricia Aho. It is digitally signed pursuant to 10 M.R.S.A. § 9418. It has been filed with the Board of Environmental Protection as of the signature date.
2011.12.20 15:02:51 -05'00'

Date of initial receipt of application: August 31, 2011 .
Date of application acceptance: September 6, 2011 .

This Order prepared by Phyllis Arnold Rand, BUREAU OF LAND & WATER QUALITY

ME0101249 2011

SPECIAL CONDITIONS
A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge secondary treated waste waters from **Outfall #001** to the Sandy River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average as specified	**Weekly Average** as specified	**Daily Maximum** as specified	**Monthly Average** as specified	**Weekly Average** as specified	**Daily Maximum** as specified	**Measurement Frequency** as specified	**Sample Type** as specified
Flow *[50050]*	0.90 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) ***(June 1 – September 30)***	150 lbs/day	225 lbs/day	250 lbs/day	20 mg/L	30 mg/L	33 mg/L	2/Week	Composite
(October 1 – May 31) *[00310]*	225 lbs/day *[26]*	338 lbs/day *[26]*	375 lbs/day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD5 % Removal(1) *[81010]*	---	---	---	85% ***[23]***	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate ***[CA]***
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ***(June 1 – September 30)***	150 lbs/day	225 lbs/day	250 lbs/day	20 mg/L	30 mg/L	33 mg/L	2/Week	Composite
(October 1 – May 31) *[00530]*	225 lbs/day *[26]*	338 lbs/day *[26]*	375 lbs/day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS % Removal(1) *[81011]*	---	---	---	85% ***[23]***	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate ***[CA]***
Settleable Solids *[00545]*	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 ml/L *[25]*	5/Week *[05/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
E. coli. Bacteria(2) *[31616]* ***(May 15 – September 30)***	---	---	---	64/100 mL(3) *[13]*	---	427/100 mL *[13]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine (4) *[50060]*	---	---	---	0.1 mg/L *[19]*	---	0.3 mg/L *[19]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0-9.0 SU *[12]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*

The italicized numeric values in brackets in the table above and the tables that follow are not limitations but are code numbers used by Department personnel to code Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Outfall #001

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average as specified	**Weekly Average** as specified	**Daily Maximum** as specified	**Monthly Average** as specified	**Weekly Average** as specified	**Daily Maximum** as specified	**Measurement Frequency** as specified	**Sample Type** as specified
Total phosphorus **(5)** *[00665]* ***(June 1 – September 30)***	Report lbs/day *[26]*	Report lbs/day *[26]*	Report lbs/day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
Copper (Total) *[01042]*	0.26 lbs/day *[26]*	---	0.32 lbs/day *[26]*	70 ug/L *[28]*	---	86 ug/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Silver (Total) *[01077]*	---	---	0.024 lbs/day *[26]*	---	---	6.4 ug/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Lead (Total) ***[01051]***	0.04 lbs/day *[26]*	---	---	11 ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Mercury (Total) **(9)** *[50286]*	---	---	---	0.027 ug/L *[28]*	---	0.041 ug/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Grab *[GR]*

The italicized numeric values in brackets in the table above and the tables that follow are not limitations but are code numbers used by Department personnel to code Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd) – OUTFALL #001

SURVEILLANCE LEVEL - Beginning upon issuance of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity(6)						
Acute – NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TDA3B]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/2Years *[01/2YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TDA6F]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/2Years *[01/2YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chronic – NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TBP3B]*	---	---	---	4.9 % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TBQ6F]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/2Year *[01/2YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical chemistry **(7,8)** *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/2 Years *[01/2YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*

SCREENING LEVEL - Beginning 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity(6)						
Acute – NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TDA3B]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TDA6F]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chronic – NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TBP3B]*	---	---	---	4.9% *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TBQ6F]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical chemistry **(7,8)** *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*
Priority Pollutants **(8)** *[50008]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Footnotes:

Sampling Locations:

Influent sampling for BOD_5 and TSS shall be at the influent structure.

Effluent sampling for all parameters shall be at the end of the chlorine contact chamber on a year-round basis.

Any change in sampling location(s) must be reviewed and approved by the Department in writing.

Sampling and analysis must be conducted in accordance with; a) methods approved in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, b) alternative methods approved by the Department in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136, or c) as otherwise specified by the Department. Samples that are sent out for analysis shall be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine's Department of Human Services for waste water testing. Samples that are sent to another POTW licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 or laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 CMR 263 (last amended February 13, 2000).

All analytical test results shall be reported to the Department including results which are detected below the respective reporting limits (RLs) specified by the Department or as specified by other approved test methods. See **Attachment A** of this permit for a list of the Department's RLs. If a non-detect analytical test result is below the respective RL, the concentration result shall be reported as <Y where Y is the RL achieved by the laboratory for each respective parameter. Reporting a value of <Y that is greater than an established RL or reporting an estimated value ("J" flagged) is not acceptable and will be rejected by the Department. Reporting analytical data and its use in calculations must follow established Department guidelines specified in this permit or in available Department guidance documents.

1. **Percent removal** - The treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both BOD_5 and TSS. The percent removal shall be based on a monthly average calculation using influent and effluent concentrations. The percent removal limit shall be waived when the monthly average influent concentration is less than 200 mg/L. For instances when this occurs, the facility shall report "*NODI-9*" on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report.

2. ***E. coli* bacteria** – Limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal (May 15 – September 30). The Department reserves the right to impose year-round disinfection to protect the health and welfare of the public.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Footnotes:

3. ***E. coli* bacteria** – The monthly average limitation is a geometric mean limitation and shall be calculated and reported as such.

4. **Total Residual Chlorine** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are in effect anytime elemental chlorine or chlorine based compounds are utilized to disinfect the discharge(s). The permittee shall utilize an EPA-approved test method capable of bracketing the TRC limitations specified in this permitting action.

5. **Total phosphorus** – Seasonal monitoring requirement (June 1 – September 30). See **Attachment B** of this permit for the protocol associated with sampling and testing.

6. **Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing -** Definitive WET testing is a multi-concentration testing event (a minimum of five dilutions bracketing the critical acute and chronic thresholds of 5.4% and 4.9% respectively), which provides a point estimate of toxicity in terms of No Observed Effect Level, commonly referred to as NOEL or NOEC. A-NOEL is defined as the acute no observed effect level with survival as the end point. C-NOEL is defined as the chronic no observed effect level with survival, reproduction and growth as the end points. The critical acute and chronic thresholds were derived as the mathematical inverses of the applicable acute and chronic dilution factors of 18.5:1 and 20.4:1, respectively.

   a. **Surveillance level testing -** Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration, the permittee shall conduct surveillance level WET testing. Acute tests shall be conducted on the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) at a frequency of once every two years (1/2 Years). Chronic tests shall be conducted on the brook trout at a frequency of 1/2 Years and on the water flea twice per year (2/Year).

   b. **Screening level testing -** Beginning 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter, the permittee shall conduct screening level WET testing at a minimum frequency of twice per year (2/Year) for both species. There shall be at least six (6) months between testing events. Acute and chronic tests shall be conducted on the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Footnotes:

WET test results must be submitted to the Department not later than the next Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) required by the permit, provided, however, that the permittee may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The permittee shall evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department possible exceedences of the critical acute and chronic water quality thresholds of 5.4% and 4.9%, respectively.

Toxicity tests must be conducted by an experienced laboratory approved by the Department. The laboratory must follow procedures as described in the following U.S.E.P.A. methods manuals.

i. Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013.

ii. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-012.

The permittee is also required to analyze the effluent for the parameters specified in the analytical chemistry form in Attachment A of this permit each time a WET test is performed.

7. **Analytical chemistry** – Refers to a suite of chemical tests listed in **Attachment A** of this permit.

   a. **Surveillance level testing** – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration, the permittee shall conduct analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once every other year (1/2 Years). Tests are to be conducted in a different calendar quarter of each year. It is noted the testing frequencies for total copper, total silver and total lead are twice per year (2/Year).

   b. **Screening level testing** – Beginning 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter, the permittee shall conduct analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once per calendar quarter (1/Quarter) for four consecutive calendar quarters.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Footnotes:

8. **Priority pollutant testing –** Refers to a suite of chemical tests listed in **Attachment A** of this permit.

    a. **Screening level testing** - Beginning 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter, the permittee shall conduct screening level priority pollutant testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year). Surveillance level priority pollutant testing is not required pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530 (2)(D).

    Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing shall be conducted on samples collected at the same time as those collected for whole effluent toxicity tests when applicable. Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing shall be conducted using methods that permit detection of a pollutant at existing levels in the effluent or that achieve minimum reporting levels of detection as specified by the Department.

    Test results must be submitted to the Department not later than the next Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) required by the permit, provided, however, that the permittee may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The permittee shall evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department, possible exceedences of the acute, chronic or human health AWQC as established in 06-096 CMR 584. For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a "1" for yes, testing done this monitoring period or "NODI-9" monitoring not required this period.

9. **Mercury –** All mercury sampling (1/Quarter) required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 CMR 519 (last amended October 6, 2001) shall be conducted in accordance with EPA's "clean sampling techniques" found in EPA Method 1669, Sampling Ambient Water For Trace Metals At EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels. All mercury analyses shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Method 1631E, Determination of Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Fluorescence Spectrometry. The monthly average is the average of all valid mercury test results to-date. See **Attachment C,** *Effluent Mercury Test Report*, of this permit for the Department's form for reporting mercury test results.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The effluent shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam or floating solids at any time or which would impair the usages designated by the classification of the receiving waters.

2. The effluent shall not contain materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life, or which would impair the usages designated by the classification of the receiving waters.

3. The discharge shall not cause visible discoloration or turbidity in the receiving waters which would impair the usages designated by the classification of the receiving waters.

4. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this permit the effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification, or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

The person who has the management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a **Grade III** certificate (or higher) or must be a Maine Registered Professional Engineer pursuant to *Sewerage Treatment Operators*, Title 32 M.R.S.A., Sections 4171-4182 and *Regulations for Wastewater Operator Certification*, 06-096 CMR 531 (effective May 8, 2006). All proposed contracts for facility operation by any person must be approved by the Department before the permittee may engage the services of the contract operator.

D. LIMITATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS

Pollutants introduced into the waste water collection and treatment system by a non-domestic source (user) shall not pass through or interfere with the operation of the treatment system.

E. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition D, the permittee shall notify the Department of the following:

1. Any introduction of pollutants into the waste water collection and treatment system from an indirect discharger in a primary industrial category discharging process waste water.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

E. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT (cont'd)

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the waste water collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants into the system at the time of permit issuance.

   For the purposes of this section, notice regarding substantial change shall include information on:

   (a) the quality and quantity of waste water introduced to the waste water collection and treatment system; and

   (b) any anticipated impact caused by the change in the quantity or quality of the waste water to be discharged from the treatment system.

F. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with: 1) the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on September 6, 2011; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001. Discharges of waste water from any other point source are not authorized under this permit, and shall be reported in accordance with Standard Condition B(5), *Bypasses*, of this permit.

G. WET WEATHER FLOW MANAGEMENT PLAN

The permittee shall maintain a Wet Weather Management Plan to direct the staff on how to operate the facility effectively during periods of high flow. The Department acknowledges that the existing collection system may deliver flows in excess of the monthly average design capacity of the treatment plant during periods of high infiltration and rainfall. The plan shall include operating procedures for a range of intensities, address solids handling procedures (including septic waste and other high strength wastes if applicable) and provide written operating and maintenance procedures during the events. **The permittee shall review their plan annually** and record any necessary changes to keep the plan up to date.

H. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

This facility shall have a current written comprehensive Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan. The plan shall provide a systematic approach by which the permittee shall at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

H. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN (cont'd)

By December 31 of each year, **and within 90 days of any process changes or minor equipment upgrades,** the permittee shall evaluate and modify the O&M Plan including site plan(s) and schematic(s) for the waste water treatment facility to ensure that it is up-to-date. The

O&M Plan shall be kept on-site at all times and made available to Department and EPA personnel upon request.

Within 90 days of completion of new and or substantial upgrades of the waste water treatment facility, the permittee shall submit the updated O&M Plan to their Department inspector for review and comment.

I. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTES IN WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to receive and introduce to the treatment process or solids handling stream **a maximum of 4,000 gallons per day [and a monthly total of 20,000 gallons]** of transported wastes, subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. **In the case of the licensee, "transported wastes" shall mean "septage" (septic tank wastes) only.** Septage shall mean any waste, refuse, effluent, sludge or other material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, vault privy or similar source which concentrates wastes or to which chemicals have been added.

2. The character and handling of all septage received must be consistent with the information and management plans provided in application materials submitted to the Department.

3. At no time shall the addition of septage cause or contribute to effluent quality violations. Septage may not cause an upset of or pass through the treatment process or have any adverse impact on the sludge disposal practices of the wastewater treatment facility. Wastes that contain heavy metals, toxic chemicals, extreme pH, flammable or corrosive materials in concentrations harmful to the treatment operation must be refused. Odors and traffic from the handling of septage may not result in adverse impacts to the surrounding community. If any adverse effects exist, the receipt or introduction of septage into the treatment process or solids handling stream shall be suspended until there is no further risk of adverse effects.

I. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTES IN WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY (cont'd)

4. The permittee shall maintain records for each load of septage in a daily log which shall include at a minimum the following:

   (a) The date;
   (b) The volume of septage received;
   (c) The source of the septage;
   (d) The person transporting the septage;
   (e) The results of inspections or testing conducted;
   (f) The volumes of septage added to each treatment stream; and
   (g) The information in (a) through (d) for any septage refused for acceptance.

   These records shall be maintained at the treatment facility for a minimum of five years.

5. The addition of septage into the treatment process or solids handling stream shall not cause the treatment facilities design capacity to be exceeded. If, for any reason, the treatment process or solids handling facilities become overloaded, introduction of septage into the treatment process or solids handling stream shall be reduced or terminated in order to eliminate the overload condition.

6. Holding tank wastewater from domestic sources to which no chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment process have been added shall not be recorded as septage but should be reported in the treatment facility's influent flow.

7. During wet weather events, septage may be added to the treatment process or solids handling facilities only in accordance with a current Wet Weather Management Plan approved by the Department pursuant to Special Condition G that provides for full treatment of septage without adverse impacts.

8. In consultation with the Department, chemical analysis is required prior to receiving septage from new sources that are not of the same nature as wastes previously received. The analysis must be specific to the type of source and designed to identify concentrations of pollutants that may pass through, upset or otherwise interfere with the facility's operation.

9. Access to transported waste receiving facilities may be permitted only during the times specified in the application materials and under the control and supervision of the person responsible for the wastewater treatment facility or his/her designated representative.

10. The authorization in the Special Condition is subject to annual review and, with notice to the permittee and other interested parties of record, may be suspended or reduced by the Department as necessary to ensure full compliance with 06-096 CMR 555 and the terms and conditions of this permit.

J. 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(4) STATEMENT FOR REDUCED/WAIVED TOXICS TESTING

By December 31 of each calendar year, the permittee shall provide the Department with a certification describing any of the following that have occurred since the effective date of this permit ***[PCS Code 95799]***:

(a) Changes in the number or types of non-domestic wastes contributed directly or indirectly to the wastewater treatment works that may increase the toxicity of the discharge;

(b) Changes in the operation of the treatment works that may increase the toxicity of the discharge; and

(c) Changes in industrial manufacturing processes contributing wastewater to the treatment works that may increase the toxicity of the discharge.

In addition, in the comments section of the certification form, the permittee shall provide the Department with statements describing;

(d) Changes in storm water collection or inflow/infiltration affecting the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge.

(e) Increases in the type or volume of hauled wastes accepted by the facility.

The Department reserves the right to reinstate annual (surveillance level) testing or other toxicity testing if new information becomes available that indicates the discharge may cause or have a reasonable potential to cause exceedences of ambient water quality criteria/thresholds. See **Attachment F** of the attached Fact Sheet for an acceptable certification form to satisfy this Special Condition.

K. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms provided by the Department and **postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to a Department Regional Office such that the DMR's are received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Land and Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

Alternatively, if you are submitting an electronic DMR (eDMR), the completed eDMR must be electronically submitted to the Department by a facility authorized DMR Signatory **not later than close of business on the 15th day of the month** following the completed reporting period. **Hard Copy documentation** submitted in support of the eDMR must be **postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to the Department's Regional Office such that it is received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

L. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATIONS

Upon evaluation of the tests results or monitoring requirements specified in Special Conditions of this permitting action, new site specific information, or any other pertinent test results or information obtained during the term of this permit, the Department may, at anytime and with notice to the permittee, modify this permit to; 1) include effluent limits necessary to control specific pollutants or whole effluent toxicity where there is a reasonable potential that the effluent may cause water quality criteria to be exceeded, (2) require additional effluent and/or ambient water quality monitoring if results on file are inconclusive; or (3) change monitoring requirements or limitations based on new information.

M. SEVERABILITY

In the event that any provision or part thereof, of this permit is declared to be unlawful by a reviewing court, the remainder of the permit shall remain in full force and effect, and shall be construed and enforced in all aspects as if such unlawful provision, or part thereof, had been omitted, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

ATTACHMENT A

Printed 7/14/2009

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form
This form is for reporting laboratory data and facility information. Official compliance reviews will be done by DEP.

Facility Name _____ **MEPDES #** _____ Facility Representative Signature _____
Pipe # _____ To the best of my knowledge this information is true, accurate and complete.

Licensed Flow (MGD) | **Flow for Day (MGD)[1]** | **Flow Avg. for Month (MGD)[2]**
Acute dilution factor
Chronic dilution factor | **Date Sample Collected** | Date Sample Analyzed
Human health dilution factor
Criteria type: M(arine) or F(resh)

Laboratory _____ Telephone _____
Address _____
Lab Contact _____ Lab ID # _____

ERROR WARNING ! Essential facility information is missing. Please check required entries in bold above.

FRESH WATER VERSION

Please see the footnotes on the last page.

			Effluent Limits, %			Receiving Water or Ambient	**Effluent Concentration (ug/L or as noted)**		**Possible Exceedence [7]**		
	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY		Acute	Chronic			WET Result, % Do not enter % sign	Reporting Limit Check	Acute	Chronic	
	Trout - Acute										
	Trout - Chronic										
	Water Flea - Acute										
	Water Flea - Chronic										
	WET CHEMISTRY										
	pH (S.U.) (9)					(8)					
	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)					(8)					
	Total Solids (mg/L)										
	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)										
	Alkalinity (mg/L)					(8)					
	Specific Conductance (umhos)										
	Total Hardness (mg/L)					(8)					
	Total Magnesium (mg/L)					(8)					
	Total Calcium (mg/L)					(8)					
	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY [3]										
	Also do these tests on the effluent with WET. Testing on the receiving water is optional	Reporting Limit	Effluent Limits, ug/L Acute[6]	Chronic[6]	Health[6]			Reporting Limit Check	**Possible Exceedence [7]** Acute	Chronic	Health
	TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE (mg/L) (9)	0.05				NA					
	AMMONIA	NA				(8)					
M	ALUMINUM	NA				(8)					
M	ARSENIC	5				(8)					
M	CADMIUM	1				(8)					
M	CHROMIUM	10				(8)					
M	COPPER	3				(8)					
M	CYANIDE	5				(8)					
M	LEAD	3				(8)					
M	NICKEL	5				(8)					
M	SILVER	1				(8)					
M	ZINC	5				(8)					

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	PRIORITY POLLUTANTS [4]										
			Effluent Limits					Reporting Limit Check	**Possible Exceedence** [7]		
		Reporting Limit	Acute[6]	Chronic[6]	Health[6]				Acute	Chronic	Health
M	ANTIMONY	5									
M	BERYLLIUM	2									
M	MERCURY (5)	0.2									
M	SELENIUM	5									
M	THALLIUM	4									
A	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	3									
A	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	5									
A	2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	5									
A	2,4-DINITROPHENOL	45									
A	2-CHLOROPHENOL	5									
A	2-NITROPHENOL	5									
A	4,6 DINITRO-O-CRESOL (2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)	25									
A	4-NITROPHENOL	20									
A	P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL (3-methyl-4-chlorophenol)+B80	5									
A	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	20									
A	PHENOL	5									
BN	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	1,2-(O)DICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	10									
BN	1,3-(M)DICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	1,4-(P)DICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	6									
BN	2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	5									
BN	2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	5									
BN	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	16.5									
BN	3,4-BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	5									
BN	4-BROMOPHENYLPHENYL ETHER	2									
BN	4-CHLOROPHENYL PHENYL ETHER	5									
BN	ACENAPHTHENE	5									
BN	ACENAPHTHYLENE	5									
BN	ANTHRACENE	5									
BN	BENZIDINE	45									
BN	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	8									
BN	BENZO(A)PYRENE	3									
BN	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	5									
BN	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	3									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY)METHANE	5									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	6									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL)ETHER	6									
BN	BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE	3									
BN	BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	CHRYSENE	3									
BN	DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	5									
BN	DIETHYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	5									

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BN	FLUORANTHENE	5									
BN	FLUORENE	5									
BN	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	2									
BN	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	1									
BN	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	10									
BN	HEXACHLOROETHANE	2									
BN	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	5									
BN	ISOPHORONE	5									
BN	N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	10									
BN	N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	1									
BN	N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	5									
BN	NAPHTHALENE	5									
BN	NITROBENZENE	5									
BN	PHENANTHRENE	5									
BN	PYRENE	5									
P	4,4'-DDD	0.05									
P	4,4'-DDE	0.05									
P	4,4'-DDT	0.05									
P	A-BHC	0.2									
P	A-ENDOSULFAN	0.05									
P	ALDRIN	0.15									
P	B-BHC	0.05									
P	B-ENDOSULFAN	0.05									
P	CHLORDANE	0.1									
P	D-BHC	0.05									
P	DIELDRIN	0.05									
P	ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	0.1									
P	ENDRIN	0.05									
P	ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	0.05									
P	G-BHC	0.15									
P	HEPTACHLOR	0.15									
P	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	0.1									
P	PCB-1016	0.3									
P	PCB-1221	0.3									
P	PCB-1232	0.3									
P	PCB-1242	0.3									
P	PCB-1248	0.3									
P	PCB-1254	0.3									
P	PCB-1260	0.2									
P	TOXAPHENE	1									
V	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	5									
V	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	7									
V	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	5									
V	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	5									
V	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE (1,1-dichloroethene)	3									
V	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	3									
V	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	6									
V	1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHYLENE (1,2-trans-dichloroethene)	5									
V	1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE (1,3-dichloropropene)	5									
V	2-CHLOROETHYLVINYL ETHER	20									

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
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V	ACROLEIN	NA									
V	ACRYLONITRILE	NA									
V	BENZENE	5									
V	BROMOFORM	5									
V	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	5									
V	CHLOROBENZENE	6									
V	CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	3									
V	CHLOROETHANE	5									
V	CHLOROFORM	5									
V	DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE	3									
V	ETHYLBENZENE	10									
V	METHYL BROMIDE (Bromomethane)	5									
V	METHYL CHLORIDE (Chloromethane)	5									
V	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	5									
V	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (Perchloroethylene or Tetrachloroethene)	5									
V	TOLUENE	5									
V	TRICHLOROETHYLENE (Trichloroethene)	3									
V	VINYL CHLORIDE	5									

Notes:

(1) Flow average for day pertains to WET/PP composite sample day.

(2) Flow average for month is for month in which WET/PP sample was taken.

(3) Analytical chemistry parameters must be done as part of the WET test chemistry.

(4) Priority Pollutants should be reported in micrograms per liter (ug/L).

(5) Mercury is often reported in nanograms per liter (ng/L) by the contract laboratory, so be sure to convert to micrograms per liter on this spreadsheet.

(6) Effluent Limits are calculated based on dilution factor, background allocation (10%) and water quality reserves (15% - to allow for new or changed discharges or non-point sources).

(7) Possible Exceedence determinations are done for a single sample only on a mass basis using the actual pounds discharged. This analysis does not consider watershed wide allocations for fresh water discharges.

(8) These tests are optional for the receiving water. However, where possible samples of the receiving water should be preserved and saved for the duration of the WET test. In the event of questions about the receiving water's possible effect on the WET results, chemistry tests should then be conducted.

(9) pH and Total Residual Chlorine must be conducted at the time of sample collection. Tests for Total Residual Chlorine need be conducted only when an effluent has been chlorinated or residual chlorine is believed to be present for any other reason.

Comments:

ATTACHMENT B

Protocol for Total Phosphorus Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water and Receiving Water Monitoring Required by Permits

Approved Analytical Methods: EPA 365.1 (Rev. 2.0), 365.3, 365.4; SM 4500-P B.5, 4500-P E, 4500-P F; ASTM D515-88(A), D515-88(B); USGS I-4600-85, I-4610-91; OMAAOAC 973.55, 973.56

Sample Collection: The Maine DEP is requesting that total phosphorus analysis be conducted on composite effluent samples, unless a facility's Permit specifically designates grab sampling for this parameter. Facilities can use individual collection bottles or a single jug made out of glass or polyethylene. Bottles and/or jugs should be cleaned prior to each use with dilute HCL. This cleaning should be followed by several rinses with distilled water. Commercially purchased, pre-cleaned sample containers are an acceptable alternative. The sampler hoses should be cleaned, as needed.

Sample Preservation: During compositing the sample must be at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). If the sample is being sent to a commercial laboratory or analysis cannot be performed the day of collection then the sample must be preserved using H_2SO_4 to obtain a sample pH of <2 su and refrigerated at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). The holding time for a preserved sample is 28 days.

Note: Ideally, Total P samples are preserved as described above. However, if a facility is using a commercial laboratory then that laboratory may choose to add acid to the sample once it arrives at the laboratory. The Maine DEP will accept results that use either of these preservation methods.

Laboratory QA/QC: Laboratories must follow the appropriate QA/QC procedures that are described in each of the approved methods.

Sampling QA/QC: If a composite sample is being collected using an automated sampler, then once per month run a blank on the composite sampler. Automatically, draw distilled water into the sample jug using the sample collection line. Let this water set in the jug for 24 hours and then analyze for total phosphorus. Preserve this sample as described above.

ATTACHMENT C

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Effluent Mercury Test Report

Name of Facility: _____ Federal Permit # ME _____

Pipe # _____

Purpose of this test:
- ☐ Initial limit determination
- ☐ Compliance monitoring for: year _____ calendar quarter _____
- ☐ Supplemental or extra test

SAMPLE COLLECTION INFORMATION

Sampling Date: ___ ___ ___ (mm dd yy) Sampling time: _____ AM/PM

Sampling Location:

Weather Conditions: _____

Please describe any unusual conditions with the influent or at the facility during or preceding the time of sample collection:

Optional test - not required but recommended where possible to allow for the most meaningful evaluation of mercury results:

Suspended Solids _____ mg/L Sample type: _____ Grab (recommended) or _____ Composite

ANALYTICAL RESULT FOR EFFLUENT MERCURY

Name of Laboratory: _____

Date of analysis: _____ **Result:** _____ **ng/L (PPT)**

Please Enter Effluent Limits for your facility

Effluent Limits: **Average =** _____ ng/L **Maximum =** _____ ng/L

Please attach any remarks or comments from the laboratory that may have a bearing on the results or their interpretation. If duplicate samples were taken at the same time please report the average.

CERTIFICATION

I certifiy that to the best of my knowledge the foregoing information is correct and representative of conditions at the time of sample collection. The sample for mercury was collected and analyzed using EPA Methods 1669 (clean sampling) and 1631 (trace level analysis) in accordance with instructions from the DEP.

By: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

PLEASE MAIL THIS FORM TO YOUR ASSIGNED INSPECTOR

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

AND

MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

December 20, 2011

PERMIT NUMBER: **ME0101249**
LICENSE NUMBER: **W002670-6C-G-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

TOWN OF FARMINGTON
Farmington Water Pollution Control Facility
153 Farmington Falls Road
Farmington, ME 04938

COUNTY: **Franklin County**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

269 Farmington Falls Road
Farmington, ME

RECEIVING WATER/CLASSIFICATION: **Sandy River/Class B**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: **Mr. Stephen Moore (Supt.)**
(207) 778-4712
E-mail: stevemoore422@gmail.com

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

a. Application. The Town of Farmington ("permittee") has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department to renew combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0101249/ Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002670-5L-E-R, ("permit") which was issued on October 16, 2006, and expired on October 16, 2011. The permit approved the discharge of up to a monthly average of 0.90 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated waste water from a municipal waste water treatment facility to the Sandy River, Class B, in Farmington, Maine.

See **Attachment A** of this Fact Sheet for a site location map.

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY (cont'd)

b. Source Description – The permittee serves residential and commercial customers in the Town of Farmington, Maine. There are 1,000 sewer connections in Farmington servicing approximately 4,000 residents. However, due to the University of Maine's Farmington campus, the population has the potential to increase to about 7,500 people seasonally. No significant industrial users are currently contributing to the waste stream, but the facility receives wastewater from the Franklin Memorial Hospital and several commercial entities including two print shops.

The collection system is approximately 30 miles long with twelve (12) pump stations. Much of the system was installed in and around 1972. All 12 pump stations either have emergency generator receptacles and manual transfer switches such that back-up power via a portable generator can be supplied to the stations, or are served by pumper trucks in the event of a power failure. There are no known combined sewer overflow points on the system, but there is some inflow/infiltration (I/I) in the collection system. The permittee has a Wet Weather Flow Management Plan that was last updated in 2002.

The permittee is currently limited to introducing into the treatment process or solids handling stream a maximum of 4,000 gallons per day and up to 20,000 gallons per month of septage. The permittee only accepts septage from the Town of Farmington. The wastes are screened, stored onsite in a 7,500 gallon holding tank and manually pumped into the primary clarifiers where co-thickening with primary and secondary sludge occurs. The co-thickened solids are dewatered via a sludge press, and the solids are composted. The permittee submitted a Septage Management Plan as part of their 2011 application for permit renewal.

c. Waste Water Treatment – The treatment process consists of headworks where grit and solids are removed, two primary clarifiers, two oxidation ditches, two secondary clarifiers, a gravity sludge filter and press, chlorination/dechlorination contact chambers and a sand filter system (functional but currently not in use).

The two 30-foot high screw pumps formerly located at the headworks have been replaced with a lift station and three pumps. The effluent discharges to the Sandy River through an 18-inch diameter outfall pipe that was relocated from a bank outfall during the summer of 2006 to a place in the river to enhance the dilution of the effluent with the receiving water. See **Attachment B** of this Fact Sheet for a schematic of the waste water treatment process and a diagram of the outfall pipe.

The permittee conducted block testing as required in Special Condition M of the previous permitting action in order to determine the sizes of the storm events that would trigger discharges from the St. Lukes and West Farmington pump stations. The permittee determined that it would take at least 2 days of normal flow into the stations before overflows would occur.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward the limitations and monitoring requirements from the 10/16/06 permitting action with the following exceptions. This permitting action is:

1. Revising the daily maximum water quality based concentration limits for total copper and total silver.

2. Revising the acute effluent limit for the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*).

3. Revising the monthly average water quality based mass and concentration limits for total copper.

4. Revising the chronic effluent limit for the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

5. Establishing monthly average water quality based mass and concentration limits for total lead.

6. Revising the surveillance level acute and chronic monitoring frequencies for the brook trout from 1/Year to once every two years (1/2 Years) per 06-096 CMR 530.

7. Revising the surveillance level monitoring frequency for the water flea (acute only) from 2/Year to 1/2 Years per 06-096 CMR 530.

8. Revising the monitoring frequency for total copper from 1/Month to the routine surveillance-level monitoring frequency of 2/Year per 06-096 CMR 530.

b. History: The most recent relevant regulatory actions include the following:

August 28, 1996 – The Department issued WDL #W002670-46-C-R for a five-year term.

September 30, 1998 – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit #ME0101249 for a five-year term.

May 30, 2000 – The Department issued an administrative modification of WDL W002670-46-C-R by establishing interim average and maximum concentration limits for mercury.

November 27, 2001 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit #ME0101249/ WDL #W002670-5L-D-R, for a five-year term. Issuance of the MEPDES permit resulted in the NPDES permit last issued by the EPA on 9/30/98 being superseded which nullified the terms and conditions contained therein.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

April 15, 2004 - The Department issued an administrative modification of the 11/27/01 permit by suspending the numeric water quality based mass limitation for phosphorus that was to go into effect on June 1, 2005.

April 10, 2006 – The Department administratively modified the 11/27/01 permit by establishing applicable monitoring requirements pursuant to a revised Department rule found at *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, 06-096 CMR 530 (October 12, 2005).

September 7, 2006 – The Department issued combination MEPDES Permit #ME0101249/WDL #W002670-5L-E-R for a five-year term.

September 5, 2008 – The Department revised the 9/07/06 permit due to a typographical error.

August 31, 2011 – The permittee submitted a timely application for permit renewal. The Department accepted the application as complete on September 6, 2011 and assigned WDL #W002670-6C-G-R.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMITS

Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A. §414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with the U.S. Clean Water Act, and ensure that the receiving waters attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Surface Water Classification System. In addition, 38 M.R.S.A., §420 and *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, 06-096 CMR 530, require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584, and that ensure safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected.

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Classification of major river basins, 38 M.R.S.A §467 §(4) (G) (1b) classifies the Sandy River as a Class B waterway at and below the point of discharge. *Standards for the Classification of Fresh Surface Waters*, 38 M.R.S.A., §465-B establishes the classification standards for Class B waters.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The *State of Maine 2010 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*, prepared by the Department pursuant to §303(d) and §305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the "305b Report"), lists a 30-mile Class B segment (main stem) of the Sandy River [Assessment Unit (HUC) #ME0103000305, segment ID #319R] in a table entitled,

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS (cont'd)

Category 2: Rivers and Streams Attaining Some Designated Uses-Insufficient Information for Other Uses. The 305b Report lists a 3.24-mile Class B segment (main stem) of the Sandy River below the permittee's outfall in *Category 4-B: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants – Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment*. Impairment in this case refers to benthic macroinvertebrates. Attainment is anticipated in 2012 due to the relocation of the permittee's outfall pipe. Biomonitoring and algae monitoring in 2007 showed attainment of Class B standards in this segment of the river.

In June 2002, the Department developed a work plan, the *Sandy River Basin Work Plan*, which outlined an ambient water quality monitoring program for a 17-mile stretch of the Sandy River from the Route 4 bridge in Farmington down to an abandoned railroad bridge in New Sharon, Maine. The purpose of the monitoring program was to gather additional water quality information under low-flow conditions to better quantify the extent of the water quality issues and to utilize the data to develop a model for the 17-mile segment of the Sandy River as well as Wilson Stream to which the Town of Wilton discharges. Following completion of the modeling and the identification of source(s) causing or contributing to the problem(s), the Department was to develop a long-term scope of work and schedule for corrective actions to bring the receiving water into attainment with its ascribed water quality standards, which is the process taken in developing a total maximum daily load (TMDL). However, due to high river and stream flows during the summers of 2004, 2005 and 2006, samples were not collected. Ambient water quality data collected during the summer of 2010 showed early-morning dissolved oxygen sags that dipped below 7.0 mg/L (non-attainment) downstream of the permittee, which correlates with data collected in 2002. The Department planned to conduct water quality sampling during the summer of 2011 in order to further evaluate the status of the Sandy River below the permittee, but was unable to do so due to high river and stream flows. This permitting action is carrying forward the seasonal (June 1 – September 30) weekly phosphorus monitoring requirement from the previous permitting action.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. Flow – This permitting action is carrying forward the monthly average flow limitation of 0.90 MGD from the previous permitting action. A review of the DMR data for the period November 1, 2006 – August 10, 2011 (n=55) indicates the monthly average flow has ranged from 0.23 MGD to 0.75 MGD with an arithmetic mean of 0.38 MGD. For the daily maximum, a review of the DMR data for said period indicates the monthly maximum daily flows have ranged from 0.27 MGD to 2.8 MGD with an arithmetic mean of 0.70 MGD.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

b. Dilution Factors - The Department has made the determination that the dilution factors associated with the discharge shall be calculated in accordance with freshwater protocols established in 06-096 CMR 530. With a permit flow limit of 0.90 MGD, location of the outfall pipe and the 7Q10 and 1Q10 low flow values for the Sandy River, the dilution factors are as follows:

Acute: 1Q10 = 24.4 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(24.4 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.90 \text{ MGD})}{(0.90 \text{ MGD})} = 18.5{:}1$

Chronic: 7Q10 = 27 cfs[(1)] $\Rightarrow \frac{(27 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.90 \text{ MGD})}{(0.90 \text{ MGD})} = 20.4{:}1$

Harmonic Mean: = 81 cfs[(2)] $\Rightarrow \frac{(80.9 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.90 \text{ MGD})}{(0.90 \text{ MGD})} = 59.1{:}1$

Footnotes:

(1) With the relocation of the outfall in the summer of 2006, the drainage area calculation to estimate the 7Q10 low flow includes the Temple Stream drainage area.

(2) The harmonic mean dilution factor is approximated by multiplying the 7Q10 flow value by three (3). This multiplying factor is based on guidelines for estimation of human health dilution presented in the USEPA publication, *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (Office of Water; EPA/505/2-90-001, page 88), and represents an estimation of harmonic mean flow.

c. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – The 2001 permitting action established seasonal monthly average, weekly average and daily maximum BOD5 and TSS concentration and mass limits. The limits were established as follows:

BOD5 & TSS Concentration Limits

	Month Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Daily Max.
June 1 – Sept. 30	20 mg/L	30 mg/L	33 mg/L
Oct. 1 – May 31	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	50 mg/L

BOD5 & TSS Mass Limits

	Month Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Daily Max.
June 1 – Sept. 30	150 lbs/day	225 lbs/day	250 lbs/day
Oct. 1 – May 31	225 lbs/day	338 lbs/day	375 lbs/day

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

The **non-summer (October – May)** monthly average and weekly average concentration limits of 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L, respectively, were based on secondary treatment requirements in 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III). The 2001 permit also established a daily maximum concentration limit of 50 mg/L and is based on Department best practicable treatment (BPT) requirements common to all permits for publicly owned treatment works permitted by the Department. The non-summer monthly average, weekly average and daily maximum technology based mass limits in the 2001 and 2006 permitting actions are being carried forward in this permitting action and are based on a flow limitation of 0.90 MGD and the applicable concentration limits:

Monthly average: (0.90 MGD)(8.34)(30 mg/L) = 225 lbs/day
Weekly average: (0.90 MGD)(8.34)(45 mg/L) = 338 lbs/day
Daily maximum: (0.90 MGD)(8.34)(50 mg/L) = 375 lbs/day

For the **summer months (June 1 – September 30)**, the 2001 permit Fact Sheet contained the following text (in italics):

The facility underwent an up-grade as a result of a June 5, 1990 EPA administrative order. The June 2, 1994 license amendment (W002670-46-B-A) granted an increase in discharge from 0.6 MGD to 0.9 MGD, but only allowed an increase in the BOD and TSS mass loading limits during the period from October 1st to May 9th of each year. These same BOD and TSS limits were carried forward in the August 28, 1996 (W002670-46-C-R) Department re-licensing and again in this permitting action. Note: In this permitting action, the start date of the first effluent monitoring period was changed from May 10th to June 1st to coincide with the beginning of the monthly reporting period while still staying within the critical flow period.

Mass based limit calculations for BOD and TSS (apply June 1st through September 30th):

Concentration Limit (mg/L) X Flow (MGD) X 8.34 (lbs/gallon) = Mass Limit (lbs/day)

Monthly Average = (20 mg/L) (0.9 MGD) (8.34 lbs/gallon) = 150 lbs/day

Weekly Average = (30 mg/L) (0.9 MGD) (8.34 lbs/gallon) = 225 lbs/day

Daily Maximum = (33 mg/L) (0.9 MGD) (8.34 lbs/gallon) = 250 lbs/day

As noted above, the June 2, 1994 license amendment did not allow an increase in BOD and TSS loading from the 0.6 MGD discharge level. The BOD and TSS concentration limits of 20/30/33 mg/L were back calculated from previous loading requirements of 150/225/250 lbs/day for a 0.6 MGD discharge. It is noted the increased mass limits were not granted for the summer period (June 1 – September 30) due to the uncertainty as to impact of the increased pollutant loading to the river and maintaining Class B dissolved oxygen standards.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

This permitting action is carrying forward the concentration and mass limits for the summer months in this permitting action due to the uncertainty surrounding the attainment of water quality standards in the Sandy River. A review of the DMR data for the period November 1, 2006 – August 10, 2011 indicates the facility has discharged BOD5 and TSS as follows. ***Applicable concentration or mass limits are in italics:***

BOD5 Concentration

	Month Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Daily Max.
Range			
(summer)	3 - 16 mg/L *(20)*	4 - 52 mg/L *(30)*	4 - 67 mg/L *(33)*
(non-summer)	<1 - 21 mg/L *(30)*	6 - 42 mg/L *(45)*	7 - 48 mg/L *(50)*
Arithmetic mean			
(summer)	6 mg/L	12 mg/L	14 mg/L
(non-summer)	13 mg/L	20 mg/L	22 mg/L

BOD5 Mass

	Month Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Daily Max.
Range			
(summer)	6 - 37 lbs/day *(150)*	---	9 - 160 lbs/day *(250)*
(non-summer)	21- 172 lbs/day *(225)*	---	9 - 248 lbs/day *(375)*
Arithmetic mean			
(summer)	16 lbs/day	---	34 lbs/day
(non-summer)	46 lbs/day	---	81 lbs/day

TSS Concentration

	Month Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Daily Max.
Range			
(summer)	2 - 16 mg/L *(20)*	2 - 44 mg/L *(30)*	3 - 67 mg/L *(33)*
(non-summer)	3 - 18 mg/L *(30)*	<1 - 41 mg/L *(45)*	5 - 67 mg/L *(50)*
Arithmetic mean			
(summer)	6 mg/L	11 mg/L	14 mg/L
(non-summer)	9 mg/L	15 mg/L	19 mg/L

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

TSS Mass

	Month Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Daily Max.
Range			
(summer)	4 - 46 lbs/day *(150)*	---	6 - 160 lbs/day *(250)*
(non-summer)	6 - 83 lbs/day *(225)*	---	14 - 242 lbs/day *(375)*
Arithmetic mean			
(summer)	16 lbs/day	---	38 lbs/day
(non-summer)	28 lbs/day	---	66 lbs/day

This permitting action is carrying forward a requirement of 85% removal for BOD5 and TSS pursuant to 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III)(a&b)(3) except in the circumstances where the monthly average influent concentration is less than 200 mg/L.

Monitoring frequencies for BOD5 and TSS of 2/Week are being carried forward from the previous permitting action and are based on Department guidance for facilities with a monthly average flow limitation greater than 0.50 MGD but less than 1.0 MGD.

d. Settleable Solids – This permitting action is carrying forward a settleable solids daily maximum concentration limit of 0.3 mL/L and is considered by the Department as a best professional judgment of BPT for secondary treated waste waters. A review of the DMR data for the period November 1, 2006 – August 10, 2011 (n=55) indicates the daily maximum concentration values reported have ranged from 0 mL/L – 0.3 mL/L with an arithmetic mean of 0.03 mL/L. This permitting action is carrying forward a monitoring frequency of 5/Week from the previous permitting action.

e. *E. coli* bacteria – *Standards for the Classification of Fresh Surface Waters*, 38 M.R.S.A, §465(3), establishes monthly average and daily maximum ambient water quality based *E. coli* thresholds of 64 colonies/100 mL and 236 colonies/100 mL, respectively, for Class B waters. However, the Department has developed an alternative approach to calculating daily maximum limits that considers the dilution of the receiving water for freshwater dischargers. Based on this approach, the Department has determined that any facility in Class B waters with a chronic dilution of at least 1.1:1 would carry forward their existing end-of-pipe daily maximum *E. coli* limitation of 427 colonies/100 mL. Since the permittee's chronic dilution factor is 20.4:1, this permitting action is carrying forward seasonal (May 15 – September 30) monthly average and daily maximum *E. coli* limits of 64 colonies/100 mL and 427 colonies/100 mL, respectively.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

A review of the DMR data for the period November 1, 2006 – August 10, 2011 indicates the monthly average and daily maximum values have been reported as follows:

***E. coli* bacteria**

Value	Limit (#col/100 mL)	Range (#col/100 ml)	Arith. Mean (#col/100 mL)	Number of DMRs	Compliance
Monthly Average	64	2 – 44	17	20	100%
Daily Maximum	427	5 – 162	56	20	100%

The monitoring frequency of 2/Week in the previous permitting action is being carried forward in this permitting action and is based on long-standing Department guidance for facilities permitted to discharge between 0.5 MGD and 1.0 MGD.

f. Total Residual Chlorine - Limits on total residual chlorine (TRC) are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT technology is being applied to the discharge. End-of-pipe water quality-based concentration thresholds may be calculated as follows:

Parameter	Acute Criteria	Chronic Criteria	Acute Dilution	Chronic Dilution	Acute Limit	Chronic Limit
Chlorine	19 ug/L	11 ug/L	18.5:1	20.4:1	0.35 mg/L	0.22 mg/L

Example calculation, Acute: 0.019 mg/L (18.5) = 0.35 mg/L

To meet the chronic and acute water quality-based thresholds, the permittee must dechlorinate the effluent prior to discharge. In April of 1999, the Department established new daily maximum and monthly average BPT limitations of 0.3 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L, respectively, for facilities that need to dechlorinate their effluent unless calculated water quality based thresholds are lower than the BPT limits. In the case of the permittee, the calculated acute and chronic water quality based thresholds are higher than the BPT limits of 0.3 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L. Thus, the daily maximum and monthly average BPT limits of 0.3 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L, respectively, are being carried forward from the previous permitting action.

A review of the DMR data for the period November 1, 2006 – August 10, 2011 indicates the monthly average and daily maximum values have been reported as follows:

Total Residual Chlorine

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)	Number of DMRs	Compliance
Monthly Average	0.1	0.02 – 0.06	0.03	20	100%
Daily Maximum	0.3	0.03 – 0.2	0.07	20	100%

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

The TRC monitoring frequency of 1/Day in the previous permitting action is being carried forward in this permitting action and is based on long-standing Department guidance for facilities permitted to discharge between 0.5 MGD and 1.0 MGD.

g. pH – This permitting action is carrying forward the BPT-based pH daily maximum limits of 6.0 –9.0 standard units pursuant to 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III)(c). A review of the DMR data for the period November 1, 2006 – August 10, 2011 (n=55) indicates the daily maximum pH range was 6.7 SU – 7.7 SU.

h. Total phosphorus – The 2001 permitting action established a monthly average water quality based total phosphorus limit of 2.3 lbs/day with a reporting requirement for monthly average concentration. In addition, the 2001 permitting action established daily maximum mass and concentration reporting requirements. The permit established a schedule of compliance with a deadline of January 1, 2005 for compliance with the monthly average mass limit.

The Fact Sheet for the 2001 permitting action contained the following text:

Phosphorus discharged along with BOD during the summer months, has the potential to increase the algae growth and ultimately reduce dissolved oxygen (DO) levels in the river. Based on recent in-stream water quality studies conducted by the Department, the Department has made a Best Professional Judgment that in-stream phosphorus concentrations should not exceed 30 to 50 ug/L (ppb) in order to prevent significant growth of attached algae. Assuming an effluent concentration of 5,000 ug/L from the Farmington plant and using 18.2:1 chronic dilution factor, the Farmington effluent would potentially increase the ambient Phosphorus of the river to 275 ug/L.

A modeling analysis was undertaken by the Department, which determined that the Farmington discharge should not exceed 30 ug/L in order to meet Class B dissolved oxygen (DO) criteria. At the permitted flow of 0.9 MGD, this requires a total phosphorus mass limit of 2.3 lbs/day as a monthly average (June 1st to September 30th).

This permitting action establishes a three-year schedule of compliance whereby the total phosphorus limit of 2.3 lbs/day is not being imposed until January 1, 2005, to allow for additional ambient water quality monitoring to be performed by the Town of Farmington and the Department. The Department will review the monitoring data along with the actual phosphorus levels within the Farmington discharge and, if necessary, modify the permit using the re-opener clause.

The additional ambient water quality monitoring referenced in Section 5 of this Fact Sheet that was necessary to determine the appropriate mass limit for phosphorus was not completed due to high flows in 2004, 2005 and 2006; therefore, the Department determined there was not enough information to support establishing a numerical limit for total phosphorus in the 2006 permitting action. Ambient sampling was conducted in 2010 and is

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

was attempted during the summer of 2011. The limited monitoring conducted in 2010 approximately 1 mile below the permittee's outfall pipe showed early-morning DO non-attainment. The data show diurnal DO swings greater than 5 mg/L, which suggests the non-attainment is attributable to excessive biological growth resulting from nutrient enrichment. The effluent phosphorus data collected by the permittee confirms that excessive ambient phosphorus concentrations (greater than 33 ug/L) occur during periods of low flow. The Department was unable to conduct additional monitoring during 2011 due to river and stream high flow conditions. Any additional data will be taken into consideration in future modeling exercises to determine the appropriate water quality-based limits for total phosphorus and/or orthophosphate. Once the Department makes this best professional judgment, this permit will be reopened pursuant to Special Condition L, *Reopening of Permit For Modifications,* to establish applicable limitations and monitoring requirements.

This permitting action is carrying forward the monthly average, weekly average and daily maximum total phosphorus mass and concentration reporting requirements along with a seasonal (June 1 – September 30) monitoring requirement of 1/Week.

A review of the DMR data for the period November 1, 2006 – August 10, 2011 indicates the average and maximum values have been reported as follows:

Total Phosphorus, Mass

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)	Number of DMRs	Compliance
Monthly Average	Report	8 – 14	11	14	N/A
Weekly Average	Report	8 – 13	11	4	N/A
Daily Maximum	Report	10 – 21	14	14	N/A

Total Phosphorus, Concentration

Value	Limit (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)	Average (ug/L)	Number of DMRs	Compliance
Monthly Average	Report	2,946 – 30,950	6,640	13	N/A
Weekly Average	Report	4,000 – 5,720	5,213	4	N/A
Daily Maximum	Report	3,630 – 56,000	9,042	14	N/A

i. Mercury: Pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A. §420 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 CMR 519 (last amended October 6, 2001), the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee on May 23, 2000, thereby administratively modifying WDL # W002670-46-C-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 27.4 parts per trillion (ppt) and 41.0 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of four tests per year. The interim mercury limits were scheduled to expire on October 1, 2001; however, effective June 15, 2001, the Maine Legislature enacted *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. §413, sub-§11, specifying

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

that interim mercury limits and monitoring requirements remain in effect. On September 28, 2011, the Maine Legislature enacted, *An Act to Review State Water Quality Standards*, 38 M.R.S.A §420 sub-§1-B(F), allowing the Department to reduce mercury monitoring frequencies to once per year for facilities that maintain at least five (5) years of mercury testing data. While the permittee has at least 5 years of mercury testing data on file, the permittee had one test result (42 ppt on 8/29/08) that exceeded the interim daily maximum effluent concentration limit. Therefore, the interim mercury limits and monitoring frequency of 4 tests per year remain in effect and enforceable. Mercury results for the period 8/04/06 – 8/04/11 are included as Fact Sheet **Attachment G**.

j. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) & Chemical-Specific Testing: 38 M.R.S.A., §414-A and 420 prohibit the discharge of effluents containing substances in amounts that would cause the surface waters of the State to contain toxic substances above levels set forth in Federal Water Quality Criteria as established by the USEPA. 06-096 CMR 530 and 06-096 CMR 584 set forth ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for toxic pollutants and procedures necessary to control levels of toxic pollutants in surface waters. WET, priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing as required by 06-096 CMR 530 are included in this permit in order to fully characterize the effluent. This permit also provides for reconsideration of effluent limits and monitoring schedules after evaluation of toxicity testing results. The monitoring schedule includes consideration of results currently on file, the nature of the wastewater, existing treatment and receiving water characteristics.

WET monitoring is required to assess and protect against impacts upon water quality and designated uses caused by the aggregate effect of the discharge on specific aquatic organisms. Acute and chronic WET tests are performed on invertebrate and vertebrate species. Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing are required to assess the levels of individual toxic pollutants in the discharge, comparing each pollutant to acute, chronic, and human health AWQC as established in 06-096 CMR 584.

06-096 CMR 530 establishes four categories of testing requirements based predominately on the chronic dilution factor. The categories are as follows:

1) Level I – chronic dilution factor of <20:1.
2) Level II – chronic dilution factor of $\geq$20:1 but <100:1.
3) Level III – chronic dilution factor $\geq$100:1 but <500:1 or >500:1 and Q $\geq$1.0 MGD
4) Level IV – chronic dilution >500:1 and Q $\leq$1.0 MGD

06-096 CMR 530 (1)(D) specifies the criteria to be used in determining the minimum monitoring frequency requirements for WET, priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing. Based on the criteria, the permittee falls into the Level II frequency category as the permittee has a chronic dilution factor $\geq$20:1 but <100:1. 06-096 CMR 530 (1)(D)(1) specifies that routine screening and surveillance level testing requirements are as follows:

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Routine Screening level testing – Beginning 12 months prior to expiration of the permit and every five years thereafter.

Level	WET Testing	Priority pollutant testing	Analytical chemistry
II	2 per year	1 per year	4 per year

Routine Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon issuance of the permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration.

Level	WET Testing	Priority pollutant testing	Analytical chemistry
II	1 per year	None required	2 per year

See **Attachment C** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the WET test results and **Attachment D** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the chemical-specific test dates.

WET Test Evaluation

06-096 CMR 530 §(3)(E) states "*For effluent monitoring data and the variability of the pollutant in the effluent, the Department shall apply the statistical approach in Section 3.3.2 and Table 3-2 of USEPA's "Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control" (USEPA Publication 505/2-90-001, March, 1991, EPA, Office of Water, Washington, D.C.) to data to determine whether water-quality based effluent limits must be included in a waste discharge license. Where it is determined through this approach that a discharge contains pollutants or WET at levels that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedence of water quality criteria, appropriate water quality-based limits must be established in any licensing action.*"

06-096 CMR 530 (D)(3)(c) states "*…dischargers in Level II may be reduce surveillance testing for individual WET species or chemicals to once every other year (1/2 Years) provided testing in the preceding 60 months does not indicate any reasonable potential for exceedences.*"

On April 7, 2011, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET test results on file at the Department. The statistical evaluation indicates the discharge from the permittee had one (1) test result for the water flea (4.9% on 7/20/08) that had a reasonable potential to exceed the critical chronic WET water quality threshold of 4.9% (mathematical inverse of the acute dilution factor of 20.4:1). Therefore, this permitting action is carrying forward the numerical chronic WET effluent limit for the water flea from the previous permitting action. This permitting action is eliminating the numerical chronic WET limit for the brook trout

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

and the acute WET numerical limit for the water flea as the permittee's data shows no reasonable potential or exceedences of the respective chronic or acute WET water quality standards. This permitting action is carrying forward the acute WET reporting requirement ("Report" only) for the brook trout.

As for testing frequencies, 06-096 CMR 530 §(2)(D)(3)(c) states, in part, that Level II facilities "*…may reduce WET and chemical testing to once every other year provided that testing in the preceding 60 months does not indicate any reasonable potential for exceedences.*" Based on the results of the 4/7/11 statistical evaluation, the permittee does not qualify for the chronic WET testing reduction for the water flea. The permittee does qualify for the acute and chronic WET testing reduction for the brook trout and acute WET testing reduction for the water flea. In summary, this permitting action is establishing surveillance level testing as follows:

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon issuance of the permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration.

Species	WET Testing
Water flea, chronic	2/Year
Water flea, acute	1/2 Year
Brook trout, chronic	1/2 Year
Brook trout, acute	1/2 Year

There shall be at least six months between testing events.

Special Condition J, *06-096 CMR 530 §(2)(D)(4) Statement for Reduced/Waived Toxics Testing,* of this permitting action requires the permittee to file an annual certification with the Department.

Screening level testing – Beginning 12 months prior to expiration of the permit and every five years thereafter.

Level	WET Testing
II	2 per year

It is noted however that if future WET testing results indicate the discharge exceeds critical water quality thresholds, this permit will be reopened pursuant to Special Condition L, *Reopening of Permit For Modifications,* to establish applicable limitations and monitoring frequencies.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

06-096 CMR 530 §3 states, "*In determining if effluent limits are required, the Department shall consider all information on file and effluent testing conducted during the preceding 60 months. However, testing done in the performance of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) approved by the Department may be excluded from such evaluations."*

Chemical evaluation

06-096 CMR 530 §4(C), states "*The background concentration of specific chemicals must be included in all calculations using the following procedures. The Department may publish and periodically update a list of default background concentrations for specific pollutants on a regional, watershed or statewide basis. In doing so, the Department shall use data collected from reference sites that are measured at points not significantly affected by point and non-point discharges and best calculated to accurately represent ambient water quality conditions." The Department shall use the same general methods as those in section 4(D) to determine background concentrations. For pollutants not listed by the Department, an assumed concentration of 10% of the applicable water quality criteria must be used in calculations.* The Department does not have sufficient information on the background levels of metals in the water column of the Sandy River. Therefore, a default background concentration of 10% of applicable water quality criteria is being used in the calculations of this permitting action.

06-096 CMR 530 §4(E), states, "*In allocating assimilative capacity for toxic pollutants, the Department shall hold a portion of the total capacity in an unallocated reserve to allow for new or changed discharges and non-point source contributions. The unallocated reserve must be reviewed and restored as necessary at intervals of not more than five years. The water quality reserve must be not less than 15% of the total assimilative quantity."* 38 M.R.S.A §464 sub-§4 (J) states, *"For the purpose of calculating waste discharge license limits for toxic substances, the department may use any unallocated assimilative capacity that the department has set aside for future growth if the use of that unallocated assimilative capacity would avoid an exceedence of applicable ambient water quality criteria or a determination by the department of a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria."* The Department is reserving 15% of the applicable water quality criteria in the calculations of this permitting action as the use of unallocated assimilative capacity in the case of the permittee would not avoid an exceedence of applicable ambient water quality criteria. It is noted the permittee is the only major discharger to the Sandy River. Statistical evaluations conducted by the Department based on a single source, with consideration of reserve and background, are adequate to meet the intent of 06-096 CMR 530 and protect water quality standards.

06-096 CMR 530 §(3)(E) states, *"... that a discharge contains pollutants or WET at levels that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedence of water quality criteria, appropriate water quality-based limits must be established in any licensing action."*

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

06-096 CMR 530 §4(F) states, in part, "*Where there is more than one discharge into the same fresh or estuarine receiving water or watershed, the Department shall consider the cumulative effects of those discharges when determining the need for and establishment of the level of effluent limits. The Department shall calculate the total allowable discharge quantity for specific pollutants, less the water quality reserve and background concentration, necessary to achieve or maintain water quality criteria at all points of discharge, and in the entire watershed. The total allowable discharge quantity for pollutants must be allocated consistent with the following principles.*

Evaluations must be done for individual pollutants of concern in each watershed or segment to assure that water quality criteria are met at all points in the watershed and, if appropriate, within tributaries of a larger river.

The total assimilative capacity, less the water quality reserve and background concentration, may be allocated among the discharges according to the past discharge quantities for each as a percentage of the total quantity of discharges, or another comparable method appropriate for a specific situation and pollutant. Past discharges of pollutants must be determined using the average concentration discharged during the past five years and the facility's licensed flow.

The amount of allowable discharge quantity may be no more than the past discharge quantity calculated using the statistical approach referred to in section 3(E) [Section 3.3.2 and Table 3-2 of USEPA's "Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control"] of the rule, but in no event may allocations cause the water quality reserve amount to fall below the minimum referred to in 4(E) [15% of the total assimilative capacity]. Any difference between the total allowable discharge quantity and that allocated to existing dischargers must be added to the reserve.

See **Attachment E** of this Fact Sheet for Department guidance that establishes protocols for establishing waste load allocations. The guidance states that the most protective of water quality becomes the facility's allocation. According to the 4/13/2011 statistical evaluation (Report ID #364), all pollutants of concern (copper, lead and silver) are to be limited based on the segment and/or individual allocation methods.

06-096 CMR 530 §(3)(D)(1) states "*For specific chemicals, effluent limits must be expressed in total quantity that may be discharged and in effluent concentration. In establishing concentration, the Department may increase allowable values to reflect actual flows that are lower than permitted flows and/or provide opportunities for flow reductions and pollution prevention provided water quality criteria are not exceeded. With regard to concentration limits, the Department may review past and projected flows and set limits to reflect proper operation of the treatment facilities that will keep the discharge of pollutants to the minimum level practicable."*

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

As not to penalize the permittee for operating at flows less than the permitted flow, the Department is establishing concentration limits based on a back calculation from the mass limit utilizing a multiplier of 2.0. It is noted that while the previous permitting action utilized a multiplier of 1.5, the use of the more recent 2.0 multiplier does not increase the permittee's mass loadings.

Individual allocation methodology

In the individual allocation, the Department continues to utilize the formula it has used in permitting actions since October 2005 taking into consideration background (10% of AWQC) and a reserve (15% of AWQC). The formula is as follows:

End-of-Pipe (EOP) concentration = [Dilution factor x 0.75 x AWQC] + [0.25 x AWQC]

Mass limit = (EOP concentration in mg/L)(8.34 lbs/gal)(Permit flow limit in MGD)

Total Copper, Acute:

Acute AWQC = 3.07 ug/L
Acute dilution factor = 18.5:1
EOP concentration = [Dilution factor x 0.75 x AWQC] + [0.25 x AWQC]

EOP = [18.5 x 0.75 x 3.07 ug/L] + [0.25 x 3.07 ug/L] = 43.4 ug/L

Based on a permitted flow of 0.9 MGD, EOP mass limit is as follows:

$$\frac{(43.4 \text{ ug/L})(8.34)(0.9 \text{ MGD})}{1{,}000 \text{ ug/mg}} = \textbf{0.32 lbs/day}$$

As not to penalize the permittee for operating at flows less than the permitted flow, the Department is establishing concentration limits based on a back calculation from the mass limit utilizing a multiplier of 2.0.

$$\frac{0.32 \text{ lbs/day}}{(0.9 \text{ MGD})(8.34 \text{ lbs/gal.})} = 0.043 \text{ mg/L}$$

(0.043 mg/L)(1,000 ug/mg)(2) = **86 ug/L**

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Total Silver, Acute:

Acute AWQC = 0.23 ug/L
Acute dilution factor = 18.5:1
EOP concentration = [Dilution factor x 0.75 x AWQC] + [0.25 x AWQC]

EOP = [18.5 x 0.75 x 0.23ug/L] + [0.25 x 0.23 ug/L] = 3.25 ug/L

Based on a permitted flow of 0.9 MGD, EOP mass limit is as follows:

$$\frac{(3.25 \text{ ug/L})(8.34)(0.9 \text{ MGD})}{1{,}000 \text{ ug/mg}} = \textbf{0.024 lbs/day}$$

As not to penalize the permittee for operating at flows less than the permitted flow, the Department is establishing concentration limits based on a back calculation from the mass limit utilizing a multiplier of 2.0.

$$\frac{0.024 \text{ lbs/day}}{(0.9 \text{ MGD})(8.34 \text{ lbs/gal.})} = 0.0032 \text{ mg/L}$$

(0.0032 mg/L)(1,000 ug/mg)(2) = **6.4 ug/L**

Segment allocation methodology

Historical Average:

For the segment allocation methodology, the historical average quantity (mass) for each pollutant of concern for each permittee is calculated utilizing the arithmetic mean of the concentrated values reported for each pollutant, a conversion factor of 8.34 lbs/gallon and the monthly average permit limit for flow. The historical mass discharged for each pollutant for each permittee is mathematically summed to determine the total mass discharged for each pollutant in the watershed. Based on the individual permittee's historical average, each permittee is assigned a percentage of the whole which is then utilized to determine the percent of the segment allocation for each pollutant for each permittee. For the permittee's facility, historical averages for copper, lead and silver were calculated as follows:

Total Copper

Mass limits

Mean concentration (n=37) = 26.7 ug/L or 0.0267 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 0.9 MGD
Historical average mass = (0. 0267 mg/L)(8.34)(0.9 MGD) = 0.2 lbs/day

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

The 4/13/11 statistical evaluation indicates the historical average mass of copper discharged by the permittee is 100% of the copper discharged by the permittees on the Sandy River. Therefore, the permittee's chronic segment allocation for copper is calculated as 100% of the copper discharged on the Sandy River.

The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Farmington was calculated based on 75% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 15% reduction for reserve, totaling 25%) and critical low flow (7Q10 = 27 cfs). The calculation for copper is as follows:

Total Copper, Chronic:

7Q10 @ Farmington = 27 cfs or 17.4 MGD
Copper AWQC = 2.36 ug/L
2.36 ug/L (0.75) = 1.77 ug/L or 0.00177 mg/L

Chronic AC = (17.4 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.00177 mg/L) = 0.26 lbs/day

Therefore, the mass segment allocation for copper for the permittee can be calculated as follows:

Monthly average: (Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)

(0.26 lbs/day)(1) = **0.26 lbs/day**

Since the adoption of 06-096 CMR 530, the Department has developed a policy for establishing equitable concentration limits in permits that are greater than calculated end-of-pipe concentrations. In general, most dischargers subject to the 06-096 CMR 530 testing requirements are discharging at or about 50% of the flow limitations established in their permits. This provides the Department with the flexibility to establish higher concentration limits in the permit while still maintaining compliance with the water quality based mass limitations. With an actual discharge flow at one-half (0.5) of permitted flow rate, a concentration limit of two times (mathematical inverse of 0.5) the calculated end-of-pipe concentration will maintain compliance with water quality based mass limits.

Therefore, this permitting action is establishing concentration limitations that are two (2) times higher than the calculated end-of-pipe concentrations. The permittee must keep in mind, if flows greater than 50% of the permitted flow are realized, the concentration in the effluent must be reduced proportionally to maintain compliance with the mass limitations.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Concentration limit, Copper (Total):

Monthly average mass limit = 0.26 lbs/day

$$\frac{(0.26 \text{ lbs/day})}{(8.34 \text{ lbs/gal})(0.9 \text{ MGD})} = 0.035 \text{ mg/L}$$

(0.035 mg/L)(1,000 ug/mg)(2) = **70 ug/L**

Total Lead:

Mass limits

Mean concentration (n=11) = 2.69 ug/L or 0.00269 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 0.9 MGD
Historical average mass = (0. 00269 mg/L)(8.34)(0.9 MGD) = 0.02 lbs/day

The 4/13/11 statistical evaluation indicates the historical average mass of lead discharged by the permittee is 100% of the lead discharged by the permittees on the Sandy River. Therefore, the permittee's chronic segment allocation for lead is calculated as 100% of the lead discharged on the Sandy River.

The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Farmington was calculated based on 75% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 15% reduction for reserve, totaling 25%) and critical low flow (7Q10 = 27 cfs). The calculation for lead is as follows:

Total Lead, Chronic:

7Q10 @ Farmington = 27 cfs or 17.4 MGD
Lead AWQC = 0.41 ug/L
0.41 ug/L (0.75) = 0.3075 ug/L or 0.0003075 mg/L

Chronic AC = (17.4 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.0003075 mg/L) = 0.04 lbs/day

Therefore, the mass segment allocation for lead for the permittee can be calculated as follows:

Monthly average: (Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total lead discharged)

(0.04 lbs/day)(1) = **0.04 lbs/day**

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Since the adoption of 06-096 CMR 530, the Department has a developed a policy for establishing equitable concentration limits in permits that are greater than calculated end-of-pipe concentrations. In general, most dischargers subject to the 06-096 CMR 530 testing requirements are discharging at or about 50% of the flow limitations established in their permits. This provides the Department with the flexibility to establish higher concentration limits in the permit while still maintaining compliance with the water quality based mass limitations. With an actual discharge flow at ½ (0.5) of permitted flow rate, a concentration limit of two times (mathematical inverse of 0.5) the calculated end-of-pipe concentration will maintain compliance with water quality based mass limits.

Therefore, this permitting action is establishing concentration limitations that are two (2) times higher than the calculated end-of-pipe concentrations. The permittee must keep in mind, if flows greater than 50% of the permitted flow are realized, the concentration in the effluent must be reduced proportionally to maintain compliance with the mass limitations.

Concentration limit, Total Lead:

Monthly average mass limit = 0.04 lbs/day

$$\frac{(0.04 \text{ lbs/day})}{(8.34 \text{ lbs/gal})(0.9 \text{ MGD})} = 0.0053 \text{ mg/L}$$

(0.0053 mg/L)(1,000 ug/mg)(2) = **11 ug/L**

Therefore, this permitting action is establishing concentration limitations that are two (2) times higher than the calculated end-of-pipe concentrations. The permittee must keep in mind, if flows greater than 50% of the permitted flow are realized, the concentration in the effluent must be reduced proportionally to maintain compliance with the mass limitations.

06-096 CMR 530 does not establish specific monitoring frequencies for parameters that exceed or have a reasonable to exceed AWQC. This permitting action is revising the minimum monitoring frequency for total copper from 1/Month to the routine surveillance level monitoring frequency of 2/Year based on revised effluent concentration limits, the relocation of the permittee's outfall and because the permittee has signed an agreement with the water treatment plant that requires the water treatment plant to add anti-corrosion chemicals to the drinking water, as copper piping is considered the likely source of the permittee's copper violations. This permitting action is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency for total silver (2/Year). This permitting action is establishing the default surveillance level monitoring frequency of 2/Year for total lead.

As for the remaining chemical specific parameters tested to date, none of the test results in the 60-month evaluation period exceed or have a reasonable potential to exceed applicable acute, chronic or human health AWQC. Therefore, this permitting action is carrying forward

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

the reduced surveillance level reporting and monitoring frequencies for analytical chemistry (1/2 Years) and is waiving surveillance level priority pollutant testing requirements. As with reduced WET testing, the permittee must file an annual certification with the Department pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530 §2(D)(4) and Special Condition J, *06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(4) Statement For Reduced/Waived Toxics Testing* of this permit.

Beginning 12 months prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permittee shall conduct default screening level analytical chemistry testing at a frequency of 1/Quarter and priority pollutant testing at a minimum frequency of 1/Year.

k. Transported Wastes – This permitting action is carrying forward the authorization for the permittee to accept and treat up to 4,000 gallons per day of septage. *Standards for the Addition of Transported Wastes to Wastewater Treatment Facilities*, 06-096 CMR 555, limits the quantity of septage treated at a facility to 1% of the design capacity of treatment facility. With a design capacity of 0.90 MGD, 4,000 gpd only represents 0.4% of said capacity. The permittee has submitted an up-to-date Septage Management Plan as an exhibit to their 2011 application for permit renewal. The Department has determined that under normal operating conditions, the addition of 4,000 gallons per day of septage to the facility will not cause or contribute to upset conditions of the treatment process. The permittee has requested to be permitted to receive septic tank wastes only.

7. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

Based on information to date and as permitted, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the waterbody to meet standards for Class B classification. However, if the TMDL identifies the discharge from the permittee as causing or contributing to any impairment, this permit will be reopened pursuant to Special Condition L, *Reopening of Permit For Modification*, to incorporate more stringent limitations and or monitoring to mitigate the impairment.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Franklin Journal* newspaper on or about August 25, 2011. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on the application. Those persons receiving copies of draft permits shall have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to *Application Processing Procedures for Waste Discharge Licenses*, 06-096 CMR 522 (effective January 12, 2001).

9. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

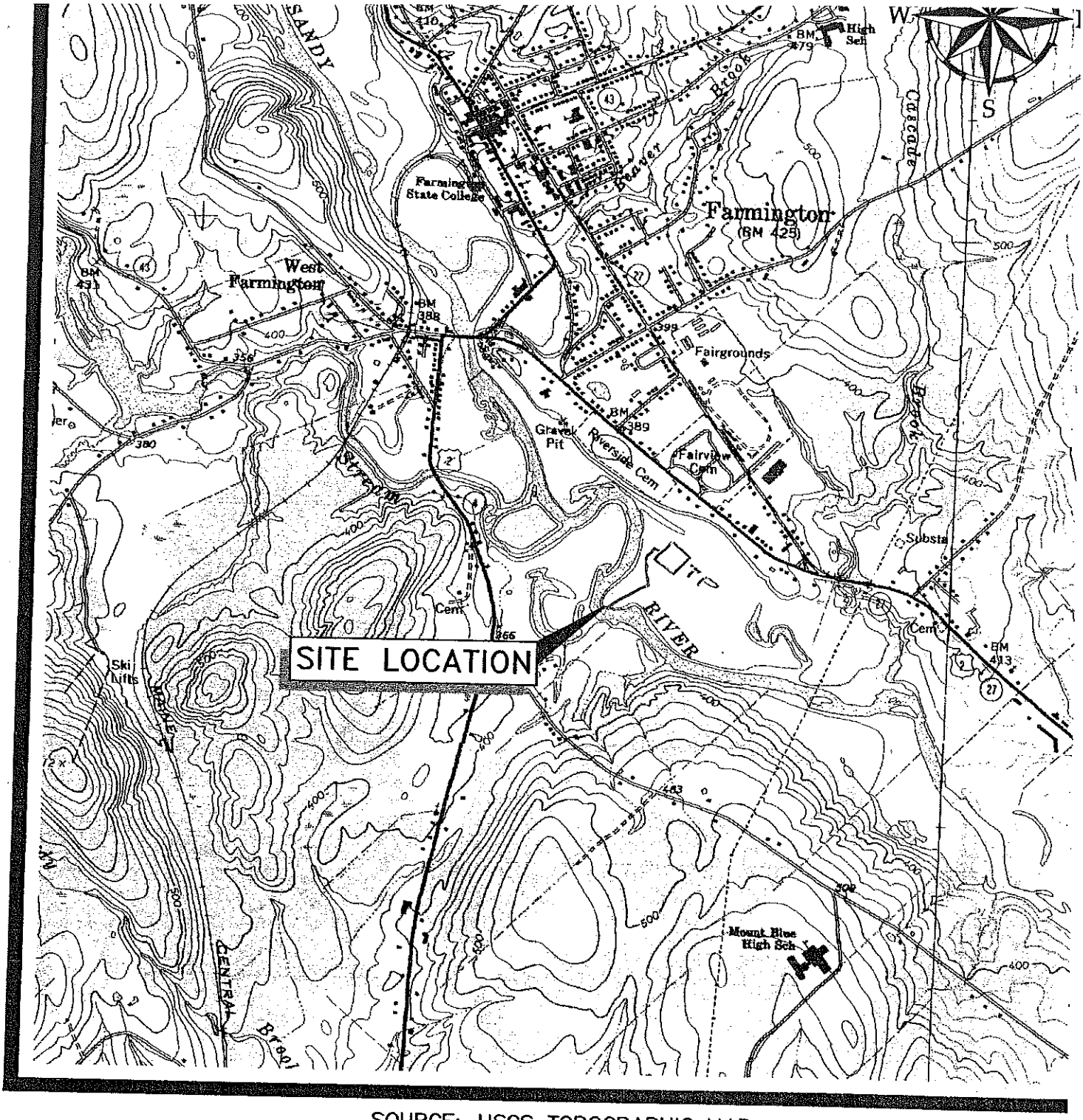
Additional information concerning this permitting action may be obtained from and written comments should be sent to:

Phyllis Arnold Rand
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land & Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Tel: (207) 287-7658 Fax: (207) 287-3435
e-mail: phyllis.a.rand@maine.gov

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of November 14, 2011 through the issuance date of the permit, the Department solicited comments on the proposed draft permit to be issued for the discharge(s) from the permittee. The Department did not receive comments from the permittee, state or federal agencies or interested parties that resulted in any substantive change(s) in the terms and conditions of the permit. Therefore, the Department has not prepared a Response to Comments.

ATTACHMENT A



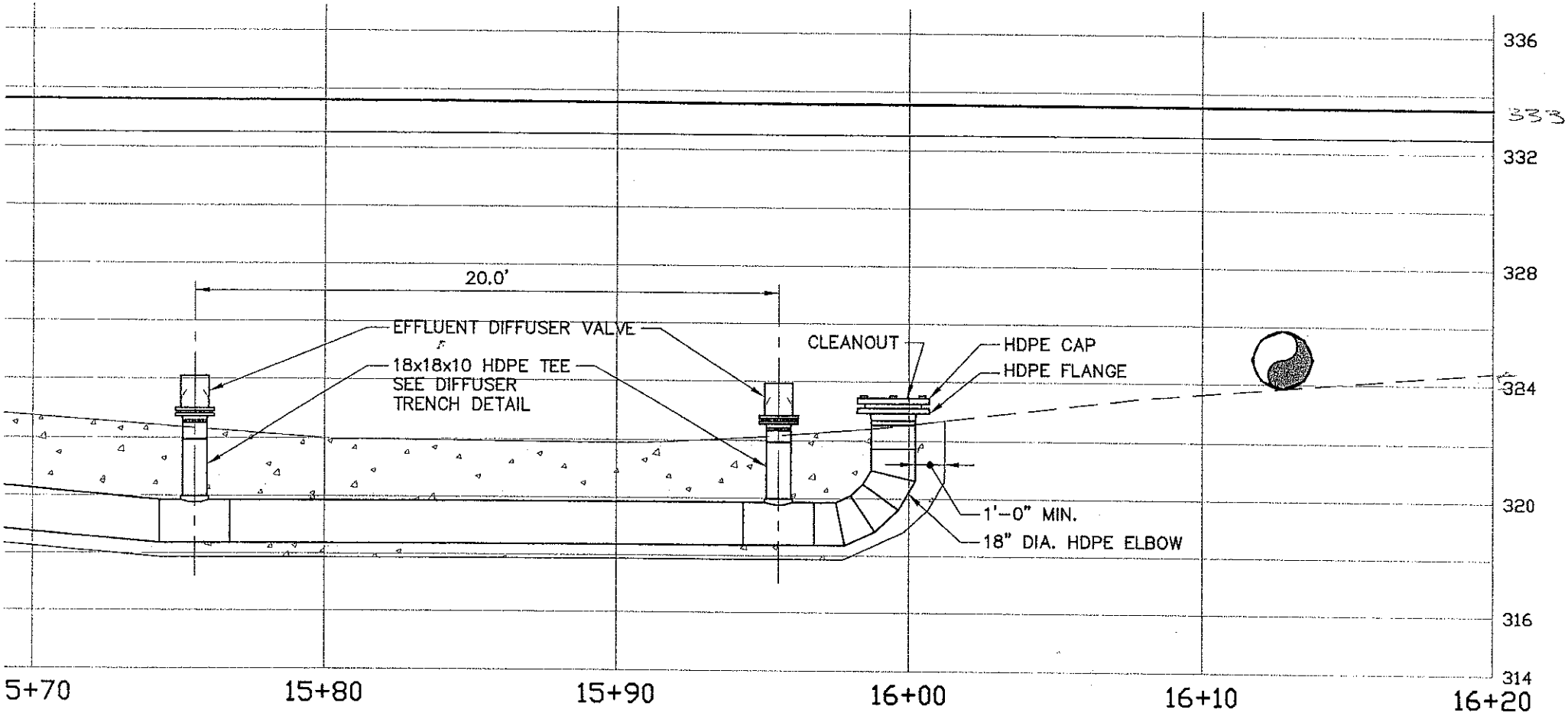
SOURCE: USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SITE LOCATION MAP

scale: 1/2 0 1/2 1 mile

scale: 2000 0 2000 4000 feet

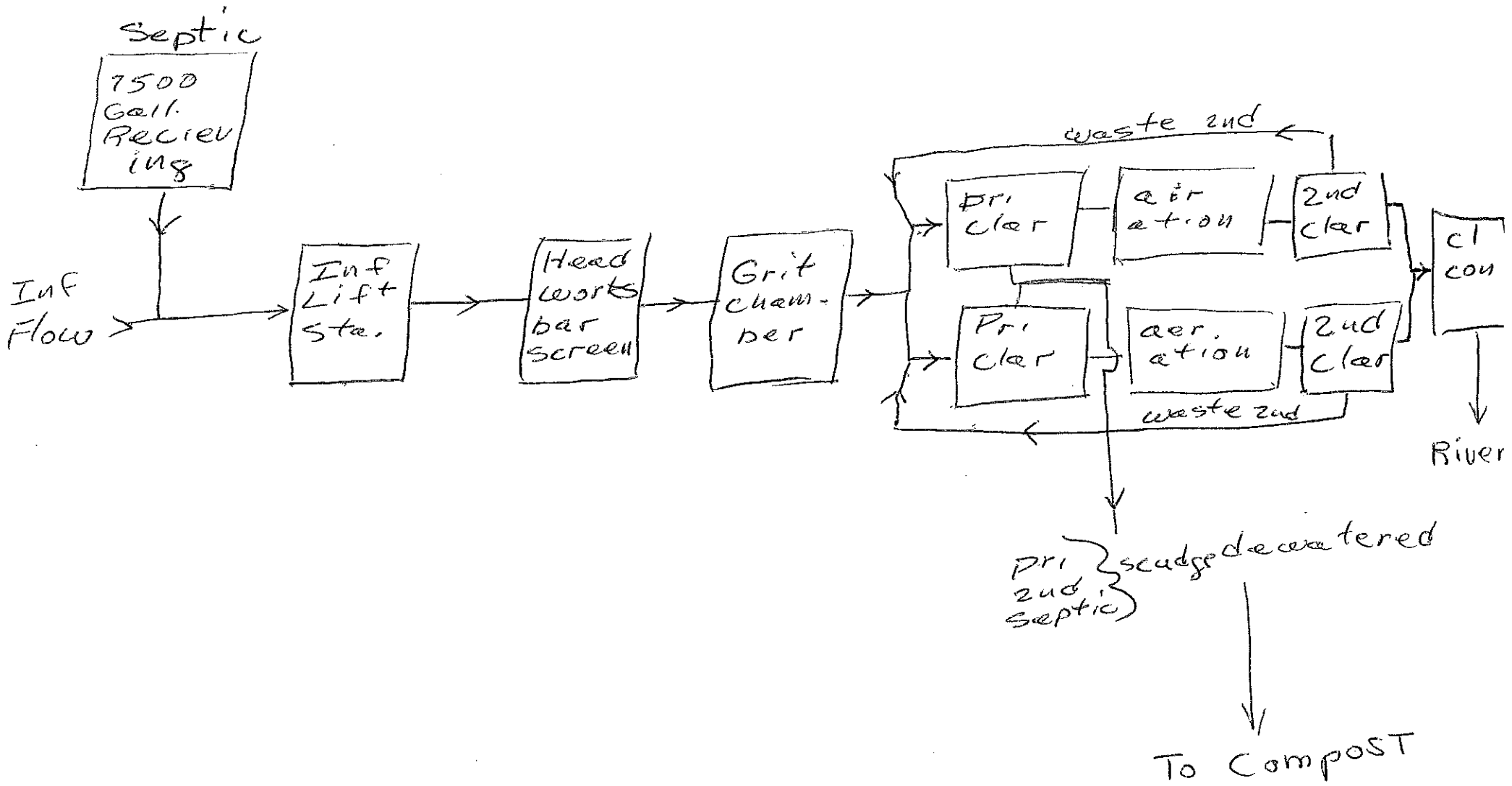
ATTACHMENT B



OUTFALL COFFERDAM PROFILE

SCALE: 1" = 5'

FCWTF


Septic
7500 Gall. Recieving
Inf Flow
Inf Lift sta.
Head works bar screen
Grit chamber
waste 2nd
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ATTACHMENT C

WET TEST REPORT

Data for tests conducted for the period

FARMINGTON NPDES= ME010124 Effluent Limit: Acute (%) = 5.398 Chronic (%) = 4.904

Species	Test	Percent	Sample date	Critical %	Exception	RP
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	06/04/2006	5.398		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	09/17/2006	5.398		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	05/06/2007	5.398		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	09/28/2008	5.398		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	08/02/2009	5.398		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	10/17/2010	5.398		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	06/04/2006	4.904		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	09/17/2006	4.904		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	05/06/2007	4.904		
TROUT	C_NOEL	30	09/28/2008	4.904		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	08/02/2009	4.904		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	06/04/2006	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	09/17/2006	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	05/06/2007	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	10/28/2007	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	53.30	07/20/2008	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	09/28/2008	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	20.30	03/29/2009	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	08/02/2009	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	04/11/2010	5.398		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	10/17/2010	5.398		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	06/04/2006	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	09/17/2006	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	05/06/2007	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	18.10	10/28/2007	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	4.90	07/20/2008	4.904	← RP	
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	09/28/2008	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	18.10	03/29/2009	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	08/02/2009	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	30	04/11/2010	4.904		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	10/17/2010	4.904		

ATTACHMENT D

PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA SUMMARY

Date Range:

Facility Name: **FARMINGTON** NPDES: **ME0101249**

Test Date	Monthly (Flow MGD)	Daily (Flow MGD)	Total Test Number	Test # By Group M	V	BN	P	O	A	Clean	Hg
06/04/2006	0.52	0.52	135	13	28	46	25	12	11	F	0
06/30/2006	0.52	1.35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
09/17/2006	NR	NR	21	9	0	0	0	12	0	F	0
09/30/2006	0.31	0.37	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
12/31/2006	0.38	0.61	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
01/31/2007	0.32	0.38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
03/31/2007	0.35	0.51	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
04/30/2007	0.74	0.96	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
05/06/2007	0.41	0.46	18	6	0	0	0	12	0	F	0
05/31/2007	0.40	0.59	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
06/30/2007	0.27	0.44	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
07/31/2007	0.24	0.39	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
08/31/2007	0.24	0.34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0

Key:

A = Acid O = Others P = Pesticides

BN = Base Neutral M = Metals V = Volatiles

Test Date	Monthly (Flow MGD)	Daily (Flow MGD)	Total Test Number	Test # By Group M	V	BN	P	O	A	Clean	Hg
09/30/2007	0.28	0.32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
10/28/2007	0.27	0.25	21	9	0	0	0	12	0	F	0
10/31/2007	0.27	0.44	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
11/30/2007	0.36	0.96	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
01/31/2008	0.30	0.38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
03/31/2008	0.44	0.69	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
04/30/2008	0.75	2.84	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
07/20/2008	0.39	0.64	18	6	0	0	0	12	0	F	0
07/31/2008	0.39	0.90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
08/31/2008	0.40	0.81	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
09/28/2008	0.35	0.48	19	7	0	0	0	12	0	F	0
10/22/2008	NR	NR	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
11/30/2008	0.50	1.60	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
01/31/2009	0.27	0.34	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
03/29/2009	0.43	0.67	21	9	0	0	0	12	0	F	0

Key:

A = Acid O = Others P = Pesticides

BN = Base Neutral M = Metals V = Volatiles

Test Date	Monthly (Flow MGD)	Daily (Flow MGD)	Total Test Number	Test # By Group M	V	BN	P	O	A	Clean	Hg
05/31/2009	0.39	0.69	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
07/31/2009	0.46	0.69	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
08/02/2009	0.38	0.44	20	8	0	0	0	12	0	F	0
10/31/2009	0.34	0.63	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
11/30/2009	0.38	0.69	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
01/31/2010	0.35	0.86	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
04/11/2010	0.51	0.53	19	7	0	0	0	12	0	F	0
07/31/2010	0.23	0.27	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
10/17/2010	0.32	0.33	133	13	28	46	25	10	11	F	0
12/31/2010	0.38	0.87	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
01/25/2011	0.28	0.27	14	9	0	0	0	5	0	F	0

Key:

A = Acid O = Others P = Pesticides

BN = Base Neutral M = Metals V = Volatiles

ATTACHMENT E

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 2008

TO: Interested Parties

FROM: Dennis Merrill, DEP

SUBJECT: DEP's system for evaluating toxicity from multiple discharges

****

Following the requirements of DEP's rules, Chapter 530, section 4(F), the Department is evaluating discharges of toxic pollutants into a freshwater river system in order to prevent cumulative impacts from multiple discharges. This is being through the use of a computer program known internally as "DeTox". The enclosed package of information is intended to introduce you to this system.

Briefly, the DeTox program evaluates each wastewater facility within a watershed in three different ways in order to characterize its effluent: 1) the facility's past history of discharges, 2) its potential toxicity at the point of discharge on an individual basis, and 3) the facility's contribution to cumulative toxicity within a river segment in conjunction with other facilities. The value that is most protective of water quality becomes the value that is held in the DeTox system as an allocation for the specific facility and pollutant.

The system is not static and uses a five-year "rolling" data window. This means that, over time, old test results drop off and newer ones are added. The intent of this process is to maintain current, uniform facility data to estimate contributions to a river's total allowable pollutant loading prior to each permit renewal.

Many facilities are required to do only a relatively small amount of pollutant testing on their effluent. This means, statistically, the fewer tests done, the greater the possibility of effluent limits being necessary based on the facility's small amount of data. To avoid this situation, most facilities, especially those with low dilution factors, should consider conducting more than the minimum number of tests required by the rules.

Attached you will find three documents with additional information on the DeTox system:

- Methods for evaluating the effects of multiple discharges of toxic pollutants
- Working definitions of terms used in the DeTox system
- Reviewing DeTox Reports
- Prototype facility and pollutant reports

If you have questions as you review these, please do not hesitate to contact me at Dennis.L.Merrill@maine.gov or 287-7788.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Methods for evaluating the effects of multiple discharges of toxic pollutants.

Reference: DEP Rules, Chapter 530, section 4(F)

To evaluate discharges of toxic pollutants into a freshwater river system and prevent cumulative impacts from multiple discharges, DEP uses a computer program called "DeTox that functions as a mathematical evaluation tool.

It uses physical information about discharge sources and river conditions on file with the Department, established water quality criteria and reported effluent test information to perform these evaluations. Each toxic pollutant and associated water quality criterion for acute, chronic and/or human health effects is evaluated separately.

Each facility in a river drainage area has an assigned position code. This "address" is used to locate the facility on the river segment and in relation to other facilities and tributary streams. All calculations are performed in pounds per day to allow analysis on a mass balance. Pollutants are considered to be conservative in that once in the receiving water they will not easily degrade and have the potential to accumulate.

The process begins with establishing an assimilative capacity for each pollutant and water quality criterion at the most downstream point in the river segment. This calculation includes set-aside amounts for background and reserve quantities and assumed values for receiving water pH, temperature and hardness. The resulting amount of assimilative capacity is available for allocation among facilities on the river.

Each facility is evaluated to characterize its past discharge quantities. The historical discharge, in pounds per day, is figured using the average reported concentration and the facility's permitted flow. As has been past practice, a reasonable potential (RP) factor is used as a tool to estimate the largest discharge that may occur with a certain degree of statistical certainty. The RP factor is multiplied by the historical average to determine an allocation based on past discharges. The RP factor is also multiplied by the single highest test to obtain a maximum day estimate. Finally, the direct average without RP adjustment is used to determine the facility's percent contribution to the river segment in comparison to the sum of all discharges of the pollutant. This percent multiplied by the total assimilative capacity becomes the facility's discharge allocation used in evaluations of the segment loadings.

Additionally, individual facility discharges are evaluated as single sources, as they have been in the past to determine if local conditions are more limiting than a segment evaluation.

With all of this information, facilities are evaluated in three ways. The methods are:

1. The facility's past history. This is the average quantity discharged during the past five years multiplied by the applicable RP factor. This method is often the basis for an allocation when the discharge quantity is relatively small in comparison to the water quality based allocation.
2. An individual evaluation. This assumes no other discharge sources are present and the allowable quantity is the total available assimilative capacity. This method may be used when a local condition such as river flow at the point of discharge is the limiting factor.
3. A segment wide evaluation. This involves allocating the available assimilative capacity within a river segment based on a facility's percent of total past discharges. This method would be used when multiple discharges of the same pollutant to the same segment and the available assimilative capacity is relatively limited.

The value that is most protective of water quality becomes the facility's allocation that is held in the system for the specific facility and pollutant. It is important to note that the method used for allocation is facility and pollutant specific and different facilities on the same segment for the same pollutant can have different methods used depending on their individual situations.

Discharge amounts are always allocated to all facilities having a history of discharging a particular pollutant. This does not mean that effluent limits will be established in a permit. Limits are only needed when past discharge amounts suggest a reasonable potential to exceed a water quality based allocation, either on an individual or segment basis. Similar to past practices for single discharge evaluations, the single highest test value is multiplied by a RP factor and if product is greater than the water quality allowance, an effluent limit is established. It is important to remember an allocation is "banking" some assimilative capacity for a facility even if effluent limits are not needed.

Evaluations are also done for each tributary segment with the sum of discharge quantities in tributaries becoming a "point source" to the next most significant segment. In cases where a facility does not use all of its assimilative capacity, usually due to a more limiting individual water quality criterion, the unused quantity is rolled downstream and made available to other facilities.

The system is not static and uses a five-year rolling data window. Over time, old tests drop off and newer ones are added on. These changes cause the allocations and the need for effluent limits to shift over time to remain current with present conditions. The intent is to update a facility's data and relative contribution to a river's total assimilative capacity prior to each permit renewal. Many facilities are required to do only minimal testing to characterize their effluents. This creates a greater degree of statistical uncertainty about the true long-term quantities. Accordingly, with fewer tests the RP factor will be larger and result in a greater possibility of effluent limits being necessary. To avoid this situation, most facilities, especially those with relatively low dilution factors, are encouraged to conduct more that a minimum number of tests. It is generally to a facility's long-term benefit to have more tests on file since their RP factor will be reduced.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Working Definitions of Terms Used in the DeTox System.

Allocation. The amount of pollutant loading set aside for a facility. Separate amounts are set for each *water quality criterion.* Each pollutant having a history of being discharged will receive an allocation, but not all allocations become *effluent limits.* Allocation may be made in three ways: *historical allocation, individual allocation* or *segment allocation.*

Assimilative capacity. The amount of a pollutant that river segment can safely accept from point source discharges. It is determined for the most downstream point in a river segment using the *water quality criterion* and river flow. Separate capacities are set for acute, chronic and human health criteria as applicable for each pollutant. Calculation of this capacity includes factors for *reserve* and *background* amounts.

Background. A concentration of a pollutant that is assumed to be present in a receiving water but not attributable to discharges. By rule, this is set as a rebuttable presumption at 10% of the applicable *water quality criterion.*

Effluent limit. A numeric limit in a discharge permit specifically restricting the amount of a pollutant that may be discharged. An effluent limit is set only when the highest discharge, including an adjustment for *reasonable potential*, is greater than a facility's water quality based *allocation* for a pollutant.

Historical allocation (or *RP history*). One of three ways of developing an *allocation.* The facility's average history of discharges, in pounds at design flow, is multiplied by the appropriate *reasonable potential* factor. An allocation using this method does not become an *effluent limit.*

Historical discharge percentage. For each pollutant, the average discharge concentration for each facility in a segment is multiplied by the permitted flow (without including a *reasonable potential* factor). The amounts for all facilities are added together and a percent of the total is figured for each facility. When a facility has no detectable concentrations, that pollutant is assumed to be not present and it receives no percentage.

Individual allocation. One of three ways of developing an *allocation.* The facility's single highest discharge on record multiplied by the appropriate *reasonable potential* factor is compared to a water quality based quantity with an assumption that the facility is the only point source to that receiving water. If the RP-adjusted amount is larger, the water quality amount may become an *effluent limit.*

Less than. A qualification on a laboratory report indicating the concentration of a pollutant was below a certain concentration. Such a result is evaluated as being one half of the Department's reporting limit in most calculations.

Reasonable potential (RP). A statistical method to determine the highest amount of a pollutant likely to be present at any time based on the available test results. The method produces a value or RP factor that is multiplied by test results. The method relies on an EPA guidance document, and considers the coefficient of variation and the number of tests. Generally, the fewer number of tests, the higher the RP factor.

Reserve. An assumed concentration of a pollutant that set aside to account for non-point source of a pollutant and to allow new discharges of a pollutant. By rule this is set at 15% of the applicable *water quality criterion.*

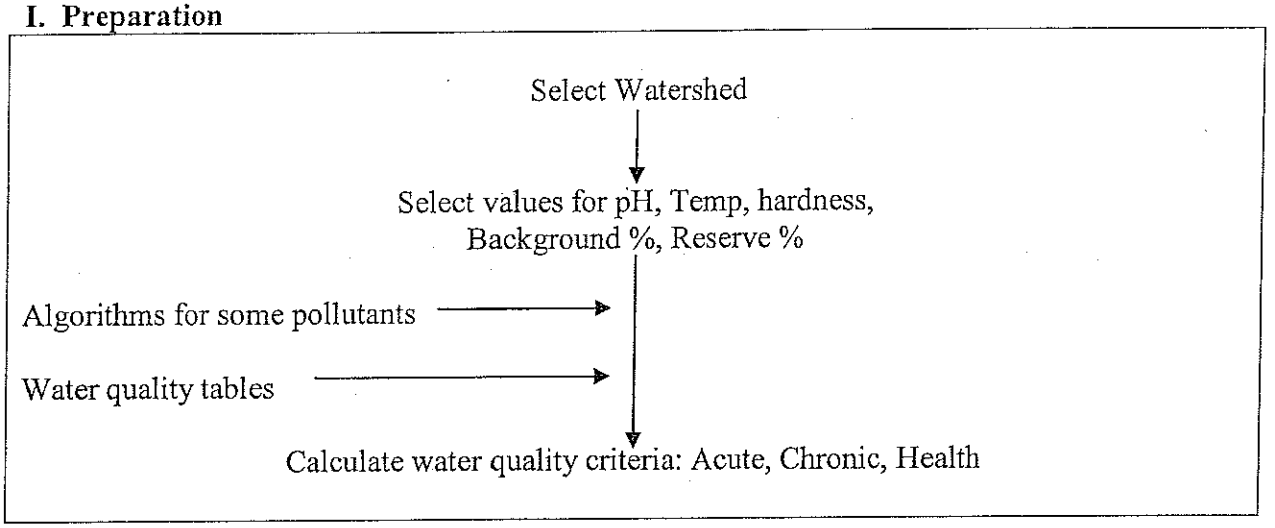
Segment allocation. One of three ways of developing an *allocation.* The amount is set by multiplying a facility's *historical discharge percentage* for a specific pollutant by the *assimilative capacity* for that pollutant and criterion. A facility will have different allocation percentages for each pollutant. This amount may become an *effluent limit.*

Tributary. A stream flowing into a larger one. A total pollutant load is set by adding the all facilities *allocations* on the tributary and treating this totaled amount as a "point source" to the next larger segment.

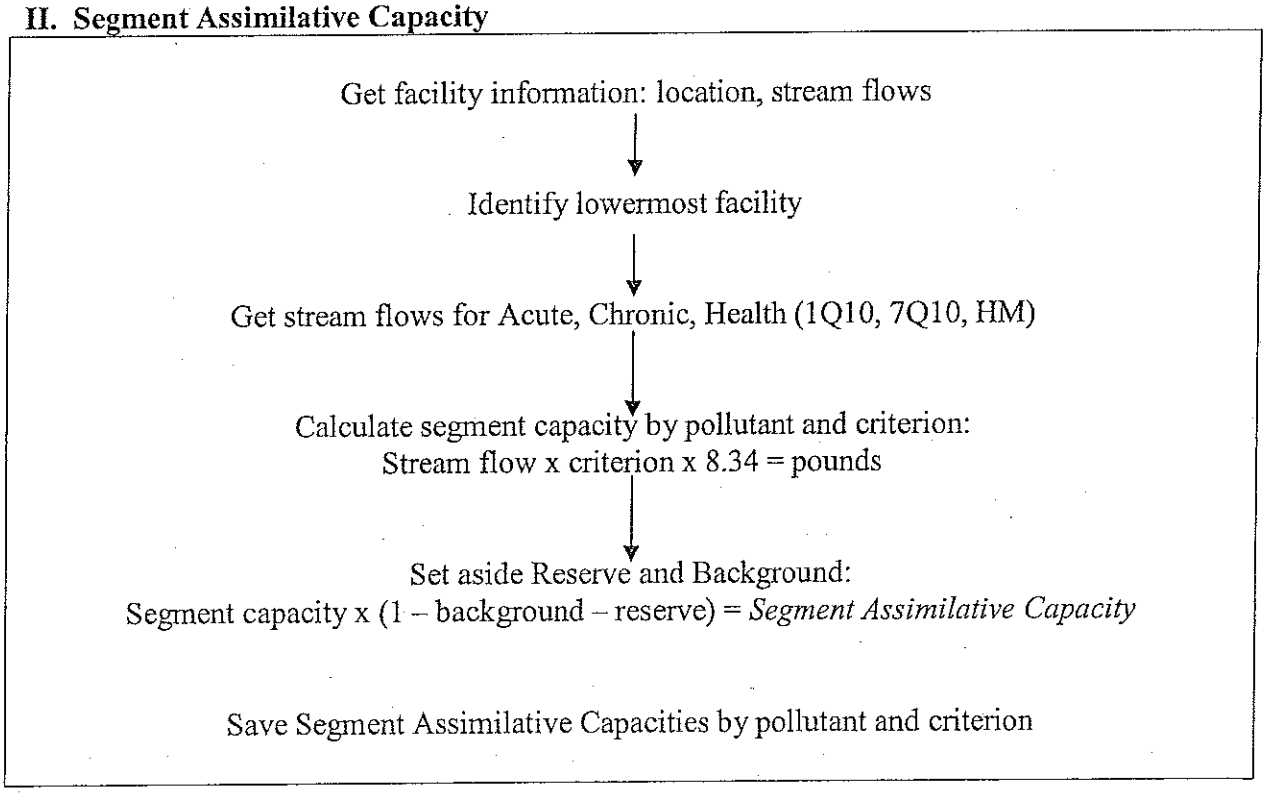
Water quality criteria. Standards for acceptable in-stream or ambient levels of pollutants. These are established in the Department's Chapter 584 and are expressed as concentrations in ug/L. There may be separate standards for acute and chronic protection aquatic life and/or human health. Each criterion becomes a separate standard. Different stream flows are used in the calculation of each.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
General Processing Steps in "DeTox"

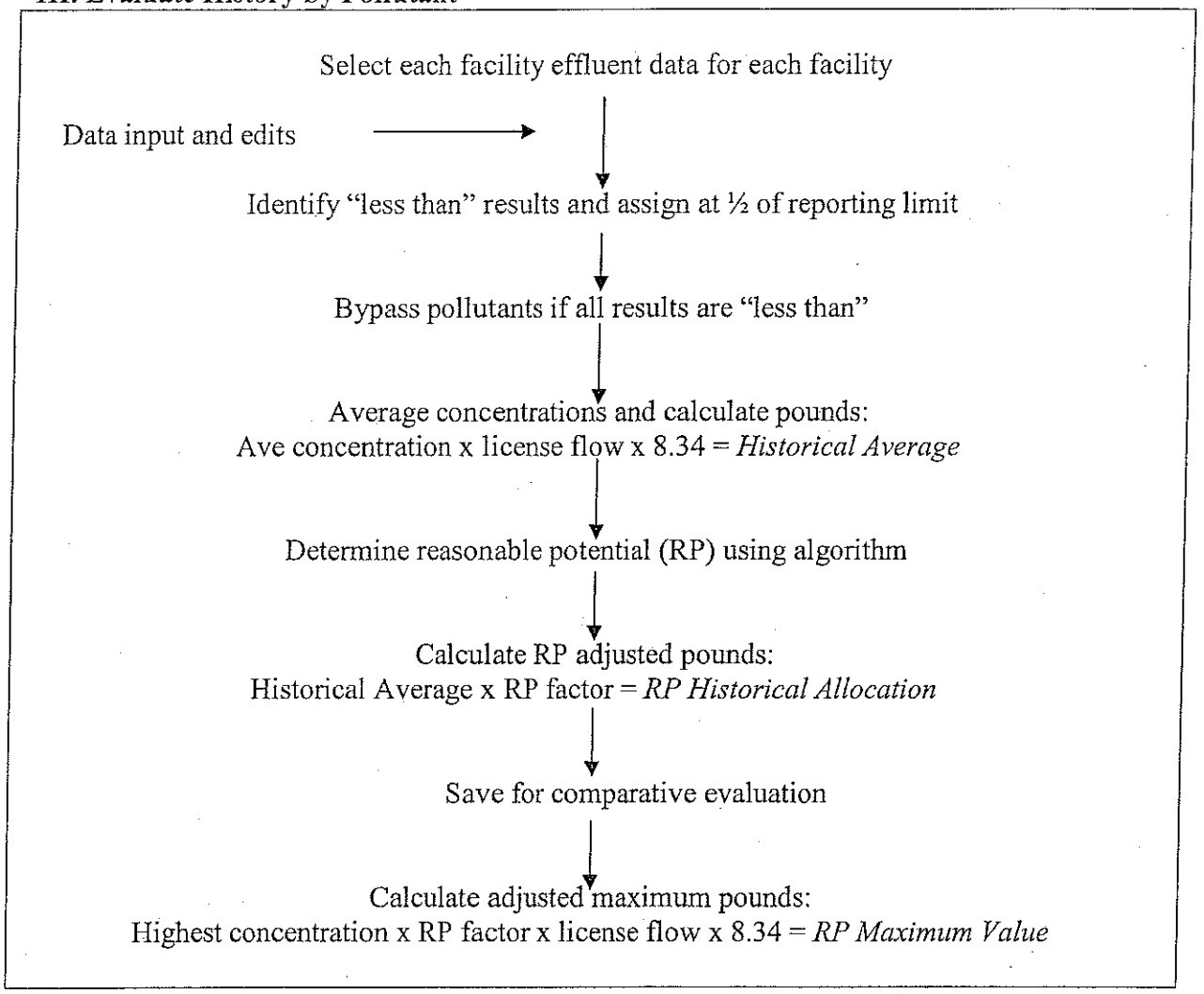
I. Preparation



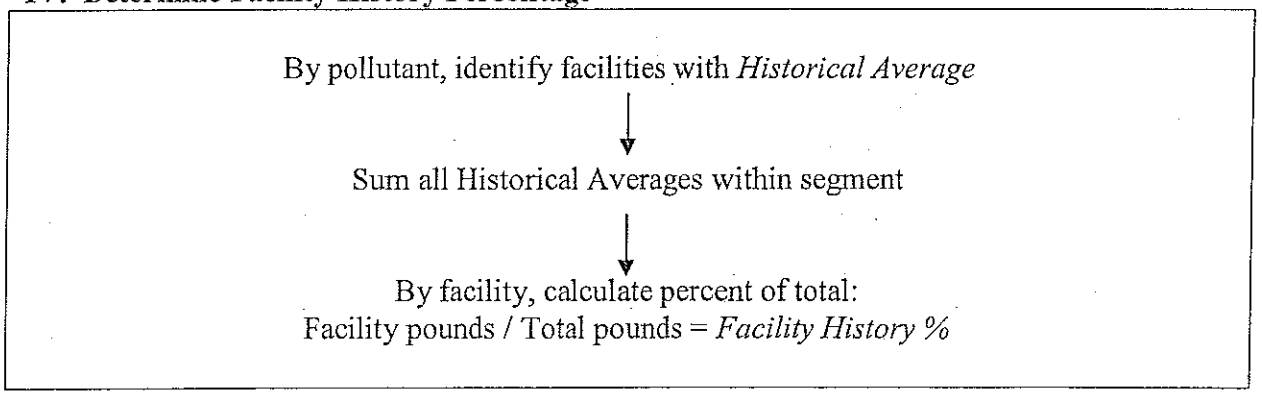
II. Segment Assimilative Capacity



III. Evaluate History by Pollutant



IV. Determine Facility History Percentage



V. Segment Allocation

By pollutant and criterion, select *Segment Assimilative Capacity*

↓

Select individual *Facility History %*

↓

Determine facility allocation:
Assimilative Capacity x Facility History % = *Segment Allocation*

↓

Save for comparative evaluation

VI. Individual Allocation

Select individual facility and dilution factor (DF)

↓

Select pollutant and water quality criterion

↓

By pollutant and criterion, calculate individual allocations:
[DF x 0.75 x criterion] + [0.25 x criterion] = Individual Concentration

↓

Determine individual allocation:
Individual Concentration x license flow x 8.34 = *Individual Allocation*

↓

Save for comparative evaluation

VII. Make Initial Allocation

By facility, pollutant and criterion, get:
Individual Allocation, Segment Allocation, RP Historical Allocation

↓

Compare allocation and select the smallest

↓

Save as *Facility Allocation*

VIII. Evaluate Need for Effluent Limits

By facility, pollutant and criterion select
Segment Allocation, *Individual Allocation* and *RP Maximum value*

↓

If *RP Maximum value* is greater than either *Segment Allocation* or *Individual Allocation*, use lesser value as *Effluent Limit*

↓

Save *Effluent Limit* for comparison

IX. Reallocation of Assimilative Capacity

Starting at top of segment, get *Segment Allocation*, *Facility Allocation* and *Effluent Limit*

↓

If *Segment Allocation* equals *Effluent Limit*, move to next facility downstream

↓

If not, subtract *Facility Allocation* from *Segment Allocation*

↓

Save difference

↓

Select next facility downstream

↓

Figure remaining *Segment Assimilative Capacity* at and below facility, less tributaries

↓

Add saved difference to get an adjusted *Segment Assimilative Capacity*

↓

Reallocate *Segment Assimilative Capacity* among downstream facilities per step V

↓

Repeat process for each facility downstream in turn

ATTACHMENT F

CHAPTER 530.2(D)(4) CERTIFICATION

MEPDES# _____ Facility Name _____

Since the effective date of your permit have there been:	NO	YES (Describe in Comments)
1. changes in the number or types of non-domestic wastes contributed directly or indirectly to the wastewater treatment works that may **increase** the toxicity of the discharge?		
2. changes in the operation of the treatment works that may **increase** the toxicity of the discharge?		
3. changes in industrial manufacturing processes contributing wastewater to the treatment works that may **increase** the toxicity of the discharge?		

COMMENTS:

Name(print) _____

Signature _____ Date _____

This document must be signed by the permittee or their legal representative.

This form may be used to meet the requirements of Chap 530.2(D)(4). This Chapter requires all dischargers having waived or reduced Toxic testing to file a statement with the Department describing changes to the waste being contributed to their system as outlined above. As an alternative the discharger may submit a signed letter containing the same information.

ATTACHMENT G

MERCURY REPORT - Clean Test Only

Data Date Range: 04/Aug/2006-04/Aug/2011

Facility: FARMINGTON **Permit Number:** ME0101249

Max (ug/l): 0.0420 **Average (ug/l):** 0.0102

Sample Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Clean
01/30/2007	0.015000	N	T
07/17/2007	0.003900	N	T
10/01/2007	0.006800	N	T
03/03/2008	0.008000	N	T
08/29/2008	0.042000	N	T
10/31/2008	0.015000	N	T
02/03/2009	0.033000	N	T
04/24/2009	0.003000	N	T
07/27/2009	0.005400	N	T
10/05/2009	0.007800	N	T
11/02/2009	0.005800	N	T
12/01/2009	0.005900	N	T
01/12/2010	0.009500	N	T
04/06/2010	0.003800	N	T
08/02/2010	0.007200	N	T
12/21/2010	0.004200	N	T
02/24/2011	0.008100	N	T
05/13/2011	0.006200	N	T

CONTENTS

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. **General compliance**. All discharges shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit; any changes in production capacity or process modifications which result in changes in the quantity or the characteristics of the discharge must be authorized by an additional license or by modifications of this permit; it shall be a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit to discharge any pollutant not identified and authorized herein or to discharge in excess of the rates or quantities authorized herein or to violate any other conditions of this permit.

2. Other materials. Other materials ordinarily produced or used in the operation of this facility, which have been specifically identified in the application, may be discharged at the maximum frequency and maximum level identified in the application, provided:

(a) They are not

(i) Designated as toxic or hazardous under the provisions of Sections 307 and 311, respectively, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Title 38, Section 420, Maine Revised Statutes; or other applicable State Law; or
(ii) Known to be hazardous or toxic by the licensee.

(b) The discharge of such materials will not violate applicable water quality standards.

3. Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of State law and the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

(a) The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act, and 38 MRSA, §420 or Chapter 530.5 for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
(b) Any person who violates any provision of the laws administered by the Department, including without limitation, a violation of the terms of any order, rule license, permit, approval or decision of the Board or Commissioner is subject to the penalties set forth in 38 MRSA, §349.

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

5. Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

6. Reopener clause. The Department reserves the right to make appropriate revisions to this permit in order to establish any appropriate effluent limitations, schedule of compliance or other provisions which may be authorized under 38 MRSA, §414-A(5).

7. Oil and hazardous substances. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the Federal Clean Water Act; section 106 of the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980; or 38 MRSA §§ 1301, et. seq.

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

9. Confidentiality of records. 38 MRSA §414(6) reads as follows. "Any records, reports or information obtained under this subchapter is available to the public, except that upon a showing satisfactory to the department by any person that any records, reports or information, or particular part or any record, report or information, other than the names and addresses of applicants, license applications, licenses, and effluent data, to which the department has access under this subchapter would, if made public, divulge methods or processes that are entitled to protection as trade secrets, these records, reports or information must be confidential and not available for public inspection or examination. Any records, reports or information may be disclosed to employees or authorized representatives of the State or the United States concerned with carrying out this subchapter or any applicable federal law, and to any party to a hearing held under this section on terms the commissioner may prescribe in order to protect these confidential records, reports and information, as long as this disclosure is material and relevant to any issue under consideration by the department."

10. Duty to reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.

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

12. Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the EPA Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENACE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

(a) The permittee shall collect all waste flows designated by the Department as requiring treatment and discharge them into an approved waste treatment facility in such a manner as to

maximize removal of pollutants unless authorization to the contrary is obtained from the Department.

(b) The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate at maximum efficiency all waste water collection, treatment and/or control facilities.

(c) All necessary waste treatment facilities will be installed and operational prior to the discharge of any wastewaters.

(d) Final plans and specifications must be submitted to the Department for review prior to the construction or modification of any treatment facilities.

(e) The permittee shall install flow measuring facilities of a design approved by the Department.

(f) The permittee must provide an outfall of a design approved by the Department which is placed in the receiving waters in such a manner that the maximum mixing and dispersion of the wastewaters will be achieved as rapidly as possible.

2. Proper operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

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

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

5. Bypasses.

(a) Definitions.

(i) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(ii) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

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

(c) Notice.

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

(ii) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph D(1)(f), below. (24-hour notice).

(d) Prohibition of bypass.

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

(A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
(B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
(C) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.

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

6. Upsets.

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

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

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

(i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
(ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
(iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph D(1)(f) , below. (24 hour notice).
(iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph B(4).

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

C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. General Requirements. This permit shall be subject to such monitoring requirements as may be reasonably required by the Department including the installation, use and maintenance of monitoring equipment or methods (including, where appropriate, biological monitoring methods). The permittee shall provide the Department with periodic reports on the proper Department reporting form of monitoring results obtained pursuant to the monitoring requirements contained herein.

2. Representative sampling. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. If effluent limitations are based wholly or partially on quantities of a product processed, the permittee shall ensure samples are representative of times when production is taking place. Where discharge monitoring is required when production is less than 50%, the resulting data shall be reported as a daily measurement but not included in computation of averages, unless specifically authorized by the Department.

3. Monitoring and records.

(a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(b) Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years, the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

(d) Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.

(e) State law provides that any person who tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring devices or method required by any provision of law, or any order, rule license, permit approval or decision is subject to the penalties set forth in 38 MRSA, §349.

D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

(a) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

(i) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

(ii) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Section D(4).

(iii) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;

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

(c) Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except upon application to and approval of the Department pursuant to 38 MRSA, § 344 and Chapters 2 and 522.

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

(i) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.

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

(iii) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

(e) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(f) Twenty-four hour reporting.

(i) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance

has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

(ii) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

(A) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
(B) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
(C) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.

(iii) The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph (f)(ii) of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(g) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (f) of this section.

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

2. Signatory requirement. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified as required by Chapter 521, Section 5 of the Department's rules. State law provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by any order, rule, permit, approval or decision of the Board or Commissioner is subject to the penalties set forth in 38 MRSA, §349.

3. Availability of reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under A(9), above, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department. As required by State law, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal sanctions as provided by law.

4. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers. In addition to the reporting requirements under this Section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

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

(i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
(ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Chapter 521 Section 4(g)(7); or
(iv) The level established by the Department in accordance with Chapter 523 Section 5(f).

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

(i) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
(ii) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
(iii) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Chapter 521 Section 4(g)(7); or
(iv) The level established by the Department in accordance with Chapter 523 Section 5(f).

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

(a) All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Department of the following:

(i) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of CWA or Chapter 528 if it were directly discharging those pollutants.
(ii) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
(iii) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (A) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (B) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

(b) When the effluent discharged by a POTW for a period of three consecutive months exceeds 80 percent of the permitted flow, the permittee shall submit to the Department a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the treatment facility will be reached, and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans.

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. Emergency action - power failure. Within thirty days after the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department of facilities and plans to be used in the event the primary source of power to its wastewater pumping and treatment facilities fails as follows.

(a) For municipal sources. During power failure, all wastewaters which are normally treated shall receive a minimum of primary treatment and disinfection. Unless otherwise approved, alternate power supplies shall be provided for pumping stations and treatment facilities. Alternate power supplies shall be on-site generating units or an outside power source which is separate and independent from sources used for normal operation of the wastewater facilities.

(b) For industrial and commercial sources. The permittee shall either maintain an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater pumping and treatment facilities or halt, reduce or otherwise control production and or all discharges upon reduction or loss of power to the wastewater pumping or treatment facilities.

2. Spill prevention. (applicable only to industrial sources) Within six months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department for review and approval, with or without conditions, a spill prevention plan. The plan shall delineate methods and measures to be taken to prevent and or contain any spills of pulp, chemicals, oils or other contaminates and shall specify means of disposal and or treatment to be used.

3. **Removed substances.** Solids, sludges trash rack cleanings, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed from or resulting from the treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Department.

4. **Connection to municipal sewer.** (applicable only to industrial and commercial sources) All wastewaters designated by the Department as treatable in a municipal treatment system will be cosigned to that system when it is available. This permit will expire 90 days after the municipal treatment facility becomes available, unless this time is extended by the Department in writing.

F. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this permit, the following definitions shall apply. Other definitions applicable to this permit may be found in Chapters 520 through 529 of the Department's rules

Average means the arithmetic mean of values taken at the frequency required for each parameter over the specified period. For bacteria, the average shall be the geometric mean.

Average monthly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month. Except, however, bacteriological tests may be calculated as a geometric mean.

Average weekly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best management practices ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Composite sample means a sample consisting of a minimum of eight grab samples collected at equal intervals during a 24 hour period (or a lesser period as specified in the section on monitoring and reporting) and combined proportional to the flow over that same time period.

Continuous discharge means a discharge which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities.

Daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Discharge Monitoring Report ("DMR") means the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees. DMRs must be used by approved States as well as by EPA. EPA will supply DMRs to any approved State upon request. The EPA national forms may be modified to substitute the State Agency name, address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of EPA's.

Flow weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

Grab sample means an individual sample collected in a period of less than 15 minutes.

Interference means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

(1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
(2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

New source means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

(a) After promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, or
(b) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal.

Pass through means a discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Permit means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State to implement the requirements of 40 CFR parts 122, 123 and 124. Permit includes an NPDES general permit (Chapter 529). Permit does not include any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

Person means an individual, firm, corporation, municipality, quasi-municipal corporation, state agency, federal agency or other legal entity.

Point source means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, junk, incinerator residue, sewage, refuse, effluent, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemicals, biological or radiological materials, oil, petroleum products or byproducts, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, dirt and industrial, municipal, domestic, commercial or agricultural wastes of any kind.

Process wastewater means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

Publicly owned treatment works ("POTW") means any facility for the treatment of pollutants owned by the State or any political subdivision thereof, any municipality, district, quasi-municipal corporation or other public entity.

Septage means, for the purposes of this permit, any waste, refuse, effluent sludge or other material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, vault privy or similar source which concentrates wastes or to which chemicals have been added. Septage does not include wastes from a holding tank.

Time weighted composite means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected over a constant time interval.

Toxic pollutant includes any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) or, in the case of sludge use or disposal practices, any pollutant identified in regulations implementing section 405(d) of the CWA. Toxic pollutant also includes those substances or combination of substances, including disease causing agents, which after discharge or upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, including humans either directly through the environment or indirectly through ingestion through food chains, will, on the basis of information available to the board either alone or in combination with other substances already in the receiving waters or the discharge, cause death, disease, abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformations in such organism or their offspring.

Wetlands means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Whole effluent toxicity means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test.

DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Commissioner's Licensing Decision

Dated: May 2004 **Contact: (207) 287-2811**

SUMMARY

There are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a licensing decision made by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Commissioner: (1) in an administrative process before the Board of Environmental Protection (Board); or (2) in a judicial process before Maine's Superior Court. This INFORMATION SHEET, in conjunction with consulting statutory and regulatory provisions referred to herein, can help aggrieved persons with understanding their rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

DEP's *General Laws*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 341-D(4), and its *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters* (Chapter 2), 06-096 CMR 2.24 (April 1, 2003).

HOW LONG YOU HAVE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

The Board must receive a written notice of appeal within 30 calendar days of the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board. Appeals filed after 30 calendar days will be rejected.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

Signed original appeal documents must be sent to: Chair, Board of Environmental Protection, c/o Department of Environmental Protection, 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0017; faxes are acceptable for purposes of meeting the deadline when followed by receipt of mailed original documents within five (5) working days. Receipt on a particular day must be by 5:00 PM at DEP's offices in Augusta; materials received after 5:00 PM are not considered received until the following day. The person appealing a licensing decision must also send the DEP's Commissioner and the applicant a copy of the documents. All the information listed in the next section must be submitted at the time the appeal is filed. Only the extraordinary circumstances described at the end of that section will justify evidence not in the DEP's record at the time of decision being added to the record for consideration by the Board as part of an appeal.

WHAT YOUR APPEAL PAPERWORK MUST CONTAIN

The materials constituting an appeal must contain the following information at the time submitted:

1. *Aggrieved Status*. Standing to maintain an appeal requires the appellant to show they are particularly injured by the Commissioner's decision.
2. *The findings, conclusions or conditions objected to or believed to be in error.* Specific references and facts regarding the appellant's issues with the decision must be provided in the notice of appeal.
3. *The basis of the objections or challenge.* If possible, specific regulations, statutes or other facts should be referenced. This may include citing omissions of relevant requirements, and errors believed to have been made in interpretations, conclusions, and relevant requirements.
4. *The remedy sought.* This can range from reversal of the Commissioner's decision on the license or permit to changes in specific permit conditions.

5. *All the matters to be contested.* The Board will limit its consideration to those arguments specifically raised in the written notice of appeal.

6. *Request for hearing.* The Board will hear presentations on appeals at its regularly scheduled meetings, unless a public hearing is requested and granted. A request for public hearing on an appeal must be filed as part of the notice of appeal.

7. *New or additional evidence to be offered.* The Board may allow new or additional evidence as part of an appeal only when the person seeking to add information to the record can show due diligence in bringing the evidence to the DEP's attention at the earliest possible time in the licensing process or show that the evidence itself is newly discovered and could not have been presented earlier in the process. Specific requirements for additional evidence are found in Chapter 2, Section 24(B)(5).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN APPEALING A DECISION TO THE BOARD

1. *Be familiar with all relevant material in the DEP record.* A license file is public information made easily accessible by DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make the material available during normal working hours, provide space to review the file, and provide opportunity for photocopying materials. There is a charge for copies or copying services.

2. *Be familiar with the regulations and laws under which the application was processed, and the procedural rules governing your appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information on request and answer questions regarding applicable requirements.

3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* An applicant proceeding with a project pending the outcome of an appeal runs the risk of the decision being reversed or modified as a result of the appeal.

WHAT TO EXPECT ONCE YOU FILE A TIMELY APPEAL WITH THE BOARD

The Board will formally acknowledge initiation of the appeals procedure, including the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal, within 15 days of receiving a timely filing. The notice of appeal, all materials accepted by the Board Chair as additional evidence, and any materials submitted in response to the appeal will be sent to Board members along with a briefing and recommendation from DEP staff. Parties filing appeals and interested persons are notified in advance of the final date set for Board consideration of an appeal or request for public hearing. With or without holding a public hearing, the Board may affirm, amend, or reverse a Commissioner decision. The Board will notify parties to an appeal and interested persons of its decision.

II. APPEALS TO MAINE SUPERIOR COURT

Maine law allows aggrieved persons to appeal final Commissioner licensing decisions to Maine's Superior Court, see 38 M.R.S.A. § 346(1); 06-096 CMR 2.26; 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001; & MRCivP 80C. Parties to the licensing decision must file a petition for review within 30 days after receipt of notice of the Commissioner's written decision. A petition for review by any other person aggrieved must be filed within 40-days from the date the written decision is rendered. The laws cited in this paragraph and other legal procedures govern the contents and processing of a Superior Court appeal.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information on the appeal process, contact the DEP's Director of Procedures and Enforcement at (207) 287-2811.

Note: The DEP provides this INFORMATION SHEET for general guidance only; it is not intended for use as a legal reference. Maine law governs an appellant's rights.