STATE OF MAINE

Department of Environmental Protection

Paul R. LePage
GOVERNOR

Patricia W. Aho
COMMISSIONER

Mr. Dale Clark
Anson-Madison Sanitary District
73 Main Street
Madison, Maine 04950

January 2, 2013

RE: Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0101389
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W002710-5M-K-R
Final Permit

Dear Mr. Clark:

Enclosed, please find a copy of your **final** MEPDES permit and Maine WDL which was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. Please read the permit/license and its attached conditions carefully. You must follow the conditions in the order 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 the matter, please feel free to call me at 287-7693.

Sincerely,

Gregg Wood
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land and Water Quality

Enc.
cc: James Crowley, DEP/CMRO
Sandy Mojica, USEPA

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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT	)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
MADISON, SOMERSET COUNTY	)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS	)	AND
ME0101389	)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W002710-5M-K-R **APPROVAL**	)	**RENEWAL**

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, Title 33 USC, §1251, *Conditions of licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A, and applicable regulations, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department hereinafter) has considered the application of ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT (AMSD/permittee hereinafter), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The AMSD has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for the renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002710-5M-H-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0101389 (permit hereinafter) which was issued on December 21, 2007, for a five-year term. The 12/21/07 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of up to 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated municipal waste waters from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, Maine.

On May 18, 2011, the Department modified the 12/21/07 permit to authorize the AMSD to receive and treat up to 120,000 gallons per day (gpd) of transported wastes at the waste water treatment facility.

On February 6, 2012, the Department modified the 12/21/07 permit by reducing the monitoring frequency for mercury from 4/Year to 1/Year based on a 2011 revision to Maine law, *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A., § 420 sub-§1-B(F).

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous permitting actions except that this permit is reducing the monitoring frequencies for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), settleable solids, total residual chlorine and *E. coli*, bacteria based on a statistical analysis in accordance with the methodology established in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *"Interim Guidance for Performance Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies"* (USEPA 1996).

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated October 22, 2012, 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, *Classification of Maine Waters*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 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 the 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 water quality will be maintained and protected; and

   (e) Where a discharge will result in lowering the existing water quality of any water body, the Department has made the finding, following 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 as defined in 38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A(1)(D).

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average flow of up to 5.0 million gallons per day of secondary treated municipal (sanitary and industrial) waste waters to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, Maine, SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

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 becomes effective upon the date of signature below and expires at midnight five (5) years after that date. If a renewal application is timely submitted and accepted as complete for processing prior to the expiration of the this permit, the terms and conditions of the this permit and all subsequent 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

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Michael Kuhns
For Patricia W. Aho, Commissioner

Date of initial receipt of application: September 21, 2012.

Date of application acceptance: September 24, 2012.

Filed
JAN 3 2013
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____
This Order prepared by Gregg Wood, BUREAU OF LAND & WATER QUALITY

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge secondary treated municipal (sanitary, commercial and industrial) waste waters from **Outfall #001A** to the Kennebec River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below[1]:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow *[50050]*	5.0 MGD *[03]*	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
BOD_5 *[00310]*	2,780 lbs./day *[26]*	5,000 lbs./day *[26]*	67 mg/L *[19]*	120 mg/L *[19]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS *[00530]*	3,580 lbs./day *[26]*	5,560 lbs./day *[26]*	86 mg/L *[19]*	133 mg/L *[19]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
Settleable Solids *[00545]*	---	---	---	0.3 ml/L *[25]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
***E. coli* Bacteria**[2] **(May 15 – Sept. 30)** *[31633]*	---	---	64/100 ml[3] *[13]*	427/100 ml *[13]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine[4] *[50060]*	---	---	---	1.0 mg/L *[19]*	5/Week *[05/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Phosphorus[5] *[00665]* **(June 1 – Sept. 30, each year)**	Report lbs./day *[26]*	Report lbs./day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	2/Month *[02/30]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
Aluminum (Total) *[01105]*	2.6 lbs/day *[26]*	---	Report mg/L *[19]*	---	1/Year *[01/YR]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
Copper (Total) *[01042]*	1.2 lbs./day *[26]*	1.2 lbs./day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
Mercury[6] *[71900]*	---	---	7.1 ng/L *[3M]*	10.6 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH *[00400]*	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU *[12]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*

The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table above and the tables that follow are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

Footnotes: **See Pages 6 through 9 of this permit for applicable footnotes.**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

OUTFALL #001A

2. **SCREENING LEVEL TESTING.** During the period beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) [7]	Daily Maximum	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Acute No Observed Effect Level (A-NOEL)			
Water Flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) *[TDA3B]*	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) *[TDA6F]*	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
Chronic No Observed Effect Level (C-NOEL)			
Water Flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) *[TBP3B]*	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) *[TBQ6F]*	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
Analytical Chemistry[8,10] *[51168]*	Report µg/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	24-Hour Composite/Grab *[24/GR]*
Priority pollutant[9,10] *[50008]*	Report µg/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	24-Hour Composite/Grab *[24/GR]*

The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table and in subsequent text are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

Footnotes: **See Pages 6 through 9 of this permit for applicable footnotes.**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

1. **Sampling** – Sampling and analysis must be conducted in accordance with; a) methods approved in 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. 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.

2. **Bacteria Limits** – *E. coli* bacteria limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply between May 15 and September 30 of each year. The Department reserves the right to require year-round bacteria limits to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

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

4. **TRC Monitoring** – Monitoring for TRC is only required when elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds are in use for effluent disinfection. For instances when a facility has not disinfected with chlorine-based compounds for an entire reporting period, the facility shall report "NODI-9" for this parameter on the monthly DMR. The permittee shall utilize approved test methods that are capable of bracketing the TRC limitation in this permit.

5. **Total Phosphorus** – Total phosphorus (total-P) monitoring shall be performed in accordance with **Attachment B** of this permit, *Protocol For Total Phosphorous Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water and Receiving Water Monitoring Required by Permits, Finalized April, 2008*, unless otherwise specified by the Department. – Sampling for total phosphorus shall be conducted with at least 14 days separating sampling events

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

6. **Mercury** - All mercury sampling required by this permit or required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to Department rule Chapter 519, 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 analysis shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Method 1631, Determination of Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Fluorescence Spectrometry. See **Attachment C** for a Department report form for mercury test results.

   The limitation in the monthly average column in table Special Condition A of this permit is defined as the arithmetic mean of all the mercury tests ever conducted for the facility utilizing sampling Methods 1669 and analysis Method 1631E.

7. **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 0.41% and 0.34% respectively), which provides an 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 inverse of the applicable acute and chronic dilution factors of 241:1 and 296:1, respectively.

   a. **Surveillance level testing** - Waived for this facility pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(3)(b).

   b. **Screening level testing** - Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of the permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee shall initiate screening level WET testing at a minimum frequency of once per year. Acute and chronic testing shall be conducted on the water flea and the brook trout. Screening level WET testing may be conducted in any calendar quarter provided the sample is representative of the discharge and any seasonal or other variations in effluent quality.

   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 0.41% and 0.34%, respectively.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

Toxicity tests must be conducted by an experienced laboratory approved by the Department. The laboratory must follow procedures as described in the following USEPA methods manuals.

a. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th ed. EPA 821-R-02-012. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, D.C., October 2002 (the acute method manual).

b. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, 4th ed. EPA 821-R-02-013. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, D.C., October 2002 (the freshwater chronic method manual).

Results of WET tests shall be reported on the "Whole Effluent Toxicity Report – Fresh Waters" form included as **Attachment D** of this permit each time a WET test is performed. The permittee is required to analyze the effluent for the analytical chemistry parameters specified on the "WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form" form included as **Attachment A** of this permit each time a WET test is performed.

8. **Analytical Chemistry** – Refers to a suite of chemicals in **Attachment A** of this permit.

Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant 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 on the form entitled, "Maine Department of Environmental Protection WET and Chemical-Specific Data Report Form" included as **Attachment E** of this permit.

a. **Surveillance level testing** - Waived for this facility pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(3)(b).

b. **Screening level testing** - Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee shall conduct screening level analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of four times per year (4/Year) in successive calendar quarters.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

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. **Priority Pollutant Testing** – Refers to a suite of chemicals in **Attachment A** of this permit.

   a. **Surveillance level testing** - Waived for this facility pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(3)(b).

   b. **Screening level testing** - Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee shall conduct screening level priority pollutant testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) in any calendar quarter provided the sample is representative of the discharge and any seasonal or other variations in effluent quality.

   For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a "1" for yes, testing done this monitoring period or "NODI-9" monitoring not required this period.

10. **Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant tests** - Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant 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 ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) as established in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (effective October 9, 2005).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The effluent shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam or floating solids at any time which would impair the usages designated for 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 for 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 for 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 treatment facility must be operated by a person holding a minimum of a **Grade V** certificate (or Registered Maine Professional Engineer) pursuant to *Sewerage Treatment Operators*, 32 M.R.S.A. §§ 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. AUTHORIZED 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 24, 2012; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001A. Discharges of wastewater 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.

E. 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. The licensee shall conduct an Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) at any time a new industrial user proposes to discharge within its jurisdiction, an existing user proposes to make a significant change in its discharge, or, at an alternative minimum, once every permit cycle and submit the results to the Department. The IWS shall identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any Significant Industrial Users discharging into the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 403 (general pretreatment regulations) or *Pretreatment Program*, 06-096 CMR 528 (last amended March 17, 2008).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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; and

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 to the system at the time of permit issuance.

3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice 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 of the change in the quantity or quality of the waste water to be discharged from the treatment system.

G. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

This facility shall maintain 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.

By December 31 of each year, or 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

H. WET WEATHER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The permittee shall maintain a current written 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. A specific objective of the plan shall be to maximize the volume of wastewater receiving secondary treatment under all operating conditions. The revised 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 at least annually and record any necessary changes to keep the plan up to date. The Department may require review and update of the plan as it is determined to be necessary.

I. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTES IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

Pursuant to this permit and *Standards for the Addition of Transported Wastes to Waste Water Treatment Facilities,* 06-096 CMR 555 (last amended February 5, 2009), during the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to receive and introduce into the treatment process or solids handling stream up to **a daily maximum of 146,000 gallons per day (gpd)** of transported wastes, subject to the following terms and conditions.

1. "Transported wastes" means any liquid non-hazardous waste delivered to a wastewater treatment facility by a truck or other similar conveyance that has different chemical constituents or a greater strength than the influent described on the facility's application for a waste discharge license. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to septage, industrial wastes or other wastes to which chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment facility or receiving water have been added.

2. Of the 146,000 gpd authorized by this permit, the permittee may receive and introduce into the treatment process or solids handling stream up to a daily maximum of 50,000 gpd of septage wastes, 40,000 gpd of process wastewater from a tomato growing facility, and 56,000 gpd of landfill leachate. It is noted that sanitary holding tank wastes to which no chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment facility or receiving water have been added are considered similar to the influent of a domestic wastewater treatment facility. 06-096 CMR 555 does not apply to the treatment of transported wastes having similar or compatible chemical composition and strength to the influent typically received by a particular treatment facility.

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

4. At no time shall the addition of transported wastes cause or contribute to effluent quality violations. Transported wastes 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 transported wastes may not result in adverse impacts to the surrounding community. If any adverse effects exist, the receipt or introduction of transported wastes into the treatment process or solids handling stream shall be suspended until there is no further risk of adverse effects.

5. The permittee shall maintain records for each load of transported wastes in a daily log which shall include at a minimum the following.
   (a) The date;
   (b) The volume of transported wastes received;
   (b) The source of the transported wastes;
   (d) The person transporting the transported wastes;
   (e) The results of inspections or testing conducted;
   (f) The volumes of transported wastes added to each treatment stream; and
   (g) The information in (a) through (d) for any transported wastes refused for acceptance.
   These records shall be maintained at the treatment facility for a minimum of five years.

6. The addition of transported wastes 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 transported wastes into the treatment process or solids handling stream shall be reduced or terminated in order to eliminate the overload condition.

7. 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 transported wastes but should be reported in the treatment facility's influent flow.

8. During wet weather events, transported wastes may be added to the treatment process or solids handling facilities only in accordance with a current high flow management plan approved by the Department that provides for full treatment of transported wastes without adverse impacts.

9. In consultation with the Department, chemical analysis is required prior to receiving transported wastes 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

10. 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.

11. 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]*: See **Attachment F** of the Fact Sheet of this permit for an acceptable certification form to satisfy this Special Condition.

(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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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 mailed 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 Department assigned compliance inspector (unless otherwise specified) at the following address:

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Land and Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017

Alternatively, if 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 mailed 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. Electronic documentation in support of the eDMR must be submitted not later than close of business on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

L. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATION

Upon evaluation of the tests results in the 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 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 6/1/2012

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

Licensed Flow (MGD)	
Acute dilution factor	
Chronic dilution factor	
Human health dilution factor	
Criteria type: M(arine) or F(resh)	

Flow for Day (MGD)[1] _____ Flow Avg. for Month (MGD)[2] _____

Date Sample Collected _____ Date Sample Analyzed _____

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

Last Revision - April 25, 2012

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.

	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY		Effluent Limits, % Acute	Effluent Limits, % Chronic		Receiving Water or Ambient	Effluent Concentration (ug/L or as noted) WET Result, % Do not enter % sign	Reporting Limit Check	Possible Exceedence [7] 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)					

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
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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	5									
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	20									
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	5									
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	5									
BN	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	5									
BN	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	5									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY)METHANE	5									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	6									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL)ETHER	6									
BN	BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE	10									
BN	BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	CHRYSENE	5									
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									
BN	FLUORANTHENE	5									

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
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BN	FLUORENE	5									
BN	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	5									
BN	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	10									
BN	HEXACHLOROETHANE	5									
BN	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	5									
BN	ISOPHORONE	5									
BN	N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	10									
BN	N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	5									
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									
V	ACROLEIN	NA									
V	ACRYLONITRILE	NA									
V	BENZENE	5									

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form
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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

ATTACHMENT D

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY REPORT
FRESH WATERS

Facility Name _____ MEPDES Permit # _____

Facility Representative _____ Signature _____

By signing this form, I attest that to the best of my knowledge that the information provided is true, accurate, and complete.

Facility Telephone # _____ Date Collected _____ (mm/dd/yy) Date Tested _____ (mm/dd/yy)

Chlorinated? _____ Dechlorinated? _____

Results % effluent

	water flea	trout
A-NOEL		
C-NOEL		

Effluent Limitations

A-NOEL	
C-NOEL	

Data summary

	water flea			trout		
	% survival		no. young	% survival		final weight (mg)
QC standard	A>90	C>80	>15/female	A>90	C>80	> 2% increase
lab control						
receiving water control						
conc. 1 (%)						
conc. 2 (%)						
conc. 3 (%)						
conc. 4 (%)						
conc. 5 (%)						
conc. 6 (%)						
stat test used						

place * next to values statistically different from controls

for trout show final wt and % incr for both controls

Reference toxicant water flea trout

	A-NOEL	C-NOEL	A-NOEL	C-NOEL
toxicant / date				
limits (mg/L)				
results (mg/L)				

Comments _____

Laboratory conducting test

Company Name _____ Company Rep. Name (Printed) _____

Mailing Address _____ Company Rep. Signature _____

City, State, ZIP _____ Company Telephone # _____

Report WET chemistry on DEP Form "ToxSheet (Fresh Water Version), March 2007."

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

DATE: **October 22, 2012**

PERMIT NUMBER: **ME0101389**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W002710-5M-K-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT
73 Main Street
Madison, Maine 04950

COUNTY **Somerset County**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE(S) OCCUR(S):

49 Pine Street
Madison, Maine 04950

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

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: **Mr. Dale Clark, Plant Manager**
(207) 696-3246
e-mail: dclark@woodardcurran.com

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

a. Application: The Anson-Madison Sanitary District (AMSD) has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for the renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002710-5M-H-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0101389 (permit hereinafter, which was issued on December 21, 2007, for a five-year term. The 6/27/01 MEPDES permit authorized the monthly average discharge of up to 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated municipal waste waters from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Anson, Maine.

On May 18, 2011, the Department amended the 12/21/07 permit to authorize the AMSD to receive and treat up to 120,000 gallons per day (gpd) of transported wastes at the waste water treatment facility.

On February 6, 2012, the Department modified the 12/21/07 permit by reducing the monitoring frequency for mercury from 4/Year to 1/Year based on a 2011 revision to Maine law, *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A., § 420 sub-§1-B(F).

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY (cont'd)

b. Source Description: The AMSD wastewater treatment facility provides treatment of sanitary sewage generated by entities in the Towns of Anson and Madison, and an average of 3.0 million gallons per day of process waste waters from Madison Paper Industries (MPI). MPI, which is an integrated ground wood coarse molded newsprint pulp and paper mill, generates approximately 80% of the flow that is treated by AMSD. MPI also contributes 2,000 gallons per day of domestic holding tank waste waters from their Ground Wood Mill location at a frequency of approximately 3 times per week. The facility receives approximately 2,900 gallons per day of leachate from an adjacent landfill. A map created by the Department showing the location of the treatment facility, paper mill and receiving water is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment A.**

There are no combined sewer overflow points associated with the collection system.

Pretreatment Program, 06-096 CMR 528 (effective January 12, 2001) describes the conditions under which a formal pretreatment program must be implemented for industrial sources which discharge pollutants into sewers systems which are served by publicly owned treatment works. Department rule Chapter 528 Section 9.(a) states, in part, "Any POTW (or combination of POTWs operated by the same authority) with a total design flow greater than 5 million gallons per day (mgd) and receiving from Industrial Users pollutants which Pass Through or Interfere with the operation of the POTW or are otherwise subject to Pretreatment Standards will be required to establish a POTW Pretreatment Program *unless the NPDES State exercises its option to assume local responsibilities as provided for in 40 CFR 403.10(e)*" (emphasis added).

Based on best professional judgment and provision of 06-096 CMR 528, the Department has chosen to exercise its option to assume local responsibilities as provided for in 40 CFR 403.10(e). At this time, the Department is not requiring formal pretreatment program development and therefore AMSD is not required to apply for or develop an Approved Pretreatment Program in accordance with applicable provisions of 40 CFR. However, the Department reserves the right to reopen this permit, with notice to the permittee, to establish formal pretreatment program requirements as necessary to control the discharge. The BOD_5 and TSS effluent limitations established in this permitting action were derived based on calculations using loading limits established and agreed to between the AMSD and MPI in a written pretreatment agreement dated calendar year 2002. Any significant changes in the numeric limits established by this agreement that would result in the calculation of more stringent (lower) BOD_5 or TSS effluent limitations must be reported to the Department in accordance with Special Condition F, *Notification Requirements*, of this permit.

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY (cont'd)

c. Wastewater Treatment: The AMSD facility provides a secondary level of treatment via a 25-million gallon aerated lagoon and 3.7-million gallon polishing pond. The industrial and sanitary waste streams have separate primary treatment processes and primary treated flows are combined for secondary treatment.

Primary treatment for MPIs industrial "whitewater" flow includes a bar rack and 90-foot diameter primary clarifier. The influent is monitored for flow, pH, BOD, and TSS, for which target levels for these parameters have been established by formal agreement between AMSD and MPI. Primary clarifier supernatant is conveyed to a mixing chamber where urea (nutrient source) is added.

Primary treatment for the municipal sanitary waste waters include a channel grinder or bar rack, a vortex grit removal system, and primary clarification. The primary sanitary clarifier is located directly beneath the industrial clarifier. When sanitary flows exceed 2.0 MGD, all flows above 2.0 MGD bypass the clarifier and are pumped directly to the primary mixing chamber where primary treated sanitary and industrial waste waters are combined.

Final effluent is conveyed for discharge to the Kennebec River at Madison via a 24-inch diameter outfall pipe that is submerged to a depth of approximately 30 feet at mean low water. The outfall pipe is fitted with a diffuser to enhance mixing of the effluent with the receiving waters. The Department's Division of Environmental Assessment has determined that the effluent does achieve complete and rapid mixing with the receiving waters.

A process flow diagram submitted by the permittee is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B.**

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and Conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous permitting actions except that this permit is reducing the monitoring frequencies for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), settleable solids, total residual chlorine and *E. coli*, bacteria based on a statistical analysis in accordance with the methodology established in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *"Interim Guidance for Performance Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies"* (USEPA 1996).

b. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing/permitting actions and milestones that have been completed for the AMSD facility.

October 1, 1998 – The USEPA issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit #ME0101389 to the AMSD for a five-year term, which superseded the previous NPDES permit issued to the AMSD for this facility by the USEPA on August 26, 1991.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

May 23, 2000 – Pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 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 thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002710-47-E-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 7.1 parts per trillion (ppt) and 10.6 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of four (4) tests per year for mercury.

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in Maine, excluding areas of special interest to Maine Indian Tribes. From this point forward, the program has been referred to as the Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) program, and MEPDES permit #ME0101389 has been utilized for this facility.

June 27, 2001 – The Department issued WDL #W002710-5M-H-R / MEPDES permit #ME0101389 to the AMSD for a five-year term. The 6/27/01 permit superseded WDL Modification #W002710-5M-G-M issued on July 22, 1999, WDL Modification #W002710-47-F-M issued on January 14, 1997, WDL #W002710-47-E-R issued on January 10, 1996, WDL #W002710-47-D-R issued on September 24, 1990, WDL Amendment #W002710-47-B-A issued on June 22, 1987, and WDL #W002710-47-A-R issued on October 24, 1984 (earliest Order on file with the Department), as well as the 10/1/98 NPDES permit issued by the USEPA.

April 10, 2006 – The Department amended the 6/27/01 permit to incorporate testing requirements of 06-096 CMR 530.

December 21, 2007 – The Department issued permit renewal WDL #W002710-5M-I-R / MEPDES #ME0101389 for a five-year term.

May 18, 2011, the Department amended the 12/21/07 permit to authorize the AMSD to receive and treat up to 120,000 gallons per day (gpd) of transported wastes at the waste water treatment facility.

February 6, 2012 - The Department issued a Modification of WDL #W-002710-5M-L-R / MEPDES Permit #ME0101389 for reduction of mercury testing frequency from 4/Year to 1/Year based on *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A., § 420 sub-§1-B(F).

September 24, 2012 – The AMSD submitted a timely and complete application to the Department to renew the MEPDES permit for the facility.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

Conditions of licenses, 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 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 (effective October 9, 2005), 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)(A)(9) classifies the Kennebec River "From the Route 201A bridge in Anson-Madison to the Fairfield-Skowhegan boundary, including all impoundments" which includes the river at the point of discharge, as Class B waters. *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 465(3) describes the standards for Class B waters as follows;

Class B waters must be of such quality that they are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water supply after treatment; fishing; agriculture; recreation in and on the water; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation, except as prohibited under Title 12, section 403; navigation; and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat must be characterized as unimpaired.

The dissolved oxygen content of Class B waters may not be less than 7 parts per million or 75% of saturation, whichever is higher, except that for the period from October 1st to May 14th, in order to ensure spawning and egg incubation of indigenous fish species, the 7-day mean dissolved oxygen concentration may not be less than 9.5 parts per million and the 1-day minimum dissolved oxygen concentration may not be less than 8.0 parts per million in identified fish spawning areas. Between May 15th and September 30th, the number of

Escherichia coli bacteria of human and domestic animal origin in these waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 64 per 100 milliliters or an instantaneous level of 236 per 100 milliliters. In determining human and domestic animal origin, the department shall assess licensed and unlicensed sources using available diagnostic procedures.

Discharges to Class B waters may not cause adverse impact to aquatic life in that the receiving waters must be of sufficient quality to support all aquatic species indigenous to the receiving water without detrimental changes in the resident biological community.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The State of Maine 2010 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, lists a 22.8-mile reach of the Kennebec River from Carrabassett River to the Fairfield-Skowhegan boundary (Hydrologic Unit Code #ME0103000306 / Waterbody ID #339R) as, "*Category 4-B: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants – Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment.*" Impairment in this context refers to a statewide fish consumption advisory due to the presence of dioxin in fish tissue. The report indicates standards are expected to be met in 2020 give the imposition of dioxin limits in permits.

The 305b report lists all of Maine's fresh waters as, "*Category 4-A: Waters Impaired With Impaired Use, TMDL Completed, waters Impaired by Atmospheric Deposition of Mercury.* The report states the impairment is caused by atmospheric deposition of mercury; a regional scale TMDL has been approved. Maine has a fish consumption advisory for fish taken from all freshwaters due to mercury. Many waters and many fish from any given water, do not exceed the action level for mercury. However, because it is impossible for someone consuming a fish to know whether the mercury level exceeds the action level, The Maine Department of Health and Human Services decided to establish a statewide advisory for all freshwater fish that recommends limits on consumption. Maine has already instituted statewide programs for removal and reduction of mercury sources.

Pursuant to Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A. §420(1-B)(B), *"a facility is not in violation of the ambient criteria for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department pursuant to section 413 subsection 11."* The Department has established interim average and maximum mercury concentration limits for this facility. See the discussion in section 6(h) of this Fact Sheet.

The Department has no information at this time that the discharge from the Anson-Madison Sanitary District will cause or contribute to the failure of the receiving water to meet the designated uses of its ascribed classification.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. Applicability of National Effluent Guidelines: The USEPA has promulgated effluent guidelines for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Point Source Category at 40 CFR Part 430. Subpart G, Mechanical Pulp Subcategory, of this Part specifies the applicability and a description as follows: "The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from: the production of pulp and paper at groundwood chemi-mechanical mills; the production of pulp and paper at groundwood mills through the application of the thermo-mechanical process; the integrated production of pulp and coarse paper, molded pulp products, and newsprint at groundwood mills; and the integrated production of pulp and fine paper at groundwood mills."

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

40 CFR Part 430.76 specifies the pretreatment standards for existing sources as follows: "The following applies to mechanical pulp facilities where pulp and paper at groundwood mills are produced through the application of the thermo-mechanical process; mechanical pulp facilities where the integrated production of pulp and coarse paper, molded pulp products, and newsprint at groundwood mills occurs; and mechanical pulp facilities where the integrated production of pulp and fine paper at groundwood mills occurs: except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound." This subpart continues with limitations for pentachlorophenol, trichlorophenol, and zinc with a footnote stating, "The following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance in cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations."

MPI does not utilize chlorophenolic-containing biocides or zinc hydrosulfite in its production processes. Therefore, the pretreatment standards promulgated in federal regulation are not applicable to the discharge from MPI or AMSD.

b. Flow: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a monthly average discharge flow limitation of 5.0 MGD based on the monthly average dry weather design capacity of the facility, and a daily maximum discharge flow reporting requirement to assist in compliance evaluations.

A review of the monthly average flow data as reported on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to the Department for the period January 2009 – November 2011 indicates the permittee has reported values as follows:

Flow (DMRs = 35)

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	5.0	2.9 – 4.1	3.5
Daily maximum	Report	3.4 – 5.7	4.5

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

b. Dilution Factors: Dilution factors associated with the permitted discharge flow of 5.0 MGD from the facility were derived in accordance with 06-096 CMR 530(4)(A) and were calculated as follows:

Acute: 1Q10[1] = 1,860 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(1{,}860 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 5.0 \text{ MGD}}{5.0 \text{ MGD}} = 241{:}1$

Chronic: 7Q10[1] = 2,287 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(2{,}287 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 5.0 \text{ MGD}}{5.0 \text{ MGD}} = 297{:}1$

Harmonic Mean[2] = 3,322 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(3{,}322 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 5.0 \text{ MGD}}{5.0 \text{ MGD}} = 430{:}1$

The Department's Division of Environmental Assessment (DEA) has determined that mixing of the effluent with the receiving water is complete and rapid and recommends that acute evaluations be based on the full 1Q10 value rather than the default stream design flow of ¼ of the 1Q10 in accordance with 06-096 CMR 530(4)(B)(1).

c. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): This permitting action is carrying forward the monthly average and daily maximum effluent mass limitations of 2,780 lbs./day and 5,000 lbs./day, respectively, for BOD_5 and the monthly average and daily maximum effluent mass limitations of 3,580 lbs./day and 5,560 lbs./day, respectively, for TSS. With regard to the derivation of BOD_5 and TSS effluent limitations, the previous permitting action stated,

> *"The previous licensing action established seasonal BOD_5 and TSS limitations based on water quality considerations (D.O., dissolved oxygen) in the Kennebec River. During the summer months (June 1st through October 31st), the receiving waters are more susceptible to a lowering of water quality than during other times of the year. Between June 1 and October 31, inclusive, of each year the monthly average limits previously established for BOD5 were 2,780 pounds per day and 5,000 pounds per day as a daily maximum limit. For TSS, between June 1st and October 31st the monthly average limits previously established was 3,580 pounds per day and 5,560 pounds per day as a daily maximum limit.*
>
> *Between November 1st and May 31st the monthly average limits previously established for BOD 5 were 2,780 pounds per day and 5,275 pounds per day as a daily maximum. For TSS, between November 1st and May 31st the monthly average limits previously established was 3,580 pounds and 6,635 pounds per day as a daily maximum limit.*

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[1] The 1Q10 and 7Q10 low flow values used in this permitting action were derived based on the *Kennebec River Modeling Report Final April 2000*, prepared by the Department.

[2] The DEA has determined the harmonic mean river flow value based on a calendar year 1991 study and drainage area calculations.

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

The secondary treatment requirements found in Department Rule Chapter 525, §3(sub-§VI) [40 CFR §133.103(b)(2)] allow technology based industrial categorical limitations to be applied to municipal discharges where more than 10% of the flow or loading is industrial.

Approximately 75% of the BOD_5 and TSS loading from the AMSD treatment plant is contributed by MPI.

Monthly average and daily maximum BOD_5 and TSS limits are the sum of the allowable loadings for the municipal flow of approximately 5.0 MGD and the production based Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) loading limits for the influent from MPI based on the National Effluent Guidelines for the pulp and paper industry. Monthly average and daily maximum BOD_5 and TSS concentration limits are derived by holding the flow limitation and BOD and TSS limitations and back calculations said concentration limits.

The previous mass limitations are being carried forward in this permitting action based on existing loading rates and flow capacity."

The USEPA has not promulgated pretreatment standards for TSS or BOD_5 for the Mechanical Pulp Subcategory. Therefore, this permitting action is establishing the more stringent of either previous permit limits or calculated limits based on a formal pretreatment agreement between AMSD and MPI. AMSD 's pretreatment agreement issued to MPI by AMSD specifies the maximum allowable flow, BOD_5 and TSS loadings from MPI to AMSD as follows:

Average Monthly Flow (MGD)	4.0
TSS (lbs./day) Monthly Average	40,000
TSS (lbs./day) Daily Maximum	60,000
BOD (lbs./day) Monthly Average	11,000
BOD (lbs./day) Daily Maximum	15,000

Effluent Guidelines and Standards, 06-096 CMR 525(3)(IV)(b) (effective January 12, 2001) (special considerations for industrial wastes) states that for certain industrial categories where the flow or loading of pollutants introduced by the industrial category exceeds 10 percent of the design flow or loading of the publicly owned treatment works, the effluent limitations for BOD_5 and TSS may be less stringent than the values given for secondary treated wastewater at 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III).

Secondary treatment standards for BOD_5 and TSS are as follows: the 30-day average shall not exceed 30 mg/L, the 7-day average shall not exceed 45 mg/L, and the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. The adjusted limits attributable to the industrial category may not be greater than those which would be permitted under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) if such industrial category were to discharge directly into the navigable waters. The pretreatment agreement between AMSD

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

and MPI authorize the mill to discharge a monthly average flow of up to 4.0 MGD to the AMSD, which is 80% of the 5.0 MGD dry weather design flow for AMSD. The Department concludes that AMSD qualifies for adjustment of BOD_5 and TSS limits consistent with the special considerations for industrial wastes, and is utilizing the AMSD's pretreatment limits specified above to calculate the industrial portion of BOD_5 and TSS effluent limitations for AMSD.

AMSD regulates the *influent* loadings from MPI. This permit regulates *effluent* loadings to the receiving water. To account for biological treatment provided by the AMSD's treatment system, this permitting action shall assume that the facility can consistently achieve a minimum 30-day percent removal rate of 65% for BOD_5 and TSS contributed by MPI. This is the minimum removal rate allowable pursuant to 06-096 CMR 525(3)(IV).

Based on the pretreatment limits specified above and an assumed minimum 65% removal efficiently, the industrial portion of allowable loadings may be calculated as follows:

BOD_5

(Monthly Average Pretreatment Limit)(65% removal) = Allowable Industrial Portion
(11,000 lbs./day)(0.35) = 3,850 lbs./day

(Daily Maximum Pretreatment Limit)(65% removal) = Allowable Industrial Portion
(15,000 lbs./day)(0.35) = 5,250 lbs./day

TSS

(Monthly Average Pretreatment Limit)(65% removal) = Allowable Industrial Portion
(40,000 lbs./day)(0.35) = 14,000 lbs./day

(Daily Maximum Pretreatment Limit)(65% removal) = Allowable Industrial Portion
(60,000 lbs./day)(0.35) = 21,000 lbs./day

Based on an average sanitary flow of 1.0 MGD and the secondary treatment standards specified above, the sanitary portion of allowable loadings may be calculated as follows:

Monthly Average Mass Portion: (30 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(1.0 MGD) = 250 lbs./day
Daily Maximum Mass Portion: (50 mg/L[1])(8.34 lbs./gallon)(1.0 MGD) = 417 lbs./day

[1] The daily maximum BOD_5 & TSS concentration limit of 50 mg/L is based on a Department best professional judgment of best practicable treatment for secondary treated wastewater.

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

Monthly average and daily maximum effluent BOD_5 and TSS limitations are the sum of the allowable industrial and sanitary portions.

BOD_5
Sum of Monthly Average Loadings: 3,850 lbs./day + 250 lbs./day = 4,100 lbs./day
Sum of Daily Maximum Loadings: 5,250 lbs./day + 417 lbs./day = 5,667 lbs./day

TSS
Sum of Monthly Average Loadings: 14,000 lbs./day + 250 lbs./day = 14,250 lbs./day
Sum of Daily Maximum Loadings: 21,000 lbs./day + 417 lbs./day = 21,417 lbs./day

Consistent with the intent of the anti-backsliding provisions of *Waste Discharge License Conditions*, 06-096 CMR 523(5)(l) (effective January 12, 2001) and the Clean Water Act, this permitting action is establishing the more stringent of either the sum of allowable BOD_5 and TSS loadings calculated immediately above or the limits established in the previous permit.

Parameter	Previous Limit Monthly Average Daily Maximum	Allowable Loadings Monthly Average Daily Maximum	Limit Established in this Permit
BOD_5	2780#/day 5000#/day	4100#/day 5250#/day	2780#/day 5000#/day
TSS	3580#/day 5560#/day	14250#/day 21417#/day	3580#/day 5560#/day

The effluent limitations for BOD_5 and TSS established in the previous permitting action are more stringent than the allowable loadings calculated above and are therefore being carried forward in this permitting action.

06-096 CMR 523(6)(f)(2) states that "*...pollutants limited in terms of mass additionally may be limited in terms of other units of measurement and the permit shall require the permittee to comply with both limitations.*" To ensure best practicable treatment is being applied to the discharge from the AMSD at all times, the Department has made a best professional judgment determination that carrying forward monthly average and daily maximum technology-based concentrations limits for BOD_5 and TSS is appropriate. Concentration limits were derived by back-calculating from the applicable mass limit as follows:

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

BOD_5 Monthly Average: $\frac{2,780 \text{ lbs/day}}{(8.34 \text{ lbs./gallon})(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 67 \text{ mg/L}$

BOD_5 Daily Maximum: $\frac{5,000 \text{ lbs/day}}{(8.34 \text{ lbs./gallon})(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 120 \text{ mg/L}$[1]

TSS Monthly Average: $\frac{3,580 \text{ lbs/day}}{(8.34 \text{ lbs./gallon})(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 86 \text{ mg/L}$

TSS Daily Maximum: $\frac{5,560 \text{ lbs/day}}{(8.34 \text{ lbs./gallon})(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 133 \text{ mg/L}$

06-096 CMR Chapter 525(3)(III)(b)(3) specifies a requirement to achieve a minimum 30-day average removal of 85 percent for BOD_5 and TSS for secondary treated wastewaters. The Department is making a best professional judgment determination that the percent removal requirement is not applicable for this facility due to the significant industrial wastewater characteristic of the effluent. Reiterating, the Department applied an assumed percent removal efficient rate of 65% to the industrial waste stream contributed by MPI in calculating mass limitation thresholds above.

A review of the monthly average flow data as reported on the monthly DMRs submitted to the Department for the period January 2009 – November 2011 indicates values have been reported as follows:

BOD mass (DMRs = 35)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	2,780	142 – 1,384	419
Daily Maximum	5,000	193 – 2,128	771

BOD concentration (DMRs = 35)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	67	5 - 44	14
Daily Maximum	120	7 - 77	26

[1] It is noted that the previous permit contained an error in the daily maximum BOD_5 concentration limitation calculation. This permitting action serves to establish the correct concentration limit of 120 mg/L.

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

TSS mass (DMRs = 35)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	3,580	112 - 843	338
Daily Maximum	5,560	133 – 1,790	644

TSS concentration (DMRs = 35)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	86	5 - 33	12
Daily Maximum	133	6 - 58	21

On April 19, 1996, the USEPA issued a guidance document entitled, "*Interim Guidance for Performance Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies*" (USEPA 1996) as the basis for determining reduced monitoring frequencies. The guidance document was issued to reduce unnecessary reporting while at the same time maintaining a high level of environmental protection for facilities that have a good compliance record and pollutant discharges at levels below permit requirements. Monitoring requirements are not considered effluent limitations under section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act and therefore, anti-backsliding prohibitions would not be triggered by reductions in monitoring frequencies

The EPA Guidance indicates "*...the basic premise underlying a performance-based reduction approach is that maintaining a low average discharge relative to the permit limits results in a low probability of the occurrence of a violation for a wide range of sampling frequencies.*" The monitoring frequency reductions in EPA's guidance were designed to maintain approximately the same level of reported violations as that experienced with the existing baseline sampling frequency in the permit. To establish baseline performance the long term average (LTA) discharge rate for each parameter is calculated using the most recent two-year data set of monthly average effluent data representative of current operating conditions. The LTA/permit limit ratio is calculated and then compared to the matrix in Table I of EPA's guidance to determine the potential monitoring frequency reduction. It is noted Table I of EPA's guidance was derived from a probability table that used an 80% effluent variability or coefficient of variation (cv). The permitting authority can take into consideration further reductions in the monitoring frequencies if the actual cv for the facility is significantly lower than the default 80% utilized by the EPA in Table I.

In addition to the parameter-by-parameter performance history via the statistical evaluation cited above, the EPA recommends the permitting authority take into consideration the facility enforcement history and the parameter-by-parameter compliance history and factors specific to the State or facility. If the facility has already been given monitoring reductions due to superior performance, the baseline may be a previous permit.

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

Though EPA's 1996 Guidance recommends evaluation of the most current two-years of effluent data for a parameter, however, the Department is considering 35 months of data (January 2009 – November 2011).

A review of the monitoring data for BOD and TSS indicates the ratios (expressed in percent) of the long term effluent average to the monthly average limits can be calculated as follows:

BOD

Long term average = 419 lbs/day
Monthly average limit = 2,780 lbs/day
Current monitoring frequency = 3/Week

Ratio = 419 lbs/day = 15%
2,780 lbs/day

According to Table I of the EPA Guidance, a 3/Week monitoring requirement can be reduced to 1/Week. Therefore, the monitoring frequency for BOD has been reduced to 1/Week in this permitting action.

TSS

Long term average = 338 lbs/day
Monthly average limit = 3,580 lbs/day
Current monitoring frequency = 3/Week

Ratio = 338 lbs/day = 9%
3,580 lbs/day

According to Table I of the EPA Guidance, a 3/Week monitoring requirement can be reduced to 1/Week. Therefore, the monitoring frequency for TSS has been reduced to 1/Week in this permitting action.

d. Settleable Solids: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a technology-based daily maximum concentration limit of 0.3 ml/L for settleable solids, which is considered a best practicable treatment limitation (BPT) for secondary treated wastewater.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2009 – November 2011 indicates settleable solids have been reported as follows:

Settleable solids concentration (DMRs 35)

Value	Limit (ml/L)	Range (ml/L)	Average (ml/L)
Daily Maximum	0.3	0.1 - 0.3	0.12

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

A review of the monitoring data for settleable solids indicates the ratios (expressed in percent) of the long term effluent average to the monthly average limits can be calculated as follows:

Long term average = 0.12 ml/L
Daily maximum limit = 0.3 ml/L
Current monitoring frequency = 5/Week

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{0.12 \text{ ml/L}}{0.3 \text{ ml/L}} = 40\%$$

According to Table I of the EPA Guidance, a 5/Week monitoring requirement can be reduced to 2/Week. Therefore, the monitoring frequency for settleable solids has been reduced to 2/Week in this permitting action.

e. *Escherichia coli* Bacteria: The pervious permitting action established seasonal (May 15–September 30) monthly average and daily maximum concentration limits for *E. coli* bacteria of 64 colonies/100 ml (geometric mean) and 427 colonies/100 ml (instantaneous level), respectively, which were based on the State of Maine Water Classification Program criteria for Class B waters, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirements of twice per week. This permitting action is carrying forward both concentration limitations.

Subsequent to issuance of the previous permit, the State Legislature adopted more stringent AWQC for *E. coli* bacteria. The newer criteria for Class B waste are 64 colonies/100 ml as a monthly average and 236 colonies/100 ml as a daily maximum. The Department has made the determination that after taking into consider the dilution associated with the discharge, the daily maximum BPT limit established in the previous permitting action is protective of the newer AWQC for bacteria.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period May 2009 – September 2011 indicates *E. coli* bacteria values have been reported as follows:

***E coli.* bacteria (DMRs = 15)**

Value	Limit (col/100 ml)	Range (col/100 ml)	Mean (col/100 ml)
Monthly Average	64	1 – 3	1.8
Daily Maximum	427	2 -76	13.4

A review of the monitoring data for *E. coli.* bacteria indicates the ratios (expressed in percent) of the long term effluent average to the monthly average limits can be calculated as follows:

Long term average = 1.8 col/100 ml
Monthly average limit = 64 col/100 ml
Current monitoring frequency = 3/Week

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

Ratio = 1.8 col/100 ml = 3%
64 col/100 ml

According to Table I of the EPA Guidance, a 3/Week monitoring requirement can be reduced to 1/Week. Therefore, the monitoring frequency for *E. coli* bacteria has been reduced to 1/Week in this permitting action.

f. Total Residual Chlorine: The previous permitting action established a daily maximum technology-based concentration limit of 1.0 mg/L for TRC and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per day. Limitations on TRC are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT technology is being applied to the discharge. Department licensing/permitting actions impose the more stringent of either a water quality-based or BPT based limit. End-of-pipe acute and chronic water quality based concentration thresholds may be calculated as follows:

Acute (A) Criterion	Chronic (C) Criterion	A & C Dilution Factors	Calculated Acute Threshold	Calculated Chronic Threshold
0.019 mg/L	0.011 mg/L	241:1 (A) 297:1 (C)	4.6 mg/L	3.3 mg/L

The Department has established a daily maximum BPT limitation of 1.0 mg/L for facilities that disinfect their effluent with elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds. The technology-based limit of 1.0 mg/L is more stringent than either calculated water quality-based threshold above and is therefore being carried forward in this permitting action.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2009 – November 2011 indicates TRC values have been reported as follows:

Total residual chlorine (DMRs = 18)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	1.0	0.2 0 1.0	0.68

A review of the monitoring data for TRC indicates the ratios (expressed in percent) of the long term effluent average to the monthly average limits can be calculated as follows:

Long term average = 0.68 mg/L
Daily maximum limit = 1.0 mg/L
Current monitoring frequency = 1/Day

Ratio = 0.68 mg/L = 68%
1.0 mg/L

According to Table I of the EPA Guidance, a 1/Day monitoring requirement can be reduced to 5/Week. Therefore, the monitoring frequency for TRC has been reduced to 5/Week in this permitting action.

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

h. pH: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a technology-based pH limit of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units, which is based on 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III), and is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per day consistent with Department guidance for POTWs permitted to discharge more than 5.0 MGD.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2009 – November 2011 indicates pH values have been reported as follows:

pH (DMRs = 18)

Value	Limit (su)	Minimum (SU)	Maximum (su)
Range	6.0 – 9.0	6.9	7.8

i. Total Phosphorous (total-P): The previous permitting action established a seasonal (June 1 – September 30 of each year) weekly average concentration reporting requirement and minimum monitoring frequency requirement of twice per month for total-P. The monitoring requirement was based on Department best professional judgment in consideration of a report entitled, *Kennebec River Modeling Report Final April 2000* (report), prepared by the Department. The Department concluded in the report's executive summary that, *"The majority of the phosphorous loading to the river is from point sources. There are indications that nutrient loading may become a major water quality issue in the future" and "The paper mills are the major source of phosphorous. [The Department] should work with the paper mills to investigate methods to reduce phosphorous loading through process controls. Investigation of nutrient reduction may have to be extended to municipal plants as well."* The report states, "*Plant growth is a function of available light and nutrients. Light limitation is a function of bank cover (for narrow streams) and water clarity. The nutrients of concern include nitrogen and phosphorous. In general it has been found that in fresh water systems phosphorous is the growth limiting nutrient while in marine systems nitrogen is the limiting nutrient."* Based on surveys conducted by the Department in calendar years 1997 and 1998, the report concludes that AMSD accounts for 18.6% of total-P loading to the river. The Department's modeling effort indicted two areas of marginal attainment of applicable water quality classification standards (dissolved oxygen for Class B waters in this case). "The first area is near the end of the Class B segment below Skowhegan. No assimilative capacity remains in regard to loading to this segment. The major discharge to this segment is from Anson-Madison [Sanitary District]. Plant/nutrient impact is a major component here and the data indicate a significant phosphorous loading from the Anson-Madison [Sanitary District] discharge. The majority of flow to the [Sanitary District] is from Madison Paper and paper mills often must add nutrients in order to achieve good wastewater treatment. If this is the case it may be possible to better control the phosphorous levels in the effluent through tighter process control."

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

A review of the monthly average and daily maximum data as reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted to the Department for the period June 2009 – September 2011 indicates the facility has reported values as follows

Total phosphorus – mass (DMRs = 12)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	Report	132 - 385	245
Daily Maximum	Report	138 - 404	266

Total phosphorus – concentration (DMRs = 12)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	Report	4.8 – 10.6	8.7
Daily Maximum	Report	5.0 – 14.0	9.6

The monthly average total-P discharged by the permittee is elevated compared to other like dischargers and has 5 of the 12 monthly average results that have a reasonable potential to exceed the Department's draft Class B total-P criteria. The proposed criteria for total-P is 30 ug/L. With a 7Q10 low flow of 2,287 cfs (1,478 MGD) and assuming a background concentration of 10% of the proposed threshold criteria, the chronic mass assimilative capacity can be calculated as follows:

$$(1{,}478 \text{ MGD})(8.34 \text{ lbs/gal})[(0.030 \text{ mg/L})(0.90] = 333 \text{ lbs/day}$$

A statistical evaluation of the data cited above indicates the standard deviation is 68 lbs/day and the arithmetic mean is 245 lbs/day, resulting in a coefficient of variation (cv) of 0.3. To be consistent with EPA'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.),* with a cv of 0.3 and a n=12, the reasonable potential factor is equal to 1.3. If the assimilative capacity of the receiving water is 333 lbs/day, then the RP threshold is 256 lbs/day and is calculate as follows:

$$\text{RP threshold} = \frac{\text{Assimilative capacity}}{\text{RP Factor}}$$

$$\frac{333 \text{ lbs/day}}{1.3} = 256 \text{ lbs/day}$$

The calculations above indicate the permittee has discharged quantities of total phosphorus that have a reasonable potential to exceed the assimilative capacity of the receiving water. However, the Department's proposed rule for nutrient criteria provides a weight of evidence approach when making decisions on whether to establish limitations for total phosphorus in permits. Besides establishing numeric values for total phosphorus, the proposed rule establishes criteria for response indicators including secchi disk thresholds, thresholds for chlorophyll *a* levels in the water column, the presence of bacteria and fungi, dissolved oxygen standards by classification, ph and aquatic life standards by classification. Though, the historic data indicates the discharge has a reasonable potential to exceed the numeric

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

values in the proposed rule, the Department has no information that any of the response indicators measured to date indicate the discharge from the AMSD is causing or contributing to non-attainment of Class B water quality standards. Therefore, this permitting action is carrying forward a seasonal (June 1 – September 30) 2/Month monitor requirement.

h. Mercury – Pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 CMR 519 (last amended October 6, 2001), the Department established a 1/Quarter monitoring frequency for total mercury.

The previous permitting action contained the following italicized text; *"Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A. §413 subsection 11 states, "The department shall establish and may periodically revise interim discharge limits, based on procedures specified by rule, for each facility licensed under this section and subject to this subsection in order to reduce the discharge of mercury over time and achieve the ambient water quality criteria established in section 420, subsection 1-B." Department rule Chapter 519, Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury, Section 3 specifies that facilities required to conduct toxics testing shall complete a minimum of four mercury tests to provide the Department with information on which to establish interim effluent limits for mercury. Therefore, this permitting action is establishing effluent mercury testing at a minimum frequency of once per calendar quarter during the initial 12-month period following issuance of the permit. Upon completion of mercury testing required in this permit, the Department will establish interim mercury concentration limits and notify the facility as specified in Chapter 519."*

The Department notified the permittee that interim average and maximum limits for mercury were established as 7.1 ng/L and 10.6 ng/L respectively, which are being carried forward in this permitting action. Maine law 38 M.R.S.A., §420 1-B,(B)(1) states that a facility is not in violation of the AWQC for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department pursuant to section 413, subsection 11. A review of the Department's data base for the period January 2007 through the present indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the interim limits for mercury as results have been reported as follows;

Mercury (n = 20)

Value	Limit (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Mean (ng/L)
Average	7.1	0.05 – 2.8	0.9
Maximum	10.6	0.05 – 2.8	0.9

The review of the monitoring data for total and mercury indicates the ratios (expressed in percent) of the long term effluent average to the average limit can be calculated as follows:

Mercury

Long term average = 0.9 lbs/day
Average limit = 7.1 lbs/day
Current monitoring frequency = 4/Year

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

Ratio = 0.9 ug/L = 13%
7.1 ug/L

Pursuant to Maine law 38, M.R.S.A. §420, sub-§1-B, ¶F, this permitting action is carrying forward the 1/Year monitoring frequency established in the February 6, 2012, permit modification.

j. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), Priority Pollutant, and Analytical Chemistry Testing: Maine law, 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. Department rule, 06-096 CMR Chapter 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program* sets forth effluent monitoring requirements and procedures to establish safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected and narrative and numeric water quality criteria are met. Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 584, Surface *Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, sets forth ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for toxic pollutants and procedures necessary to control levels of toxic pollutants in surface waters.

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 is 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 Chapter 584.

Chapter 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 ≥20:1 but <100:1.
3) Level III – chronic dilution factor ≥100:1 but <500:1 or >500:1 and Q ≥1.0 MGD
4) Level IV – chronic dilution >500:1 and Q ≤1.0 MGD

Department rule Chapter 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 Chapter 530 criteria, the permittee's facility falls into the Level III frequency category as the facility has a chronic dilution factor of ≥100:1 but <500:1. Chapter 530(1)(D)(1) specifies that routine screening and surveillance level testing requirements are as follows:

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

Screening level testing – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter.

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

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon issuance of the permit and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration.

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

A review of the data on file with the Department indicates that to date, the permittee has fulfilled the WET and chemical-specific testing requirements of Chapter 530. 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.

Department rule Chapter 530(D)(3)(b) states in part, *Dischargers in Levels III and IV may be waived from conducting surveillance testing for individual WET species or chemicals provided that testing in the preceding 60 months does not indicate any reasonable potential for exceedence as calculated pursuant to section 3(E).*

Chapter 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.*"

Chapter 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.*"

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

WET evaluation

On 10/3/12, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET data that indicates that the discharge does not exceed or have a reasonable potential (RP) to exceed the acute or chronic critical ambient water quality thresholds (0.41% and 0.33% – mathematical inverse of the acute dilution factor 241:1 and the chronic dilution factor 296:1.

Given the absence of exceedences or reasonable potential to exceed critical WET thresholds, the permittee meets the surveillance level monitoring frequency waiver criteria found at Department rule Chapter 530(D)(3)(b). Therefore, this permit is establishing a requirement for the permittee to only conduct screening level testing for both the water flea and the brook trout beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 month prior to the expiration date of this permit and every five years thereafter.

In accordance with Department rule Chapter 530(2)(D)(4) and Special Condition J, *06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(4) Statement For Reduced/Waived Toxics Testing,* of this permit, the permittee must annually submit to the Department a written statement evaluating its current status for each of the conditions listed.

Chemical evaluation

Chapter 530 (promulgated on October 12, 2005) §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 has limited information on the background levels of metals in the water column in the Kennebec River in the vicinity of the permittee's outfall. Therefore, a default background concentration of 10% of the applicable water quality criteria is being used in the calculations of this permitting action.

Chapter 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."* Therefore, the Department is reserving 15% of the applicable water quality criteria in the calculations of this permitting action.

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

Chapter 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."*

Chapter 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.

Chapter 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.*" However, in May 2012, Maine law 38 M.R.S.A. §464, ¶¶ K was enacted which reads as follows, "*Unless otherwise required by an applicable effluent limitation guideline adopted by the department, any limitations for metals in a waste discharge license may be expressed only as mass-based limits.*" There are no applicable

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

effluent limitation guidelines adopted by the Department or the USEPA for metals from a publicly owned treatment works. Therefore, concentration limits for pollutants identified in 10/3/12 statistical evaluation (Report ID 471) that exceed or have a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria are not being established in this permitting action.

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 10/3/12 statistical evaluation (Report ID #471), the pollutants of concern for the AMSD (aluminum and copper) are to be limited based on the segment allocation method.

Segment allocation methodology

Historical Average:

For the segment allocation methodology, the historical average quantity (mass) for each pollutant of concern for each facility 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 facility is mathematically summed to determine the total mass discharged for each pollutant in the watershed. Based on the individual dischargers historical average each discharger is assigned a percentage of the whole which is then utilized to determine the percent of the segment allocation for each pollutant for each facility. For AMSD's facility, historical averages and permit limitations for aluminum and copper were calculated as follows:

Aluminum

Mass limits

Mean concentration (n=3) = 44 ug/L or 0.044 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 5.0 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.044 mg/L)(8.34)(5.0 MGD) = 1.835 lbs/day

The 10/3/12 statistical evaluation indicates the historical average mass of aluminum discharged by the permittee's facility is 0.304% of the aluminum discharged by the facilities on the Kennebec River and its tributaries. The Department has calculated a chronic assimilative capacity 865 lbs/day of aluminum at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River. The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Richmond 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%), critical low flows (1Q10 = 2,011 cfs, 7Q10 = 2,560 cfs) at Richmond less the assimilative capacity allocated to Wilson Stream in Wilton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 7.5 cfs, 7Q10 = 7.5 cfs), to the Sandy River in Farmington (critical low flows 1Q10 = 24.4 cfs, 7Q10 = 27 cfs) and to the Sebasticook River in Clinton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 65 cfs, 7Q10 = 65 cfs). The calculations for aluminum are as follows:

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

Segment allocation methodology

Chronic:

7Q10 at Richmond = 2,560 cfs or 1,655 MGD
7Q10 at Wilton = 7.5 cfs or 4.85 MGD
7Q10 at Farmington = 27 cfs or 17.4 MGD
7Q10 at Clinton = 65 cfs or 42.0 MGD

AWQC = 87 ug/L
87 ug/L(0.75) = 65.2 ug/L or 0.0652 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,655 MGD – 4.85 MGD – 17.4 MGD – 42.0 MGD = 1,591 MGD

(1,591 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.0652 mg/L) = 865 lbs/day

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

Monthly average: (Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total aluminum discharged)
(865 lbs/day)(0.00304) = **2.6 lbs/day**

Copper

Mass limits

Mean concentration (n=3) = 8.2 ug/L or 0.0082 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 5.0 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.0082 mg/L)(8.34)(5.0 MGD) = 0.34 lbs/day

The 10/3/12 statistical evaluation indicates the historical average mass of copper discharged by the permittee's facility is 5.1% of the copper discharged by the facilities on the Kennebec River and its tributaries. The Department has calculated an acute assimilative capacity of 23.4 lbs and a chronic assimilative capacity 25.2 lbs/day of copper at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River. The acute and chronic assimilative capacities (AC) at Richmond were calculated based on 75% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 15% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows critical low flows (1Q10 = 2,011 cfs, 7Q10 = 2,560 cfs) at Richmond less the assimilative capacity allocated to Wilson Stream in Wilton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 7.5 cfs, 7Q10 = 7.5 cfs), to the Sandy River in Farmington (critical low flows 1Q10 = 24.4 cfs, 7Q10 = 27 cfs) and to the Sebasticook River in Clinton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 65 cfs, 7Q10 = 65 cfs). The calculations for copper are as follows:

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

Segment allocation methodology

Acute:

1Q10 at Richmond = 2,011 cfs or 1,300 MGD
1Q10 at Wilton = 7.5 cfs or 4.8 MGD
1Q10 at Farmington = 24.4 cfs or 15.8 MGD
1Q10 at Clinton= 65 cfs or 42.0 MGD

AWQC = 3.07 ug/L
3.07 ug/L(0.75) = 2.30 ug/L or 0.0023 mg/L

Acute AC = 1,300 MGD – 4.8 MGD – 15.8 MGD – 42.0 MGD = 1,237 MGD
(1,237 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.0023 mg/L) = 23.7 lbs/day

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

Daily maximum (Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)
(23.7 lbs/day)(0.051) = **1.2 lbs/day**

Chronic:

7Q10 at Richmond = 2,560 cfs or 1,655 MGD
7Q10 at Wilton = 7.5 cfs or 4.85 MGD
7Q10 at Farmington = 27 cfs or 17.4 MGD
7Q10 at Clinton = 65 cfs or 42.0 MGD

AWQC = 2.36 ug/L
2.36 ug/L(0.75) = 1.77 ug/L or 0.00177 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,655 MGD – 4.85 MGD – 17.4 MGD – 42.0 MGD = 1,591 MGD

(1,591 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.00177 mg/L) = 23.4 lbs/day

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

Monthly average: (Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total aluminum discharged)
(23.4 lbs/day)(0.051) = **1.2 lbs/day**

Chapter 530 does not establish monitoring frequencies for parameters that exceed or have a reasonable potential to exceed AWQC. Monitoring frequencies are established on case-by-case basis given the timing, severity and frequency of occurrences of the exceedences or reasonable potential to exceed applicable critical water quality thresholds. Therefore, this permitting action is making a best professional judgment to establish the monitoring frequencies for the parameters of concern at the routine surveillance level frequency of 1/Year specified in Chapter 530.

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

As for the remaining analytical chemistry and priority pollutant 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 waiving surveillance level monitoring and reporting for analytical chemistry and priority pollutant testing for the first three years of the term of the permit. As with waived WET testing, the permittee must file an annual certification with the Department pursuant to Chapter 530 §2(D)(3) and Special Condition J of this permit.

7. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

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 water body to meet standards for Class B classification.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the Morning Sentinel newspaper on or about September 21, 2012 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 Chapter 522 of the Department's rules.

9. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Gregg Wood
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land & Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 287-7693 Fax: (207) 287-3435
e-mail: gregg.wood@maine.gov

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of October 10, 2012, through the issuance date of the permit/license, the Department solicited comments on the proposed draft permit/license to be issued for the discharge(s) from the AMSD's facility. The Department received one verbal comment in phone conversation with staff in EPA's water quality section that resulted in a change in the final permit. The Department's response to the comment is as follows:

Comment #1: The EPA commented that the total phosphorus discharge levels are higher than a typical publicly owned treatment works and recommended the Department modify the Fact Sheet to include calculations to determine if the discharge exceeds or has a reasonable potential to exceed any ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for total phosphorus.

Response #1: As of the date of this permitting action, the State of Maine has not formally adopted an AWQC for total phosphorus. Historically the Department utilized 35 ug/L as a threshold in which total phosphorus concentrations tended to cause or contribute to documented in-stream water quality impacts due to excess growth of algae. The Department is currently undertaking rulemaking to establish freshwater nutrient criteria. For Class B waters such as is the case with the AMSD, the proposed rule establishes an ambient water quality threshold of 30 ppb as a target. Calculations on page 18 of this Fact Sheet indicate that during the summer months (June – September), critical low flows in the receiving waters (7Q10) and withholding 10% of the target ambient water quality threshold to account for background total phosphorus concentrations in the Kennebec River, the discharge has five monthly average mass results in the last three-year period that have a reasonable potential to exceed the draft ambient water quality threshold of 333 lbs/day. However, the Department's proposed rule for nutrient criteria provides a weight of evidence approach when making decisions on whether to establish limitations for total phosphorus in permits. Besides establishing numeric values for total phosphorus, the proposed rule establishes criteria for response indicators including secchi disk thresholds, thresholds for chlorophyll *a* levels in the water column, the presence of bacteria and fungi, dissolved oxygen standards by classification, ph and aquatic life standards by classification. Though, the historic data indicates the discharge has a reasonable potential to exceed the numeric values in the proposed rule, the Department has no information that any of the response indicators measured to date indicate the discharge from the AMSD is causing or contributing to non-attainment of Class B water quality standards. Therefore, this permitting action is carrying forward a seasonal (June 1 – September 30) 2/Month monitor requirement.

ATTACHMENT A

SOURCE:
U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES MADISON WEST, MAINE, AND MADISON EAST, MAINE AT 1:24,000

WOODARD COMMITMENT & INTEGRITY DRIVE RESULTS One Merchants Plaza, Suite 501 Bangor, Maine 04401 800-564-2333 | www.woodardcurran.com	LOCATION PLAN	JOB NO: 293447.06 DATE: OCT, 2010 SCALE: 1"=1500'
	DESIGNED BY: LDG CHECKED BY: LDG	

ATTACHMENT B

ANSON MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

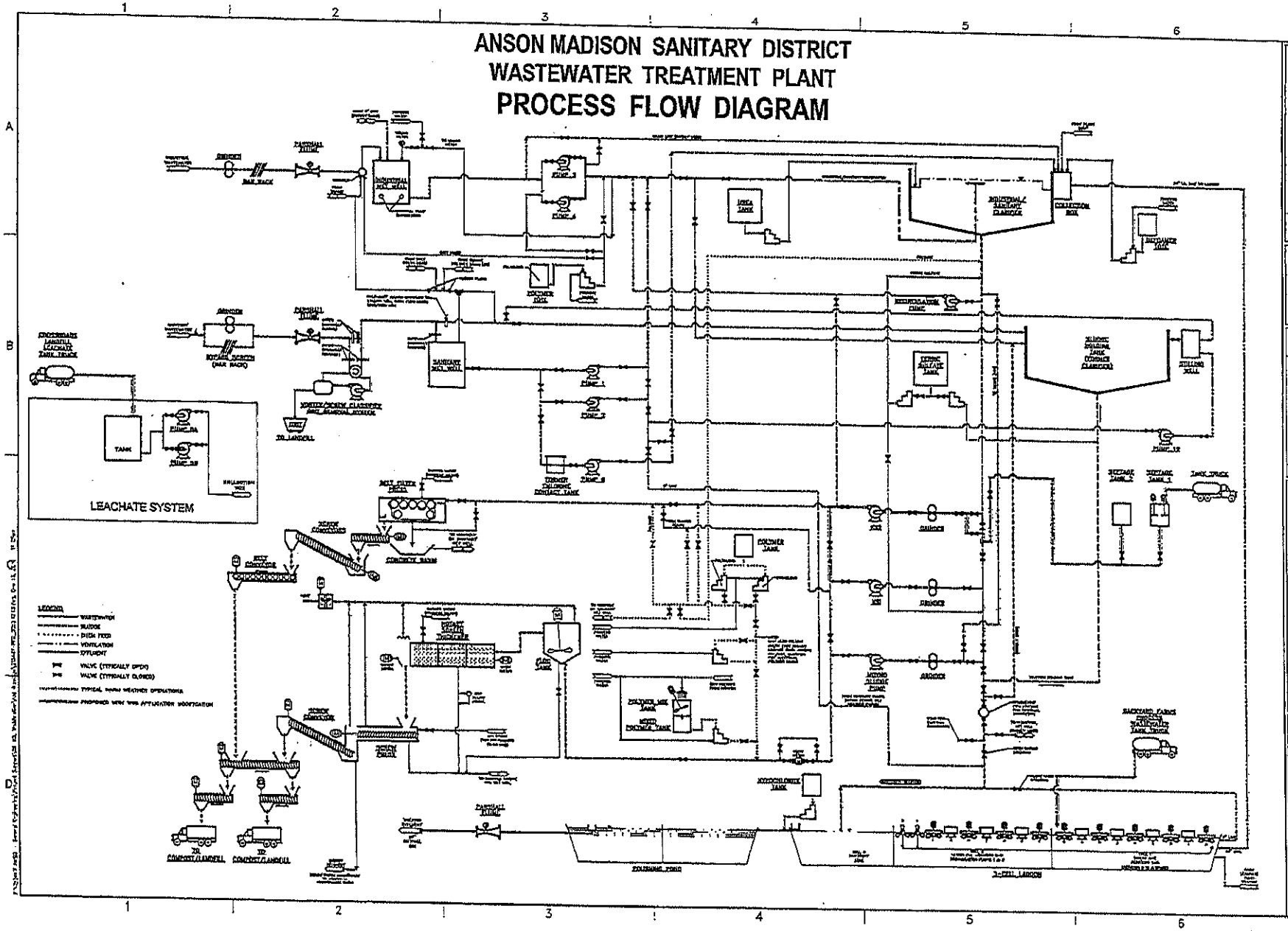


EXHIBIT B

ATTACHMENT C

Species	Test	Test Result %	Sample Date
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	12/01/2012
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	12/01/2012
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	12/01/2012
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	50	12/01/2012

ATTACHMENT D

PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA SUMMARY

Date Range: 04/Oct/2007 - 04/Oct/2012

Facility Name: **ANSON-MADISON** NPDES: **ME0101389**

Test Date	Monthly (Flow MGD)	Daily (Flow MGD)	Total Test Number	Test # By Group M	V	BN	P	O	A	Clean	Hg
02/29/2008	4.00	4.30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
06/13/2008	4.10	3.70	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
09/22/2008	3.80	4.50	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
12/11/2008	3.90	6.60	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	F	0
12/17/2008	3.90	3.70	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
03/10/2009	3.60	4.70	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
06/04/2009	3.90	3.60	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
09/09/2009	3.40	3.50	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
09/17/2009	3.50	3.40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
12/08/2009	3.40	3.70	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	F	0
01/05/2010	3.40	3.40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
03/17/2010	4.00	3.50	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
06/18/2010	3.50	4.10	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
09/21/2010	3.20	3.10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
10/06/2010	NR	NR	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	F	0
12/08/2010	3.40	3.40	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	F	0
12/31/2010	3.40	5.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
03/22/2011	3.40	3.60	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
06/14/2011	3.50	3.30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
07/19/2011	2.90	3.03	12	10	0	0	0	2	0	F	0
09/08/2011	3.10	3.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
12/01/2011	2.90	3.00	135	14	28	46	25	11	11	F	0
12/07/2011	2.90	3.00	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	F	0
12/18/2011	2.90	3.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
02/14/2012	2.60	2.30	11	10	0	0	0	1	0	F	0
03/20/2012	3.00	2.80	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	0
06/14/2012	3.30	3.50	1	1	0	0	0	0	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.*

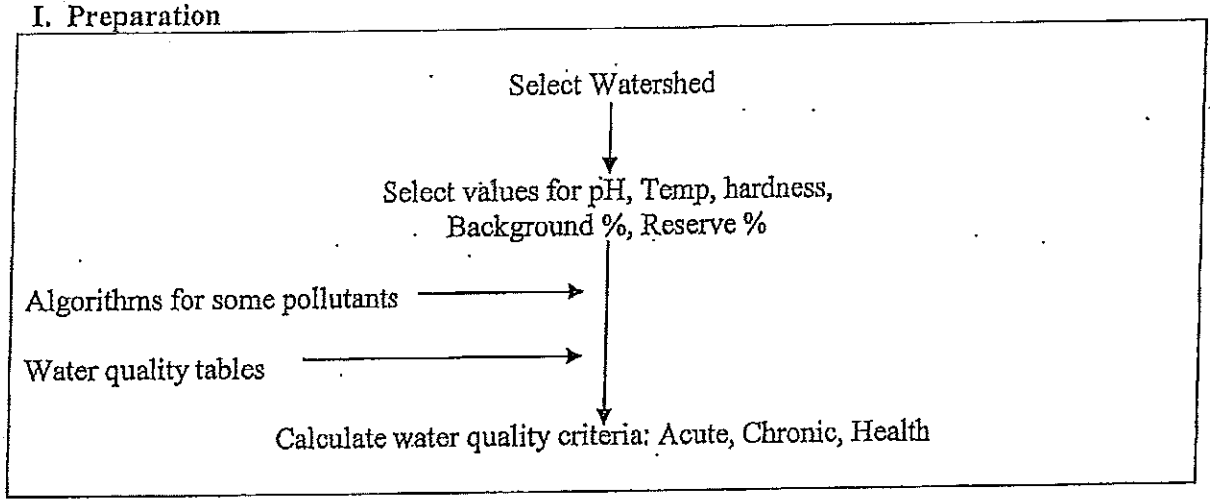
Segment allocation. One of three ways of developing an *allocation.* The amount is set by multiplying a facility's *historical discharge percentage* for a specific pollutant by the *assimilative capacity* for that pollutant and criterion. A facility will have different allocation percentages for each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

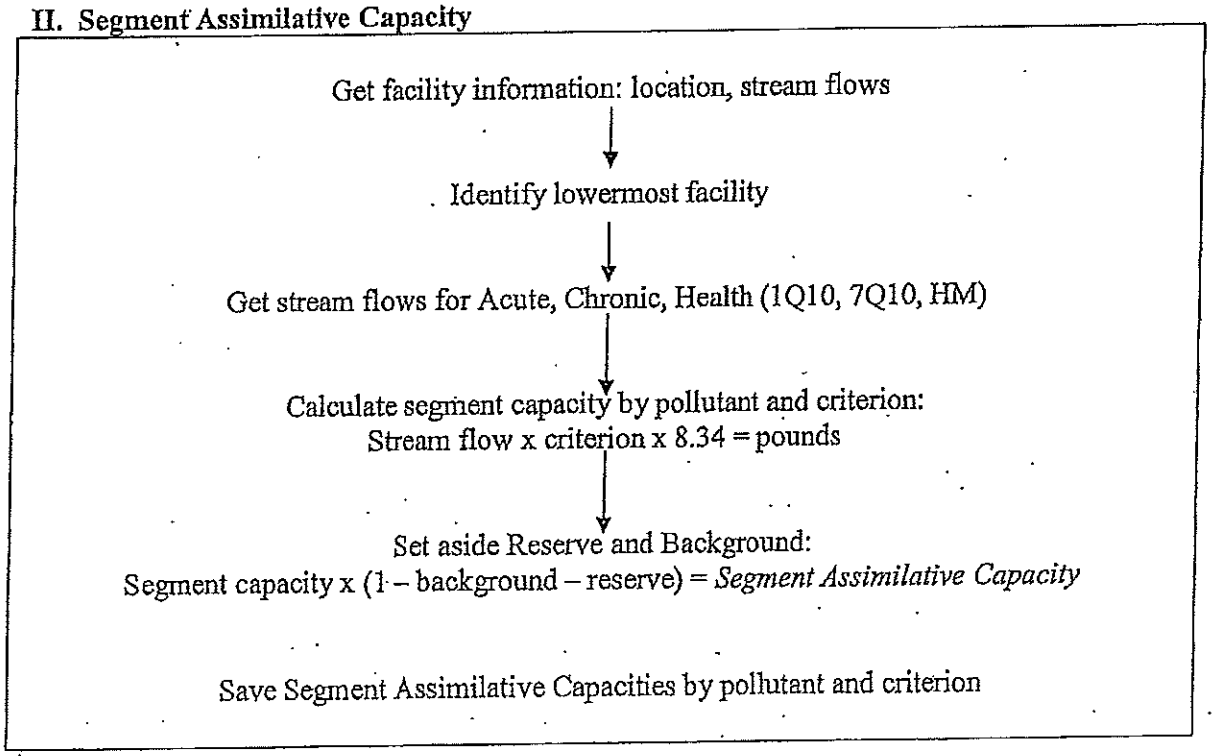
Water quality criteria. Standards for acceptable in-stream or ambient levels of pollutants. These are established in the Department's Chapter 584 and are expressed as concentrations in ug/L. There may be separate standards for acute and chronic protection aquatic life and/or human health. Each criterion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



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

III. Evaluate History by Pollutant

Select each facility effluent data for each facility

Data input and edits →

Identify "less than" results and assign at ½ of reporting limit

Bypass pollutants if all results are "less than"

Average concentrations and calculate pounds:
Ave concentration x license flow x 8.34 = *Historical Average*

Determine reasonable potential (RP) using algorithm

Calculate RP adjusted pounds:
Historical Average x RP factor = *RP Historical Allocation*

Save for comparative evaluation

Calculate adjusted maximum pounds:
Highest concentration x RP factor x license flow x 8.34 = *RP Maximum Value*

IV. Determine Facility History Percentage

By pollutant, identify facilities with *Historical Average*

Sum all Historical Averages within segment

By facility, calculate percent of total:
Facility pounds / Total pounds = *Facility History %*

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

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*

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

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

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CHAPTER 530.2(D)(4) CERTIFICATION

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
Commissioner

MEPDES#_____ Facility Name_____

Since the effective date of your permit, have there been;		NO	YES Describe in comments section
1	Increases in the number, types, and flows of industrial, commercial, or domestic discharges to the facility that in the judgment of the Department may cause the receiving water to become toxic?	☐	☐
2	Changes in the condition or operations of the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge?	☐	☐
3	Changes in storm water collection or inflow/infiltration affecting the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge?	☐	☐
4	Increases in the type or volume of hauled wastes accepted by the facility?	☐	☐

COMMENTS:

Name (printed): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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

This form may be used to meet the requirements of Chapter 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.

Scheduled Toxicity Testing for the next calendar year

Test Conducted	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
WET Testing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Priority Pollutant Testing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Analytical Chemistry	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other toxic parameters [1]	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please place an "X" in each of the boxes that apply to when you will be conducting any one of the three test types during the next calendar year.

[1] This only applies to parameters where testing is required at a rate less frequently than quarterly.

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826
RAY BLDG., HOSPITAL ST.

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

PORTLAND
312 CANCO ROAD
PORTLAND, MAINE 04103
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769-2094
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207)760-3143

web site: www.maine.gov/dep

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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 Department Licensing Decision

Dated: March 2012 **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. An aggrieved person seeking review of a licensing decision over which the Board had original jurisdiction may seek judicial review in Maine's Superior Court.

A judicial appeal of final action by the Commissioner or the Board regarding an application for an expedited wind energy development (35-A M.R.S.A. § 3451(4)) or a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project (38 M.R.S.A. § 480-HH(1) or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project (38 M.R.S.A. § 636-A) must be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court.

This INFORMATION SHEET, in conjunction with a review of the statutory and regulatory provisions referred to herein, can help a person to understand his or her rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

The laws concerning the DEP's *Organization and Powers*, 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 341-D(4) & 346, the *Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001, and the DEP's *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters* ("Chapter 2"), 06-096 CMR 2 (April 1, 2003).

HOW LONG YOU HAVE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

The Board must receive a written appeal within 30 days of the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board. Appeals filed after 30 calendar days of the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board 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 the Board's 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 a copy of the appeal documents and if the person appealing is not the applicant in the license proceeding at issue the applicant must also be sent a copy of the appeal documents. All of 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

Appeal materials must contain the following information at the time submitted:

1. *Aggrieved Status.* The appeal must explain how the person filing the appeal has standing to maintain an appeal. This requires an explanation of how the person filing the appeal may suffer a particularized injury as a result of 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 on the appeal 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, referred to as supplemental evidence, to be considered by the Board in an appeal only when the evidence is relevant and material and that 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 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.

Other Considerations in Appealing a Decision to the Board

1. *Be familiar with all relevant material in the DEP record.* A license application file is public information, subject to any applicable statutory exceptions, 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.* If a license has been granted and it has been appealed the license normally remains in effect pending the processing of the appeal. A license holder may proceed with a project pending the outcome of an appeal but the license holder 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 receipt of an appeal, including the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal. The notice of appeal, any materials accepted by the Board Chair as supplementary evidence, and any materials submitted in response to the appeal will be sent to Board members with a recommendation from DEP staff. Persons filing appeals and interested persons are notified in advance of the 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 or remand the matter to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The Board will notify the appellant, a license holder, and interested persons of its decision.

II. JUDICIAL APPEALS

Maine law generally allows aggrieved persons to appeal final Commissioner or Board licensing decisions to Maine's Superior Court, see 38 M.R.S.A. § 346(1); 06-096 CMR 2; 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001; & M.R. Civ. P 80C. A party's appeal must be filed with the Superior Court within 30 days of receipt of notice of the Board's or the Commissioner's decision. For any other person, an appeal must be filed within 40 days of the date the decision was rendered. Failure to file a timely appeal will result in the Board's or the Commissioner's decision becoming final.

An appeal to court of a license decision regarding an expedited wind energy development, a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project, or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project may only be taken directly to the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. See 38 M.R.S.A. § 346(4).

Maine's Administrative Procedure Act, DEP statutes governing a particular matter, and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure must be consulted for the substantive and procedural details applicable to judicial appeals.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information on the appeal process, for administrative appeals contact the Board's Executive Analyst at (207) 287-2452 or for judicial appeals contact the court clerk's office in which your appeal will be filed.

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.