STATE OF MAINE

Department of Environmental Protection

Paul R. Lepage
GOVERNOR

Patricia W. Aho
COMMISSIONER

July 10, 2015

Mr. Frank Ruksznis
Superintendent
Guilford-Sangerville Sanitary District
P.O. Box 370
Guilford, Maine 04443
e-mail: fprgssd@myfairpoint.net

RE: Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W006792-6C-K-R
Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0102032
Proposed Draft Permit

Dear Mr. Ruksznis:

Enclosed is a **proposed draft** MEPDES permit and Maine WDL (permit hereinafter) which the Department proposes to issue as a final document after opportunity for your review and comment. By transmittal of this letter you are provided with an opportunity to comment on the proposed draft permit and its conditions (special conditions specific to this permit are enclosed; standard conditions applicable to all permits are available upon request). If it contains errors or does not accurately reflect present or proposed conditions, please respond to this Department so that changes can be considered.

By copy of this letter, the Department is requesting comments on the proposed draft permit from various state and federal agencies, as required by our new regulations, and from any other parties who have notified the Department of their interest in this matter.

All comments must be received in the Department of Environmental Protection office on or before the close of business Monday**, August 10, 2015.** Failure to submit comments in a timely fashion will result in the final document being issued as drafted. Comments in writing should be submitted to my attention at the following address:

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

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-3901 FAX: (207) 287-3435
RAY BLDG., HOSPITAL ST.

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

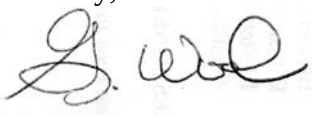
PORTLAND
312 CANCO ROAD
PORTLAND, MAINE 04103
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769-2094
(207) 764-6477 FAX: (207) 764-1507

web site: www.maine.gov/dep

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 Water Quality

Enc.

cc: Clarissa Trasko, DEP/EMRO
Lori Mitchell, DEP/CMRO
David Webster, USEPA
David Pincumbe, USEPA
Alex Rosenberg, USEPA
Olga Vergara, USEPA
Maine Department of Marine Resources
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
Ivy Frignoca, CLF

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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

GUILFORD-SANGERVILLE		)	MAINE POLUTANT DISCHARGE
SANITARY DISTRICT		)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
GUILFORD, PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE		)	AND
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS		)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
ME0102032		)	
W006792-6C-K-R	**APPROVAL**	)	**RENEWAL**

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

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The GSSD has filed a timely and complete application with the Department for the renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0102032/Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W006792-6C-H-R (permit hereinafter) which was issued by the Department on on June 11, 2010, for a five-year term. The 6/11/10 permit authorized the discharge of up to a monthly average flow of 0.93 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated sanitary waste waters to the Piscataquis River, Class B, in Guilford, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the 6/11/10 permit except that this permit;

1. Eliminating water quality based concentration limits for ammonia and total copper pursuant to Maine law 38 M.R.S.A. §464, ¶¶ K.

2. Reducing the monthly average mass limit for ammonia and increasing the daily maximum mass limit for total copper based on a statistical evaluation of the most current 60 months of analytical chemistry and priority pollutants on file at the Department and taking into consideration guidance that establishes protocols for establishing waste load allocations when there are multiple dischargers in a watershed.

3. Eliminating monthly average and daily maximm mass and concentration limitations for total cadmium and total lead and the monthly average mass and concentration limits for total copper as a statistical evaluation of the most current 60 months of analytical chemistry and priority pollutants on file at the Department indicates there is no longer a reasonable potential for these parameters to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria (AWQC).

PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

4. Establishing a monitoring requirement for total phosphorus as the discharge from the permittee's facility has a reasonable potential to exceed the Department's draft ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) of 30 ug/L.

5. Establishing a monthly average mass limit for total antimony as a statistical evaluation of the most current 60 months of analytical chemistry and priority pollutants on file at the Department indicates there are test results for total antimony that have a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria AWQC.

6. Reducing the monitoring requirements for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), chemical oxygen demand (COD), settleable solids and *E. coli* bacteria from 2/Week to 1/Week for Tier IA (production at True Textiles is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are ≤0.465 MGD) as a result of a statistical evaluation of test results for said parameters during the term of the previous permit.

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached **PRELIMINARY DRAFT** Fact Sheet dated June 5, 2015, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

    c. 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 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.

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the application of the GUILFORD-SANGERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT, to discharge up to a monthly average flow of 0.93 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated sanitary waste waters to the Piscataquis River, Class B, in Guilford, Maine. The discharges shall be subject to the attached conditions and all applicable standards and regulations:

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

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

3. This permit 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 this permit, the terms and conditions of 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)].

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS _____DAY OF_____, 2015.

COMMISSIONER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:_____
Patricia W. Aho, Commissioner

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application February 9, 2015.

Date of application acceptance February 10, 2015.

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____

This Order prepared by GREGG WOOD, BUREAU WATER QUALITY
GSSD 2015 7/10/15

SPECIAL CONDITIONS
A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge treated waste waters via **OUTFALL #001** to the Piscataquis River. Such treated waste water discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below. **TIER #1A – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows (**flow in a sewerage system that occurs as a result of non-storm events or are caused solely by ground water infiltration) **are ≤0.465 MGD.**

Effluent Characteristic	**Discharge Limitations**						**Minimum Monitoring Requirements**	
	Monthly Average	**Weekly Average**	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average**	**Weekly Average**	**Daily Maximum**	**Measurement Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Flow *[50050]*	0.465 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) *[00310]*	258 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	478 lbs/Day *[26]*	66 mg/L ***[19]***	---	123 mg/L ***[19]***	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD_5 % Removal**(1)** *[81010]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) *[00530]*	441 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	845 lbs/Day *[26]*	114 mg/L ***[19]***	---	218 mg/L ***[19]***	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS % Removal**(1)** *[81011]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) *[80108]*	1,817 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	4,394 lbs/Day *[26]*	468 mg/L ***[19]***	---	1,133 mg/L ***[19]***	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
E. coli Bacteria **(2)** *[31633]* *(May 15 – September 30)*	---	---	---	64/100 ml**(3)** *[13]*	---	427/100 ml *[13]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine**(4)** *[50060]*	---	---	---	0.1 mg/L *[19]*	---	0.3 mg/L *[19]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH (Std. Units) *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0-9.0**(13)** *[12]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

TIER #1A – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are ≤0.465 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia (as N) *[00610]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	13 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Antimony *[01097]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chromium (Total) *[01034]*	2.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	4.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Copper (Total) *[01042]*	---	---	0.09 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Mercury (Total) **(6)** *[71900]*	---	---	---	25.8 ng/L *[3M]*	---	38.7 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
Phenol (Total) *[46000]*	2.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	4.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Total Phosphorus(5) *[00665]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	---	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	---	Report mg/L *[19]*	1/Month *[01/30]*	Composite *[24]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS
A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

TIER #IIA – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is ≥42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are ≤0.465 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow *[50050]*	0.465 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) *[00310]*	305 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	582 lbs/Day *[26]*	79 mg/L ***[19]***	---	150 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD_5 % Removal**(1)** *[81010]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) *[00530]*	617 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	1,206 lbs/Day *[26]*	159 mg/L ***[19]***	---	311 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS % Removal**(1)** *[81011]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) *[80108]*	2,752 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	5,443 lbs/Day *[26]*	710 mg/L ***[19]***	---	1,404 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
E. coli Bacteria **(2)** *[31633]* *(May 15 – September 30)*	---	---	---	64/100 ml**(3)** *[13]*	---	427/100 ml *[13]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine**(4)** *[50060]*	---	---	---	0.1 mg/L *[19]*	---	0.3 mg/L *[19]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH (Std. Units) *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0-9.0**(13)** *[12]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

TIER #IIA – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is ≥42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are ≤0.465 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia (as N) *[00610]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	13 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Antimony *[01097]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chromium (Total) *[01034]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	6.9 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Copper (Total) *[01097]*	---	---	0.09 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Mercury (Total) **(6)** *[71900]*	---	---	---	25.8 ng/L *[3M]*	---	38.7 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
Phenol (Total) *[46000]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	6.9 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Total Phosphorus(5) *[00665]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	---	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	---	Report mg/L *[19]*	1/Month *[01/30]*	Composite *[24]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

SURVEILLANCE TESTING – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee shall conduct surveillance level testing as follows:

TIER 1A and TIER IIA

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) [7]						
A-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TDA3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TDA6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
C-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TBP3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	4.0 % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TBQ6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	4.0 % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical Chemistry [8,9] *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite/ Grab *[24/GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

SCREENING LEVEL TESTING – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 testing as follows:

TIER 1A and TIER IIA

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) [7]						
A-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TDA3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TDA6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
C-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TBP3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	4.0 % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TBQ6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	4.0 % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical Chemistry [8,9] *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite/ Grab *[24/GR]*
Priority Pollutants [9] *[50008]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24/GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

TIER #1B – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are >0.465 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average as specified	Weekly Average as specified	Daily Maximum as specified	Monthly Average as specified	Weekly Average as specified	Daily Maximum as specified	Measurement Frequency as specified	Sample Type as specified
Flow *[50050]*	0.93 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) *[00310]*	258 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	478 lbs/Day *[26]*	33 mg/L ***[19]***	---	62 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD_5 % Removal**(1)** *[81010]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) *[00530]*	441 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	845 lbs/Day *[26]*	57 mg/L ***[19]***	---	109 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS % Removal**(1)** *[81011]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) *[80108]*	1,817 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	4,394 lbs/Day *[26]*	234 mg/L ***[19]***	---	567 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
E. coli Bacteria **(2)** *[31633]* *(May 15 – September 30)*	---	---	---	64/100 ml**(3)** *[13]*	---	427/100 ml *[13]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine**(4)** *[50060]*	---	---	---	0.1 mg/L *[19]*	---	0.17 mg/L *[19]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH (Std. Units) *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0-9.0**(13)** *[12]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

TIER #1B – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are >0.465 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia (as N) *[00610]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	13 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Antimony *[01097]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chromium (Total) *[01034]*	2.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	4.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Copper (Total) *[01097]*	---	---	0.09 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Mercury (Total) **(6)** *[71900]*	---	---	---	25.8 ng/L *[3M]*	---	38.7 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
Phenol (Total) *[46000]*	2.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	4.1 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Total Phosphorus(5) *[00665]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	---	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	---	Report mg/L *[19]*	1/Month *[01/30]*	Composite *[24]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

TIER #IIB – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is ≥42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are >0.465 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow *[50050]*	0.93 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) *[00310]*	305 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	582 lbs/Day *[26]*	39 mg/L ***[19]***	---	75 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD_5 % Removal**(1)** *[81010]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) *[00530]*	617 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	1,206 lbs/Day *[26]*	80 mg/L ***[19]***	---	155 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS % Removal**(1)** *[81011]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) *[80108]*	2,752 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	5,443 lbs/Day *[26]*	355 mg/L ***[19]***	---	702 mg/L ***[19]***	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
E. coli Bacteria **(2)** *[31633]* *May 15 – September 30*	---	---	---	64/100 ml**(3)** *[13]*	---	427/100 ml *[13]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine**(4)** *[50060]*	---	---	---	0.1 mg/L *[19]*	---	0.17 mg/L *[19]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH (Std. Units) *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0-9.0**(13)** *[12]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

TIER #IIB – Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 430, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is ≥42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are >0.465 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia (as N) *[00610]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	13 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Antimony *[01097]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chromium (Total) *[01034]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	6.9 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Copper (Total) *[01097]*	---	---	0.09 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Mercury (Total) **(6)** *[71900]*	---	---	---	25.8 ng/L *[3M]*	---	38.7 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
Phenol (Total) *[46000]*	3.4 lbs/Day *[26]*	---	6.9 lbs/Day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Total Phosphorus(5) *[00665]* *(June 1 – September 30)*	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	---	Report lbs/Day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	---	Report mg/L *[19]*	1/Month *[01/30]*	Composite *[24]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

SURVEILLANCE LEVEL TESTING – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee shall conduct surveillance level testing as follows:

TIER IB and TIER IIB

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) [7]						
A-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TDA3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	11 % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TDA6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
C-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TBP3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	7.7 % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TBQ6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	7.7 % *[23]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical Chemistry [8,9] *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite/ Grab *[24/GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

SCREENING LEVEL TESTING – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 testing as follows:

TIER IB and TIER IIB

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (7)						
A-NOEL	---	---	---	11 % *[23]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite *[24]*
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TDA3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TDA6F] (Brook trout)						
C-NOEL	---	---	---	7.7 % *[23]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite *[24]*
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TBP3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	7.7 % *[23]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis [TBQ6F] (Brook trout)						
Analytical Chemistry (8,9) *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite/ Grab *[24/GR]*
Priority Pollutants (9) *[50008]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24/GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

2. **Ground Water Monitoring Wells MW-1 and MW-4** shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

	Daily Maximum as specified	**Measurement Frequency**(11) as specified	**Sample Type** as specified
Depth to Water Level Below Landsurface *[72019]*	Report (feet) (10) *[27]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Measure *[MS]*
Nitrate-Nitrogen *[00620]*	10 mg/L *[19]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
Specific Conductance *[00095}*	Report (umhos/cm) *[11]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
Temperature (°C) *[00010}*	Report (°C) *[04]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH (Standard Units) *[00400}*	Report (S.U.) *[12]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Suspended Solids *[00530}*	Report (mg/L) *[19]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

Sampling Locations:

Influent sampling for BOD_5 and TSS shall be sampled (composite) at the Water Street pump station**.**

Effluent receiving secondary treatment (Outfall #001) shall be sampled (composite and grab) for all parameters specified in Special Condition A(1) after the chlorine contact chamber (including after dechlorination when applicable) on a year-round basis.

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

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

Tier I and Tier II limitations are differentiated by a mutually agreed upon production level threshold of 42,000 lbs/day for 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn Finishing) category. Tier I limitations and monitoring requirements are applicable when Subpart G production is less than 42,000 lbs/day for 10 production days or less during a calendar month and Tier II limitations are applicable when Subpart G production is greater than or equal to 42,000 lbs/day for more than 10 production days during a calendar month.

Tier IA and Tier IB (as well as Tier IIA & Tier IIB) are differentiated by the monthly average flow limitations of 0.465 MGD and 0.93 MGD, respectively. The permittee is authorized to discharge under Tier IB and Tier IIB limitations when the dry weather influent flow to the treatment plant exceeds 0.465 MGD for three consecutive months.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

1. **Percent removal** – For secondary treated waste waters, the facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both BOD_5 and TSS. Monthly average percent removal values shall be calculated based on influent and effluent concentrations. Compliance with the limitation shall be based on a twelve-month rolling influent and twelve-month rolling effluent averages. Calendar monthly percent removal values, as reported in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report, shall be calculated using the current twelve-month rolling average influent and twelve-month rolling average effluent concentrations.

2. ***E. coli* bacteria** - Limits are seasonal and apply between May 15 and September 30 of each calendar year. The Department reserves the right to require disinfection on a year-round basis to protect the health and welfare of the public.

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

4. **Total Residual Chlorine** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are applicable whenever elemental chlorine or chlorine based compounds are being used to disinfect the discharge. 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. **Phosphorus (Total)** - See **Attachment A** of this permit for a Department protocol for total phosphorus entitled, *Protocol For Total P Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water – June 1, 2014*, unless otherwise specified by the Department.

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

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 5.9% and 4.0% respectively for Tier IA and Tier IIA and 11% and 7.7 % respectively for Tier IB and Tier IBI), which provides a point estimate of toxicity in terms of No Observed Effect Level, commonly referred to as NOEL or NOEC. It is noted the critical thresholds were derived as the mathematical inverse of the applicable dilution factors. See page 8 of the Fact Sheet of this permit for the derivation of the dilution factors. Critical 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.

Tier IA & Tier IIA

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee shall conduct surveillance level WET testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) utilizing the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

Screening level testing –Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 WET testing at a minimum frequency of twice per year (2/Year) for the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

Tier IB & Tier IIB

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee shall conduct surveillance level WET testing at a minimum frequency of twice per year (2/Year) utilizing the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

Screening level testing – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 WET testing at a minimum frequency of once per quarter (1/Quarter) for the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

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 specified above. See **Attachment C** of this permit for the Department's WET report form.

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 manuals as modified by Department protocol for salmonids. See **Attachment D** of this permit for the Department protocol.

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

Each time a WET test is performed, the permittee shall sample and analyze for the parameters in the WET Chemistry and the Analytical Chemistry sections of the Department form entitled, *Maine Department of Environmental Protection, WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form*. See **Attachment E** of this permit.

8. **Analytical chemistry** – Refers to a suite of chemicals in **Attachment E** of this permit.

Tier IA & Tier IIA

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee shall conduct surveillance level analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of twice per year (2/Year).

Screening level testing – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once per calendar quarter (1/Quarter) for four consecutive calendar quarters.

Tier IB & Tier IIB

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee shall conduct surveillance level analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once per quarter (1/Quarter).

Screening level testing – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once per calendar quarter (1/Quarter) for four consecutive calendar quarters.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

9. **Priority pollutant testing** – Refers to a suite of chemicals in **Attachment E** of this permit.

   Tier IA, Tier IIA, Tier IB & Tier IIB

   Screening level testing - Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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), except for those analytical chemistry parameter(s) otherwise regulated in this permit.

   Surveillance level priority pollutant testing is not required pursuant to Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 530.

   Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing shall be conducted on samples collected at the same time as those collected for whole effluent toxicity tests when applicable. Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing shall be conducted using methods that permit detection of a pollutant at existing levels in the effluent or that achieve minimum reporting levels of detection as specified by the Department. See **Attachment E** of this permit for a list of the Department's most current reporting limits (RL's).

   Test results must be submitted to the Department not later than the next Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) required by the permit, provided, however, that the permittee may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The permittee shall evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department, possible exceedences of the acute, chronic or human health AWQC as established in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (effective October 9, 2005). 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. **Depth To Water Level Below Surface** – Shall be measured to the nearest $1/10^{th}$ of a foot.

11. **Ground Water Monitoring** – Sampling shall be conducted in the month of May of each year. Consistent trends upwards or sudden spikes from previous levels shall be reported immediately to the Department, and may necessitate the need for additional ground water testing requirements.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

12. **pH Range Limitation–** The pH value of the effluent shall not be lower than 6.0 SU nor higher than 9.0 SU at any time unless these limitations are exceeded due to natural causes.

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 uses designated by the classification of the receiving waters.

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

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

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

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

D. LIMITATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS

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

E. 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 February 10, 2015; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001. Discharges of waste water from any other point source are not authorized under this permit, and shall be reported in accordance with Standard Condition B(5)(*Bypass*) of this permit.

F. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

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

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

2. Any substantial change (increase or decrease) in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants into the system at the time of permit issuance. For the purposes of this section, notice regarding substantial change shall include information on:

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

G. WET WEATHER FLOW MANAGEMENT PLAN

The treatment facility staff shall maintain a current written Wet Weather Flow Management Plan to direct the staff on how to operate the facility effectively during periods of high flow. The Department acknowledges that the existing collection system may deliver flows in excess of the monthly average design capacity of the treatment plant during periods of high infiltration and rainfall.

The plan shall conform to Department guidelines for such plans and shall include operating procedures for a range of intensities, address solids handling procedures (including septic waste and other high strength wastes if applicable) and provide written operating and maintenance procedures during the events.

The permittee shall review their plan annually and record any necessary changes to keep the plan up to date.

H. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

This facility shall have a current written comprehensive Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan. The plan shall provide a systematic approach by which the permittee shall at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of transport, 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

I. 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 ***[ICIS Code 75305]***: See **Attachment F** of the Fact Sheet of this permit for an acceptable certification form to satisfy this Special Condition.

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

2. Changes in the operation of the treatment works that may increase the toxicity of the discharge; and

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

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

5. Increases in the type or volume of hauled wastes accepted by the facility.

The Department reserves the right to modify the Chapter 530 testing requirements 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 or that there have been changes in the character of the discharge or if annual certifications described above are not submitted.

J. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATIONS

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

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 shall be postmarked by the thirteenth (13^{th}) day of the month or hand-delivered to a Department Regional Office such that the DMRs are received by the Department by the fifteenth (15^{th}) day of the month following the completed reporting period. A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein shall be submitted, unless otherwise specified, to the Department's facility inspector at:

Department of Environmental Protection
Eastern Maine Regional Office
Bureau of Land and Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
106 Hogan Road
Bangor, Maine 04401

Alternatively, if you are submitting an electronic DMR (eDMR), the completed eDMR must be electronically submitted to the Department by a facility authorized DMR Signatory not later than close of business on the 15^{th} day of the month following the completed reporting period. Hard Copy documentation submitted in support of the eDMR must be postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13^{th}) 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 (15^{th}) 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 15^{th} day of the month following the completed reporting period.

L. SEVERABILITY

In the event that any provision(s), 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.

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ATTACHMENT A

Protocol for Total Phosphorus Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water Effluent

Approved Analytical Methods: EPA 200.7 (Rev. 44), 365.1 (Rev. 2.0), (Lachat), 365.3, 365.4; SM 3120 B, 4500-P B.5, 4500-P E, 4500-P F, 4500-P G, 4500-P H; ASTM D515-88(A), D515-88(B); USGS I-4471-97, I-4600-85, I-4610-91; OMAAOAC 973.55, 973.56 (laboratory must be certified for any method performed)

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 B

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Effluent Mercury Test Report

Name of Facility: _____ Federal Permit # ME _____

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 C

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."

ATTACHMENT D

Salmonid Survival and Growth Test

The Salmonid survival and growth test must follow the procedures for the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests detailed in USEPA's freshwater acute and chronic methods manuals with the following Department modifications:

Species - Brook Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis,* or other salmonid approved by the Department.

Age - Less than six months old for the first test each year and less than twelve months for subsequent tests.

Size - The largest fish must not be greater than 150% of the smallest.

Loading Rate - < 0.5 g/l/day

Feeding rate - 5% of body weight 3 times daily (15%/day)

Temperature - 12° ± 1°C

Dissolved Oxygen - 6.5 mg/l ,aeration if needed with large bubbles (> 1 mm diameter) at a rate of <100/min

Dilution Water - Receiving water upstream of discharge (or other ambient water approved by the Department)

Dilution Series - A minimum of 5 effluent concentrations (including the instream waste concentrations bracketing acute and chronic dilutions calculated pursuant to Section D); a receiving water control; and control of known suitable water quality

Duration - Acute = 48 hours
- Chronic = 10 days minimum

Test acceptability - Acute = minimum of 90% survival in 2 days
- Chronic = minimum of 80% survival in 10 days; minimum growth of 20 mg/gm/d dry weight in controls, (individual fish weighed, dried at 100°C to constant weight and weighed to 3 significant figures)

ATTACHMENT E

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

WET and Chem

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)	f

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 - July 1, 2015

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.

						Receiving Water or Ambient	**Effluent Concentration** (ug/L or as noted)				
	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY		Effluent Limits, %				WET Result, % Do not enter % sign	Reporting Limit Check	Possible Exceedence [7]		
			Acute	Chronic					Acute	Chronic	
	Trout - Acute										
	Trout - Chronic										
	Water Flea - Acute										
	Water Flea - Chronic										
	WET CHEMISTRY										
	pH (S.U.) (9)										
	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, TOTAL	5				(8)					
	CYANIDE, AVAILABLE [3a]	5				(8)					
M	LEAD	3				(8)					
M	NICKEL	5				(8)					
M	SILVER	1				(8)					
M	ZINC	5				(8)					

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
WET and Chem
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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									

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
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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.

(3a) Cyanide, Available (Cyanide Amenable to Chlorination) is not an analytical chemistry parameter, but may be required by certain discharge permits .

(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:

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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
&
MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

Date: **July 10, 2015**

PERMIT NUMBER: **ME0102032**
LICENSE NUMBER: **W006792-6C-K-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

GUILFORD-SANGERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT
P.O. Box 370
Guilford, Maine 04443

COUNTY: **Piscataquis County**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

22 Dean Road
Guilford, Maine 04443

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

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: **Mr. Frank Ruksznis**
(207) 876-4598
fprgssd@myfairpoint.net

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

a. Application: The Guilford-Sangerville Sanitary District (GSSD/permittee hereinafter) has filed a timely and complete application with the Department for the renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0102032/Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W006792-6C-H-R (permit hereinafter) which was issued by the Department on on June 11, 2010, for a five-year term. The 6/11/10 permit authorized the discharge of up to a monthly average flow of 0.93 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated sanitary waste waters to the Piscataquis River, Class B, in Guilford, Maine. See **Attachment A** of this Fact Sheet for a location map.

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY (cont'd)

b. Source Description: The waste water treatment facility receives sanitary waste water flows from a population of approximately 1,200 residential and commercial users within the District's boundaries. The GSSD has one industrial contributor to its system, True Textiles. True Textiles is a manufacturer of polyester/woolen products that at full production capacity, contributes approximately 73% of the total flow, 97% of the total biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), 14% of the total suspended solids (TSS) and 92% of the chemical oxygen demand (COD) loading to the treatment facility. The GSSD is not currently required to develop a formal pretreatment program pursuant to federal regulations.

The GSSD owns and maintains a sewer collection system that is approximately 11 miles in length and is 100% separated from the storm water collection system resulting in no combined sewer overflows (CSO) in the system. The collection system has seven (7) pump stations. Two of the seven pump stations have on-site back-up power and five are served by a portable generator. All seven pump stations are equipped with radio telemetry systems. The GSSD is not currently authorized to receive septage/transported wastes from local septage haulers.

c. Waste Water Treatment: The GSSD waste water treatment facility became operational in January of 1988. The facility provides a secondary level of treatment via four aerated lagoons that are normally operated in series but can be operated in parallel if necessary. Aeration is provided by a fine bubble diffused aeration system. The four lagoons have a total surface area of 9.60 acres, have a volume of 38.0 million gallons and provides for a detention time of 65 days at the maximum monthly average design flow of 0.93 MGD. If needed, seasonal disinfection would be achieved by sodium hypochlorite and dechlorination would be accomplished by the addition of sodium bisulfite. Secondary treated waste waters are measured via a magnetic flow meter and are discharged to the Piscataquis River via a ductile iron pipe measuring 18 inches in diameter with a three port diffuser to enhance mixing of the effluent with the receiving water. See **Attachment B** of this Fact Sheet for schematic of the waste water treatment process. The District currently utilizes a reed bed with an area of approximately 3,000 square feet for sludge treatment.

True Textiles pre-treats waste waters conveyed to the GSSD waste water treatment facility via flow equalization and neutralization utilizing an automated pH control system which adds acid or caustic chemical solutions as needed. The flow is measured using a parshall flume prior to being conveyed to the GSSD treatment facility.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the 6/11/10 permit except that this permit:

1. Eliminating water quality based concentration limits for ammonia and total copper pursuant to Maine law 38 M.R.S.A. §464, ¶¶ K.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

2. Reducing the monthly average mass limit for ammonia and increasing the daily maximum mass limit for total copper based on a statistical evaluation of the most current 60 months of analytical chemistry and priority pollutants on file at the Department and taking into consideration guidance that establishes protocols for establishing waste load allocations when there are multiple dischargers in a watershed.

3. Eliminating monthly average and daily maximm mass and concentration limitations for total cadmium and total lead and the monthly average mass and concentration limits for total copper as a statistical evaluation of the most current 60 months of analytical chemistry and priority pollutants on file at the Department indicates there is no longer a reasonable potential for these parameters to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria (AWQC).

4. Establishing a monitoring requirement for total phosphorus as the discharge from the permittee's facility has a reasonable potential to exceed the Department's draft ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) of 30 ug/L.

5. Establishing a monthly average mass limit for total antimony as a statistical evaluation of the most current 60 months of analytical chemistry and priority pollutants on file at the Department indicates there are test results for total antimony that have a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria AWQC.

6. Reducing the monitoring requirements for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), chemical oxygen demand (COD), settleable solids and *E. coli* bacteria from 2/Week to 1/Week for Tier IA (production at True Textiles is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are ≤0.465 MGD) as a result of a statistical evaluation of test results for said parameters during the term of the previous permit.

b. History: The most current relevant regulatory activities include the following:

August 28, 1997 – The Department issued WDL renewal #W006792-47-F-R for a five-year term.

February 11, 1998 - The EPA issued NPDES permit #ME0102032 for a five-year term.

May 23, 2000 – The Department adminstratively modified the GSSD's WDL by establishing interim average and maximum concentration limits of 25.9 ng/L and 38.7 ng/L respectively, for mercury.

January 12, 2001 – The State of Maine received authorization from the USEPA to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in Maine. From that date forward, the program has been referred to as the MEPDES permit program and ME0102032 remains the primary reference number for the GSSD waste water treatment facility

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

September 17, 2001 – The GSSD filed a timely application with the EPA to renew the NPDES for the waste water treatment facility. The application was never acted on as EPA was not authorized to issue NPDES permits in the disputed area of the State until a decision regarding authorization of the NPDES program was finalized.

August 11, 2004 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit #ME0102032/WDL W006792-5L-G-R for a five-year term.

February 6, 2006 - The Department issued a minor revision to the 8/11/04 permit by reducing the monitoring frequency for mercury from 4/Year to 1/Year.

April 10, 2006 – The Department administratively modified the 8/11/04 permit by establishing revised monitoring requirements for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing and chemical specific testing pursuant to a new Department rule, 06-096 CMR Chapter 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*.

March 24, 2010 – The GSSD submitted an application to the Department to renew the 8/11/04 permit.

June 11, 2010 - The Department issued MEPDES permit #ME0102032/MWDL #W006792-6C-H-R for a five year term

September 10, 2013 – The Department issued a minor revision to the 8/11/04 permit by eliminating the water quality based limitations for inorganic arsenic given the discharge no longer exceeded or had a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria.

February 9, 2015 – The GSSD submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for the renewal of the MEPDES permit/WDL.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMITS

Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A. Section 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., Section 420 and Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 584, *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 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 STANDARDS

Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A., Section 467(7)(E)(1)(b&c) classify the Piscataquis River from the Route #15 bridge in Guilford to its confluence with the Penobscot River as a Class B waterway. Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A., Section 465(3) describes standards for classification of 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 Department conducted ambient water quality surveys in 1997, 1998 and 2001 on the Piscataquis River in an effort to assess the existing water quality and develop a water quality model to support the issuance of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) report. Ambient water quality sampling was conducted on 23 miles of the Piscataquis River from Guilford to Milo. The Department published a document entitled, *Piscataquis River Data Report, 2001 Survey, January 2002, DEPLW0465,* with the results of the sampling events.

The 2012 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, published by the Department (often referred to as the 305b Report) lists a 13.44 mile segment of the main stem of the Piscataquis River below the Dover-Foxcroft waste water treatment facility(ADB Assessment Unit ID ME0102000402_219R01) in a table entitled, *Table 5-A: Rivers And Streams Impaired By Pollutants Other Than Those Listed in 5-B Through 5-D (TMDL Required).* The report cites the cause of the impairment is low dissolved oygen levels. Previous 305b reports listed low dissolved oxygen levels and bacteria as a result of municipal point sources, agricultural non-point sources and combined sewer overflows as being the cause of the impairment. The Department is scheduled to perform a comprehensive ambient water quality survey during the summer of 2015 and prepare a TMDL for the 12-mile segment during calendar year 2016. If the TMDL indicates that at full permitted discharge limits, the discharge from the GSSD facility is causing or contributing to the non-attainment of ambient water quality standards, this permit will be re-opened per Special Condition J, *Reopening Of The Permit For Modifications,* to impose more stringent limitations to meet water quality standards.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The GSSD has one industrial contributor to its system, True Textiles. True Textiles is a manufacturer of polyester/woolen products that contributes approximately 73% of the total flow (at full production), 97% of the total biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and 14% of the total suspended solids (TSS) and 92% of the chemical oxygen demand (COD) loading to the treatment facility. The EPA has developed National Effluent Guidelines and Standards found at 40 CFR, Part 410, *Textile Mills Point Source Category* for facilities such as Interface. Applicable subparts of 40 CFR Part 410 include:

Subpart B - *Wool Finishing Subcategory* – Is applicable to process waters resulting from textile mills that are wool finishers including processes such as carbonizing, fulling, dyeing, bleaching, rinsing, fireproofing, and other similar processes. True Textiles conducts wool stock dyeing at its facility. The most stringent technology based [best practicable treatment (BPT) and or best available technology economically achievable (BAT)] limitations expressed in pounds/1000 pounds of wool have been established for the following parameters:

	Daily Maximum	Daily Average
BOD	22.4	11.2
COD	163	81.5
TSS	35.2	17.6
Sulfide	0.28	0.14
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07

For the purposes of the regulation, *wool* means the dry raw wool as it is received by the wool scouring mill.

Subpart C – Low Water Use Processing Subcategory – Is applicable to process waters resulting from textile mills that include processes such as yarn manufacturing, yarn texturizing, unfinished fabric manufacturing, fabric coating, fabric laminating, tire cord and fabric dipping, and carpet tufting and carpet backing. True Textiles conducts polyester yarn texturing operations at its facility.

The most stringent technology based BPT and or BAT limitations for general processing expressed in pounds/1000 pounds of wool have been established for the following parameters:

	Daily Maximum	Daily Average
BOD	1.4	0.7
COD	2.8	1.4
TSS	1.4	0.7

Subpart G - Stock & Yarn Finishing Subcategory - Is applicable to process waters resulting from textile mills that include processes such as stock or yarn dyeing or finishing which may include unit operations and processes such as cleaning, scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing and special finishing. True Textiles conducts polyester stock and yarn dyeing operations.

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

The most stringent technology based BPT and or BAT limitations expressed in pounds/1000 pounds of wool have been established for the following parameters:

	Daily Maximum	Daily Average
BOD	6.8	3.4
COD	84.6	42.3
TSS	17.4	8.7
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Total Chromium	0.12	0.06

a. Tiered Limitations – The 8/11/04 permit established four tiers of limitations due to concerns surrounding the applicability and imposition of effluent limitations for certain metals under various discharge flows and production regimes at True Textiles. Tier I and Tier II limitations are differentiated by a mutually agreed upon production level threshold of 42,000 lbs/day for 40 CFR, Part 410, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn Finishing) category. Tier I limitations and monitoring requirements are applicable when Subpart G production is less than 42,000 lbs/day for 10 production days or less during a calendar month and Tier II limitations are applicable when Subpart G production is greater than or equal to 42,000 lbs/day for more than 10 production days during a calendar month.

Tier IA and Tier IB (as well as Tier IIA & Tier IIB) are differentiated by the monthly average dry weather flow limitations of 0.465 MGD and 0.93 MGD, respectively. Therefore, the limitations applicable at any given time are based on:

TIER IA – Subpart G production <42,000 lbs/day and monthly average dry weather flow ≤0.465 MGD.

TIER IB - Subpart G production <42,000 lbs/day and monthly average dry weather flow >0.465 MGD.

TIER IIA – Subpart G production ≥42,000 lbs/day and monthly average dry weather flow ≤0.465 MGD.

TIER IIB - Subpart G production ≥42,000 lbs/day and monthly average dry weather flow >0.465 MGD.

It is noted the permittee has been operating under the TIER IA criteria for the full term of the 8/11/04 permit.

b. Flow: As a result of the imposition of water quality based mass limits for metals in this permit and to address future production increases at True Textiles, the Department and GSSD mutually agreed to establish four tiers of limits for all parameters. As a result, the 8/11/04 permit established a monthly average limit of 0.465 MGD (½ of the facility design flow) for Tier IA and Tier IIA.

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

For Tier IB and Tier IIB, the previous permitting action established a monthly average limit of 0.93 MGD which is the design capacity of the lagoon system. The monthly average flow limits are being carried forward in this permitting action.

A review of the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data for the period January 2012 – January 2015 indicates flow values have been reported as follows:

Flow (DMRs=34)

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly average	0.465	0.161 – 0.536	0.284
Daily maximum	Report	0.351 – 0.998	0.548

c. Dilution Factors - The Department established applicable dilution factors for the discharge in accordance with freshwater protocols established in Department Rule Chapter 530 *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, October 2005. The Department has determined that the discharge receives rapid and complete mixing with the receiving water due to the 3-port diffuser on the outfall pipe. With permit flow limits of 0.465 MGD (Tier IA & Tier IIA) and 0.93 MGD (Tier IB & Tier IIB), the dilution factors are as follows:

TIER IA & TIER IIA

Acute: 1Q10 = 11.5 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(11.5 \text{ cfs})(0.6464^{(1)}) + (0.465 \text{ MGD})}{(0.465 \text{ MGD})} = 17{:}1$

Chronic: 7Q10 = 17.3 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(17.3 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.465 \text{ MGD})}{(0.465 \text{ MGD})} = 25{:}1$

Harmonic Mean: = 135 cfs$^{(2)}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{(135 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.465 \text{ MGD})}{(0.465 \text{ MGD})} = 189{:}1$

TIER IB & TIER IIB

Acute: 1Q10 = 11.5 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(11.5 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.93 \text{ MGD})}{(0.93 \text{ MGD})} = 9.0{:}1$

Chronic: 7Q10 = 17.3 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(17.3 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.93 \text{ MGD})}{(0.93 \text{ MGD})} = 13.0{:}1$

Harmonic Mean: = 135 cfs$^{(1)}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{(135 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (0.93 \text{ MGD})}{(0.93 \text{ MGD})} = 94{:}1$

1 cubic feet per second (cfs) = 0.6464 million gallons per day (MGD)

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

Footnotes:

(2) The 8/11/04 permit established a harmonic mean flow of the Piscataquis River at GSSD at 51.8 cfs. In November 2009, the Department conducted a stastistical evaluation on the flow data of the river for the period 1903 to the present and determined a more representative harmonic mean flow for the Piscataquis River at GSSD is 135 cfs.

d. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5), Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): The previous permitting action established technology based monthly average and daily maximum mass limitations for BOD and TSS based on a weighted loading calculation which took into consideration the variation in loadings between domestic (residential and commercial) sanitary waste waters and process waste waters generated by True Textiles. Loadings were and are now, based on historic and projected production figures at True Textiles and BPT and or BAT criteria in EPA's National Effluent Guidelines and Standards at 40 CFR, Part 410, *Textile Mills Point Source Category*.

The monthly average and daily maximum mass limitations for BOD_5, TSS and COD in this and the 8/11/04 permitting action are based on projected loadings from the domestic sanitary waste waters and the production based loadings from True Textiles. The production levels used to calculate the final effluent limits for all parameters regulated by 40 CFR, Part 410 are as follows:

TIER I

Subpart B - Wool Finishing Subcategory – 3,000 lbs/day
Subpart C – Low Water Use Processing Subcategory – 4,000 lbs/day
Subpart G - Stock & Yarn Finishing Subcategory – 31,000 lbs/day

TIER II

Subpart B - Wool Finishing Subcategory – 3,000 lbs/day
Subpart C – Low Water Use Processing Subcategory – 4,000 lbs/day
Subpart G - Stock & Yarn Finishing Subcategory – 54,000 lbs/day

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

TIER I - Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 430, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is <42,000 lbs/day.

TIER I - Calculation of GSSD Effluent Limits				
	EPA Guidelines expressed in (lbs/1000 lbs) of Production 40 CFR 410 **Subpart B – Wool Finishing Subcategory**		Guidelines mass based permit limits expressed in lbs/day	
Production 3,000 lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/1000 lbs	Monthly Average lbs/1000 lbs	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	22.4	11.2	67 lbs/day	34 lbs/day
TSS	35.2	17.6	106 lbs/day	52 lbs/day
COD	163	81.5	489 lbs/day	244 lbs/day
Phenol	0.14	0.07	0.42 lbs/day	0.20 lbs/day
T. Chromium	0.14	0.07	0.42 lbs/day	0.20 lbs/day

TIER I – Calculation of GSSD Effluent Limits				
	EPA Guidelines expressed in (lbs/1000 lbs) of Production 40 CFR 410 **Subpart C – Low Water Use Processing Sucategory**		Guidelines mass based permit limits expressed in lbs/day	
Production 4,000 lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/1000 lbs	Monthly Average lbs/1000 lbs	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	1.4	0.7	5.6 lbs/day	2.8 lbs/day
TSS	1.4	0.7	5.6 lbs/day	2.8 lbs/day
COD	2.8	1.4	11 lbs/day	5.6 lbs/day

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

TIER I - Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 430, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is <42,000 lbs/day.

TIER I – Calculation of GSSD Effluent Limits				
	EPA Guidelines expressed in (lbs/1000 lbs) of Production 40 CFR 410 **Subpart G – Stock and Yarn Finishing Subcategory**		Guidelines mass based permit limits expressed in lbs/day	
Production 31,000 lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/1000 lbs	Monthly Average lbs/1000 lbs	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	6.8	3.4	211 lbs/day	105 lbs/day
TSS	17.4	8.7	539 lbs/day	270 lbs/day
COD	84.6	42.3	2,623 lbs/day	1,311 lbs/day
Phenol	0.12	0.06	3.7 lbs/day	1.9 lbs/day
T. Chromium	0.12	0.06	3.7 lbs/day	1.9 lbs/day

Domestic Waste Water Only – Applicable for Tier I and Tier II				
Flow 0.465 MGD	Daily Maximum mg/l	Monthly Average mg/l	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	50 mg/L	30 mg/L	194 lbs/day	116 lbs/day
TSS	50 mg/L	30 mg/L	194 lbs/day	116 lbs/day
COD	110 mg/L	66 mg/L	426 lbs/day	256 lbs/day

Footnotes:

(1) The permittee has requested the Department take into consideration the COD in the domestic waste water when calculating the permit limits for COD.

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

TIER II - Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 430, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is ≥42,000 lbs/day.

TIER II- Calculation of GSSD Effluent Limits				
	EPA Guidelines expressed in (lbs/1000 lbs) of Production 40 CFR 410 **Subpart B – Wool Finishing Subcategory**		Guidelines mass based permit limits expressed in lbs/day	
Production 3,000 lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/1000 lbs	Monthly Average lbs/1000 lbs	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	22.4	11.2	67 lbs/day	34 lbs/day
TSS	35.2	17.6	106 lbs/day	52 lbs/day
COD	163	81.5	489 lbs/day	244 lbs/day
Phenol	0.14	0.07	0.42 lbs/day	0.20 lbs/day
T. Chromium	0.14	0.07	0.42 lbs/day	0.20 lbs/day

TIER II – Calculation of GSSD Effluent Limits				
	EPA Guidelines expressed in (lbs/1000 lbs) of Production 40 CFR 410 **Subpart C – Low Water Use Processing Subcategory**		Guidelines mass based permit limits expressed in lbs/day	
Production 4,000 lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/1000 lbs	Monthly Average lbs/1000 lbs	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	1.4	0.7	5.6 lbs/day	2.8 lbs/day
TSS	1.4	0.7	5.6 lbs/day	2.8 lbs/day
COD	2.8	1.4	11 lbs/day	5.6 lbs/day

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

TIER II - Applicable when 40 CFR, Part 430, Subpart G (Stock & Yarn finishing) production level is ≥42,000 lbs/day.

TIER II - Calculation of GSSD Effluent Limits				
	EPA Guidelines expressed in (lbs/1000 lbs) of Production 40 CFR 410 **Subpart G – Stock and Yarn Finishing Subcategory**		Guidelines mass based permit limits expressed in lbs/day	
Production 54,000 lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/1000 lbs	Monthly Average lbs/1000 lbs	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	6.8	3.4	367 lbs/day	184 lbs/day
TSS	17.4	8.7	940 lbs/day	470 lbs/day
COD	84.6	42.3	4,568 lbs/day	2,284 lbs/day
Phenol	0.12	0.06	6.5 lbs/day	3.2 lbs/day
T. Chromium	0.12	0.06	6.5 lbs/day	3.2 lbs/day

Domestic Waste Water Only – Applicable for Tier I and Tier II				
Flow 0.465 MGD	Daily Maximum mg/l	Monthly Average mg/l	Daily Maximum lb/day	Monthly Average lb/day
BOD_5	50 mg/L	30 mg/L	194 lbs/day	116 lbs/day
TSS	50 mg/L	30 mg/L	194 lbs/day	116 lbs/day
$COD^{(1)}$	110 mg/L	66 mg/L	426 lbs/day	256 lbs/day

Footnotes:

(1) The permittee has requested the Department take into consideration the COD in the domestic waste water when calculating the permit limits for COD.

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

TIER I & TIER II- Permit Limitations (Industrial + Domestic)				
	TIER I		TIER II	
	Daily Maximum lbs/day	Monthly Average lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/day	Monthly Average lbs/day
BOD_5	478 lbs/day	258 lbs/day	634 lbs/day	337 lbs/day
TSS	845 lbs/day	441 lbs/day	1,246 lbs/day	641 lbs/day
COD	3,549 lbs/day	1,817 lbs/day	5,494 lbs/day	2,790 lbs/day
Phenol	4.1 lbs/day	2.1 lbs/day	6.9 lbs/day	3.4 lbs/day
Total Chromium	4.1 lbs/day	2.1 lbs/day	6.9 lbs/day	3.4 lbs/day

TIER IA, TIER IB & TIER IIA, TIER IIB- Permit Limitations (Industrial + Domestic)				
	TIER IA & TIER IB		TIER IIA & TIER IIB	
	Daily Maximum lbs/day	Monthly Average lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/day	Monthly Average Lbs/day
BOD_5	478 lbs/day	258 lbs/day	582 lbs/day	305 lbs/day
TSS	845 lbs/day	441 lbs/day	1,206 lbs/day	617 lbs/day
COD	4,394 lbs/day	1,817 lbs/day	5,443 lbs/day	2,752 lbs/day

To ensure best practicable treatment is being applied to the discharge under all production regimes at True Textiles and discharge regimes from the GSSD treatment facility, the Department is carrying forward the monthly average and daily maximum concentration limits for all parameters. Concentration limits are based on Department rule Chapter 523, §6(f)(2) which states that pollutants limited in terms of mass additionally may be limited in terms of other units of measurement.

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

End-of-pipe concentration limits were derived by back-calculating using the applicable monthly average flow limitation for each tier. For Tier IA & Tier IIA a flow limitation of 0.465 MGD was utilized and for Tier IB & Tier IIB a flow limitation of 0.93 MGD was utilized. The limits are as follows:

TIER IA & TIER IB- Permit Limitations (Industrial + Domestic)				
	TIER IA		**TIER IB**	
	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average mg/L	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average Mg/L
BOD_5	123 mg/L	66 mg/L	62 mg/L	33 mg/L
TSS	218 mg/L	114 mg/L	109 mg/L	57 mg/L
COD	1,133 mg/L	468 mg/L	567 mg/L	234 mg/L

Example calculations:

TIER IA - BOD_5

Daily Maximum

478 lbs/day = 123 mg/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

258 lbs/day = 66 mg/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

TIER IB - - BOD_5

Daily Maximum

478 lbs/day = 62 mg/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

258 lbs/day = 33 mg/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

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

For Tier IIA a flow limitation of 0.465 MGD was utilized and for Tier IIB a flow limitation of 0.93 MGD was utilized. The limits are as follows:

TIER IIA & TIER IIB- Permit Limitations (Industrial + Domestic)				
	TIER IIA		TIER IIB	
	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average mg/L	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average mg/L
BOD_5	150 mg/L	79 mg/L	75 mg/L	39 mg/L
TSS	311 mg/L	159 mg/L	155 mg/L	80 mg/L
COD	1,404 mg/L	710 mg/L	702 mg/L	355 mg/L

Example calculations:

TIER IIA - BOD_5

Daily Maximum

582 lbs/day = 150 mg/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

305 lbs/day = 79 mg/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

TIER IIB - - BOD_5

Daily Maximum

1,206 lbs/day = 155 mg/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

617 lbs/day = 80 mg/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

The monthly DMR data for the period January 2012 – January 2015 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the BOD, TSS and COD limits as values have been reported as follows:

BOD Mass (37 DMRs)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	258	6 - 61	21
Daily Maximum	478	10 - 122	34

BOD Concentration (37 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	66	3 - 26	9
Daily Maximum	123	3 – 40	12

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

TSS mass (37 DMRs)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	441	4 - 46	13
Daily Maximum	845	7 - 75	22

TSS concentration (37 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	114	2 - 11	5
Daily Maximum	218	2 - 20	7

COD mass (10 DMRs)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	1,817	225 - 357	190
Daily Maximum	4,394	314 - 941	332

COD concentration (9 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	468	88 - 121	72
Daily Maximum	1,133	106 - 145	87

Minimum monitoring frequency requirements in MEPDES permits are prescribed by 06-096 CMR Chapter 523§5(i). The USEPA has published guidance entitled, *Interim Guidance for Performance Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies* (USEPA Guidance April 1996). In addition, the Department has supplemented the EPA guidance with its own guidance entitled, *Performance Based Reduction of Monitoring Frequencies - Modification of EPA Guidance Released April 1996* (Maine DEP May 22, 2014). Both documents are being utilized to evaluate the compliance history for each parameter regulated by the previous permit to determine if a reduction in the monitoring frequencies is justified.

Although EPA's 1996 Guidance recommends evaluation of the most current two-years of mass effluent data for a parameter, the Department is considering 37 months of data (January 2012 – January 2015). A review of the mass monitoring data for BOD, TSS and COD indicates the ratios (expressed in percent) of the long term effluent average to the monthly average limits can be calculated as 8%, 3% and 15% respectively. According to Table I of the EPA Guidance and Department guidance, a 2/Week monitoring requirement can be reduced to 1/Week. Therefore, this permitting action is reducing the monitoring frequencies for BOD, TSS and COD to 1/Week for Tier 1 (production at True Textiles is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are ≤0.465 MGD) only as this is the current regime the facility is currently discharging under and demonstrated it is well within the limitations for this discharge regime.

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

f. Phenol and Total chromium – The previous permitting action established technology based monthly average and daily maximum mass limitations for phenol and total chromium in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 410 and are being carried forward in this permitting action. Calculations for Tier I and Tier II limitations were derived earlier in this Fact Sheet based on different levels of production and are summarized as follows:

TIER I & TIER II- Permit Limitations (Industrial + Domestic)				
	TIER I		TIER II	
	Daily Maximum lbs/day	Monthly Average Lbs/day	Daily Maximum lbs/day	Monthly Average lbs/day
Phenol	4.1 lbs/day	2.1 lbs/day	6.9 lbs/day	3.4 lbs/day
Total Chromium	4.1 lbs/day	2.1 lbs/day	6.9 lbs/day	3.4 lbs/day

Phenols and total chromium which are potentially toxic pollutants. A document entitled EPA's Technical Support Document For Water Quality Based Toxics Control, March 1991, Chapter 5, Section 5.7, recommends that permit limits for both mass and concentration be specified for effluents discharging into waters with less than 100 fold dilution to ensure attainment of water quality standards. As not to penalize the GSSD facility for operating at flows less than the permitted flow of the waste water plant, the Department established concentration limits for toxic pollutants with NEGs based on a factor of 1.5 which was consistent with all other permitting actions by the Department when establishing concentration limits for said pollutants. Concentration limits for phenol and total chromium have been back-calculated utilizing a Tier IA & Tier IIA flow limitation of 0.465 MGD. The concentration limits are as follows:

TIER IA & TIER IIA- Permit Limitations (Industrial + Domestic)				
	TIER IA		TIER IIA	
	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average Mg/L	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average mg/L
Phenol	1,586 ug/L	812 ug/L	2,669 ug/L	1,315 ug/L
Total Chromium	1,586 ug/L	812 ug/L	2,669ug/L	1,315 ug/L

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

Example calculations:

TIER IA – Phenol & chromium

Daily Maximum

(4.1 lbs/day(1.5) = 1,586 ug/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

(2.1 lbs/day(1.5) = 812 ug/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

TIER- IIA - - Phenols & chromium

Daily Maximum

(6.9 lbs/day(1.5) = 2,669 ug/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

(3.4 lbs/day(1.5) = 1,315 ug/L
(0.465 MGD)(8.34)

TIER IB & TIER IIB- Permit Limitations (Industrial + Domestic)				
	TIER IB		**TIER IIB**	
	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average mg/L	Daily Maximum mg/L	Monthly Average mg/L
Phenol	406 ug/L	792 ug/L	1,334 ug/L	658 ug/L
Total Chromium	406 ug/L	792 ug/L	1, 334 ug/L	658 ug/L

Example calculations:

TIER IB – Phenols & chromium

Daily Maximum

(4.1 lbs/day(1.5) = 792 ug/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

(2.1 lbs/day(1.5) = 406 ug/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

TIER- IIB - - Phenols & chromium

Daily Maximum

(6.9 lbs/day(1.5) = 1,334 ug/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

Monthly Average

(3.4 lbs/day(1.5) = 658 ug/L
(0.93 MGD)(8.34)

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

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period December 2012 – June 2014 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the phenol and chromium limits 100% of the time as values have been reported as follows:

Phenols Mass (3 DMRs)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	2.1	0.008 – 0.012	0.02
Daily Maximum	4.1	0.008 – 0.012	0.02

Phenols Concentration (3 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	812	3.4	<5 – 5.1
Daily Maximum	1,586	3.4	<5 – 5.1

Less than (<) values were reduced by a factor of two for calculation purposes.

Chromium mass (7 DMRs)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	2.1	<0.003 - <2.1	<0.42
Daily Maximum	4.1	<0.005 - <4.1	<0.0009

Chromium concentration (7 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	812	0.0008 – 0.03	0.01
Daily Maximum	1,586	0.0008 – 0.03	0.01

Less than (<) values were reduced by a factor of two for calculation purposes.

g. *E. coli* bacteria – The previous permitting action established seasonal (May 15th – September 30th) monthly average and daily maximum limits of 64 colonies/100 ml and 427 colonies/100 ml, respectively, that were based on the State of Maine Water Classification Program Class B standards as established in Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A, §465(4).

During calendar year 2005, Maine's Legislature approved a new daily maximum water quality standards of 236 colonies/100 ml for water bodies designated as Class B and Class C. The Department has determined that end-of-pipe limitations for the instantaneous concentration standard of 427 colonies/100 mL will be achieved through available dilution of the effluent with the receiving waters and need not be revised in MEPDES permits for facilities with adequate dilution as is the case with GSSD. Therefore, the monthly average and daily maximum limitations in the previous permitting action are being carried forward in this permitting action. The Department reserves the right to impose year-round bacteria limits, if necessary, to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

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

A review of the seasonal monthly DMR data for the period May 2012 – September 2014 indicates the permittee has reported *E. coli* bacteria test results as follows:

***E. coli* bacteria (11 DMRs)**

Value	Limit (col/100 ml)	Range (col/100 ml)	Mean (col/100 ml)
Monthly Average	64	3 - 62	28
Daily Maximum	427	8 - 488	97

EPA's 1996 Guidance recommends evaluation of the most current two-years of effluent data for a parameter, the Department is considering 11 months of data (May 2012 – September 2014). 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 44%. According to Table I of the EPA Guidance and Department guidance, a 2/Week monitoring requirement can be reduced to 1/Week. Therefore, this permitting action is reducing the monitoring frequency for *E. coli* bacteria to 1/Week for Tier 1 (production at True Textiles is <42,000 lbs/day and dry weather flows are ≤0.465 MGD) only as this is the current regime the facility is currently discharging under and demonstrated it is well within the limitations for this discharge regime.

h. Total Residual Chlorine - The previous permitting action established technology based monthly average concentration limitations of 0.1 mg/L and either water quality based or technology based daily maximum concentration limits ranging from 0.17 mg/L to 0.3 mg/L.

Limits for total residual chlorine are specified to ensure attainment of the ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for levels of chlorine and that the best practicable treatment technology (BPT) is utilized to abate the discharge of chlorine. The more stringent of the two limitations is established in licensing/permitting actions. Daily maximum (acute) and monthly average (chronic) end-of-pipe water quality based concentration limits for total residual chlorine may be calculated as follows:

	Acute Criteria	Chronic Criteria	Acute Dilution	Chronic Dilution	Acute Limit	Chronic Limit
Tier IA Tier IIA	19 ug/L	11 ug/L	17:1	25.0:1	0.32 mg/L	0.28 mg/L
Tier IB Tier IIB	19 ug/L	11 ug/L	9.0:1	13.0:1	0.17 mg/L	0.14 mg/L

Example calculation (Tier IA & Tier IIA): Acute – 0.019 mg/L (17.0) = 0.32 mg/L

To meet any of the water quality based thresholds calculated above, the permittee must dechlorinate the effluent prior to discharge. The Department has established a daily maximum and monthly average best practicable treatment (BPT) limitations of 0.3 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L respectively, for facilities that need to

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

dechlorinate their effluent. If calculated water quality based limits are lower than 0.3 mg/L and or 0.1 mg/L then the more stringent water quality based limits are applicable. In the case of the GSSD, for Tier IA & Tier IIA, the calculated acute (daily maximum) water quality based threshold is higher than the BPT limit of 0.3 mg/L, thus the daily maximum BPT limitation of 0.3 mg/L is imposed. As for monthly average, the calculated chronic water quality based threshold is higher than the BPT of 0.1 mg/L thus the BPT limit of 0.1 mg/L is imposed.

For Tier IB & Tier IIB, the calculated acute water quality based threshold is lower than the BPT limit of 0.3 mg/L, thus the daily maximum water quality based limitation of 0.17 mg/L is imposed. As for monthly average, the calculated chronic water quality based limit is higher than the BPT of 0.1 mg/L thus the BPT limit of 0.1 mg/L is imposed.

A review of the DMR data for the period January 2012 – November 2014 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with both the monthly average and daily maximum concentration limits 100% and has reported values as follows:

Total residual chlorine (15 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	0.1	N/A	N/A
Daily Maximum	0.3	N/A	N/A

No TRC values were reported as the facility can achieve *E. coli* bacteria limits without disinfecting the discharge.

i. pH Range- The previous permitting action established a pH range limitation of 6.0 –9.0 standard units pursuant to a Department rule, 06-096 CMR Chapter 525(3)(III)(c). The limits are considered BPT. The limitation range and 3/Week monitoring frequency are being carried forward in this permitting action.

A review of the DMR data for the period January 2012 – January 2015 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the pH range limits 100% of the time as the pH has ranged from a minimum of 6.4 standard units and a maximum of 8.6 standard units.

h. Total phosphorus – The 2005 permitting action established a 1/Month monitoring requirement for total phosphorus between June and September of each year to gather a statistically valid data set on phosphorus discharge levels. The data collected would be utilized in any water quality modeling conducted by the Department to determine if phosphorus is causing or contributing to dissolved oxygen deficits in the Piscataquis River.

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

A review of the DMR data for the period June 2007 – September 2009 indicates values have been reported as follows:

Total phosphorus – mass (9 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	Report	3.28 – 5.4	4.4
Daily Maximum	Report	3.28 – 8.7	5.2

Total phosphorus – concentration (9 DMRs)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	Report	1.6 – 3.9	2.2
Daily Maximum	Report	1.6 – 3.9	2.2

The total phosphorus monitoring and reporting requirements were not being carried forward in the 2010 permiting action as the Department made a best professional judgement at that time that it had sufficient information on discharge levels of total phosphorus from the GSSD facility.

Given the elevated scrutiny by the USEPA on the potential impact of phosphorus being discharge to fresh waters, the Department is utilizing 2.2 mg/L as being representative of the discharge from the GSSD.

Department rule 06-096 CMR, Chapter 523 specifies that water quality based limits are necessary when it has been determined that a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard including State narrative criteria.[1] In addition, 06-096 CMR Chapter 523 specifies that water quality based limits may be based upon criterion derived from a proposed State criterion, or an explicit State policy or regulation interpreting its narrative water quality criterion, supplemented with other relevant information which may include: EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook, October 1983, risk assessment data, exposure data, information about the pollutant from the Food and Drug Administration, and current EPA criteria documents.[2]

USEPA's Quality Criteria for Water 1986 (Gold Book) puts forth an in-stream phosphorus concentration goal of less than 0.1 mg/L in streams or other flowing waters not discharging directly to lakes or impoundments, to prevent nuisance algal growth. The use of the 0.1 mg/L Gold Book value is consistent with the requirements of 06-096 CMR Chapter 523 noted above for use in a reasonable potential (RP) calculation.

[1] *Waste Discharge License Conditions,* 06-096 CMR 523(5)(d)(1)(i) (effective date January 12, 2001)
[2] 06-096 CMR 523(5)(d)(1)(vi)(A)

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

Based on the above rationale, the Department has chosen to utilize the Gold Book value of 0.1 mg/L. It is the Department's intent to continue to make determinations of actual attainment or impairment based upon environmental response indicators from specific water bodies. The use of the Gold Book value of 0.1 mg/L for use in the RP calculation will enable the Department to establish water quality based limits in a manner that is reasonable and that appropriately establishes the potential for impairment, while providing an opportunity to acquire environmental response indicator data, numeric nutrient indicator data, and facility data as needed to refine the establishment of site specific water quality based limits for phosphorus. This permit may be reopened during the term of the permit to modify any reasonable potential calculations, phosphorus limits, or monitoring requirements based on new site-specific data.

For calculation purposes, the Department is utilizing 2.2 mg/L as being representative of the discharge from the GSSD. For the background concentration in the Piscataquis River, the permittee conducted sampling upstream of its discharge in the summer of 2009 indicating the background total phosphorus concentration is 0.008 mg/L. Using the following calculation and criteria, the GSSD facility does not have a reasonable potential to exceed the EPA's Gold Book value of 0.1 mg/L for phosphorus but does have a reasonable potential to exceed the Department's Chapter 583 draft criteria of 0.030 mg/L. The calculations are as follows:

$$Cr = \frac{QeCe + QsCs}{Qr}$$

Qe = effluent flow i.e. facility design flow	=	0.465 MGD
Ce = effluent pollutant concentration	=	2.2 mg/L (6/07 – 9/09)
Qs = 7Q10 flow of receiving water	=	11.2 MGD (17.3 cfs)
Cs = upstream concentration	=	0.008 mg/L (summer 2007)
Qr = receiving water flow	=	11.665 MGD
Cr = receiving water concentration		

$$Cr = \frac{(0.465 \text{ MGD} \times 2.2 \text{ mg/L}) + (11.2 \text{ MGD} \times 0.008 \text{ mg/L})}{11.665 \text{ MGD}} = 0.096 \text{ mg/L}$$

Cr = 0.096 mg/L < 0.1 mg/L ⇒ **No, Reasonable Potential**

Cr = 0.096 mg/L >0.030 mg/L⇒ **Yes, Reasonable Potential**

Therefore, no water quality based mass limitations for total phosphorus are being established in this permitting action, but pursuant to a Department guidance established in a letter to dischargers to fresh waters dated July 1, 2014, a seasonal (June 1 – Septemer 30) monitoring requirement for total phosphorus is being established.

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

i. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) and Chemical Specific Testing Maine Law, 38 M.R.S.A., Sections 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 Rules, 06-096 CMR Chapter 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, (Chapter 530 hereinafter) and Chapter 584, *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, (Chapter 584 hereinafter) set forth ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for toxic pollutants and procedures necessary to control levels of toxic pollutants in surface waters.

WET, priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing as required by Chapter 530, is included in this permit in order to fully characterize the effluent. This permit also provides for reconsideration of effluent limits and monitoring schedules after evaluation of toxicity testing results. The monitoring schedule includes consideration of results currently on file, the nature of the wastewater, existing treatment and receiving water characteristics.

WET monitoring is required to assess and protect against impacts upon water quality and designated uses caused by the aggregate effect of the discharge on specific aquatic organisms. Acute and chronic WET tests are performed on invertebrate and vertebrate species. Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing 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 II frequency category for Tier IA and Tier IIA as the facility has a chronic dilution factor of ≥20:1 but <100:1. Under Tier IB and Tier IIB, Chapter 530 criteria places the permittee in the Level I category as the facility has a chronic dilution factor of <20:1.

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

Chapter 530(1)(D)(1) specifies that **routine** screening and surveillance level testing requirements are as follows:

TIER IA & TIER IIA (Level II)

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon issuance of the permit and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit):

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

Screening level testing – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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:

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

TIER IB & TIER IIB (Level I)

Surveillance level testing – Beginning upon issuance of the permit and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit):

Level	WET Testing	Priority pollutant testing	Analytical chemistry
I	2 per year	None required	4 per year

Screening level testing – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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:

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

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

A recent review of GSSD's data indicates that they have fulfilled the Chapter 530 testing requirements to date. 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)(d) states in part *"Dischargers in Level I may reduce surveillance testing to one WET or specific chemical series per year provided that testing in the preceding 60 months does not indicate any reasonable potential for exceedence as calculated pursuant to section 3(E).*"

Department rule Chapter 530(D)(3)(c) states in part *"Dischargers in Level II may reduce surveillance testing to one WET or specific chemical series every other year 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, *"The Department shall establish appropriate discharge prohibitions, effluent limits and monitoring requirements in waste discharge licenses if a discharge contains pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an ambient excursion in excess of a numeric or narrative water quality criteria or that may impair existing or designated uses. The licensee must also control whole effluent toxicity (WET) when discharges cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an ambient excursion above the narrative water quality criteria. "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."*

WET Evaluation – The previous permitting action establish a C-NOEL limit of 4.0% for the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) for Tier IA and Tier IIA and C-NOEL limits of 7.7% for the water flea and brook trout and A-NOEL of 11% for Tier IB and Tier IIB as a statistical evaluation at that time indicated the discharge exceeded or had a reasonable potential to exceed critical chronic WET thresholds of 4.0% 7.7% respectively for Tier IA and Tier IIA and the A-NOEL of 11% for Tier IB and Tier IIB. The critical C-NOEL threshold for Tier IA and Tier IIA is calculated as the mathematical inverse of the chronic dilution factors of 25:1 and 13:1 and the A-NOEL for Tier IB and Tier IIB is calculated as the mathematical inverse of the acute dilution factors of 9.0:1.

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

On March 17, 2015, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET test results on file with the Department in accordance with the statistical approach specified in Chapter 530.

Tier IA & Tier IIA – Flow of 0.465 MGD

The 3/17/15 statistical evaluation indicates the discharge from the permittee's waste water treatment facility has one C-NOEL test result (2.0% on 9/8/11) for the water flea that exceeds the C-NOEL threshold of 4.0% and one A-NOEL test result (14.3% on 9/18/11) for the water flea that has a reasonable potential to exceed the A-NOEL threshold of 7.7%. See **Attachment C** of this Fact Sheet for the WET test dates and results of concern.

Pursuant to Chapter 530 §3, this permitting action carries forward the C-NOEL limit of 4.0%. for the water flea and establishes a new A-NOEL limit of 7.7% for the water flea. Chapter 530 does not establish monitoring frequencies for test species that exceeed or have a reasonable potential to exceed critical acute or chronic thresholds. The Department establishes these frequencies based on the timing, severity and frequency of the tests of concern. Being that the number of tests of concern, this permitting action is establishing a routine surveillance level monitoring frequency of 1/Year for the water flea. Surveillance testing is to begin upon issuance of the permit and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit).

Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 testing at a frequency of 2/Year.

Tier IB & Tier IIB – Flow of 0.93 MGD

The 3/17/15 statistical evaluation indicates the discharge from the permittee's waste water treatment facility has one C-NOEL test result for the water flea that exceeds the C-NOEL threshold of 7.7%, and one (1) A-NOEL test result for the water flea that has a reasonable potential to exceed the A-NOEL threshold of 11%. See **Attachment C** of this Fact Sheet for the WET test dates and results of concern.

Pursuant to Chapter 530 §3, this permitting action carries forward the C-NOEL limit of 7.7% and the A-NOEL limit 11% for the water flea. Chapter 530 does not establish monitoring frequencies for test species that exceeed or have a reasonable potential to exceed critical acute or chronic thresholds. The Department establishes these frequencies based on the timing, severity and frequency of the tests of concern. Given the number of tests of concern, this permitting action is establishing a routine surveillance level monitoring frequency of 1/Year for the water flea. Surveillance testing is to begin upon issuance of the permit and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2 & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit).

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

Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) 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 testing at a frequency of 2/Year.

Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant testing – The previous permitting action established monthly average and or daily maximum water quality based limitations for ammonia, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, copper and lead. The limits were established based on the fact that a statistical evaluation conducted at that time on the most recent 60 months of test results on file indicated the pollutants of concern were being discharged at levels that exceeded or had a reasonable potential to exceed applicable AWQC.

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

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.

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

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.

The Picataquis River is a tributary to the Penobscot River. Three municipal waste water treatment facilities that are subject to the Department's Chapter 530 testing requirements discharge to the Piscataquis River. The waste water treatment facilities are the Milo Water District, the Town of Dover-Foxcroft and the Guilford-Sangerville Sanitary District. The Milo Water District facility is the most downstream facility and the Guilford Sangerville facility is the most upstream facility. As previously cited, Chapter 530 requires that AWQC must be met at the confluence of the Piscataquis River and the Penobscot River as well as at the individual discharge points on the Piscataquis River after taking into consideration historic discharge levels for all three facilities as well as an allocation dedicated to background (10% of AWQC) and a reserve (15% of AWQC).

On August 21, 2014, the Department conducted statistical evaluations based on 15% of the ambient water quality criteria reserve being withheld (Report ID 706) and 0% of the reserve of the criteria being withheld (Report ID 705) to determine if the unallocated assimilative capacity would avoid an exceedance or avoid a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria for toxic pollutants. Report ID 705 indicates Dover-Foxcroft would no longer has a reasonable potential to exceed the chronic ambient water quality criteria for lead. Therefore, the Department is utilizing the full 15% of the unallocated assimilative capacity in the statistical evaluation when establishing limits for toxic pollutants in waste discharge licenses for facilities in the Penobscot River watershed including the Piscatquis River watershed.

The 8/21/15 statistical evaluation (Report ID 705) indicates the GSSD has two test result that have a reasonable potential to exceed the chronic ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for ammonia and has four test results that have a reasonable potential to exceed both the acute and chronic AWQC for total copper.

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

Tier IA & Tier IIA – Flow of 0.465 MGD

The 8/21/14 statistical evaluation indicates the discharge from the permittee's waste water treatment facility has four (4) test results for ammonia that have a reasonable potential to exceed the chronic AWQC for ammonia, two (2) test results for antimony that have a reasonable potential to exceed the human health (water & organisms) AWQC for cadmium, has one test result for copper that has a reasonable potential to exceed the acute AQWC.

The pollutants of concern in the 8/21/14 statistical evaluation indicates all three facilities have discharged detectable levels of ammonia and copper and only the GSSD facility has discharged a detectable level of antimony. The Department's guidance that establishes protocols for establishing waste load allocations can be found in **Attachment E** of this Fact Sheet. The guidance states that the most protective of water quality becomes the facility's allocation. According to the 3/17/15 statistical evaluation, all the pollutants are to be limited based on the segment allocation method.

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."*

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 effluent limitation guidelines adopted by the Department or the USEPA for metals from a publicly owned treatment works.

Tier IA & Tier IIA – Flow of 0.465 MGD

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. For the GSSD facility, historical averages for ammonia, antimony and copper and were calculated as follows:

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

Tier IA & Tier IIA – Flow of 0.465 MGD

Segment allocation methodology

Ammonia

Mean concentration = 1,302 ug/L or 1.3 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 0.465 MGD
Historical average mass = (1.3 mg/L)(8.34)(0.465 MGD) = 5.04 lbs/day

The 8/21/14 statistical evaluation indicates the historical average mass of ammonia discharged by GSSD is 3.18% of the ammonia discharged by the three facilities on the Piscataquis River. Therefore, GSSD's segment allocation for ammonia is calculated as 3.18% of the chronic assimilative capacity of the river at Milo, the most downstream discharger on the Piscataquis. The assimilative capacity at Milo is calculated as follows:

7Q10 = 27.7* cfs (0.6464) = 17.90528 MGD

27.7 cfs is the 7Q10 at Milo.

Chronic AWQC = 3,006 ug/L or 3.006 mg/L

Taking into consideration 0% of the AWQC reserve and 10% for background, the assimilative capacities are:

Chronic = (3.006 mg/L)(0.90)(8.34 lbs/gal)(17.90528 MGD) = 404 lbs/day

Monthly average (chronic) mass limitations for ammonia are calculated as follows:

Monthly average: (Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total ammonia discharged)
(404 lbs/day)(0.0318) = 12.8 lbs/day or **13 lbs/day**

Antimony

Mean concentration = 351 ug/L or 0.351 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 0.465 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.351 mg/L)(8.34)(0.465 MGD) =1.36 lbs/day

The 8/21/15 statistical evaluation indicates the historical average mass of antimony discharged by GSSD is 100% of the antimony discharged by the three facilities on the Piscataquis River. Therefore, GSSD's segment allocation for antimony is calculated as 100% of the chronic assimilative capacity of the river at Milo. The assimilative capacity at Milo is calculated as follows:

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

Tier IA & Tier IIA – Flow of 0.465 MGD

Segment allocation methodology

Harmonic mean = 135* cfs (0.6464) = 82.264 MGD

135 cfs is the 7Q10 at GSSD

HH (w&o) AWQC = 5.5 ug/L or 0.00550 mg/L

Taking into consideration 0% of the AWQC reserve and 10% for background, the assimilative capacities are:

Harmonic mean = (0.0055 mg/L)(0.90)(8.34 lbs/gal)(82.264 MGD) = 3.40 lbs/day

Monthly average mass limitations for antimony are calculated as follows:

Monthly average: (Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total antimony discharged)
(3.4 lbs/day)(1.0) = **3.4 lbs/day**

Copper

Mean concentration = 12.7 ug/L or 0.0127 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 0.465 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.0127 mg/L)(8.34)(0.465 MGD) = 0.0492 lbs/day

The 8/21/15 statistical evaluation indicates the historical average mass of copper discharged by GSSD is 32.4% of the copper discharged by the three facilities on the Piscataquis River. Therefore, GSSD's segment allocation for copper is calculated as 32.4% of the acute assimilative capacity of the river at Milo. The assimilative capacity at Milo are calculated as follows:

1Q10 = 18.5 cfs (0.6464) = 11.9584 MGD

Acute AWQC = 3.07 ug/L or 0.00307 mg/L

Taking into consideration 0% of the AWQC reserve and 10% for background, the assimilative capacities are:

Acute = (0.00307 mg/L)(0.9)(8.34 lbs/gal)(11.9584 MGD) = 0.276 lbs/day

Daily maximum (acute) mass limitation for copper are calculated as follows:

Daily maximum: (Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)
(0.276 lbs/day)(0.324) = 0.089 lbs/day or **0.09 lbs/day**

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

Segment allocation methodology

Tier IB & Tier IIB – Flow of 0.93 MGD

For these two tiers, the dilution factors are reduced by approximately one half which results in all the same parameters being of concern (ammonia, antimony and copper). The limitations for ammonia, antimony and copper remain the same as the limitations established for Tier IA & Tier IIA were based on the segment allocation methodology and not the individual allocation methodology. In other words, the higher flow limitation resulting in lower dilution factors is irrelevant when establishing the water quality based limits based on the segment allocation methodology. Allowable mass loadings for a facility based on the segment allocation methodology are determined by assimilative capacity of the receivng water based on 1Q10, 7Q10 and the harmonic mean flows (unchanged from tier to tier), facility specific historic loadings discharged (unchanged) and each facilty's percentage of the total historic mass discharged for a pollutant in a watershed (unchanged).

j. 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 issued a Notice of Interim Limits for the discharge of mercury to the permittee on May 23, 2000, thereby administratively modifying MEPDES #ME0102032/WDL # W002689-5L-G-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 25.8 parts per trillion (ppt) and 38.7 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of four (4) tests per year for mercury. . On February 6, 2012, the Department issued a minor revision of the permit by reducing the monitoring frequency to 1/Year.

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 database for the previous 60-month period indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the interim limitations for mercury as test results reported have ranged from 1.9 ppt to 7.8 ppt with an arithmetic mean (n=20) of 3.7 ppt.

i. Ground Water Monitoring Program - On June 9, 1986, the Department's Land Bureau issued Site Location Order #L-011197-26-A-N to the GSSD requiring a monitoring program that included quarterly sampling of surface waters in Maxfield Brook as well as five monitoring wells around the lagoons. The purpose of the program was to ensure that the newly constructed secure lagoons were not leaking and that the integrity of the surface waters and ground waters in the vicinity of the lagoons was maintained. Sampling to date indicates that the lagoon system is performing as designed. The Department is carrying forward the ground water monitoring program forward in this permitting action.

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

A summary of the ground water quality monitoring data for the period May 2012 – May 2014 is as follows:

MW-1 (3-DMRs)

Parameter	Limit	Range	Mean
Temperature	Report	8.4– 12ºC	11ºC
Specific Conductance	Report	135 – 220 umhos/cm	156 umhos/cm
pH	Report	7.0 – 8.2 s.u.	N/A
TSS	Report	2.1 – 5.2 mg/L	3.2 mg/L
Nitrate-Nitrogen	10 mg/L	0.05 - 0.2 mg/L	0.1 mg/L
Depth to water table	Report	0 – 2.0 ft	1 feet

MW-4 (3-DMRs)

Parameter	Limit	Range	Mean
Temperature	Report	8 – 11ºC	9ºC
Specific Conductance	Report	155 - 250 umhos/cm	215 umhos/cm
pH	Report	7.1 – 8.3 s.u.	N/A
TSS	Report	1.2 – 3.2 mg/L	2.5 mg/L
Nitrate-Nitrogen	10 mg/L	0.05 – 0.2 mg/L	0.1 mg/L
Depth to water table	Report	1.8 – 8.0 ft	3.9 ft.

7. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

The monthly average and or daily maxmum limitations in this permit are equal to or more stringent than the limits in the previous permit. The Department has made a best professional judgment determination that as permitted, the discharge will not cause or contribute the failure of the receiving water to meet the standards of its ascribed classification and the designated uses of the river will continue to be maintained and protected. If future modeling runs determine that at full permitted discharge limits, the permittee's discharge is causing or contributing to the non-attainment, this permit will be re-opened per Special Condition L, *Reopening of The License For Modifications*, to impose more stringent limitations to meet water quality standards.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the Bangor Daily News newspaper on or about February 9, 2015. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on that application. Those persons receiving copies of draft license 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

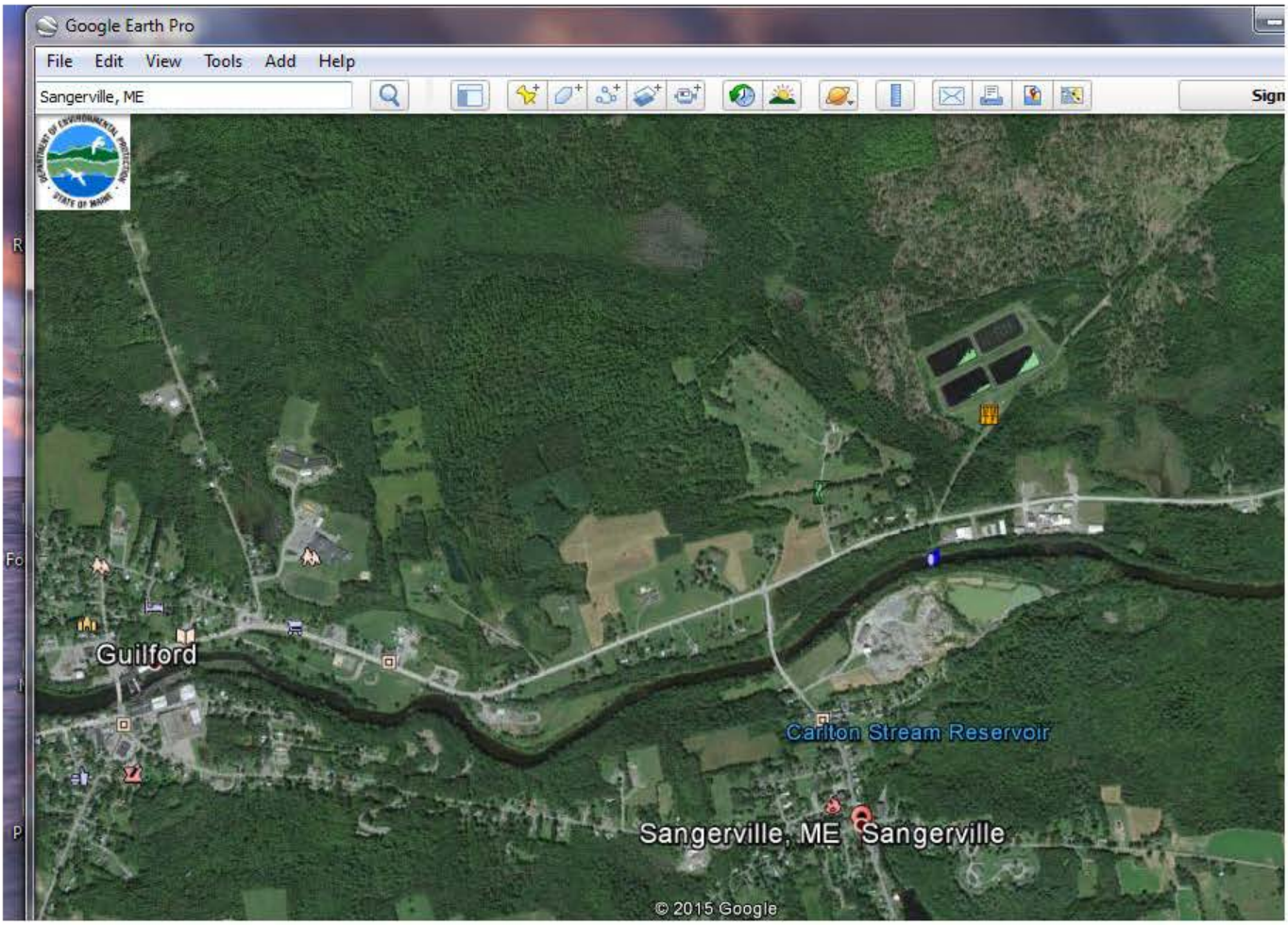
Additional information concerning this permitting action may be obtained from and written comments should be sent to:

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

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Reserved until the close of the formal 30-day public comment period.

ATTACHMENT A


Google Earth Pro
File Edit View Tools Add Help
Sangerville, ME
Guilford
Carlton Stream Reservoir
Sangerville, ME
Sangerville
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ATTACHMENT B

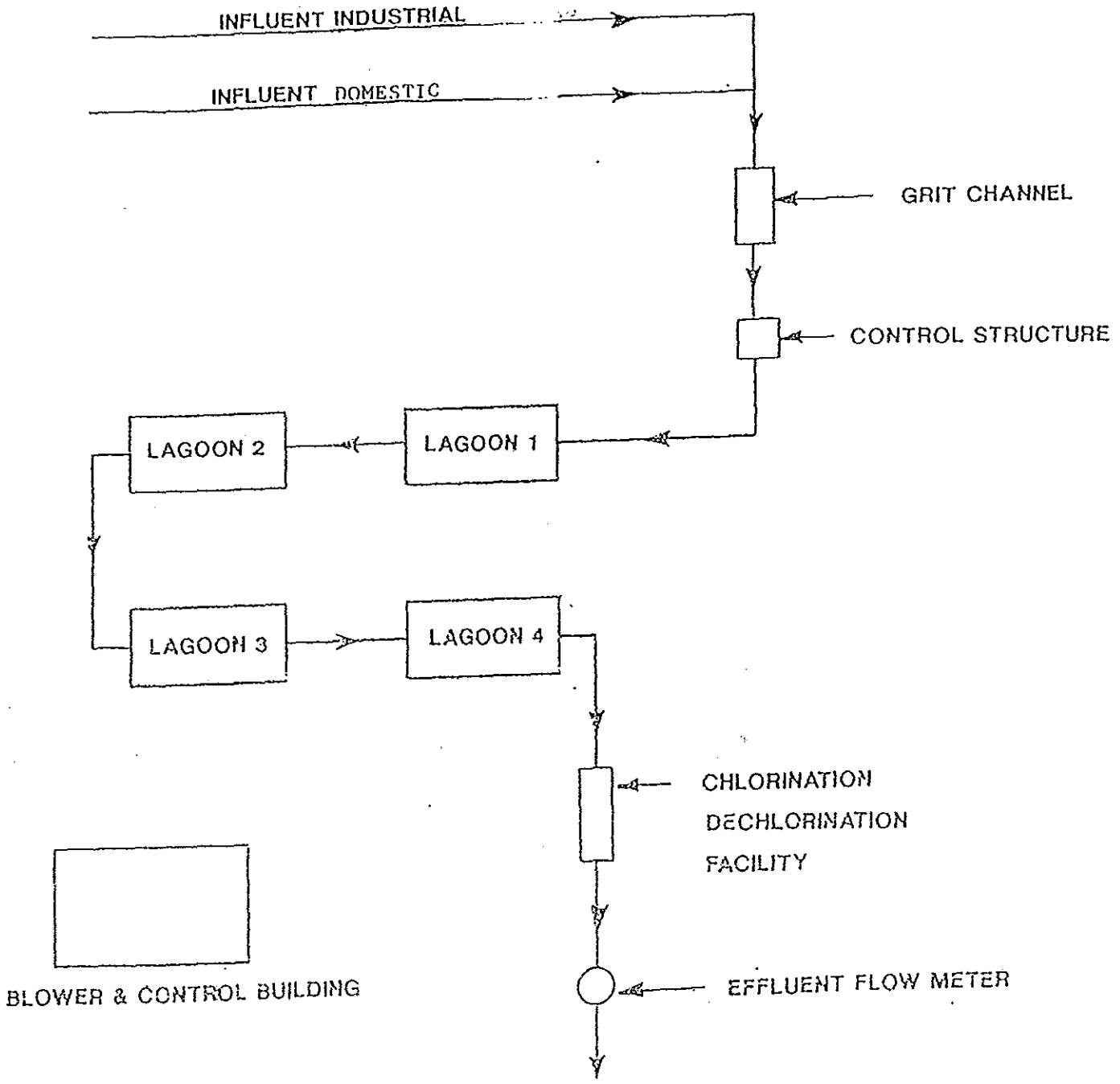


FIGURE 2

G.S.S.D. GUILFORD, MAINE
FLOW DIAGRAM G.S.S.D. TREATMENT PLANT

ATTACHMENT C

WET TEST REPORT

Data for tests conducted for the period

05/Jun/2010 - 05/Jun/2015

GUILFORD/SANGERVILLE NPDES= ME010203 Effluent Limit: Acute (%) = 5.881 Chronic (%) = 4.002

Species	Test	Percent	Sample date	Critical %	Exception	RP
TROUT	A_NOEL	50	09/19/2010	5.881		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	09/18/2011	5.881		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	09/19/2012	5.881		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	07/25/2013	5.881		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	10/07/2014	5.881		
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	02/17/2015	5.881		
TROUT	C_NOEL	50	09/19/2010	4.002		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	09/18/2011	4.002		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	09/19/2012	4.002		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	07/25/2013	4.002		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	10/07/2014	4.002		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	02/17/2015	4.002		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	50	06/05/2011	5.881		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	14.30	09/18/2011	5.881		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	09/19/2012	5.881		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	06/20/2013	5.881		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	10/07/2014	5.881		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	02/17/2015	5.881		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	25	06/05/2011	4.002		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	2	09/18/2011	4.002	Y	
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	50	09/19/2012	4.002		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	06/20/2013	4.002		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	10/07/2014	4.002		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	02/17/2015	4.002		

ATTACHMENT D

PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA SUMMARY

Date Range: 05/Jun/2010 - 05/Jun/2015

Facility Name: **GUILFORD/SANGERVILLE** NPDES: **ME0102032**

Test Date	Monthly (Flow MGD)	Daily (Flow MGD)	Total Test Number	Test # By Group M	V	BN	P	O	A	Clean	Hg
09/19/2010	0.26	0.17	21	10	0	0	0	11	0	F	0
06/05/2011	0.20	0.18	24	12	0	0	0	11	1	F	0
09/18/2011	0.27	0.13	23	12	0	0	0	11	0	F	0
09/19/2012	0.30	0.44	22	10	0	0	0	11	1	F	0
11/19/2012	0.32	0.12	11	10	0	0	0	1	0	F	0
02/06/2013	0.22	0.15	14	10	0	0	0	4	0	F	0
06/20/2013	0.28	0.24	22	10	0	0	0	11	1	F	0
07/25/2013	0.20	0.48	21	10	0	0	0	11	0	F	0
01/23/2014	0.27	0.41	11	10	0	0	0	1	0	F	0
06/25/2014	0.34	0.30	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	F	0
10/07/2014	0.25	0.16	135	14	28	46	25	11	11	F	0
02/17/2015	0.21	0.07	21	10	0	0	0	11	0	F	0

Key:

A = Acid O = Others P = Pesticides

BN = Base Neutral M = Metals V = Volatiles

FACILITY PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA REPORT

Data Date Range: 05/Jun/2010-05/Jun/2015

Facility name: **GUILFORD/SANGERVILLE** Permit Number: **ME0102032**

Parameter: AMMONIA	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	09/19/2010	2000.000	N
	06/05/2011	3400.000	N
	09/18/2011	1300.000	N
	09/19/2012	537.000	N
	11/19/2012	209.000	N
	02/06/2013	2600.000	N
	06/20/2013	1360.000	N
	07/25/2013	416.000	N
	01/23/2014	2100.000	N
	10/07/2014	490.000	N
	02/17/2015	5730.000	N

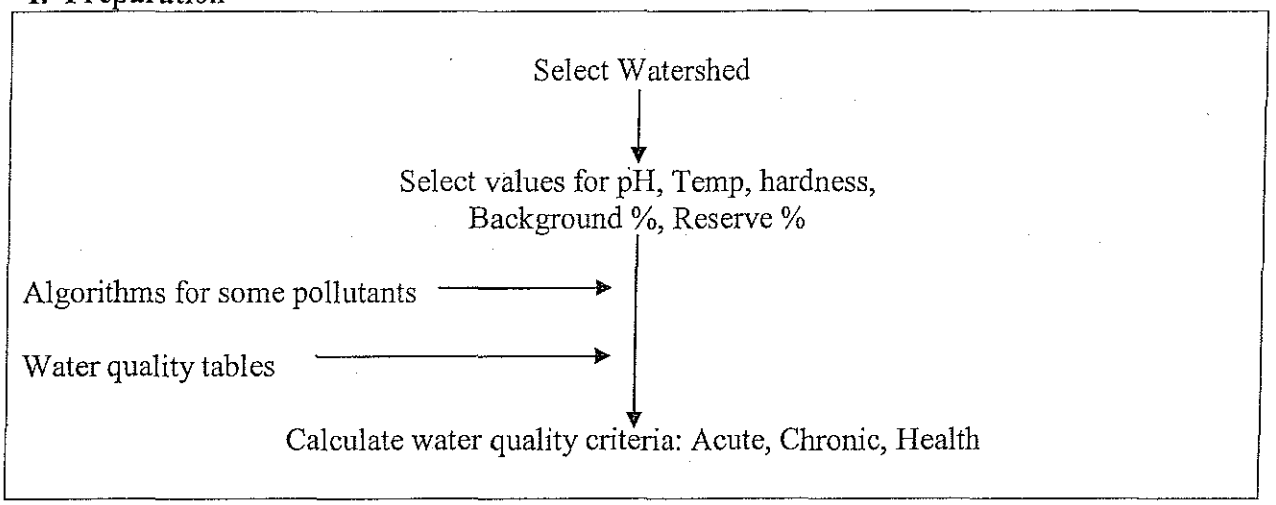
Parameter: ANTIMONY	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/05/2011	135.000	N
	09/18/2011	323.000	N
	10/07/2014	221.000	N

Parameter: COPPER	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	09/19/2010	12.000	N
	06/05/2011	4.000	N
	09/18/2011	6.000	N
	09/19/2012	10.500	N
	11/19/2012	11.600	N
	02/06/2013	17.500	N
	06/20/2013	11.700	N
	07/25/2013	10.400	N
	01/23/2014	16.900	N
	10/07/2014	9.480	N
	02/17/2015	19.900	N

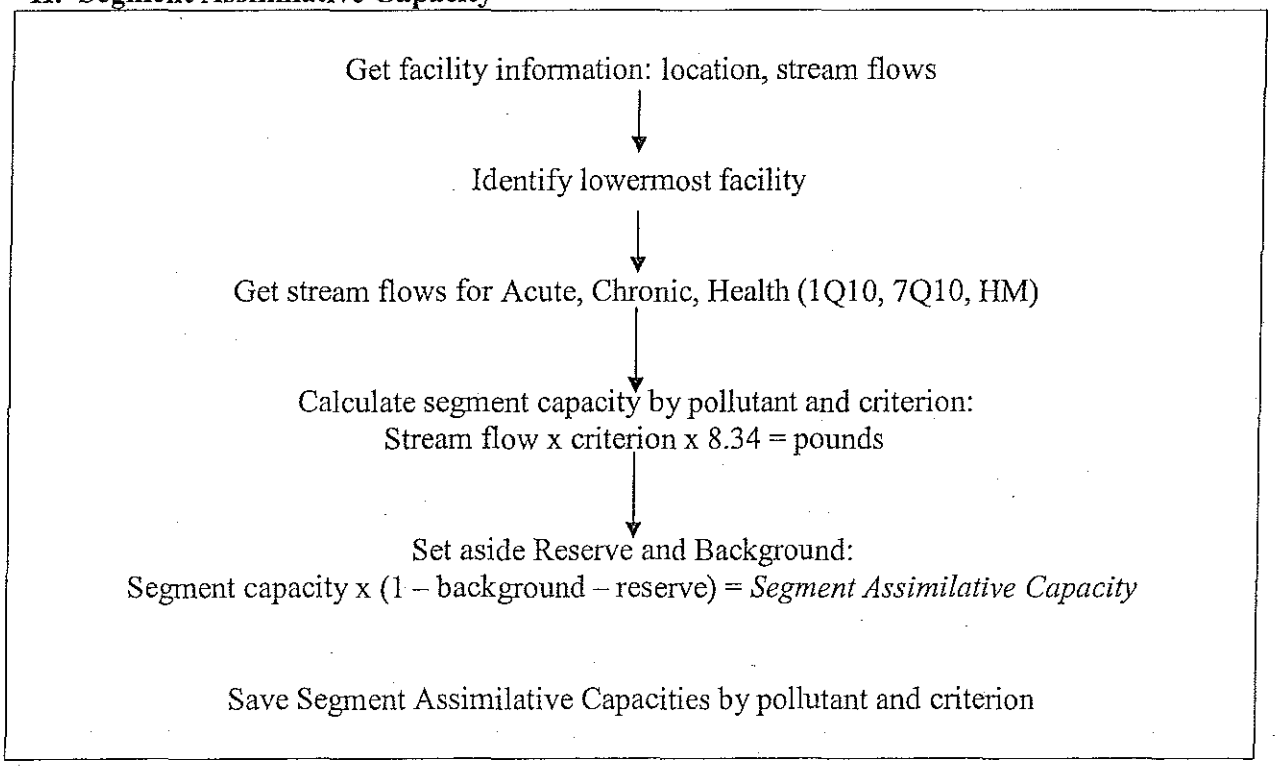
ATTACHMENT E

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

I. Preparation

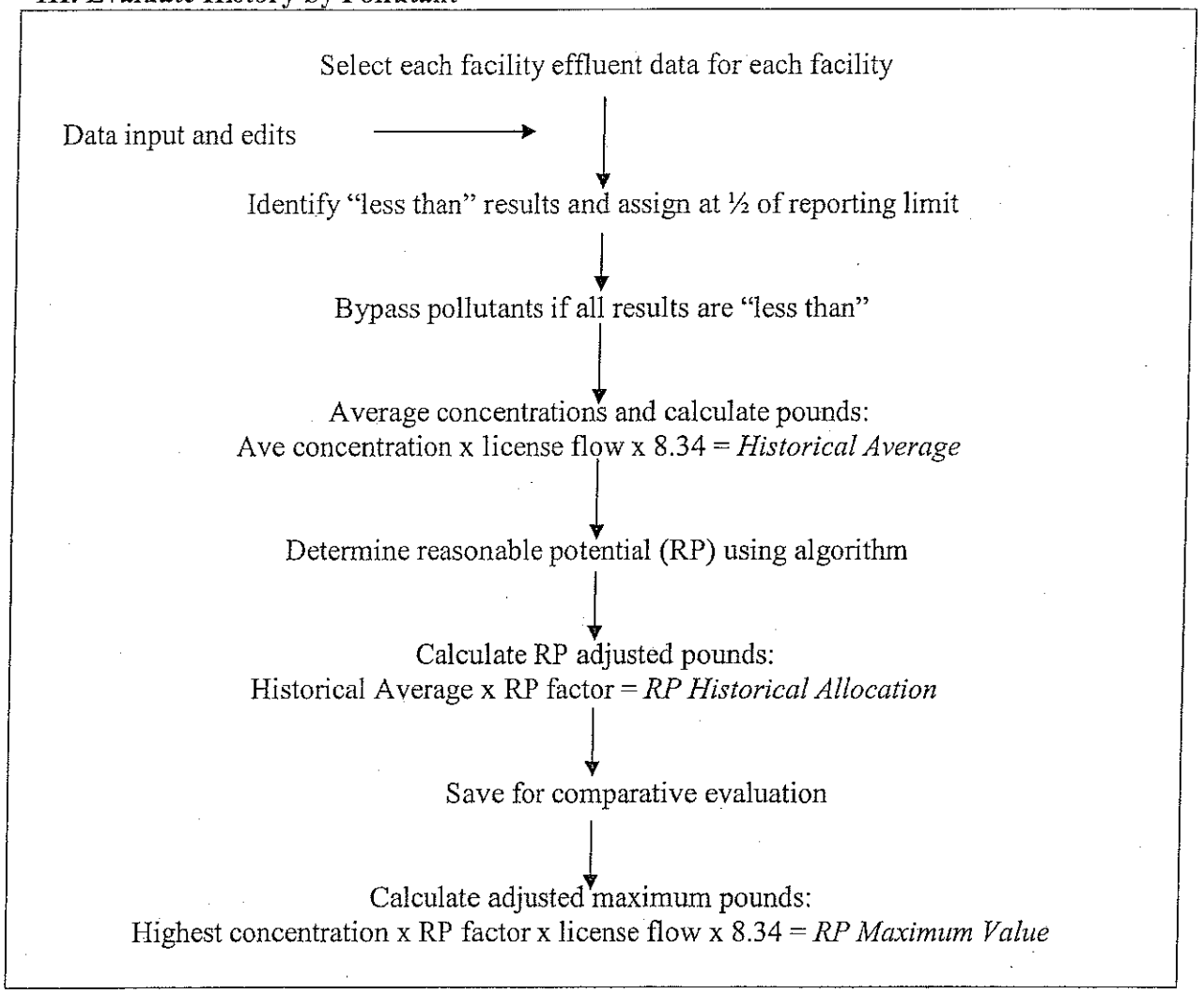


II. Segment Assimilative Capacity

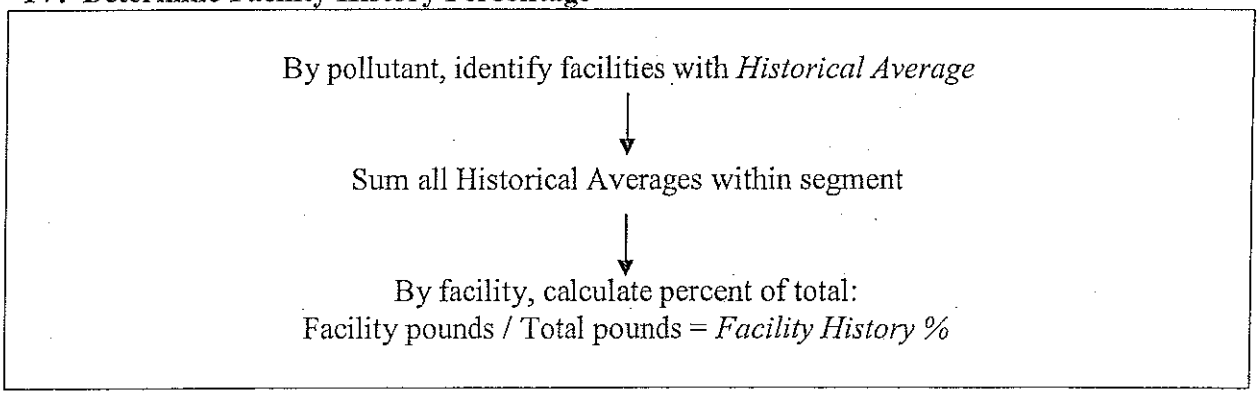


Maine Department of Environmental Protection
General Processing Steps in "DeTox"

III. Evaluate History by Pollutant



IV. Determine Facility History Percentage



V. Segment Allocation

By pollutant and criterion, select *Segment Assimilative Capacity*

↓

Select individual *Facility History %*

↓

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

↓

Save for comparative evaluation

VI. Individual Allocation

Select individual facility and dilution factor (DF)

↓

Select pollutant and water quality criterion

↓

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

↓

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

↓

Save for comparative evaluation

VII. Make Initial Allocation

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

↓

Compare allocation and select the smallest

↓

Save as *Facility Allocation*

VIII. Evaluate Need for Effluent Limits

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

↓

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

↓

Save *Effluent Limit* for comparison

IX. Reallocation of Assimilative Capacity

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

↓

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

↓

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

↓

Save difference

↓

Select next facility downstream

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

↓

Repeat process for each facility downstream in turn

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.

ATTACHMENT E

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.

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PORTLAND, MAINE 04103
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