



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

MELANIE LOYZIM
COMMISSIONER

May 5, 2022

Robert Burley
US Department of the Navy
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard
Code 106.3 Building 44/2
Portsmouth, NH 03804-5000
Robert.burley@navy.mil

*Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested*

**RE: Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit # ME0000868
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application # W003445-5R-H-R
Finalized MEPDES Permit**

Dear Mr. Burley:

Enclosed please find a copy of your **final** MEPDES permit and Maine WDL which was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. Please read this permit and its attached conditions carefully. Compliance with this license will protect water quality.

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

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to call me at 881-9279.

Your Department compliance inspector copied below is also a resource that can assist you with compliance. Please do not hesitate to contact them with any questions.

Thank you for your efforts to protect and improve the waters of the great state of Maine!

Sincerely,

Aaron Dumont
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826

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

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

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

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard
May 5, 2022
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Aaron.A.Dumont@maine.gov

Enc.

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Sandy Mojica, USEPA



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Department Licensing Decision

Dated: August 2021

Contact: (207) 314-1458

SUMMARY

This document provides information regarding a person's rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal of a licensing decision made by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Commissioner.

Except as provided below, there are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a licensing decision made by the DEP Commissioner: (1) an administrative process before the Board of Environmental Protection (Board); or (2) a judicial process before Maine's Superior Court. An aggrieved person seeking review of a licensing decision over which the Board had original jurisdiction may seek judicial review in Maine's Superior Court.

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

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

A person filing an appeal with the Board should review Organization and Powers, [38 M.R.S. §§ 341-D\(4\)](#) and [346](#); the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, 5 M.R.S. § [11001](#); and the DEP's [Rule Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters \(Chapter 2\)](#), 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2.

DEADLINE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

Not more than 30 days following the filing of a license decision by the Commissioner with the Board, an aggrieved person may appeal to the Board for review of the Commissioner's decision. The filing of an appeal with the Board, in care of the Board Clerk, is complete when the Board receives the submission by the close of business on the due date (5:00 p.m. on the 30th calendar day from which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board, as determined by the received time stamp on the document or electronic mail). Appeals filed after 5:00 p.m. on the 30th calendar day from which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board will be dismissed as untimely, absent a showing of good cause.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

An appeal to the Board may be submitted via postal mail or electronic mail and must contain all signatures and required appeal contents. An electronic filing must contain the scanned original signature of the appellant(s). The appeal documents must be sent to the following address.

Chair, Board of Environmental Protection
c/o Board Clerk
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
ruth.a.burke@maine.gov

The DEP may also request the submittal of the original signed paper appeal documents when the appeal is filed electronically. The risk of material not being received in a timely manner is on the sender, regardless of the method used.

At the time an appeal is filed with the Board, the appellant must send a copy of the appeal to: (1) the Commissioner of the DEP (Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 17 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0017); (2) the licensee; and if a hearing was held on the application, (3) any intervenors in that hearing proceeding. **Please contact the DEP at 207-287-7688 with questions or for contact information regarding a specific licensing decision.**

REQUIRED APPEAL CONTENTS

A complete appeal must contain the following information at the time the appeal is submitted.

1. *Aggrieved status.* The appeal must explain how the appellant has standing to bring the appeal. This requires an explanation of how the appellant may suffer a particularized injury as a result of the Commissioner's decision.
2. *The findings, conclusions, or conditions objected to or believed to be in error.* The appeal must identify the specific findings of fact, conclusions of law, license conditions, or other aspects of the written license decision or of the license review process that the appellant objects to or believes to be in error.
3. *The basis of the objections or challenge.* For the objections identified in Item #2, the appeal must state why the appellant believes that the license decision is incorrect and should be modified or reversed. If possible, the appeal should cite specific evidence in the record or specific licensing criteria that the appellant believes were not properly considered or fully addressed.
4. *The remedy sought.* This can range from reversal of the Commissioner's decision on the license to changes in specific license conditions.
5. *All the matters to be contested.* The Board will limit its consideration to those matters specifically raised in the written notice of appeal.
6. *Request for hearing.* If the appellant wishes the Board to hold a public hearing on the appeal, a request for hearing must be filed as part of the notice of appeal, and it must include an offer of proof regarding the testimony and other evidence that would be presented at the hearing. The offer of proof must consist of a statement of the substance of the evidence, its relevance to the issues on appeal, and whether any witnesses would testify. The Board will hear the arguments in favor of and in opposition to a hearing on the appeal and the presentations on the merits of an appeal at a regularly scheduled meeting. If the Board decides to hold a public hearing on an appeal, that hearing will then be scheduled for a later date.
7. *New or additional evidence to be offered.* If an appellant wants to provide evidence not previously provided to DEP staff during the DEP's review of the application, the request and the proposed supplemental evidence must be submitted with the appeal. The Board may allow new or additional evidence to be considered in an appeal only under limited circumstances. The proposed supplemental evidence must be relevant and material, and (a) the person seeking to add information to the record must show due diligence in bringing the evidence to the DEP's attention at the earliest possible time in the licensing process; or (b) the evidence itself must be newly discovered and therefore unable to have been presented earlier in the process. Requirements for supplemental evidence are set forth in [Chapter 2 § 24](#).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN APPEALING A DECISION TO THE BOARD

1. *Be familiar with all relevant material in the DEP record.* A license application file is public information, subject to any applicable statutory exceptions, and is made accessible by the DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make application materials available to review and photocopy during normal working hours. There may be a charge for copies or copying services.

2. *Be familiar with the regulations and laws under which the application was processed, and the procedural rules governing the appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information upon request and answer general questions regarding the appeal process.
3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* If a license has been granted and it has been appealed, the license normally remains in effect pending the processing of the appeal. Unless a stay of the decision is requested and granted, a licensee may proceed with a project pending the outcome of an appeal, but the licensee runs the risk of the decision being reversed or modified as a result of the appeal.

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

The Board will acknowledge receipt of an appeal, and it will provide the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal. The notice of appeal, any materials admitted by the Board as supplementary evidence, any materials admitted in response to the appeal, relevant excerpts from the DEP's administrative record for the application, and the DEP staff's recommendation, in the form of a proposed Board Order, will be provided to Board members. The appellant, the licensee, and parties of record are notified in advance of the date set for the Board's consideration of an appeal or request for a hearing. The appellant and the licensee will have an opportunity to address the Board at the Board meeting. The Board will decide whether to hold a hearing on appeal when one is requested before deciding the merits of the appeal. The Board's decision on appeal may be to affirm all or part, affirm with conditions, order a hearing to be held as expeditiously as possible, reverse all or part of the decision of the Commissioner, or remand the matter to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The Board will notify the appellant, the licensee, and parties of record of its decision on appeal.

II. JUDICIAL APPEALS

Maine law generally allows aggrieved persons to appeal final Commissioner or Board licensing decisions to Maine's Superior Court (see [38 M.R.S. § 346\(1\)](#); 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2; [5 M.R.S. § 11001](#); and M.R. Civ. P. 80C). A party's appeal must be filed with the Superior Court within 30 days of receipt of notice of the Board's or the Commissioner's decision. For any other person, an appeal must be filed within 40 days of the date the decision was rendered. An appeal to court of a license decision regarding an expedited wind energy development, a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project, or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project may only be taken directly to the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. See 38 M.R.S. § 346(4).

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information on the appeal process, for administrative appeals contact the Board Clerk at 207-287-2811 or the Board Executive Analyst at 207-314-1458 bill.hinkel@maine.gov, or for judicial appeals contact the court clerk's office in which the appeal will be filed.

Note: This information sheet, in conjunction with a review of the statutory and regulatory provisions referred to herein, is provided to help a person to understand their rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal. The DEP provides this information sheet for general guidance only; it is not intended for use as a legal reference. Maine law governs an appellant's rights.



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD	)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
SHIP REPAIR FACILITY	)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
KITTERY, YORK COUNTY, MAINE	)	AND
ME0000868	)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W003445-5R-H-R	)	RENEWAL
APPROVAL		

In compliance with the applicable provisions of *Pollution Control*, 38 M.R.S. §§ 411 – 424-B, *Water Classification Program*, 38 M.R.S. §§ 464 – 470 and *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, Title 33 U.S.C. § 1251, and applicable rules of the Department of Environmental Protection (Department), the Department has considered the application of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNSY or permittee), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On May 5, 2021, the Department accepted as complete for processing, an application from PNSY for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) W003445-5R-G-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0000868, which was issued by the Department on July 11, 2016 for a five-year term. The 7/11/16 permit authorized an unspecified quantity of dry dock operations (non-process) wastewater from three outfall points and an unspecified quantity of dry dock dewatering (river) water from three dry docks to the Piscataqua River, Class SC, in Kittery, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions for the previous permit.

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CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated May 4, 2022, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following conclusions:

1. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification.
2. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any unclassified body of water below the classification which the Department expects to adopt in accordance with state law.
3. The provisions of the State's antidegradation policy, 38 M.R.S. §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 national resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected;
 - (c) Where the standards of classification of the receiving water body are met or, where the standards of classification of the receiving water body are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet the standards of classification;
 - (d) Where the actual quality of any classified receiving water body exceeds the minimum standards of the next highest classification, that higher water quality will be maintained and protected; and
 - (e) Where a discharge will result in lowering the existing quality of any water body, the Department has made the finding, following opportunity for public participation, that this action is necessary to achieve important economic or social benefits to the State.
4. The discharge will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment as defined in 38 M.R.S. §414-A(1)(D).

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ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the application of PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, to discharge an unspecified quantity of normal dry dock operations (non-process) wastewater from three outfall points (Outfalls #001A, #002A, and #003A), Auxiliary Sea Water used for non-contact cooling water from one point (Outfall #003C) and an unspecified quantity of dry dock dewatering (river) water from three dry docks (Outfalls #001B, #002B, and #003B) to the Piscataqua River, Class SC, in Kittery, Maine, SUBJECT TO ALL APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS AND THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

1. *“Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable To All Permits,”* revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.
2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
3. This permit and the authorization to discharge become effective upon the date of signature below and expire at midnight five (5) years from the effective date. If a renewal application is timely submitted and accepted as complete for processing prior to the expiration of this permit, the authorization to discharge and the terms and conditions of this permit and all modifications and minor revisions thereto remain in effect until a final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective. [*Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S. §10002 and *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 CMR 2(21)(A) (last amended June 9, 2018)].

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 5 DAY OF May, 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:



for MELANIE LOYZIM, Commissioner

FILED

MAY 5, 2022

**State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection**

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection: _____

Date of initial receipt of application: April 20, 2021

Date of application acceptance: May 5, 2021

This Order prepared by Aaron Dumont, Bureau of Water Quality

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge dry dock normal wastewater (river seepage, groundwater infiltration, stormwater (co-mingled with dry dock wastewater), submarine non-contact cooling water, steam condensate, potable water freeze protection, salt water and fresh water used for ballast tank flushing, potable water from submarine equipment and drydock systems, and initial dry dock wash down after dewatering dry dock) from Outfalls #001A, #002A, #003A, to the Piscataqua River in Kittery, Maine. Such discharges must be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below ⁽¹⁾:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow [50050]	Report MGD [03]	Report MGD [03]	1/Month [01/30]	Estimate [ES]
TSS [00530]	50 mg/L [19]	100 mg/L [19]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]
Oil and Grease [00552]	---	15 mg/L [19]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]
pH [00400]	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU [12]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]

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

2. The permittee is authorized to discharge an unspecified quantity of dry dock dewatering water (Piscataqua River water), sonar dome water and ballast tank water from Dry Docks #1, #2 and #3 (Outfalls #001B, #002B, #003B), and an unspecified quantity of surplus Auxiliary Seawater from Outfall #003C as described in Section 2.c., Tables 1-3 of the Fact Sheet accompanying this permit to the Piscataqua River.

FOOTNOTES: See Page 5 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

1. **Sampling** – The permittee must conduct all effluent sampling and analysis in accordance with; a) methods approved by 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 must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine's Department of Health and Human Services. Samples that are sent to another POTW licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 CMR 263 (last amended 12/19/18). Laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of 10-144 CMR 263. 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 this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The permittee must not discharge effluent that contains a visible oil sheen, foam or floating solids at any time which would impair the usages designated for the classification of the receiving waters.
2. The permittee must not discharge effluent that contains materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life, or which would impair the usages designated for the classification of the receiving waters.
3. The permittee must not discharge effluent that causes visible discoloration or turbidity in the receiving waters which would impair the usages designated for the classification of the receiving waters.
4. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this permit, the permittee must not discharge effluent that lowers 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.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

C. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition D, the permittee must 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 in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants to the system at the time of permit issuance. For the purposes of this section, notice regarding substantial change must 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.

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Electronic Reporting

NPDES Electronic Reporting, 40 C.F.R. 127, requires MEPDES permit holders to submit monitoring results obtained during the previous month on an electronic discharge monitoring report to the regulatory agency utilizing the USEPA electronic system.

Electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted using the USEPA NetDMR system, must be:

1. Submitted by a facility authorized signatory; and
2. Submitted no later than **midnight on the 15th day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

Documentation submitted in support of the electronic DMR may be attached to the electronic DMR. Toxics reporting must be done using the DEP Toxsheet reporting form. An electronic copy of the toxsheet reporting document must be submitted to your Department compliance inspector as an attachment to an email. In addition, a hardcopy form of this sheet must be signed and submitted to your compliance inspector, or a copy attached to your NetDMR submittal will suffice.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

Documentation submitted electronically to the Department in support of the electronic DMR must be submitted no later than midnight on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

Non-electronic Reporting

If you have received a waiver from the Department concerning the USEPA electronic reporting rule, or are permitted to submit hardcopy DMR's to the Department, then your monitoring results obtained during the previous month must be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms provided by the Department and **postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to a Department Regional Office such that the DMR's are received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

Toxsheet reporting forms must be submitted electronically as an attachment to an email sent to your Department compliance inspector. In addition, a signed hardcopy of your toxsheet must also be submitted.

A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein must be submitted to the Department assigned compliance inspector (unless otherwise specified) following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
Southern Maine Regional Office
312 Canco Road
Portland, Maine 04401

E. DRY DOCK BEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

The permittee must develop, maintain, and periodically update a Dry Dock Best Management Plan (BMP) for all work performed in all shipyard dry docks at the facility, including shipboard work, dry dock operations and maintenance, and dry dock refurbishment. The Plan must address, but need not be limited to, dry dock solid waste management and housekeeping, industrial wastewater control and disposition, hydroblast and high pressure water spray operations, abrasive blast and spray paint operations, ground/river water infiltration, spills within the dry dock, and dry dock inspections.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

E. DRY DOCK BEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (cont'd)

As the site or any operations conducted on it have changed or are expected to change materially or substantially, the permittee must modify its Dry Dock BMP Plan as necessary to include such changes. The permittee must maintain a copy of its Dry Dock BMP and any subsequent revisions at the shipyard and must make the plan available to any Department or USEPA representative upon request.

F. 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 May 5, 2021; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfalls #001A, #002A, #003A (normal dry dock wastewater) dry dock dewatering water (river water) from Dry Docks #001B, #002B, and #003B, and unused surplus auxiliary seawater (river water) from outfall #003C. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized under this permit and must be reported in accordance with Standard Condition D(1)(f), *Twenty-four-hour reporting*, of this permit.

G. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATIONS

In accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(5) and 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 monitoring if results on file are inconclusive; or (3) change monitoring requirements or limitations based on new information.

H. 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 will remain in full force and effect and will be construed and enforced in all respects as if such unlawful provision, or part thereof, had been omitted, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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).

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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 of 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 MAINTENANCE 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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

- 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.

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STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

- (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.

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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.

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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

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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).

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

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- (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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

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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 contaminants 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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

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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
AND
MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE**

FACT SHEET

DATE: **May 4, 2022**

PERMIT NUMBER: **ME0000868**

LICENSE NUMBER: **W003445-5R-H-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
CODE 106.3, BUILDING 44/2
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03804-5000**

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

**PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD
SEAVEY ISLAND
KITTERY, MAINE 03904**

RECEIVING WATER/CLASSIFICATION: **PISCATAQUA RIVER/CLASS SC**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL CONTACT INFORMATION: **Robert Burley**
(207)-438-1756
Robert.burley@navy.mil

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

On May 5, 2021, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) accepted as complete for processing, an application from Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNSY) for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) W003445-5R-G-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0000868, which was issued by the Department on July 11, 2016 for a five-year term. The 7/11/16 permit authorized an unspecified quantity of dry dock operations (non-process) wastewater from three outfall points and an unspecified quantity of dry dock dewatering (river) water from three dry docks to the Piscataqua River, Class SC, in Kittery, Maine.

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2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward all the following terms and conditions of the previous permit.
- b. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing/permitting actions and milestones that have been completed for the permittee's facility.

September 29, 1992 – The USEPA issued NPDES permit #ME0000868 to the PNSY. On January 17, 1997, the USEPA issued a NPDES permit modification to PNSY. The permit modification and authorization to discharge under the NPDES permit expired on October 29, 1997.

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the USEPA to administer the NPDES permit program in Maine. From that date forward, the permit program has been referred to as the MEPDES permit program and ME0000868 (same as the NPDES permit) will be the primary reference number for the facility.

May 5, 2006 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit / WDL #W003445-5R-E-R to the PNSY for a five-year term. The May 5, 2006 permit superseded WDL #W003445-5R-D-R issued on December 8, 2000, WDL #W003445-42-B-R issued on May 31, 1994, WDL #W003445-5R-A-R issued on December 4, 1986, and WDL #3445 issued on May 27, 1981 (earliest Order on file with the Department).

June 13, 2011 – The Department issued MEPDES permit #ME0000868 / WDL #W003445-5R-F-R for a five-year term.

July 11, 2016 – The Department issued MEPDES permit #ME0000868 / WDL #W003445-5R-G-R for a five-year term.

April 20, 2021 – The PNSY submitted a timely and complete General Application to the Department for renewal of WDL #W003445-5R-G-R. The application was accepted for processing on May 5, 2021 and was assigned WDL #W003445-5R-H-R / MEPDES permit #ME0000868.

- c. Source Description – The PNSY is a United States Navy facility located on Seavey Island in Kittery, Maine. Major tasks performed at the PNSY include the repair, overhaul, refueling, and maintenance of U.S. Navy ships, including nuclear-powered submarines. The facility's three dry docks require a waste discharge license for activities involving the repair and maintenance of Navy ships, primarily submarines. The sources of wastewater generated by the facility are summarized in the following two tables.

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2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

Table 1. Normal Dry Dock Discharges

Outfall Number	Average Flow	Operation Contributing Flow
#001A Dry Dock #1	0.920 MGD	NORMAL DRY DOCK DRAINAGE: Piscataqua River water seepage, ground water infiltration, stormwater runoff; submarine non-contact cooling water; ballast tank water, initial dry dock wash down after dewatering dry dock, potable water freeze protection, steam condensate, potable water from submarine equipment, and dry dock systems.
#002A Dry Dock #2	0.741 MGD	
#003A Dry Dock #3	0.607 MGD	

Table 2. Dry Dock Dewatering (Evacuation) Discharges

Outfall Number	Average Flow	Total Volume	Operation Contributing Flow	Days Per Month
#001B Dry Dock #1	11.6 MGD	11.6 MGD	Dry dock dewatering after being flooded to include sonar dome and ballast tank water. Dewatering typically completed in less than 24 hours following initial dry dock flooding.	Dewatering occurs approx. 2-3 times per year per dry dock depending upon boat docking schedule.
#002B Dry Dock #2	18.9 MGD	18.9 MGD		
#003B Dry Dock #3	13.3 MGD	13.3 MGD		

Table 3. Dry Dock #3 Surplus Auxiliary Seawater System Discharges

Outfall Number	Average Flow	Operation Contributing Flow	Days Per Year
#003C Dry Dock #3	0.453 MGD	Auxiliary Seawater System discharges surplus river water that does not get used as cooling water by the boat as submarine non-contact cooling water.	On average this system discharges 312 days per year. Some variation based on length of time boat is in dry dock.

Sanitary wastewater and minor industrial wastewaters, such as boiler blowdown, generated at the PNSY facility are conveyed to the Kittery Wastewater Treatment Facility.

A map showing the location of the facility and the receiving water is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment A**.

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2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

- d. Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater treatment for dry dock normal operations and dewatering operations for dry dock discharges consist of best management practices (BMPs) to maintain a clean dry dock to prevent water that enters the dry dock from becoming contaminated. The PNSY has developed and implemented a BMP plan for wastewater discharges and operations associated with dry docks and is required by Special Condition E of the permit to maintain the plan as current. BMPs include such provisions as full containment for all spray painting and sandblasting performed in the dry dock to capture any debris, routine inspections of the dry dock, and elevating materials off the floor.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMITS

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S. §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. §420 and 06-096 CMR 530 require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (last amended February 16, 2020), and that ensure safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected.

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Classification of major river basins, 38 M.R.S. § 469(8)(c)(1) classifies the Piscataqua River at the point of discharge (Tidal waters of the Piscataqua River and its tidal tributaries lying westerly of longitude 70°-42'-52" W., southerly of Route 103 and easterly of Interstate Route 95) as Class SC water. *Standards for classification of estuarine and marine waters*, 38 M.R.S. § 465-B(3) describes the standards for Class SC waters.

5. RECEIVING WATER CONDITIONS

The *State of Maine 2016 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*, prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act lists the segment of the Piscataqua River Estuary in Kittery that contains the discharge from the PNSY as Category 5-A: Estuarine and Marine Waters Impaired by Pollutants Other Than Those Listed in 5-B Through 5-D (TMDL Required). The report states the cause is "Eelgrass areal extent and density decreases documented since 1996 by NH DES and ME DMR. Sources unknown. As of 2014, eelgrass epiphyte and benthic macroalgal cover within eelgrass beds indicative of eutrophication. The report also list that this segment is also in category 5-B-1 Estuarine and Marine Waters Impaired for Bacteria Only—TMDL Required.

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5. RECEIVING WATER CONDITIONS (cont'd)

All estuarine and marine waters capable of supporting American lobster are listed in Category 5-D (Estuarine and Maine Waters Impaired by Legacy Pollutants) for shellfish consumption due to elevated levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other persistent, bioaccumulating substances in lobster tomalley.

The Department has no information that the discharge from the permittee, as conditioned, causes or contributes to non-attainment of applicable Class SC water quality standards.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Dry Dock Dewatering Outfalls: The previous permitting action authorized the discharge of an unspecified quantity of dry dock dewatering water from three dry docks (PNSY Dry Dock Numbers 1, 2, and 3 via Outfalls #001B, #002B, and #003B, respectively) to the Piscataqua River. The dry docks are filled (flooded) using raw (untreated) Piscataqua River water. Once a ship has been secured in dry dock, the river water is drained to a wet well and pumped back into the river. The PNSY stated that the entire process is typically completed within 24 hours of initial dry dock flooding. The PNSY stated that they provide for the safe removal and return of fishes and other marine life that may enter the dry docks during filling. The PNS stated that no industrial activities occur within the dry dock area while it is filled and there are no discharges of wastewater to the dry dock waters. Additionally, the PNSY ensures the cleanliness of the dry docks prior to filling in accordance with their Dry Dock Best Management Practices plan. Special Condition E of the permit requires the PNSY to maintain a current Dry Dock BMP plan for the three dry docks.

In the best professional judgment of this Department and based on the flooding, dewatering, and best management practices described by the PNSY to Department staff, the evacuation (discharge) of river water from dry docks at the PNSY facility is not anticipated to contain toxics compounds in toxic amounts or violate any water quality standards, and the Department concludes that existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the Piscataqua River to meet standards for Class SC classification. Therefore, this permitting action is carrying forward authorization to discharge an unspecified quantity of dry dock dewatering (river) water to the Piscataqua River.

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

- b. Flow: The previous permitting action established, monthly average and daily maximum discharge flow reporting requirements for Outfalls #001A, #002A, and #003A.

The Department has summarized the discharge flow data as reported on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to the Department for Outfalls #001A, #002A, and #003A for the period July 2016 through May 2021 as follows:

Outfall #	Discharge Flow	Minimum (MGD)	Maximum (MGD)	Arithmetic Mean (MGD)	# DMRs
001A	Daily Maximum	0.07	2.02	1.14	57
	Monthly Average	0.07	1.83	0.90	57
002A	Daily Maximum	0.46	1.22	0.86	57
	Monthly Average	0.38	1.14	0.75	57
003A	Daily Maximum	0.03	2.00	0.49	57
	Monthly Average	0.00	1.90	0.63	57

- c. Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, monthly average and daily maximum TSS concentration limits of 50 mg/L and 100 mg/L, respectively, based on a Department best professional judgment (BPJ) determination of best practicable treatment (BPT). Neither the USEPA nor the Department has developed effluent guidelines for this category of discharge.

The Department has summarized the effluent TSS data as reported on the monthly DMRs submitted to the Department for Outfalls #001A, #002A, and #003A for the period July 2016 through May 2021 as follows:

Outfall #	TSS	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Arithmetic Mean (mg/L)	# DMRs
001A	Daily Maximum	<1	135.4	6.83	57
	Monthly Average	2.5	70.0	5.80	57
002A	Daily Maximum	2.4	28.0	3.60	57
	Monthly Average	2.4	28.0	3.60	57
003A	Daily Maximum	2.5	120.5	7.00	57
	Monthly Average	2.5	120.5	7.00	57

For the monitoring and reporting period of July 2016 through May 2021 between Outfall 001A and 003A there were a total of three excursion of TSS for the Daily Maximums and Monthly Average of 50 mg/L and 100 mg/L. Based on the compliance history with this parameter at this facility, this permitting action is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per month for TSS for all outfalls.

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

- d. Oil and Grease (O&G): The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a daily maximum O&G concentration limit of 15 mg/L based on a Department BPJ determination of BPT. Neither the USEPA nor the Department has developed effluent guidelines for this category of discharge.

The Department has summarized the effluent O&G data as reported on the monthly DMRs submitted to the Department for Outfalls #001A, #002A, and #003A for the period July 2016 through May 2021 as follows:

Outfall #	O&G	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Arithmetic Mean (mg/L)	# DMRs
001A	Daily Maximum	<4	5	<5	42
002A	Daily Maximum	<4	5	<5	55
003A	Daily Maximum	<4	5	<5	55

Based on the compliance history with this parameter at this facility, this permitting action is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per month for O&G.

- e. pH: The previous permitting action established a pH range limit of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units (SU), considered by the Department as BPJ of BPT. Neither the USEPA nor the Department has developed effluent guidelines for this category of discharge. This permitting action is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per month for pH.

A summary of pH data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of July 2016 through May 2021 for all three outfalls, indicates that the PNSY has had only one excursion on 05/31/2019 (pH of 10.2) from the pH range limitations of 6.0–9.0 Standard Units.

7. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

As permitted, the Department has made a determination based on a best professional judgment that the existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the waterbody to meet standards for Class SC classification.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the Portsmouth Herald on or about April 12, 2021. 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 permits must have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to *Application Processing Procedures for Waste Discharge Licenses*, 06-096 CMR 522 (effective January 12, 2001).

9. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Aaron Dumont
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017
Aaron.A.Dumont@maine.gov

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of March 11, 2022, through the effective date of this final agency action, the Department solicited comments on the draft permit. The Department received comments on March 23, 2022 from The Department of the Navy. Only comments resulting in substantive changes to the permit proper are listed below. It is noted that minor typographical and grammatical errors identified in comments were not summarized in this section, but were corrected, where necessary, in the final permit.

Comment#1: Special Conditions, Section A. 1 (Page 4 of 8): Includes dry dock drainage pumps as an authorized discharge. The pumps aren't a separate source of wastewater, rather the means with which the authorized discharges are removed. Also, the comma between submarine and equipment should be removed. The Permittee recommends changing to:

"The permittee is authorized to discharge dry dock normal wastewater (river seepage, groundwater infiltration, stormwater (co-mingled with dry dock wastewater), submarine non-contact cooling water, steam condensate, potable water freeze protection, salt water and fresh water used for ballast tank flushing, potable water from submarine equipment and drydock systems, and initial dry dock wash down after dewatering dry dock) from Outfalls #001A, #002A, #003A, to the Piscataqua River in Kittery, Maine."

Response#1: The Department concurs with the Permittee's comments and has changed the language in Special Condition, Section A.1 to include the above listed language.

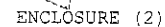
Comment#2: Special Conditions, Section A.2 (Page 4 of 8): Include discharges from sonar dome and ballast tank water to the list of authorized discharges that occur during dry dock dewatering as discussed in an email dated January 12, 2022 from Aaron Dumont (MEDEP) to Adam Gagne (Portsmouth Naval Shipyard). Recommend changing to:

"The permittee is authorized to discharge an unspecified quantity of dry dock dewatering water (Piscataqua River water), sonar dome water, and ballast tank water from Dry Docks #1, #2 and #3 (Outfalls #001B, #002B, #003B), and an unspecified quantity of surplus Auxiliary Seawater from Outfall #003C...."

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS (cont'd)

Response#2: The Department has looked at the project email record and concurs with the Permittee, and there for has changed the language in Special Conditions, Section A.2 to include the above listed language.

ATTACHMENT A



OUTFALL #002A

DRAINAGE DISCHARGE:

14in DIA. PIPE WITH FLAPPER GATE

INVERT = 7.23ft ABOVE MLW

OUTFALL #002B

DEWATERING DISCHARGE:

(3) 48in DIA PIPES WITH FLAPPER GATES

INVERT = 0.5ft ABOVE MLW

OUTFALL #003C

AUXILIARY SEA WATER DISCHARGE:

18in DIAMETER PIPE

INVERT = 5.71ft BELOW MLW

OUTFALL #003A

DRAINAGE DISCHARGE:

12in DIA. PIPE WITH FLAPPER GATE

INVERT = 18.3ft BELOW MLW

OUTFALL #003B

DEWATERING DISCHARGE:

60in x 60in CULVERT WITH BAR RACK

INVERT = 15.3ft BELOW MLW

