STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
COMMISSIONER

August 4, 2015

Mr. Rob Pontau Jr.
Brunswick Sewer District
10 Pine Tree Road
Brunswick, ME 04011
rpontau@brunswicksewer.org

Transmitted via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested

Dear Mr. Pontau:

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

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

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to call me at 215-1579.

Sincerely,

Yvette Meunier

Yvette M. Meunier
Division of Water Quality
Management Bureau of Water Quality

Enc.
cc: Matthew Hight, DEP/SMRO
Sandy Mojica, USEPA
Marelyn Vega, USEPA
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STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

BRUNSWICK SEWER DISTRICT	)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
BRUNSWICK, CUMBERLAND CTY., MAINE	)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS	)	AND
#ME0100102	)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
#W002600-6D-I-R **APPROVAL**	)	**RENEWAL**

In compliance with the applicable provisions of *Pollution Control*, 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 411 – 424-B, *Water Classification Program*, 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 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 BRUNSWICK SEWER DISTRICT (DISTRICT), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On November 13, 2013, the Department accepted as complete for processing, a renewal application from the District for Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002600-6D-E-R/Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0100102, which was issued on July 9, 2009 for a five year term. The 7/9/09 MEPDES permit authorized the district to discharge a monthly average discharge of 3.85 MGD of secondary treated municipal wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Androscoggin River, Class C, in Brunswick, Maine.

It is noted that the Department made two permit revisions since issuing the 7/9/09 permit. On March 23, 2011 the Department issued a minor permit revision to establish water quality based limitations for the following toxic pollutants that exceed or have a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria; ammonia, inorganic arsenic, total aluminum, total lead, total copper and total zinc. On September 10, 2013 the permit was modified to remove the monthly average limitations, monitoring requirements, reporting requirements and schedule of compliance for inorganic arsenic and total arsenic from the permit subsequent to the revision of the arsenic criteria water quality standards and the results of a statistical evaluation on arsenic data conducted on July 19, 2013.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous permitting action except it is:

1. Establishing monitoring and reporting requirements and an effluent limitation for silver based on results on facility testing;

2. Establishing monitoring and reporting requirements for phosphorus;

3. Eliminating the monitoring and reporting requirements for ammonia, lead and zinc;

4. Eliminating the waiver for percent removal requirements for BOD_5 and TSS when influent strength is less than 200 mg/L;

PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

5. Revising the dilution factors based on new receiving water information;

6. Revising the total chlorine residual (TRC) limit based on new dilution factors;

7. Establishing a requirement for the facility to dechlorinate their effluent;

8. Incorporating the interim mercury limits established by the Department for this facility pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 CMR 519 (last amended October 6, 2001);

9. Revising the timing of the screening whole effluent toxicity (WET), priority pollutant and analytical chemistry;

10. Increasing the daily maximum amount of transported waste from 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 35,000 gpd as requested in the application;

11. Revising the frequency of the screening WET testing and incorporating surveillance level WET and analytical chemistry testing based on new dilution factors associated with the discharge

12. Establishing a schedule of compliance for meeting water quality based total chlorine residual under Special Condition J of this license:

13. Revising the monitoring frequency for pH based on results on facility testing; and

14. Establishing a seasonal report only monitoring requirement for *E. coli* bacteria.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings summarized in the attached Fact Sheet dated August 4, 2015, and subject to the special and standard conditions that follow, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

   (c) The standards of classification of the receiving water body are met or, where the standards of

CONCLUSIONS (cont'd)

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

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

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

4. The discharges will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment as defined in *Conditions of licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A(1)(D).

ACTION

Based on the findings and conclusions as stated above, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the BRUNSWICK SEWER DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average of 3.85 MGD of secondary treated wastewater to the Androscoggin River, Class C in Brunswick, Maine, SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

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

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

3. This permit and the authorization to discharge become effective upon the date of signature below and expire at midnight five (5) years from the effective date. If a renewal application is timely submitted and accepted as complete for processing prior to the expiration of this permit, the authorization to discharge and the terms and conditions of this permit and all modifications and minor revisions thereto remain in effect until a final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective. [*Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S.A. § 10002 and *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 CMR 2(21)(A) (amended August 25, 2013)]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 3RD DAY OF August 2015.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Michael Kuhns
for PATRICIA W. AHO, Commissioner

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____

Date of initial receipt of application: November 8, 2013
Date of application acceptance: November 13, 2013
This Order prepared by Yvette Meunier, BUREAU OF WATER QUALITY

Filed
AUG 04 2015
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.The permittee is authorized to discharge **secondary treated municipal sanitary wastewater from Outfall #001** to the Androscoggin River at Brunswick. Such discharges are limited and must be monitored by the permittee as specified below[1]:

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]*	3.85 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) *[00310]*	963 lbs./day *[26]*	1,445 lbs./day *[26]*	1,605 lbs./day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD_5 % Removal[2] *[81010]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) *[00530]*	963 lbs./day *[26]*	1,445 lbs./day *[26]*	1,605 lbs./day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS % Removal[2] *[81011]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Settleable Solids *[00545]*	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 ml/L *[25]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
E. coli Bacteria[3] (May 15 – Sept. 30) *[31633]*	---	---	---	126/100 ml[4] *[13]*	---	949/100 ml *[13]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine[5] *(Upon permit issuance)* *[50060]*	---	---	---	---	---	0.86 mg/L[6] *[19]*	2/Day *[02/01]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine[5] *(Beginning May 15, 2018)* *[50060]*	---	---	---	---	---	0.04 mg/L[6] *[19]*	2/Day *[02/01]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH (Std. Units) *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU *[12]*	5/Week *[05/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Mercury (Total)[7] *[71900]*	---	---	---	58.9 ng/L *[3M]*	---	88.4 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	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.

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 9 through 11 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge **secondary treated municipal sanitary wastewater from Outfall #001** to the Androscoggin River at Brunswick. Such discharges are limited and must be monitored by the permittee as specified below[(1)] **(cont'd):**

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Phosphorus (Total)[(8)] *[00665]* June 1 – September 30, 2015	---	---	Report µg/L *[28]*	Report µg/L *[28]*	2/Month *[02/30]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Aluminum *[01105]*	3.34 lbs./day *[26]*	---	Report µg/L *[28]*	---	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Total Copper *[01042]*	---	1.3 lbs./day *[26]*	---	Report µg/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Total Silver *[01077]*	---	0.07 lbs./day *[26]*	---	Report µg/L *[28]*	2/Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
E. coli Bacteria[(9)] *[31633]* October 1, 2015 – April 30, 2016	---	---	---	Report col/100 ml *[13]*	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.

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 9 through 11 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

2. ***SURVEILLANCE LEVEL*** - Beginning upon issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration [(1)] (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).

Effluent Characteristic	Daily Maximum	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity[(10)]			
Acute – NOEL			
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TBP3B]*	Report % *[23]*	1/ 2 Years *[01/2YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TBQ6F]*	Report % *[23]*	1/ 2 Years *[01/2YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chronic – NOEL			
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TBP3B]*	Report % *[23]*	1/ 2 Years *[01/2YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TBQ6F]*	Report % *[23]*	1/ 2 Years *[01/2YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical Chemistry[(11,12)] *[51477]*	Report µg/L *[28]*	2/ Year *[02/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*

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

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 9 through 11 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

3. ***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.

Effluent Characteristic	Daily Maximum	Minimum Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity[10] **Acute – NOEL**			
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TBP3B]*	Report % *[23]*	2/ Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TBQ6F]*	Report % *[23]*	2/ Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chronic – NOEL			
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) *[TBP3B]*	Report % *[23]*	2/ Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Salvelinus fontinalis (Brook trout) *[TBQ6F]*	Report % *[23]*	2/ Year *[02/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical Chemistry[11,12] *[51477]*	Report µg/L *[28]*	1/ Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*
Priority Pollutant[12,13] *[50008]*	Report µg/L *[28]*	1/ Year *[01/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*

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

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 9 through 11 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

FOOTNOTES

1. **Sampling – Influent sampling** for flow, BOD_5 and TSS must be sampled at the downstream end of the aerated grit chamber. **Effluent receiving secondary treatment** (Outfall #001A) must be sampled for all parameters after the chlorine contact chamber on a year-round basis. Any change in sampling location must be approved by the Department in writing. The permittee must conduct 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 for wastewater. Samples that are sent to a POTW licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 CMR 263 (effective April 1, 2010). 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 Discharge Monitoring Report.

2. **Percent Removal** - The permittee must achieve a minimum of 85 percent removal of both total suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand for all flows receiving secondary treatment. The percent removal is calculated based on influent and effluent concentration values.

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

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

5. **TRC Monitoring** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are in effect any time elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds are utilized to disinfect the discharge(s). The permittee must utilize a USEPA-approved test method capable of bracketing the TRC limitations specified in this permitting action. Monitoring for TRC is only required when elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds are in use for effluent disinfection. For instances when a facility has not disinfected with chlorine-based compounds for an entire reporting period, the facility must report "NODI-9" for this parameter on the monthly DMR or "N9" if the submittal is an electronic DMR.

6. **TRC Compliance** - Compliance with the daily maximum limitation is based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) current RL of 50 ug/L (0.05 mg/L). All analytical test reported to the Department, including results which are quantified below the respective reporting limits (RLs) specified by the Department or as specified by other approved test methods. Results reported at or below the RL will be considered to be in compliance with the permit. The Discharge Monitoring Reports will be coded with the RL of 50 ug/L such that detectable results reported at or below 50 ug/L but greater than the daily maximum water quality based limit established in this permit will not be recorded as violations of the permit.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

7. **Mercury** – The permittee must conduct all mercury sampling required by this permit or required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to 06-096 CMR 519 in accordance with the USEPA's "clean sampling techniques" found in USEPA Method 1669, *Sampling Ambient Water For Trace Metals At EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels.* All mercury analysis must be conducted in accordance with USEPA Method 1631, *Determination of Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Fluorescence Spectrometry.*

   See **Attachment B** for a Department report form for mercury test results. Compliance with the monthly average limitation established in Special Condition A.1 of this permit will be based on the cumulative arithmetic mean of all mercury tests results that were conducted utilizing sampling Methods 1669 and analysis Method 1631E on file with the Department for this facility.

8. **Phosphorus (Total)** – Effluent total phosphorous sampling must be conducted in accordance with **Attachment C of this permit.**

9. **E. coli Coliform Bacteria** – The permittee shall sample the effluent 1/month with at least one sampling event being a wet weather event during the fall (October – December) and one wet weather event in the spring (March – April). For the purposes of this permit, wet weather event is being defined as an instantaneous influent flow rate of greater than or equal to 75% of the permitted flow, which is 2,005 gallons per minute (gpm).

10. **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 31.25% and 5.0%, respectively), which provides an estimate of toxicity in terms of No Observed Effect Level, commonly referred to as NOEL or NOEC. A-NOEL is defined as the acute no observed effect level with survival as the end point. C-NOEL is defined as the chronic no observed effect level with survival, reproduction and growth as the end points. The critical acute and chronic thresholds were derived as the mathematical inverse of the applicable acute and chronic dilution factors of 3.2:1 and 20:1, respectively.

    a. **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 must conduct screening level acute and chronic WET testing on the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) at a minimum frequency of twice per year (2/Year).

    b. **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 must initiate surveillance level acute and chronic WET testing at a minimum frequency of once every other year (1/ 2 Years) on water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). Testing must be conducted in a different calendar quarter each sampling event.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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 must evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department possible exceedences of the critical acute and chronic water quality thresholds of 31.25% and 5.0% respectively.

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

a. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002. Short-term Methods for Estimating the chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third edition, October 2002, EPA 821-R002-014.

b. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth edition, October 2002, EPA 821-R-02-012.

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

11. **Analytical Chemistry – Refers to those pollutants listed under "Analytical Chemistry" on the form included as Attachment A of this permit.**

a. **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 must conduct screening level analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once per calendar quarter.

b. **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 must conduct analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of twice per year. Testing must be conducted in a different calendar quarter of each year.

12. **Priority Pollutant and Analytical Chemistry Testing** – This testing must 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 must 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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 must 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 (last amended July 29, 2012). For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a "1" for yes, testing done this monitoring period or "NODI-9" monitoring not required this period.

13. **Priority Pollutant Testing** – Refers to those pollutants listed under "Priority Pollutants" on the form included as **Attachment A** of this permit.

    a. **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 must conduct screening level priority pollutant testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) during the discharge season.

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 wastewater that causes visible discoloration or turbidity in the receiving waters that causes those waters to be unsuitable for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their class.

4. The permittee must not discharge effluent that lowers the quality of any classified body of water below such classification, or lowers the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

D. LIMITATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS

Pollutants introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a non-domestic source (user) must not pass through or interfere with the operation of the treatment system. The permittee must conduct an Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) any time a new industrial user proposes to discharge within its jurisdiction; an existing user proposes to make a significant change in its discharge; or at an alternative minimum, once every permit cycle and submit the results to the Department. The IWS must 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).

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with: 1) the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on November 13, 2013; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source(s) are not authorized under this permit, and must be reported in accordance with Standard Condition B(5), *Bypasses*, of this permit.

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 November 31, 2013; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source(s) are not authorized under this permit, and must be reported in accordance with Standard Condition B(5), *Bypasses*, of this permit.

F. 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

G. WET WEATHER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The permittee must maintain an approved Wet Weather Management Plan to direct the staff on how to operate the facility effectively during periods of high flow. The Department acknowledges that the existing collection system may deliver flows in excess of the monthly average design capacity of the treatment plant during periods of high infiltration and rainfall. A specific objective of the plan must be to maximize the volume of wastewater receiving secondary treatment under all operating conditions. The revised plan must 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 must review their plan at least annually and record any necessary changes to keep the plan up to date. The Department may require review and update of the plan as it is determined to be necessary.

H. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

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

By December 31 of each year, or within 90 days of any process changes or minor equipment upgrades, the permittee must evaluate and modify the O&M Plan including site plan(s) and schematic(s) for the wastewater treatment facility to ensure that it is up-to-date. The O&M Plan must be kept on-site at all times and made available to Department and USEPA personnel upon request.

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

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

By December 31 of each calendar year, the permittee must provide the Department with a certification describing any of the following that have occurred since the effective date of this permit *[ICIS Code 96299]*. See **Attachment D** of the permit for an acceptable certification form to satisfy this Special Condition.

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(4) STATEMENT FOR REDUCED/WAIVED TOXICS TESTING (cont'd)

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

d. Changes in stormwater collection or inflow/infiltration affecting the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge; and

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

The Department may require that annual testing be re-instated if it determines that there have been changes in the character of the discharge or if annual certifications described above are not submitted.

J. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE – TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL

On or before December 31, 2015, ***(ICIS 73905)*** the permittee shall submit to the Department for review, a complete design of Phase 1 Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) which includes a dechlorination system for mitigating the discharge of excessive chlorine residual.

On or before December 31, 2016, ***(ICIS CS011)*** the permittee shall submit to the Department progress report for Phase 1 upgrade.

On or before December 31, 2017, ***(ICIS 75305)*** the permittee shall submit to the Department for review, a certificate of Substantial Completion for Phase 1 of the WWTF upgrade.

On or before May 15, 2018, ***(ICIS CS034)*** the permittee shall be in compliance with the water quality limits for chlorine residuals established in this permit or alternate limitations established in any subsequent modification thereof.

K. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTES IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

Pursuant to this permit and *Standards for the Addition of Transported Wastes to Wastewater Treatment Facilities,* 06-096 CMR 555 (effective March 9, 2009), during the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to receive into the treatment process or solids handling stream up to **a daily maximum of 35,000 gpd** of transported wastes, subject to the following terms and conditions.

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

2. Of the 35,000 gpd of transported wastes authorized by this permit, the permittee may introduce into the treatment process a daily maximum of 35,000 gpd of septage wastes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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 the Department's Regional Office such that the DMRs are received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period. A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein must be submitted to the Department assigned inspector (unless otherwise specified by the Department) at the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Southern Maine Regional Office
Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
312 Canco Road
Portland, Maine 04103

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

M. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATION

In accordance with 38 M.R.S.A. § 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

ATTACHMENT A

Printed 2/5/2014

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

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

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

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

Last Revision - February 4, 2014

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

FRESH WATER VERSION

Please see the footnotes on the last page.

			Effluent Limits, %			Receiving Water or Ambient	**Effluent Concentration (ug/L or as noted)**	Reporting Limit Check	**Possible Exceedence [7]**		
	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY		Acute	Chronic			WET Result, % Do not enter % sign		Acute	Chronic	
	Brook Trout										
	Water Flea										
	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]	10				(8)					
M	LEAD	3				(8)					
M	NICKEL	5				(8)					
M	SILVER	1				(8)					
M	ZINC	5				(8)					

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	PRIORITY POLLUTANTS [4]		Effluent Limits					Reporting Limit Check	Possible Exceedence [7]		
		Reporting Limit	Acute[6]	Chronic[6]	Health[6]				Acute	Chronic	Health
M	ANTIMONY	5									
M	BERYLLIUM	2									
M	MERCURY (5)	0.2									
M	SELENIUM	5									
M	THALLIUM	4									
A	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	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									

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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									

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

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

Notes:

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

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

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

(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.

ATTACHMENT B

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Effluent Mercury Test Report

Name of Facility: _____ Federal Permit # ME _____

Pipe # _____

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

SAMPLE COLLECTION INFORMATION

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

Sampling Location:

Weather Conditions: _____

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

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

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

ANALYTICAL RESULT FOR EFFLUENT MERCURY

Name of Laboratory: _____

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

Please Enter Effluent Limits for your facility

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

By: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

PLEASE MAIL THIS FORM TO YOUR ASSIGNED INSPECTOR

ATTACHMENT C

Attachment C

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 D

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY REPORT
FRESH WATERS

Facility Name _____ MEPDES Permit # _____

Facility Representative _____ Signature _____

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

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

Chlorinated? _____ Dechlorinated? _____

Results **% effluent**

	water flea	trout
A-NOEL		
C-NOEL		

Effluent Limitations

A-NOEL	
C-NOEL	

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

place * next to values statistically different from controls

for trout show final wt and % incr for both controls

Reference toxicant

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

Comments _____

Laboratory conducting test

Company Name _____ Company Rep. Name (Printed) _____

Mailing Address _____ Company Rep. Signature _____

City, State, ZIP _____ Company Telephone # _____

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

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.

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

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

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

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

web site: www.maine.gov/dep

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

DATE: **AUGUST 3, 2015**

PERMIT NUMBER: **#ME0100102**

WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **#W002600-6D-I-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT: **BRUNSWICK SEWER DISTRICT**
10 PINE TREE ROAD
BRUNSWICK, MAINE 04011

COUNTY: **CUMBERLAND**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE(S) OCCUR(S):
BRUNSWICK SEWER DISTRICT
8 PINE TREE ROAD
BRUNSWICK, MAINE 04011

RECEIVING WATER CLASSIFICATION: **ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER/CLASS C**

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1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

Application: On November 13, 2013, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) accepted as complete for processing, a renewal application from the Brunswick Sewer District (District) for Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002600-6D-E-R/Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0100102, which was issued on July 9, 2009 for a five year term. The 7/9/09 MEPDES permit authorized the District to discharge a monthly average discharge of 3.85 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated municipal wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Androscoggin River, Class C, in Brunswick, Maine.

It is noted that the Department made two permit revisions since issuing the 7/9/09 permit. On March 23, 2011 the Department issued a minor permit revision to establish water quality based limitations for the following toxic pollutants that exceed or have a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria; ammonia, inorganic arsenic, total aluminum, total lead, total copper and total zinc. On September 10, 2013 the permit was modified to remove the monthly average limitations, monitoring requirements, reporting requirements and schedule of compliance for inorganic arsenic and total arsenic from the permit subsequent to the revision of the arsenic criteria water quality standards and the results of a statistical evaluation on arsenic data conducted on July 19, 2013.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and Conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous permitting actions except it is:

1. Establishing monitoring and reporting requirements and an effluent limitation for silver based on results on facility testing;

2. Establishing monitoring and reporting requirements for phosphorus;

3. Eliminating the monitoring and reporting requirements for ammonia, lead and zinc;

4. Eliminating the waiver for percent removal requirements for BOD_5 and TSS when influent strength is less than 200 mg/L;

5. Revising the dilution factors based on new receiving water information;

6. Revising the total chlorine residual (TRC) limit based on new dilution factors;

7. Establishing a requirement for the facility to dechlorinate their effluent;

8. Incorporating the interim mercury limits established by the Department for this facility pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 CMR 519 (last amended October 6, 2001);

9. Revising the timing of the screening whole effluent toxicity (WET), priority pollutant and analytical chemistry;

10. Increasing the daily maximum amount of transported waste from 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 35,000 gpd as requested in the application;

11. Revising the frequency of the screening WET testing and incorporating surveillance level WET and analytical chemistry testing based on new dilution factors associated with the discharge;

12. Establishing a schedule of compliance for meeting water quality based total chlorine residual under Special Condition J of this license; and

13. Revising the monitoring frequency for pH based on results on facility testing; and

14. Establishing a seasonal report only monitoring requirement for E.coli bacteria.

b. History: The most current relevant regulatory actions include:

October 1, 1999 – The Department issued WDL#W002600-5L-C-R, for a five-year term.

June 7, 2000 – The Department established interim effluent limits for mercury of 58.9 parts per trillion (ng/L) (average concentration) and 88.4 ng/L (maximum concentration).

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to administer the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program in Maine, excluding areas of special interest to Maine Indian Tribes. From this point forward, the program has been referred to as the Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) program, and MEPDES permit #ME0100102 has been utilized for this facility. On March 26, 2011, the USEPA authorized the Department to administer the MEPDES program in Indian territories of the Penobscot Nation and Passamaquoddy Tribe.

May 26, 2004 – The Department issued combination WDL #W002600-5L-D-R/MEPDES Permit #ME0100102 for a five-year term.

April 10, 2006 – The Department amended the 5/26/04 WDL/MEPDES permit to incorporate testing requirements of 06-096 CMR 530.

July 9, 2009 – The Department issued combination WDL #W002600-5L-E-R/MEPDES Permit #ME0100102 for a five-year term.

March 23, 2011 – The Department issued a minor permit revision to establish water quality based limitations for the following toxic pollutants that exceed or have a reasonable potential to exceed applicable ambient water quality criteria; ammonia, inorganic arsenic, total aluminum, total lead, total copper and total zinc.

September 10, 2013 – The Department issued a permit modification to remove the monthly average limitations, monitoring requirements, reporting requirements and schedule of compliance for inorganic arsenic and total arsenic from the permit subsequent to the revision of the arsenic criteria water quality standards and the results of a statistical evaluation on arsenic data conducted on July 19, 2013.

November 8, 2013 – The District submitted a timely and complete General Application to the Department for renewal of the July 9, 2009 MEPDES permit. The application was accepted for processing on November 13, 2013, and was assigned WDL #W0002600-6D-I-R / MEPDES #ME0100102.

c. Source Description: The District treats domestic and commercial wastewater from the towns of Brunswick and Topsham, Maine, including flows up to 8,000 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater from a local car wash and laundromats, 300 gpd of cooling water from Bath Iron Works and 1,000 gpd of rinse waters from Bath Iron Works. There are no industrial establishments contributing flows that meet the criteria of an "industrial user" as defined in 40 CFR 403.3(t). The District maintains a separated sewer collection system with the stormwater runoff collection system maintained by the Town of Brunswick. The District has a DEP Storm Water Multi-Sector permit. There are no combined sewer overflows in the system.

The 2009 permit renewal application included an application for the addition of 35,000 gallons of transported wastes. However, 06-096 CMR 555 defines "transported wastes" as any liquid non-hazardous waste delivered to a wastewater treatment facility by a truck or other similar conveyance that has different chemical constituents or a greater strength than the influent described on the facility's application for a waste discharge license. The characteristics of the septage received at the District does not meet this definition and therefore this special condition has been eliminated in this permit. A map showing the location of the treatment facility is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment A.**

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

d. Wastewater Treatment: Influent wastewater enters the treatment plant at the headworks where wastewater passes through an aerated grit chamber and then through a diminutor and/or a manually raked bar screen. The wastewater receives primary treatment in three rectangular clarifiers before the primary effluent is pumped to two trickling filters where secondary treatment is achieved. The wastewater is then directed to two secondary clarifiers where it receives secondary clarification followed by seasonal disinfection using sodium hypochlorite in dual chlorine contact chambers. The wastewater is discharged to the Androscoggin River via a thirty-six- inch diameter outfall pipe (without diffusers) located on the bank of the river (at low tide the outfall is exposed). If needed, the facility adjusts the effluent pH with sodium hydroxide.

The District has a 15,000-gallon capacity concrete tank for the storage of septic tank wastes. In 2008, the facility received a monthly average of 144,100 gallons of septage and 63,400 gallons of holding tank waste. The District limits the volume of holding tank waste to a total monthly average of 3.85 MGD.

The facility uses a bleach mist in its odor control towers in order to control odors from the belt filter press operation. The condensed mist is piped to the headworks. Scum from the primary clarifiers is pumped to a 1,000-gallon holding tank which is dewatered using two, 2-meter belt filter presses.

Dewatered sludge is lime stabilized and hauled to field spreading and stacking sites in Bowdoinham, Maine, or to the Hawk Ridge Compost Facility in Unity, Maine, for composting. A process flow diagram submitted by the permittee is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B.**

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with the U.S. Clean Water Act, and ensure that the receiving waters attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Surface Water Classification System. In addition, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and 06-096 CMR 530 require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (last amended July 29, 2012), and that ensure safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected.

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Classification of major river basins, 38 M.R.S.A. § 467(1)(A)(2) classifies the "Androscoggin River, from its confluence with the Ellis River to a line formed by the extension of the Bath-Brunswick boundary across Merrymeeting Bay in a northwesterly direction," which includes the river at the point of discharge, as Class C waters. *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters*, 38 M.R.S.A., § 465(3) describes the standards for Class C.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The State of Maine 2012 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (Report), prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, lists a 8.49-mile segment of the Androscoggin River main stem, from the Brunswick Dam to the Brunswick-Bath boundary (ADB Assessment Unit ID ME0104000210_426R) as, Category 4-B:

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS (cont'd)

Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants – Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment." Impairment in this context refers to a fish consumption advisory due to the presence of dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD). The Reports specifies that this section of the river it is expected to attain in 2020.

The report also lists the Androscoggin River as "Category 5-D: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Legacy Pollutants." Impairment in this context refers to a fish consumption advisory due to the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

The Report lists all of Maine's fresh waters as, "Category 4-A: Waters Impaired by Atmospheric Deposition of Mercury." Impairment in this context refers to a statewide fish consumption advisory due to elevated levels of mercury in some fish tissues. The Report states, "All freshwaters are listed in Category 4-A (TMDL Completed) due to USEPA approval of a Regional Mercury TMDL. Maine has a fish consumption advisory for fish taken from all freshwaters due to mercury. Many waters, and many fish from any given water, do not exceed the action level for mercury. However, because it is impossible for someone consuming a fish to know whether the mercury level exceeds the action level, the Maine Department of Health and Human Services decided to establish a statewide advisory for all freshwater fish that recommends limits on consumption. Maine has already instituted statewide programs for removal and reduction of mercury sources." Pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 420(1-B)(B), "a facility is not in violation of the ambient criteria for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department pursuant to section 413 subsection 11." The Department has established interim monthly average and daily maximum mercury concentration limits and reporting requirements for this facility pursuant to 06-096 CMR 519.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. Flow: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a monthly average discharge flow limit of 3.85 MGD based on the design capacity for the treatment facility, and a daily maximum discharge flow reporting requirement.

The Department reviewed 51 Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) that were submitted for the period August 2009 – October 2013. It is noted that the district exceeded the monthly average flow limits and discharge a monthly average flow of 4.26 MGD, 4.18 MGD and 3.99 MGD during March 2010, April 2010, and April 2011, respectively. A review of data indicates the following:

Flow

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	3.85	1.5 – 4.3	2.3

b. Dilution Factors: With a permitted flow limitation of 3.85 MGD and the location and configuration of the outfall structure, the Department has established dilution factors as follow:

Acute = 3.2:1 Chronic = 20.0:1 Harmonic mean = 60.0:1

It is noted that the previous dilution factors of 45.2:1 for modified acute, 177.8:1 for acute338.5:1 for chronic and 739.6:1 for harmonic mean, which are not being carried forward, were calculated using the 7Q10 and 1Q10 of the river flow and was not considered tidally influence. These new dilution factors

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

are estimated according to the best information available including ambient water quality data submitted to the Department by Friends of Merrymeeting Bay in a letter dated February 25, 2011, bathymetry data collected and CORMIX modeling by the Department on September 12, 2011. The Department is now incorporating the tidal influence to the receiving water at the point of discharge.

c. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a monthly average and weekly average technology-based concentration limits of 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L, respectively, for BOD_5 and TSS based on the secondary treatment requirements specified at *Effluent Guidelines and Standards*, 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III) (effective January 12, 2001), and a daily maximum concentration limit of 50 mg/L, which is based on a Department best professional judgment of best practicable treatment for secondary treated wastewater. The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, technology-based monthly average, weekly average and daily maximum mass limits of of 963 lbs./day, 1,445 lbs./day and 1,605 lbs./day, respectively, for BOD_5 and TSS are based on the daily maximum flow criterion of 3.85 MGD.

This permitting action is carrying forward a requirement for a minimum of 85% removal of BOD_5 & TSS pursuant to 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III)(a&b)(3).The Department is eliminating the waiver to achieve 85% removal of BOD5 and TSS when the monthly average influent is less than 200 mg/L as the secondary treatment regulations do not contain a provision for such a waiver. The requirement to achieve 85% removal of BOD and TSS applies at all times to all flows receiving secondary treatment.

The Department reviewed 51 DMRs that were submitted for the period August 2009 – October 2013. It should be noted that the district exceeded their daily maximum TSS limit, with a daily maximum of 1,670 lbs./day in March 2010. A review of data indicates the following:

BOD_5 mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Mean (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	963	98 – 540	252
Weekly Average	1,445	134 – 860	320
Daily Maximum	1,605	167 – 1,058	390

BOD_5 concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	7 - 18	13
Weekly Average	45	9 – 22	15
Daily Maximum	50	11 - 24	17

TSS mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Mean (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	963	116 – 785	314
Weekly Average	1,445	189 – 1,258	418
Daily Maximum	1,605	233 – 1,670	521

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

TSS concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	9 – 23	16
Weekly Average	45	14 – 35	19
Daily Maximum	50	15 – 45	23

The Department has determined based on results of facility data and best professional judgment that the previously established monitoring frequency for BOD_5 and TSS of three times per week (3/Week) is being carried forward in this permitting action.

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

The Department reviewed 51 DMRs that were submitted for the period August 2009 –October 2013. A review of data indicates the following:

Settleable solids concentration

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

The Department has determined based on results of facility data and best professional judgment that the previously established monitoring frequency for settleable solids of three times per week (3/Week) is being carried forward in this permitting action.

e. *Escherichia coli* Bacteria:

The previous permitting established, and this permitting action carrying forward, seasonal (May 15- September 30 of each year) monthly average and daily maximum *E. coli* bacteria concentration limits of 126 colonies/100 ml and 949 colonies/100 ml, respectively. The monthly average concentration limit is based on 38 M.R.S.A. § 465(4) which requires that the *E. coli* bacteria of human and domestic animal origin in Class C waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 126 colonies/100 ml or an instantaneous level of 236 colonies/100 ml. The Department has determined that end-of-pipe limitations for the instantaneous concentration standard of 236 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.

Although *E. coli* bacteria limits are seasonal and apply between May 15 and September 30 of each year, the Department reserves the right to impose year-round bacteria limits if deemed necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

The Department reviewed 22 DMRs that were submitted for the period August 2009 – September 2013. It should be noted that the district exceeded their daily maximum *E. coli* limit with a result of greater than 2,420 col/100 ml in September of 2012. A review of data indicates the following:

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

***E. coli* Bacteria**

Value	Limit (col/100 ml)	Range (col/100 ml)	Mean (col/100 ml)
Monthly Average	126	2 – 96	37
Daily Maximum	949	6 -2,420	356

The Department has determined based on results of facility data and best professional judgment that the previously established monitoring frequency for *E. coli* bacteria of three times per week (3/Week) is being carried forward in this permitting action.

The Department of Marine Resources (DMR) in collaboration with the Department of Environment Protection is establishing *E. coli* bacteria testing at a frequency of 1/Month during the non-summer months for one year beginning in the fall of 2015 at waste water treatment plant (WWTP) outfalls in the upper Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers. This monitoring is being established to eliminate these point sources of pollution as the cause of a public health risk to shellfish harvest in the lower river.

In 2001, the USFDA investigation of the Kennebec River Estuary concluded that high river flow due to rain events negatively impacts water quality (increased fecal coliform) in the lower river. Because of this, DMR was required to manage shellfish harvest based on a river flow management plan. There is significant soft-shell clam resource in the lower Kennebec River; in the most recent years this area supports eighty seven commercial shellfish licenses and contributes over $867,000 dollars to the Maine economy. This plan was implemented in 2009 by DMR and required that the river close to shellfish harvest for a minimum of fourteen days when flow exceeded 30K cubic feet per second (cfs). After implementation, closures based on the new plan resulted in an almost 50% reduction in shellfish harvest. In 2010 efforts began by the DMR in partnership with local, regional and state collaborators to collect additional data in the lower river after high flow events to make adjustments to the river flow management plan. Data collected from this effort significantly increased shellfish harvest; actual closures and the duration of closures times were both reduced. However, no change was made to the plan since 2009 during the fall and early winter months because of the persistent high levels of fecal pollution during high flow events greater than 30,000 cfs.

These data collected in the lower river suggest that the major impacts associated with the water quality degradation are attributed to upriver pollution sources. There is a significant presence of both point and non-point pollution sources in the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers' watersheds, with the majority of the largest sources located north of Merrymeeting Bay. These pollution sources include eight municipal WWTPs and six with combined sewer overflows. It is unclear whether or not WWTP's that do not chlorinate year round and specifically in the fall season, contribute to the elevated and persistent high fecal scores in the lower river. Our request to sample for one year at each of the WWTP will allow us to assess the impacts and contributions of each WWTP and make recommendations for additional chlorination if it is necessary.

f. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC): The previous permitting action established a daily maximum TRC limit of 0.86 mg/L. Limits on TRC are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT is being applied to the discharge. The Department establishes the more stringent of the water quality or technology based limits in permitting actions. End-of-pipe water quality based concentration thresholds are calculated as follows:

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

Acute (A) Criterion	Chronic (C) Criterion	A & C Acute Dilution Factors	Calculated Chronic Threshold	Threshold
0.019 mg/L	0.011 mg/L	3.2:1 (A) 20:1 (C)	0.04 mg/L	0.22 mg/L

The Department has established a total residual chlorine daily maximum BPT limitation of 1.0 mg/L for those facilities that disinfect their effluent with elemental chlorine or chlorine based compounds unless the calculated acute water quality based threshold is lower than 1.0 mg/L. For facilities that need to dechlorinate the discharge to meet water quality based thresholds, the Department has established daily maximum and monthly average BPT limits of 0.3 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L, respectively. It is noted that in the previous permit the Department made a Best Professional Judgment that those facilities with calculated acute water quality based total residual chlorine thresholds between 0.8 mg/L – 1.0 mg/L and having historical data that shows they were in compliance with their calculated water quality limits, do not have to dechlorinate their effluent in order to meet water quality standards. At the time the facility fell within those parameters. However, the new water quality based limit of 0.04 mg/L is less than the previously established acute water quality based total residual chlorine thresholds of between 0.8 mg/L – 1.0 mg/L. Therefore this permitting action is establishing the more stringent acute water quality based threshold of 0.04 mg/L and requiring dechlorination of their effluent. It is noted that compliance with the daily maximum TRC limitation is based on USEPA's current minimum level (ML) of detection of 50 ug/L (0.05 mg/L).

The Department reviewed 22 DMRs that were submitted for the period August 2009 – September 2013. It is noted that data over the past five years shows the District was in 100% compliance with their previous total residual chlorine limit of 0.8 mg/L. A review of data indicates the following:

Total residual chlorine

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	0.86	0.86 - 0.61	0.74

The Department has determined based on results of facility and best professional judgment that the previously established monitoring frequency for TRC of twice per day (2/Day) is being carried forward in this permitting action.

In an email dated January 6, 2015, to the Department, the permittee stated that after reviewing the Department's recent re-analysis for the Androscoggin River, it has determined that it could not sustain compliance with the newly proposed permit limitations for total residual chlorine without a compliance schedule. The District requested the Department incorporate a four-year schedule of compliance for total residual chlorine.

38 M.R.S.A. §414(2) *Schedules of Compliance*, authorizes the Department to establish schedules of compliance for water quality based limitations within the terms and conditions of a license. 38 M.R.S.A. §414(2) states:

> Within the terms and conditions of a license, the department may establish a schedule of compliance for a final effluent limitation based on a water quality standard adopted after July 1, 1977. When a final effluent limitation is based on new or more stringent technology-based treatment requirements, the

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

> department may establish a schedule of compliance consistent with the time limitations permitted for compliance under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 92-500, as amended. A schedule of compliance may include interim and final dates for attainment of specific standards necessary to carry out the purposes of this subchapter and must be as short as possible, based on consideration of the technological, economic and environmental impact of the steps necessary to attain those standards.

In addition, 06-096 CMR 523(7) *Waste Discharge License Conditions*, states in part:

> If a permit establishes a schedule of compliance which exceeds 1 year from the date of permit issuance, the schedule shall set forth interim requirements and the dates for their achievement.

The District's email dated January 6, 2015, to the Department, indicates that it intends to design and install a dechlorination system to meet the lower total residual chlorine limit by May 31, 2018.

Special Condition J, *Schedule of Compliance*, of this permit establishes said schedule of compliance.

g. pH: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a technology-based pH limit of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units (SU), which is based on 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III). Based on results of facility testing and best professional judgment, this permitting action is revising the minimum monitoring frequency requirement for pH from once per day to five times per week (5/Week).

The Department reviewed 51 DMRs that were submitted for the period August 2009 – October 2013. A review of data indicates the following:

pH

Value	Limit (SU)	Minimum (SU)	Maximum (SU)
Range	6.0 – 9.0	6.6	8.2

The previous permitting action established a once per day monitoring frequency. In consideration of the compliance history with pH, this permitting action is establishing a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of five times per week.

h. Mercury: Pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 CMR 519 (last amended October 6, 2001), the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL W002696-6B-F-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 58.9 parts per trillion (ppt) and 88.4 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of four (4) tests per year for mercury. It is noted the limitations have been incorporated into Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations And Monitoring Requirements*, of this permit.

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

38 M.R.S.A. § 420(1-B)(B)(1) provides 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. A review of the Department's data base for the period February 2009 through October 2013 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the interim limits for mercury as results have been reported as follows:

Mercury

Value	Limit (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Mean (ng/L)
Average	58.9	0.70 – 3.23	2.5
Daily Maximum	88.4		

Pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. §420(1-B)(F), the Department issued a minor revision on February 6, 2012 to the November 21, 2009 permit thereby revising the minimum monitoring frequency requirement from four times per year to once per year given the permittee has maintained at least 5 years of mercury testing data. In fact, the permittee has been monitoring mercury at a frequency of 4/Year since June 2000 or 11 years.

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

i. Total Phosphorus: Waste Discharge License Conditions, 06-096 CMR 523 (effective January 12, 2001) specifies that water quality-based limits are necessary when it has been determined that a discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard including State narrative criteria. In addition, Chapter 523 specifies that water quality based limits may be based upon criteria derived from a proposed State criterion, or an explicit State policy or regulation interpreting its narrative water quality criteria, supplemented with other relevant information which may include: USEPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook, October 1983, risk assessment data, exposure data, information about the pollutant from the Food and Drug Administration, and current USEPA criteria documents; or using USEPA's Water quality criteria, published under section 304(a) of the CWA supplemented where necessary by other relevant information.

Although the toxics evaluation for Brunswick is based on dilution factors which account for the tidal influence to the receiving water at the point of discharge, the Department has made a best professional judgment that the lasting effects of phosphorus extend beyond acute and chronic thresholds. Therefore, the Department has made a best professional judgment to utilize the 7Q10 of the river flow, rather than the tidally influenced dilution factors, to evaluate phosphorus impacts.

USEPA's Quality Criteria for Water 1986 (Gold Book) puts forth an in-stream phosphorus concentration recommendation of less than 100 µg/L (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 goal is consistent with the requirements of 06-096 CMR 523 noted above for use in a RP calculation.

Based on the above rationale, the Department has chosen to utilize the Gold Book recommendation of 100 ug/L for an initial RP determination. It is the Department's intent to continue to make determinations of actual attainment or impairment based upon environmental response indicators in the specific receiving water as specified in the Draft Nutrient Criteria. The use of the Gold Book goal of

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

100 ug/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. Therefore, this permit may be reopened during the term of the permit to modify any reasonable potential calculation, phosphorus limits, or monitoring requirements based on site-specific data.

The permittee conducted total phosphorus effluent testing between July 2010 and August 2010 (n=6). The arithmetic mean concentration discharged for the period is 4.11 mg/L (4,110 ug/L) and 46.2 lbs/day and is considered representative of the discharge from the facility. For the background concentration in the Androscoggin River, the Department has six test results obtained by the Department from July and August 2010 at Biomonitoring Station S-955 located in Brunswick, just above the head of tide dam upstream of the facility, that indicate the average background total phosphorus concentration is 20 ug/L. Using the following calculation and criteria, the District does not exhibit a reasonable potential to exceed the EPA's Gold Book ambient water quality goal of 0.1 mg/L (100 µg/L) for phosphorus or the Department's 06-096 CMR 583 draft criteria of 33 ug/L.

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

Qe = effluent flow i.e. facility design flow	=	3.85 MGD
Ce = effluent pollutant concentration	=	4.11 mg/L
Qs = 7Q10 flow of receiving water	=	1,299 MGD
Cs = upstream concentration	=	0.02 mg/L
Qr = receiving water flow	=	1,303 MGD
Cr = receiving water concentration		

$$Cr = \frac{(3.85\ MGD \times 4.11\ mg/L) + (1{,}299\ MGD \times 0.02\ mg/L)}{1{,}303\ MGD} = 0.032\ mg/L$$

$Cr = 0.032\ mg/L < 0.1\ mg/L \Rightarrow$ No Reasonable Potential
$Cr = 0.032\ mg/L < 0.033\ mg/L \Rightarrow$ No Reasonable Potential

Pursuant to the letter describing the Department's phosphorous implementation guidelines the Department issued to the facility on July 1, 2014, no end-of-pipe limitations for total phosphorus are being established in this permitting action. However, due to the absence of extensive total phosphorous effluent data from the facility this permitting action is establishing a reporting only requirement for effluent total phosphorous concentrations at a frequency of 2/Month to further characterize their effluent. Samples are to be spread out over the course of several days and preferably at least a week apart between June 15 – September 15 of calendar year 2015. Given the absence of extensive total phosphorus background concentration for the Androscoggin River, this permit is also requiring the permittee to obtain background total phosphorus concentrations at a minimum of three samples spread out over the course of several days and preferably at least a week apart between June 15 – September 15 of calendar year 2015.

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

j. Stream Flow: Stream flow measurements must be recorded on the same day as background total phosphorus samples are collected. Flows must be obtained from USGS Gauge #010159000 referred to as "Androscoggin River, near Auburn."

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), Priority Pollutant, and Analytical Chemistry Testing

Regulatory Background

38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A and 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 prohibit the discharge of effluents containing substances in amounts that would cause the surface waters of the State to contain toxic substances above levels set forth in Federal Water Quality Criteria as established by the USEPA.

06-096 CMR 530(2)(A) specifies the dischargers subject to the rule as:

> All licensed dischargers of industrial process wastewater or domestic wastes discharging to surface waters of the State must meet the testing requirements of this section. Dischargers of other types of wastewater are subject to this subsection when and if the Department determines that toxicity of effluents may have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedences of narrative or numerical water quality criteria.

The Department has determined that the applicant's discharge is subject to the testing requirements of the toxics rule.

06-096 CMR 530(3)(E) states:

> For effluent monitoring data and the variability of the pollutant in the effluent, the Department must 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, USEPA, 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.

WET, priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing, as required by 06-096 CMR 530, are included in this permit in order to characterize the effluent.

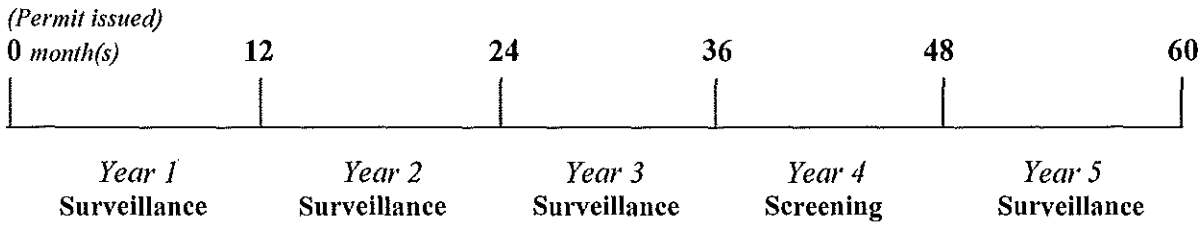
6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

WET, Analytical Chemistry and Priority Pollutant Test Schedules

06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(1) specifies WET, priority pollutant, and analytical chemistry test schedules for dischargers based on their level[1] as defined by 06-096 CMR 530(2)(B). Please see 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(1) for a listing of default test schedules.

Explanation of Screening and Surveillance Testing Years

Each year of the five year permit cycle is categorized as either a screening or a surveillance testing year. Surveillance testing years begin upon issuance of the permit and last through 24 months prior to permit expiration (years 1-3 of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (year 5 of the permit). Screening level testing begins 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasts 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.



WET Evaluation

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 the invertebrate water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and vertebrate brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

On September 26, 2014, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET test results on file with the Department for District in accordance with the statistical approach outlined above. Though the facility only has taken one WET test in the previous 60 months, the Department has examined the most recent 10 years WET data and is making a best professional judgment determination that the discharge from District has not exceeded or demonstrated a reasonable potential to exceed the critical acute or chronic ambient water quality thresholds of 31.25% and 5.0% for the water flea or the brook trout. See **Attachment C** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the WET test results.

Based on the results of facility testing and pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530 (2)(D)(3), this permitting action is establishing a screening level testing requirement of twice per year (2/Year) and a surveillance level testing requirement of once every other year (1/2 Years).

[1] A facility falls into an applicable level based on their chronic dilution factor. The chronic dilution factor associated with the discharge from the permittee is 20:1; therefore, pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530(2)(B), this facility is considered a Level II facility for purposes of toxics testing.

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

An annual certification statement pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(4), is established in Special Condition H, *06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(4) Statement For Reduced/Waived Toxics Testing* of the permit. The annual certification statement requirement is being carried forward in this permitting action.

Analytical Chemistry & Priority Pollutant Evaluation

Chemical-specific monitoring is required to assess the levels of individual toxic pollutants in the discharge, comparing each pollutant to acute, chronic, and human health water quality criteria. This permit 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. 06-096 CMR 584 sets forth ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for toxic pollutants and procedures necessary to control levels of toxic pollutants in surface waters. The Department's DeTox system evaluates the chemical results from your facility as well as other dischargers within the watershed. Please see **Attachment D** of this fact sheet for more information.

Priority pollutants refers to those pollutants listed under "Priority Pollutants" on the form included as **Attachment A** of the permit. Analytical chemistry refers to those pollutants listed under "Analytical Chemistry" on the form included as **Attachment A** of the permit.

On September 30, 2014, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation of the most recent 60 months of chemical-specific test results on file with the Department for the District's Wastewater Treatment Facility in accordance with the statistical approach outlined above. The evaluation indicates that the discharge has a reasonable potential to exceed the chronic ambient water quality criterion (AWQC) threshold for aluminum. The discharge also has a reasonable potential to exceed the acute AWQC for copper and silver. The discharge does not exceed or demonstrate a reasonable potential to exceed the critical AWQC for any other parameters tested, including ammonia which was previously limited. See **Attachment E** of this Fact Sheet for a facility chemical data report.

The Department has prepared guidance that establishes protocols for establishing waste load allocations. See **Attachment D** of this Fact Sheet. The guidance states that the most protective of water quality becomes the facility's allocation. According to the 9/30/14 statistical evaluation, aluminum, copper and silver are to be limited based on the segment allocation method.

06-096 CMR 530(3)(D) states,

> Where the need for effluent limits has been determined, limits derived from acute water quality criteria must be expressed as daily maximum values. Limits derived from chronic or human health criteria must be expressed as monthly average values.

The Department has limited information on the background levels of metals in the water column in the Androscoggin 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 calculation for this permitting action.

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

Segment allocation methodology

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

Aluminum

The 9/30/14 statistical evaluation (Report ID #714) indicates the historical average mass of aluminum discharged by the District (2.353 lbs/day) is 0.319 % of the aluminum discharged by facilities on the Androscoggin River and its tributaries. However, the Verso Paper facility in Jay, upstream of the District was limited by the chronic individual allocation resulting in a surplus of 7 lbs of aluminum to be allocated to downstream dischargers where aluminum is being limited in a permit. In this case, there are three downstream dischargers being limited for aluminum. Therefore, the District's chronic segment allocation for aluminum is calculated as 0.406 % (3.34 lbs./day) of the aluminum discharged on the Androscoggin River and its tributaries.

The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (7Q10 = 2,010 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flow 7Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flow 7Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flow cfs, 7Q10 = 32.5 cfs). The calculation for aluminum is as follows:

Chronic:

7Q10 @ Brunswick = 2,010 cfs or 1,299 MGD
7Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
7Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
7Q10 at Mechanic Falls= 32.5 cfs or 20.9 MGD

AWQC = 87 ug/L
87 ug/L(0.90) = 78.3 ug/L or 0.0783 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,299 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 20.9 MGD = 1,263.9 MGD

(1,263.9 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.0783 mg/L) = 825 lbs/day

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

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

Monthly average mass for aluminum:
(Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total aluminum discharged)
(825 lbs/day)(0.00406) = **3.34 lbs/day**

Based on the timing, severity and frequency of occurrences of the reasonable potential to exceed applicable critical water quality thresholds, this permitting action is establishing the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of twice per year.

Copper

The 9/30/14 statistical evaluation (Report ID #714 indicates the historical average mass of copper discharged by the District (0.931 lbs/day) is 8.730 % of the copper discharged by facilities on the Androscoggin River and its tributaries.. The Department has calculated an acute assimilative capacity (AC) of 15 lbs/day at Brunswick, the most downstream discharger on the Androscoggin River and its tributaries.

The acute assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (1Q10 = 1,053 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flows 1Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flows 1Q10 = 15.3 cfs). The calculation for copper is as follows:

Acute:

1Q10 @ Brunswick = 1,053 cfs or 681 MGD
1Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
1Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
1Q10 at Mechanic Falls = 15.3 cfs or 9.89 MGD

AWQC = 3.07 ug/L
3.07 ug/L(0.90) = 2.76 ug/L or 0.00276 mg/L

Acute AC = 681 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 9.89 MGD = 657 MGD

(657 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.00276 mg/L) = 15 lbs/day

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

Daily maximum mass for copper:
(Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)
(15 lbs/day)(0.0837) = **1.3 lbs/day**

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

Based on the timing, severity and frequency of occurrences of the reasonable potential to exceed applicable critical water quality thresholds, this permitting action is establishing the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of twice per year.

Silver

The 9/30/14 statistical evaluation (Report ID #714) indicates the historical average mass of silver discharged by the District (0. 024 lbs/day) is 6.233 % of the silver discharged by facilities on the Androscoggin River and its tributaries. The Department has calculated an acute assimilative capacity (AC) of 1.1 lbs/day at Brunswick, the most downstream discharger on the Androscoggin River and its tributaries.

The acute assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (1Q10 = 1,053 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flows 1Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flows 1Q10 = 15.3 cfs). The calculation for silver is as follows:

Acute:

1Q10 @ Brunswick = 1,053 cfs or 681 MGD
1Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
1Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
1Q10 at Mechanic Falls = 15.3 cfs or 9.89 MGD

AWQC = 0.23 ug/L
0.23 ug/L(0.90) = 0.207 ug/L or 0.000207 mg/L

Acute AC = 681 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 9.89 MGD = 656.9 MGD

(656.9 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.000207 mg/L) = 1.1 lbs/day

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

Daily maximum mass for silver:
(Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total silver discharged)
(1.1 lbs/day)(0.06233) = **0.07 lbs/day**

Based on the timing, severity and frequency of occurrences of the reasonable potential to exceed applicable critical water quality thresholds, this permitting action is establishing the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of twice per year.

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

Priority Pollutants

Based on the results of the September 30, 2014 statistical evaluation, this permitting action maintains the established screening level testing for priority pollutants of once per year (1/Screening Year) and does not establish water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants. Surveillance level priority pollutant monitoring is not required for Level II facilities per 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(3)(c).

Analytical Chemistry

Based on the results of the September 30, 2014 statistical evaluation, this permitting action maintains the established screening level testing for analytical chemistry of once per quarter per screening year (4/Screening Year), establishes surveillance level testing for analytical chemistry of twice per surveillance year (2/Surveillance Year) and does not establish water quality-based effluent limitations for analytical chemistry.

7. DISPOSAL OF SEPTAGE WASTE IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

The District has applied for, and pursuant to *Standards for the Addition of Transported Wastes to Waste Water Treatment Facilities,* 06-096 CMR 555 (last amended February 5, 2009), and the District's written septage management plan a copy of which was provided in the 2014 permit renewal application submitted to the Department on 9/2/14this permitting action authorizes the District to receive and introduce into the treatment process or solids handling stream up to a daily maximum of 35,000 GPD of transported wastes (septage wastes) (up to a monthly total of 1,050,000 gallons). See Special Condition K of the permit.

8. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

As permitted, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet standards for Class C classification.

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Times Record* newspaper on or about November 6, 2013. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on the application. Those persons receiving copies of draft permits 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).\

10. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Yvette Meunier
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 215-1579
e-mail: yvette.meunier@maine.gov

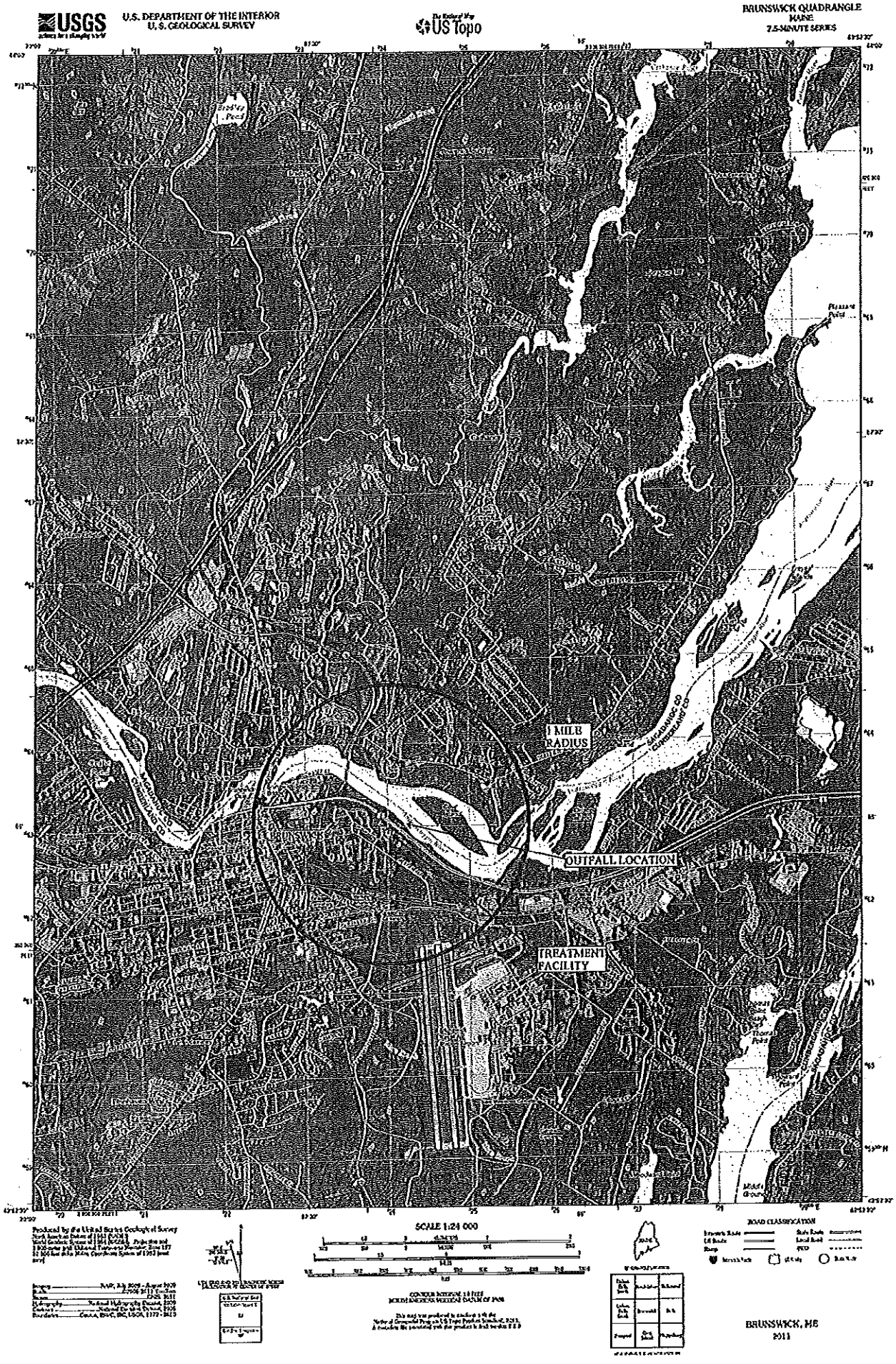
11. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of July 15, 2015 through the issuance of this permit, the Department solicited comments on the proposed draft Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit to be issued to the District for the proposed discharge. The Department received the following comment from the permittee in an email dated July 27, 2015. There were no other comments from state or federal agencies or interested parties that resulted in any substantive change(s) in the terms and conditions of the permit. The Department has prepared a Response to Comments below. It is noted that minor typographical and grammatical errors identified in comments are not included in this section, but were corrected, where necessary, in the final permit.

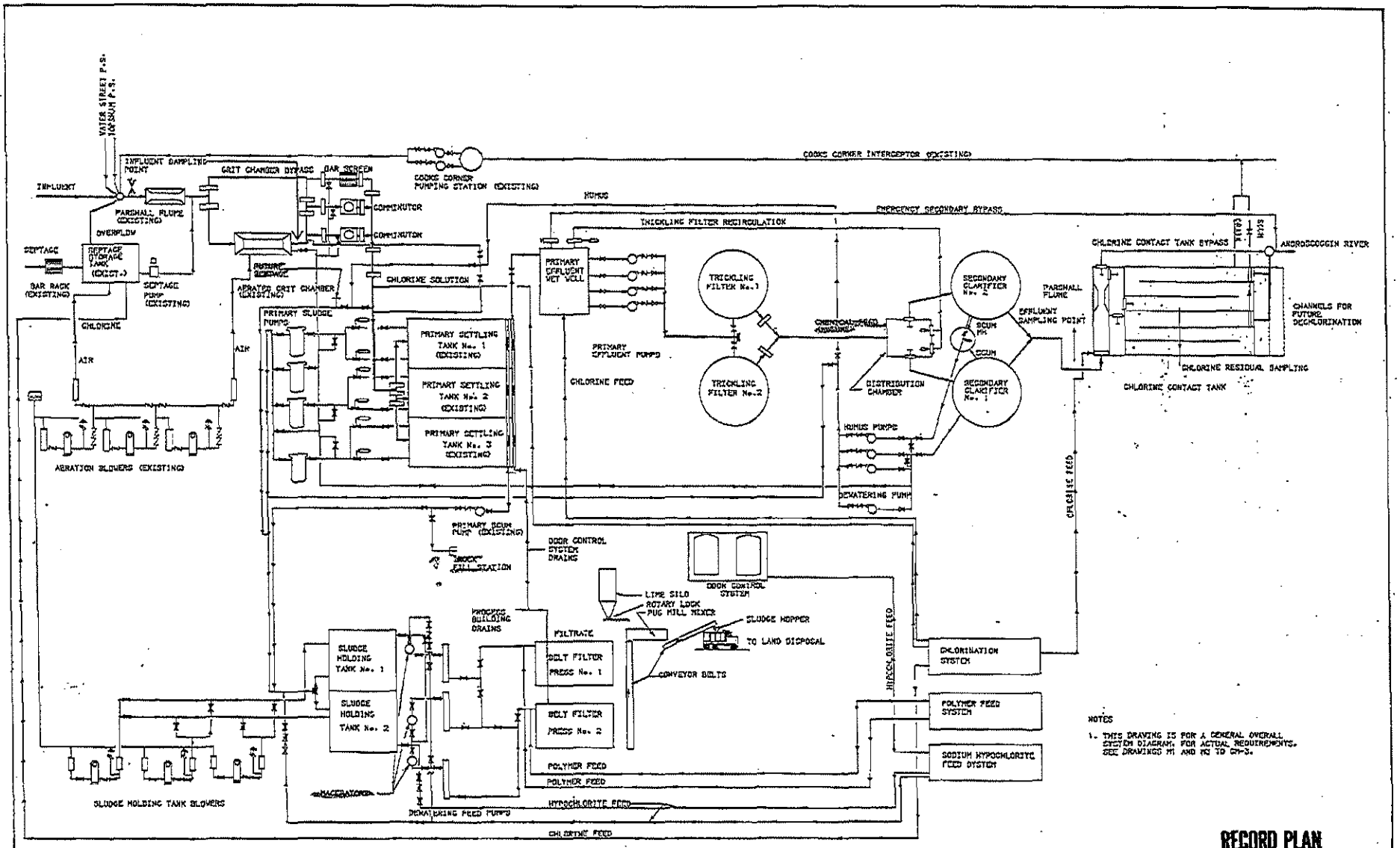
Comment 1: The TRC measurement frequency is 2/day – This will require testing to be conducted on weekends and holidays when the WWTF is not typically staffed. Similar to pH testing frequency, we wish to request that DEP change the monitoring frequency to 10/week. If this is not feasible, we would like to use our CL-17 that is now continuously monitoring TRC for reporting instead of using a grab sample. We could set a standard time of day for the officially reported value.

Response 1: The Department has determined that utilizing the CL-17 to monitor for total residual chlorine is an acceptable method to collect TRC.

ATTACHMENT A


USGS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
US Topo
BRUNSWICK QUADRANGLE
MAINE
7.5-MINUTE SERIES
1 MILE RADIUS
OUTFALL LOCATION
TREATMENT FACILITY
SCALE 1:24 000
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
BRUNSWICK, ME
2011

ATTACHMENT B



RECORD PLAN

1	REVISED TO RECORD PLAN	2/88
No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

REVISIONS

WHITMAN & HOWARD, INC.
P.O. BOX 1168 153 U.S. ROUTE 1
SCARBOROUGH, MAINE

ORIGINAL FULL SIZE DRAWING = 4'
REPRODUCTIONS MAY BE REDUCED WEB

APPROVED
DESIGNED RET | DRAWN TPH | CHECKED DHC | SCALE NONE | DATE February, 1989 | SHEET 42 OF 96 SHEETS

DRAWING NO. M-2
JOB NO. 86-229
CONTRACT NO. 3-09

SECONDARY WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
BRUNSWICK SEWER DISTRICT
PROCESS DIAGRAM

ATTACHMENT C

WET TEST REPORT

Data for tests conducted for the period

06/Oct/2009 - 06/Oct/2014

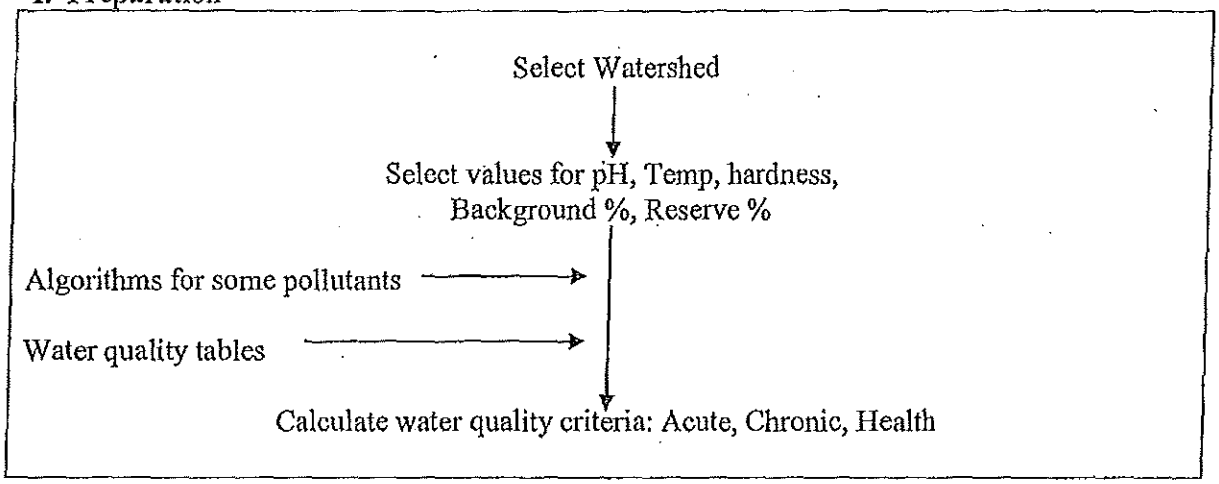
BRUNSWICK NPDES= ME010010 Effluent Limit: Acute (%) = 31.250 Chronic (%) = 5.000

Species	Test	Percent	Sample date	Critical %	Exception	RP
TROUT	A_NOEL	100	06/09/2013	31.250		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	06/09/2013	5.000		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	100	06/09/2013	31.250		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	100	06/09/2013	5.000		

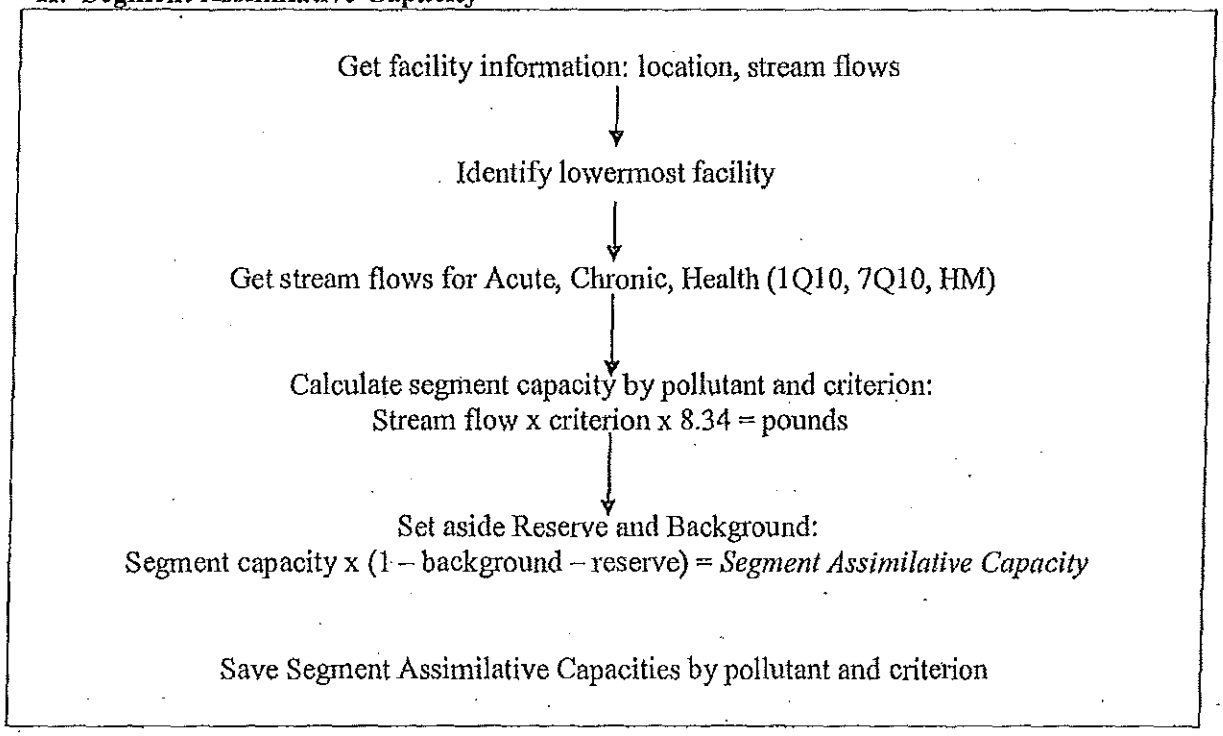
ATTACHMENT D

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

I. Preparation

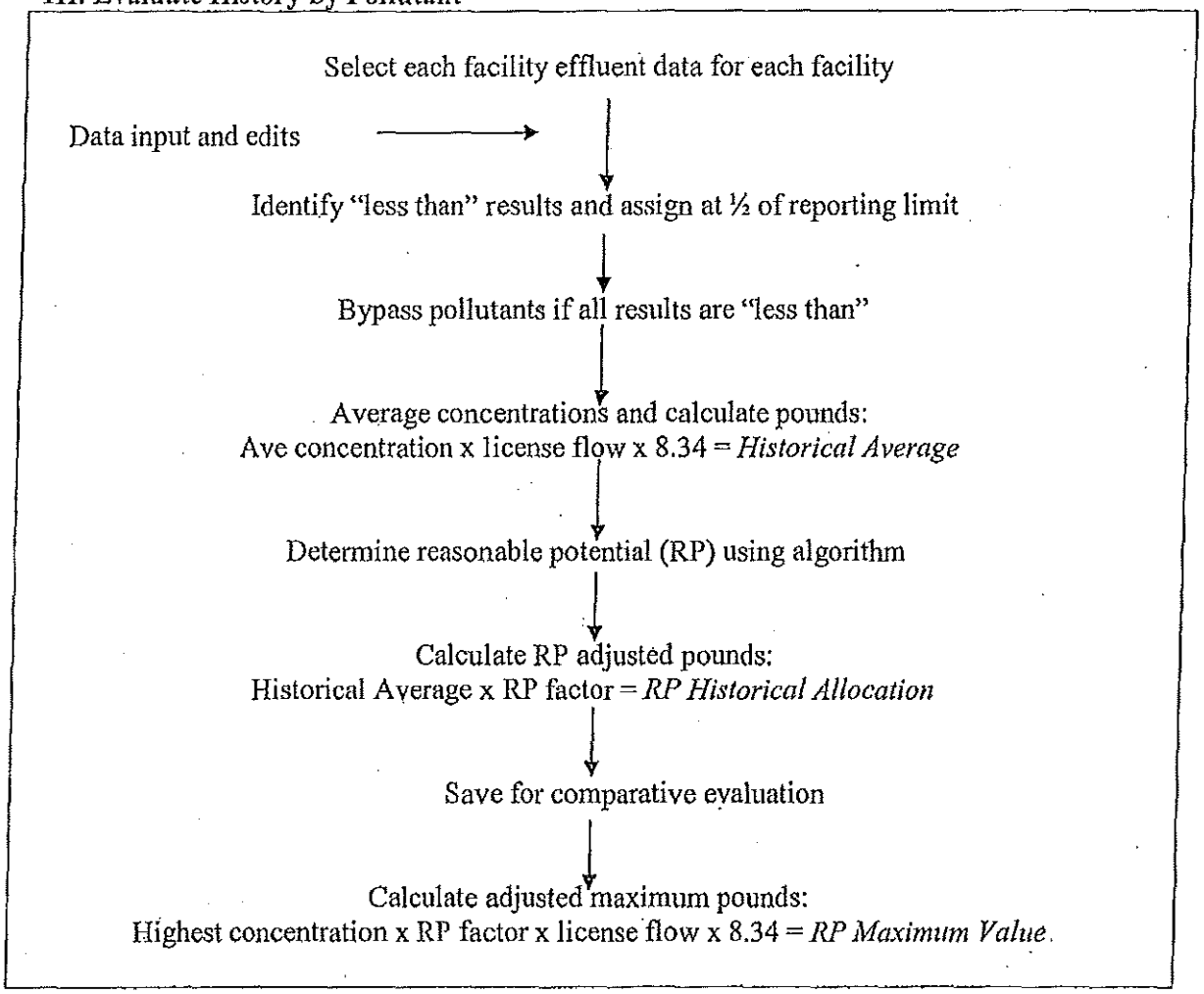


II. Segment Assimilative Capacity

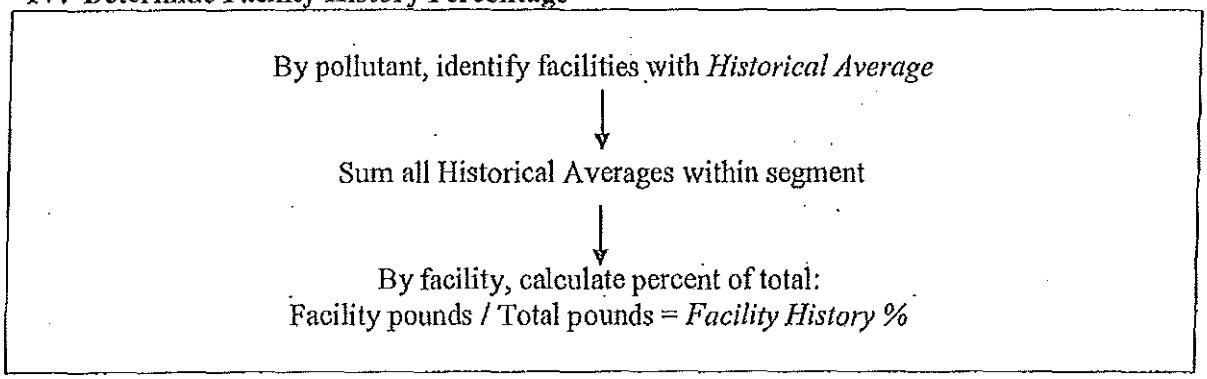


Maine Department of Environmental Protection
General Processing Steps in "DeTox"

III. Evaluate History by Pollutant



IV. Determine Facility History Percentage



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

V. Segment Allocation

By pollutant and criterion, select *Segment Assimilative Capacity*

↓

Select individual *Facility History %*

↓

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

↓

Save for comparative evaluation

VI. Individual Allocation

Select individual facility and dilution factor (DF)

↓

Select pollutant and water quality criterion

↓

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

↓

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

↓

Save for comparative evaluation

VII. Make Initial Allocation

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

↓

Compare allocation and select the smallest

↓

Save as *Facility Allocation*

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

FACILITY PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA REPORT

Data Date Range: 16/Jan/2010-16/Jan/2015

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

Parameter: 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-(O)DICHLOROBENZEI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZEI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,3-(M)DICHLOROBENZEI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,4-(P)DICHLOROBENZEI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	3.000	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DINITROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 2-CHLOROETHYLVINYL ET	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	15.000	Y
Parameter: 2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 2-CHLOROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: 2-NITROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: 3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDIN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	16.500	Y
Parameter: 3,4-BENZO(B)FLUORANTH	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 4,4'-DDD	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: 4,4'-DDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: 4,4'-DDT	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: 4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: 4-BROMOPHENYLPHENYL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 4-CHLOROPHENYL PHENY	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: 4-NITROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: A-BHC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.200	Y
Parameter: ACENAPHTHENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: ACENAPHTHYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: ACROLEIN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	10.000	Y

Data Date Range: 16/Jan/2010-16/Jan/2015

Showing all data

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

Parameter: ACRYLONITRILE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: A-ENDOSULFAN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.080	N
Parameter: ALDRIN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.150	Y
Parameter: ALUMINUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/13/2011	115.000	N
	01/29/2012	51.000	N
	01/15/2013	70.000	N
	06/09/2013	101.000	N
	08/19/2013	71.000	N
	10/28/2013	47.000	N
	03/17/2014	58.000	N
Parameter: AMMONIA	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	100.000	N
	05/17/2010	2200.000	N
	10/24/2010	500.000	Y
	02/13/2011	1100.000	N
	01/29/2012	200.000	N
	01/15/2013	200.000	N
	08/19/2013	900.000	N
	10/28/2013	10.000	N
	03/17/2014	1200.000	N
Parameter: ANTHRACENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: ANTIMONY	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: ARSENIC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	5.000	Y
	05/17/2010	5.000	Y
	10/24/2010	5.000	Y
	02/13/2011	6.000	N
	01/29/2012	2.000	Y
	01/15/2013	2.000	N
	06/09/2013	2.000	N
	08/19/2013	4.000	Y
	10/28/2013	2.000	Y
	03/17/2014	3.000	N
Parameter: B-BHC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: B-ENDOSULFAN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

Parameter: BENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: BENZIDINE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	20.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(A)PYRENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: BERYLLIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.200	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY)M	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETH	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTH	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	3.000	N
Parameter: BROMOFORM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: CADMIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	0.200	N
	05/17/2010	0.400	N
	10/24/2010	0.600	Y
	02/13/2011	0.600	Y
	01/15/2013	0.200	Y
	06/09/2013	0.200	Y
	08/19/2013	0.200	Y
	10/28/2013	0.200	Y
Parameter: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: CHLORDANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.100	Y

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

Parameter: CHLORINE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	05/17/2010	510.000	N
	06/09/2013	50.000	Y
Parameter: CHLOROBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: CHLORODIBROMOMETHAI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: CHLOROETHANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: CHLOROFORM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	6.800	N
Parameter: CHROMIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	2.000	N
	05/17/2010	5.000	Y
	10/24/2010	5.000	Y
	02/13/2011	5.000	Y
	01/15/2013	2.000	Y
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
	08/19/2013	2.000	N
	10/28/2013	2.000	N
Parameter: CHRYSENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: COPPER	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	28.000	N
	05/17/2010	33.000	N
	10/24/2010	30.000	N
	02/13/2011	37.000	N
	01/29/2012	16.000	N
	01/15/2013	27.000	N
	06/09/2013	22.000	N
	08/19/2013	35.000	N
	10/28/2013	41.000	N
	03/17/2014	22.000	N
Parameter: CYANIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	01/15/2013	2.000	Y
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
	08/19/2013	2.000	Y
	10/28/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: D-BHC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

Parameter: DICHLOROBROMOMETHAI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.500	N
Parameter: DIELDRIN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: DIETHYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.100	Y
Parameter: ENDRIN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.050	Y
Parameter: ETHYLBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: FLUORANTHENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: FLUORENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: G-BHC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.150	Y
Parameter: HEPTACHLOR	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.150	Y
Parameter: HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.100	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENT	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROETHANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: ISOPHORONE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: LEAD	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	3.000	Y
	05/17/2010	3.000	Y
	10/24/2010	3.000	Y
	02/13/2011	1.000	N
	01/29/2012	1.000	Y
	01/15/2013	1.000	Y
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
	08/19/2013	1.000	Y
	10/28/2013	1.000	Y
	03/17/2014	2.000	N
Parameter: MERCURY	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/22/2010	0.014	N
	05/18/2010	0.025	N
	07/26/2010	0.008	N
	10/24/2010	0.013	N
	02/14/2011	0.018	N
	04/25/2011	0.006	N
	08/08/2011	0.010	N
	12/07/2011	0.017	N
	01/30/2012	0.008	N
	03/12/2012	0.010	N
	01/16/2013	0.009	N
	08/20/2013	0.010	N
	10/29/2013	0.013	N
	03/18/2014	0.008	N
Parameter: METHYL BROMIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: METHYL CHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: METHYLENE CHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: NAPHTHALENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: NICKEL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	2.000	N
	05/17/2010	5.000	Y
	10/24/2010	5.000	Y

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

	02/13/2011	5.000	Y
	01/15/2013	2.000	Y
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
	08/19/2013	4.000	Y
	10/28/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: NITROBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYL/	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: PCB-1016	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.300	Y
Parameter: PCB-1221	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.300	Y
Parameter: PCB-1232	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.300	Y
Parameter: PCB-1242	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.300	Y
Parameter: PCB-1248	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.300	Y
Parameter: PCB-1254	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.300	Y
Parameter: PCB-1260	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	0.200	Y
Parameter: P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: PENTACHLOROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	10.000	Y
Parameter: PHENANTHRENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: PHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	5.000	Y
Parameter: PYRENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	2.000	Y
Parameter: SELENIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**

Facility name: **BRUNSWICK** Permit Number: **ME0100102**

	06/09/2013	3.000	N
Parameter: SILVER	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	1.000	Y
	05/17/2010	1.000	Y
	10/24/2010	1.000	Y
	02/13/2011	1.000	Y
	01/15/2013	0.300	Y
	06/09/2013	0.300	Y
	08/19/2013	0.900	Y
	10/28/2013	2.000	N
Parameter: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: THALLIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: TOLUENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: TOXAPHENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: TRICHLOROETHYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: VINYL CHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	06/09/2013	1.000	Y
Parameter: ZINC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	02/21/2010	137.000	N
	05/17/2010	140.000	N
	10/24/2010	103.000	N
	02/13/2011	144.000	N
	01/29/2012	103.000	N
	01/15/2013	96.000	N
	06/09/2013	72.000	N
	08/19/2013	83.000	N
	10/28/2013	84.000	N
	03/17/2014	73.000	N

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

CONTENTS

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

(a) They are not

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENACE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

(a) Definitions.

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

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

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

(c) Notice.

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

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

(d) Prohibition of bypass.

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

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

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

6. Upsets.

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

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

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

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

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

C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

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

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

D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Twenty-four hour reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

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

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Department Licensing Decision

Dated: March 2012 **Contact: (207) 287-2811**

SUMMARY

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

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

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

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

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

HOW LONG YOU HAVE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

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

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

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

WHAT YOUR APPEAL PAPERWORK MUST CONTAIN

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

1. *Aggrieved Status.* The appeal must explain how the person filing the appeal has standing to maintain an appeal. This requires an explanation of how the person filing the appeal may suffer a particularized injury as a result of the Commissioner's decision.
2. *The findings, conclusions or conditions objected to or believed to be in error.* Specific references and facts regarding the appellant's issues with the decision must be provided in the notice of appeal.
3. *The basis of the objections or challenge.* If possible, specific regulations, statutes or other facts should be referenced. This may include citing omissions of relevant requirements, and errors believed to have been made in interpretations, conclusions, and relevant requirements.
4. *The remedy sought.* This can range from reversal of the Commissioner's decision on the license or permit to changes in specific permit conditions.
5. *All the matters to be contested.* The Board will limit its consideration to those arguments specifically raised in the written notice of appeal.
6. *Request for hearing.* The Board will hear presentations on appeals at its regularly scheduled meetings, unless a public hearing on the appeal is requested and granted. A request for public hearing on an appeal must be filed as part of the notice of appeal.
7. *New or additional evidence to be offered.* The Board may allow new or additional evidence, referred to as supplemental evidence, to be considered by the Board in an appeal only when the evidence is relevant and material and that the person seeking to add information to the record can show due diligence in bringing the evidence to the DEP's attention at the earliest possible time in the licensing process or that the evidence itself is newly discovered and could not have been presented earlier in the process. Specific requirements for additional evidence are found in Chapter 2.

Other Considerations in Appealing a Decision to the Board

1. *Be familiar with all relevant material in the DEP record.* A license application file is public information, subject to any applicable statutory exceptions, made easily accessible by DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make the material available during normal working hours, provide space to review the file, and provide opportunity for photocopying materials. There is a charge for copies or copying services.
2. *Be familiar with the regulations and laws under which the application was processed, and the procedural rules governing your appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information on request and answer questions regarding applicable requirements.
3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* If a license has been granted and it has been appealed the license normally remains in effect pending the processing of the appeal. A license holder may proceed with a project pending the outcome of an appeal but the license holder runs the risk of the decision being reversed or modified as a result of the appeal.

What to Expect Once You File a Timely Appeal with the Board

The Board will formally acknowledge receipt of an appeal, including the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal. The notice of appeal, any materials accepted by the Board Chair as supplementary evidence, and any materials submitted in response to the appeal will be sent to Board members with a recommendation from DEP staff. Persons filing appeals and interested persons are notified in advance of the date set for Board consideration of an appeal or request for public hearing. With or without holding a public hearing, the Board may affirm, amend, or reverse a Commissioner decision or remand the matter to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The Board will notify the appellant, a license holder, and interested persons of its decision.

II. JUDICIAL APPEALS

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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