



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL MERCER
COMMISSIONER

July 10, 2017

Ms. Annaleis Hafford, P.E.
Olver Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 679
Winterport, ME. 04496
Annaleis@olverassociatesinc.com

*Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested*

RE: *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0100749
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W001480-6C-G-R
Finalized MEPDES Permit*

Dear Ms. Hafford:

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. Compliance with this permit/license will protect water quality.

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

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to call me at 557-5950.

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

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

Sincerely,

Cindy L. Dionne
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
ph: 207-557-5950

Enclosure

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

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

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

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

cc: Barry Mower, DEP
Pamela Parker, DEP
Clarissa Trasko, DEP
Mike Riley, DEP
Lori Mitchell, DEP
David Webster, USEPA
Alex Rosenberg, USEPA
Olga Vergara, USEPA
Sandy Mojica, USEPA
Marelyn Vega, USEPA
Richard Carvalho, USEPA



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.



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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT
WINTERPORT, WALDO COUNTY, MAINE
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS
ME0100749
W001480-6C-G-R

APPROVAL

) MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
) ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
) AND
) WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
) **RENEWAL**

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

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On December 10, 2016, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from the District for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) # W001480-6C-D-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit # ME0100749, which was issued by the Department on April 2, 2012 for a five-year term. The April 2, 2012 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 0.20 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated sanitary wastewater from Outfall #001, and an unspecified quantity of primary treated wastewater from a combined sewer overflow (CSO) to a segment of the Penobscot River subject to tidal action, Class SC, in Winterport, Maine.

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PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and conditions

This permitting action is different from the April 2, 2012 permit in that it:

1. Corrects a minor rounding error for the total residual chlorine (TRC) limit as well as amending the monitoring frequency as it was incorrectly entered in the 2012 permit;
2. Incorporates an Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) to be performed in each permitting cycle as amended in Special Condition F. *Limitations for Industrial Users*;
3. Establishes effluent monitoring and reporting requirements for total nitrogen (nitrate and nitrite as nitrogen and total Kjeldahl nitrogen as nitrogen);
4. Amends the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS) monitoring frequencies from 1/Week to 2/Month to be consistent with facilities of the same size; and
5. Amends the settleable solids monitoring and sampling regime to 3/Week to correct a technical error in the previous permit.

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CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached and incorporated Fact Sheet dated July 3, 2017, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

1. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification.
2. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any unclassified body of water below the classification which the Department expects to adopt in accordance with State law.
3. The provisions of the State's antidegradation policy, *Classification of Maine waters*, 38 M.R.S. § 464(4)(F), will be met, in that:
 - (a) Existing in-stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect and maintain those existing uses will be maintained and protected;
 - (b) Where high quality waters of the State constitute an outstanding national resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected;
 - (c) Where the standards of classification of the receiving waterbody are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the waterbody to meet the standards of classification;
 - (d) Where the actual quality of any classified receiving waterbody 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 waterbody, 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. § 414-A(1)(D).

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ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the application of the WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average of 0.20 million gallons per day of secondary treated sanitary wastewater from Outfall #001, and an unspecified quantity of primary treated wastewater from a CSO to the Penobscot River subject to tidal action, Class SC, in Winterport, Maine, SUBJECT TO ALL APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS AND THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. "Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits," revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.
2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
3. This permit becomes effective upon the date of signature below and expires at midnight five (5) years after that date. If a renewal application is timely submitted and accepted as complete for processing prior to the expiration of this permit, the terms and conditions of this permit and all subsequent modifications and minor revisions thereto remain in effect until a final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective. *Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S. § 10002 and *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 CMR 2(21)(A) (amended October 19, 2015).

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 6th DAY OF July 2017.

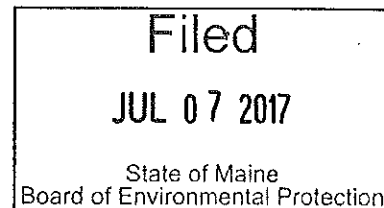
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Melanie L. B.
PAUL MERCER, Commissioner

Date of initial receipt of application December 5, 2016
Date of application acceptance December 10, 2016

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____

This Order prepared by Cindy L. Dionne, Bureau of Water Quality



SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge secondary treated sanitary wastewater from **Outfall #001** to the Penobscot River in Winterport. Such discharges are limited and must be monitored by the permittee as specified below ⁽¹⁾:

	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow [50050]	0.20 MGD [03]	---	Report MGD [03]	---	---	---	Continuous [99/99]	Recorder [RC]
BOD₅ [00310]	28 lbs./day [26]	41 lbs./day [26]	46 lbs./day [26]	30 mg/L [19]	45 mg/L [19]	50 mg/L [19]	2/Month [02/30]	24-Hour Composite [24]
BOD₅ Percent Removal ⁽²⁾ [81010]	---	---	---	85% [23]	---	---	1/Month [01/30]	Calculate [CA]
TSS [00530]	28 lbs./day [26]	41 lbs./day [26]	46 lbs./day [26]	30 mg/L [19]	45 mg/L [19]	50 mg/L [19]	2/Month [02/30]	24-Hour Composite [24]
TSS Percent Removal ⁽²⁾ [81011]	---	---	---	85% [23]	---	---	1/Month [01/30]	Calculate [CA]
Settleable Solids [00545]	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 ml/L [25]	3/Week [03/07]	Grab [GR]
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ⁽³⁾ [31616] (May 15 – September 30)	---	---	---	15/100 ml ⁽⁴⁾ [13]	---	50/100 ml [13]	1/Week [01/07]	Grab [GR]
Total Residual Chlorine ⁽⁵⁾ [50060]	---	---	---	---	---	0.86 mg/L [19]	1/Day [01/01]	Grab [GR]
pH [00400]	---	---	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU [12]	5/Week [05/07]	Grab [GR]
Mercury (Total) ⁽⁶⁾ [71900]	---	---	---	44.8 ng/L [3M]	---	67.2 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 (DMRs).

Footnotes: See Pages 7-8 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. 1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) [00630] <i>(May 1 through Oct. 31, 2018 + 2019)</i>	Report lbs./day [26]	---	Report lbs./day [26]	Report mg/L [19]	---	Report mg/L [19]	1/Month [01/30]	24-Hour Composite [24]
Total Kjehldahl Nitrogen (as N) [00625] <i>Annually (May 1 through Oct. 31, 2018 + 2019)</i>	Report lbs./day [26]	---	Report lbs./day [26]	Report mg/L [19]	---	Report mg/L [19]	1/Month [01/30]	24-Hour Composite [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 (DMRs).

Footnotes: See Pages 7-8 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes

1. **Sampling** – The permittee must conduct all effluent sampling and analysis in accordance with; a) methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, b) alternative methods approved by the Department in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136, or c) as otherwise specified by the Department. Samples that are sent out for analysis must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine's Department of Health and Human Services. Samples that are analyzed by laboratories operated by waste discharge facilities licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 CMR 263 (last amended April 1, 2010). Laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of 10-144 CMR 263. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
2. **Percent Removal** – The permittee must achieve a minimum of 85 percent removal of both TSS and BOD₅ for all flows receiving secondary treatment. The percent removal is calculated based on influent and effluent concentration values. The percent removal will be waived if the calculated percent removal is less than 85% and when the monthly average influent concentration is less than 200 mg/L. For instances when this occurs, the facility may report "N9" on the monthly DMR.
3. **Fecal coliform bacteria** - Limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply between May 15th and September 30th of each year. In accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(5), the Department may, at any time and with notice to the permittee, modify this permit to establish bacteria limitations on a year-round basis to protect the health and welfare of the public.
4. **Fecal coliform bacteria** – The monthly average limitation is a geometric mean limitation and values must be calculated and reported as such.
5. **TRC** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are applicable whenever elemental chlorine or chlorine based compounds are being used to disinfect the discharge. The permittee must utilize approved test methods that are capable of bracketing the limitations in this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes

6. **Mercury** – The permittee must conduct all mercury monitoring required by this permit or required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to 06-096 CMR 519 in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) "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 A** of this permit for a Department report form for mercury test results. Compliance with the monthly average limitation established in Special Condition A of this permit will be based on the cumulative arithmetic mean of all mercury tests results that were conducted utilizing sampling Method 1669 and analysis Method 1631E on file with the Department for this facility.

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 uses 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 uses designated for the classification of the receiving waters.
3. The permittee must not discharge effluent that causes visible discoloration or turbidity in the receiving waters or otherwise impairs the uses designated for the classification of the receiving waters.
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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

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

D. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with: 1) the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on December 10, 2016, 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001 and one CSO (Outfall #002). Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized under this permit, and must be reported in accordance with Standard Condition D(1)(f), *Twenty-four hour reporting*, of this permit.

E. 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 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 publicly owned treatment works (POTW) subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 403 (general pretreatment regulations) or *Pretreatment Program*, 06-096 CMR 528 (last amended March 17, 2008).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. NOTIFICATION 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 (increase or decrease) in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants into the system at the time of permit issuance.
3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:
 - (a) The quality and quantity of wastewater introduced to the wastewater collection and treatment system; and
 - (b) Any anticipated impact of the change in the quantity or quality of the wastewater to be discharged from the treatment system.

G. OPERATION & 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

H. WET WEATHER FLOW MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The plan must conform to Department guidelines for such plans and 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.

I. EFFLUENT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs)

Pursuant to *Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement*, 06-096 CMR 570, the permittee is authorized to discharge from the following locations of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) (storm water and sanitary wastewater) subject to the conditions and requirements herein.

1. CSO locations:

<u>Outfall No./Name</u>	<u>Outfall Location</u>	<u>Receiving Water and Class</u>
002	Swirl Concentrator	Penobscot River, Class SC

2. Prohibited Discharges

- a. The discharge of dry weather flows is prohibited. All such discharges must be reported to the Department in accordance with Standard Condition D (1) of this permit.
- b. No discharge may occur as a result of mechanical failure, improper design or inadequate operation or maintenance.
- c. No discharges may occur at flow rates below the maximum design capacities of the wastewater treatment facility, pumping stations or sewerage system.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. EFFLUENT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs) (cont'd)

3. Narrative Effluent Limitations

- a. The effluent must not contain a visible oil sheen, settled substances, foam, or floating solids at any time that impair the characteristics and designated uses ascribed to the classification of the receiving waters.
- b. The effluent must not contain materials in concentrations or combinations that are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life; or which would impair the use designated for the classification of the receiving waters.
- c. The discharge must not impart color, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity or other properties that cause the receiving waters to be unsuitable for the designated uses and other characteristics ascribed to their class.

4. CSO Master Plan [see 06-096 CMR 570(3) and 06-096 CMR 570(4)]

The permittee must continue to take the necessary actions to minimize CSO discharges through the swirl concentrator. The permittee must monitor and document these actions in accordance with the currently approved CSO Master Plan Update dated October 29, 2016, and as amended.

The Department understands that during this permit cycle the District will be focused on the design and installation of a new secondary wastewater treatment plant scheduled for completion by January of 2021, subject to available funding. Any further CSO efforts will focus on integrating any remaining excess flows in the collection system into the projected peak flow capacity of the new wastewater treatment plant. Once the new treatment facility is in service, the District plans to eliminate the present SWIRL concentrator, which is the only CSO discharge point in the system. As a result, the Winterport Water District will be removed from the list of CSO communities, once the secondary wastewater treatment plant becomes active, and a new permit is issued in 2021. Work items identified in an approved abatement schedule may be amended from time to time based on mutual agreements between the permittee and the Department. The permittee must notify the Department in writing prior to any proposed changes to the implementation schedule.

The upgrade to secondary treatment is governed by the Consent Agreement, dated October 9, 2014.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. EFFLUENT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs) (cont'd)

5. Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) (see Section 5 of Department rule Chapter 570)

The permittee must implement and follow the Nine Minimum Control documentation as approved by USEPA. Work performed on the Nine Minimum Controls during the year must be included in the annual CSO Progress Report (see below).

6. CSO Compliance Monitoring Program (see Section 6 of Department rule Chapter 570)

The permittee must conduct block testing or flow monitoring on the swirl concentrator according to an approved *Compliance Monitoring Program* on the CSO, as part of the CSO Master Plan.

Annual flow volumes for the swirl concentrator location must be determined by actual flow monitoring or by estimation using a hydraulic/hydrologic model such as USEPA's Storm Water Management Model (SWMM). The District utilizes pump run time along with appropriate pump curve for the high flow pumps to determine estimated discharge volumes from the swirl concentrator to Outfall #001.

Results must be submitted annually as part of the annual *CSO Progress Report* (see below), and must include annual precipitation, and estimated CSO volumes. Any abnormalities during CSO monitoring must also be reported. The results must be reported on the Department form "*CSO Activity and Volumes*" furnished by the Department and submitted electronically to the Department.

CSO control projects that have been completed must be monitored for volume and frequency of overflow to determine the effectiveness of the project toward the CSO abatement. This requirement does not apply to those areas where complete separation has been completed and CSO outfalls have been eliminated.

7. Additions of New Wastewater [see 06-096 CMR 570(8)]

06-096 CMR 570(8) lists requirements relating to any proposed addition of wastewater to the combined sewer system. Documentation of the new wastewater additions to the system and associated mitigating measures shall be included in the annual *CSO Progress Report* (see below). Reports must contain the volumes and characteristics of the wastewater added or authorized for addition and descriptions of the sewer system improvements and estimated effectiveness.

Any sewer extensions upstream of a CSO must be reviewed and approved by the Department prior to their connection to the sewer system. A Sewer Extension/Addition Reporting Form shall be completed and submitted to the Department along with plans and specifications of the proposed extension/addition.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. EFFLUENT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs) (cont'd)

8. Annual CSO Progress Reports (see Section 7 of Department rule Chapter 570)

By March 1 of each year *[ICIS Event 11099]*, the permittee shall submit *CSO Progress Reports* covering the previous calendar year (January 1 to December 31). The CSO Progress Report shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, the following topics as further described in 06-096 CMR 570: CSO abatement projects, schedule comparison, progress on inflow sources, costs, flow monitoring results, CSO activity and volumes, nine minimum controls update, sewer extensions, and new commercial or industrial flows.

The CSO Progress Reports shall be completed on a standard form entitled, "*Annual CSO Progress Report*" furnished by the Department, and submitted in electronic form to the following address:

CSO Coordinator
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
17 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333
e-mail: Michael.S.Riley@maine.gov

9. Signs

If not already installed, the permittee must install and maintain an identification sign at the CSO location as notification to the public that intermittent discharges of untreated sanitary wastewater occur. The sign must be located at or near the outfall and be easily readable by the public. The sign must be a minimum of 12" x 18" in size with white lettering against a green background and must contain the following information:

**WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT
WET WEATHER
SEWAGE DISCHARGE
CSO # AND NAME OF OUTFALL**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR CSO'S (cont'd)

10. Definitions

For the purposes of this permitting action, the following terms are defined as follows:

- a. Combined Sewer Overflow - a discharge of excess wastewater from a municipal or quasi-municipal sewerage system that conveys both sanitary wastes and storm water in a single pipe system and that is in direct response to a storm event or snowmelt.
- b. Dry Weather Flows - flow in a sewerage system that occurs as a result of non-storm events or are caused solely by ground water infiltration.
- c. Wet Weather Flows - flow in a sewerage system that occurs as a direct result of a storm event, or snowmelt in combination with dry weather flows.

J. 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 75305]*. See **Attachment C** of the Fact Sheet 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;

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 (hailed) 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Electronic Reporting

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

Electronic DMRs submitted using the USEPA NetDMR system, must be:

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

Documentation submitted in support of the electronic DMR may be attached to the electronic DMR. Toxics reporting must be done using the DEP toxsheet reporting form. An electronic copy of the Toxsheet reporting document must be submitted to your Department compliance inspector as an attachment to an email. In addition, a hardcopy form of this sheet must be signed and submitted to your compliance inspector, or a copy attached to your NetDMR submittal will suffice. Documentation submitted electronically to the Department in support of the electronic DMR must be submitted no later than midnight on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

Secondary treatment bypass reporting must be done using DEP-49-CSO Form For Use With [Dedicated / Non-Dedicated] CSO Primary Clarifier. An electronic copy of the secondary treatment bypass reporting document in Excel format must be submitted to your Department compliance inspector and the CSO Coordinator as an attachment to an email. In addition, a hardcopy form of this sheet must be signed and submitted to your compliance inspector, or a copy attached to your NetDMR submittal will suffice. Documentation submitted electronically to the Department in support of the electronic DMR must be submitted no later than midnight on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

Non-electronic Reporting

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

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

Secondary treatment bypass reporting must be done using *DEP-49-CSO Form For Use With [Dedicated / Non-Dedicated] CSO Primary Clarifier*. Secondary treatment bypass reporting must be submitted to your Department compliance inspector and the CSO Coordinator in Excel format as an attachment to an email. In addition, a hardcopy form of this sheet must be signed and submitted to your compliance inspector.

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

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

L. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATIONS

In accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(5) and upon evaluation of the test results in the Special Conditions of this permitting action, new site specific information, or any other pertinent test results or information obtained during the term of this permit, the Department may, at any time and with notice to the permittee, modify this permit to: (1) include effluent limitations necessary to control specific pollutants or whole effluent toxicity where there is a reasonable potential that the effluent may cause water quality criteria to be exceeded; (2) require additional monitoring if results on file are inconclusive; or (3) change monitoring requirements or limitations based on new information.

M. SEVERABILITY

In the event that any provision or part thereof, of this permit is declared to be unlawful by a reviewing court, the remainder of the permit 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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

(a) They are not

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

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

- (b) The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate at maximum efficiency all waste water collection, treatment and/or control facilities.
- (c) All necessary waste treatment facilities will be installed and operational prior to the discharge of any wastewaters.
- (d) Final plans and specifications must be submitted to the Department for review prior to the construction or modification of any treatment facilities.
- (e) The permittee shall install flow measuring facilities of a design approved by the Department.
- (f) The permittee must provide an outfall of a design approved by the Department which is placed in the receiving waters in such a manner that the maximum mixing and dispersion of the wastewaters will be achieved as rapidly as possible.

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

(a) Definitions.

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

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

(c) Notice.

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

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- (ii) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph D(1)(f), below. (24-hour notice).
- (d) Prohibition of bypass.
 - (i) Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (C) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.
 - (ii) The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (d)(i) of this section.

6. Upsets.

- (a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- (c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph D(1)(f), below. (24 hour notice).
 - (iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph B(4).
- (d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

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C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

- (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- (b) Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years, the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (iii) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (vi) The results of such analyses.
- (d) Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
- (e) State law provides that any person who tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring devices or method required by any provision of law, or any order, rule license, permit approval or decision is subject to the penalties set forth in 38 MRSA, §349.

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D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

- (a) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
 - (i) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
 - (ii) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Section D(4).
 - (iii) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
- (b) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (c) Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except upon application to and approval of the Department pursuant to 38 MRSA, § 344 and Chapters 2 and 522.
- (d) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - (i) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.
 - (ii) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Department.
 - (iii) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.
- (e) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- (f) Twenty-four hour reporting.
 - (i) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance

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

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

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

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

- (g) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (f) of this section.
- (h) Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

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

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

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

- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
- (i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
 - (ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Chapter 521 Section 4(g)(7); or
 - (iv) The level established by the Department in accordance with Chapter 523 Section 5(f).

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- (b) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - (i) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
 - (ii) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (iii) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Chapter 521 Section 4(g)(7); or
 - (iv) The level established by the Department in accordance with Chapter 523 Section 5(f).

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

- (a) All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Department of the following:
 - (i) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of CWA or Chapter 528 if it were directly discharging those pollutants.
 - (ii) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - (iii) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (A) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (B) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- (b) When the effluent discharged by a POTW for a period of three consecutive months exceeds 80 percent of the permitted flow, the permittee shall submit to the Department a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the treatment facility will be reached, and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans.

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

- (a) For municipal sources. During power failure, all wastewaters which are normally treated shall receive a minimum of primary treatment and disinfection. Unless otherwise approved, alternate power supplies shall be provided for pumping stations and treatment facilities. Alternate power supplies shall be on-site generating units or an outside power source which is separate and independent from sources used for normal operation of the wastewater facilities.
- (b) For industrial and commercial sources. The permittee shall either maintain an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater pumping and treatment facilities or halt, reduce or otherwise control production and or all discharges upon reduction or loss of power to the wastewater pumping or treatment facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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.

ATTACHMENT A

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Effluent Mercury Test Report

Name of Facility: _____ Federal Permit # ME _____

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

SAMPLE COLLECTION INFORMATION

Sampling Date:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Sampling time:	<input type="text"/>	AM/PM
	mm	dd	yy			
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	<input type="text"/>	mg/L	Sample type:	<input type="text"/>	Grab (recommended) or Composite	
				<input type="text"/>		

ANALYTICAL RESULT FOR EFFLUENT MERCURY

Name of Laboratory:		_____	
Date of analysis:	_____	Result:	<input type="text"/> ng/L (PPT)
Please Enter Effluent Limits for your facility			
Effluent Limits:	Average =	<input type="text"/> ng/L	Maximum = <input type="text"/> 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 certify 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

1/24/2017

MERCURY REPORT - Clean Test Only

Data Date Range: 24/Jan/1990 - 24/Jan/2017



Facility: WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT

Permit Number: ME0100749

Max (ng/l): 32.8000

Average (ng/l): 16.5904

Sample Date	Result (ng/l)	Lsthan	Clean
04/03/2001	15.20	N	T
06/27/2001	28.80	N	T
10/18/2001	32.80	N	T
01/29/2003	23.50	N	T
10/07/2004	17.40	N	T
12/14/2004	29.30	N	T
06/14/2005	18.00	N	T
12/21/2005	12.60	N	T
05/11/2006	22.20	N	T
12/28/2006	12.30	N	T
06/28/2007	17.70	N	T
12/20/2007	17.80	N	T
07/23/2008	18.00	N	T
12/18/2008	9.60	N	T
05/13/2009	10.90	N	T
12/30/2009	14.40	N	T
06/16/2010	11.10	N	T
12/30/2010	12.80	N	T
08/19/2011	16.40	N	T
12/19/2011	10.30	N	T
11/06/2012	14.30	N	T
11/18/2014	7.40	N	T
12/30/2014	8.78	N	T

**MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE**

FINAL FACT SHEET

Date: July 3, 2017

MEPDES PERMIT: **ME0100749**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W001480-6C-G-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT
34 SAMPSON STREET
WINTERPORT, ME 04496**

COUNTY: **WALDO**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

**WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT
34 SAMPSON STREET
WINTERPORT, MAINE 04496**

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

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

**ANNALEIS HAFFORD, PE
OLVER ASSOCIATES, INC.
(207) 223-2232
Annaleis@olverassociatesinc.com**

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

- a. Application: On December 10, 2016, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) accepted as complete for processing an application from the Winterport Water District (District/permittee) for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) # W001480-6C-D-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit # ME0100749, which was issued by the Department on April 2, 2012 for a five-year term. The April 2, 2012 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 0.20 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated sanitary wastewater from Outfall #001, and an unspecified quantity of primary treated wastewater from a combined sewer overflow (CSO) to a segment of the Penobscot River subject to tidal action, Class SC, in Winterport, Maine.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. Terms and conditions

This permitting action is different from the April 2, 2012 permit in that it:

1. Corrects a minor rounding error for the total residual chlorine (TRC) limit as well as amending the monitoring frequency as it was incorrectly entered in the 2012 permit;
 2. Incorporates an Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) to be performed in each permitting cycle as amended in Special Condition F. *Limitations for Industrial Users*;
 3. Establishes effluent monitoring and reporting requirements for total nitrogen (nitrate and nitrite as nitrogen and total Kjehldahl nitrogen as nitrogen);
 4. Amends the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS) monitoring frequencies from 1/Week to 2/Month to be consistent with facilities of the same size; and
 5. Amends the settleable solids monitoring and sampling regime to 3/Week to correct a technical error in the previous permit.
- b. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing/permitting actions and milestones that have been completed for the permittee's facility.

August 25, 1982 - The Department issued WDL #1480 that authorized the discharge of untreated municipal wastewater until the construction of a wastewater treatment facility was completed.

December 1982 - The District submitted an application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for a variance from secondary treatment requirements (primary treatment only) pursuant to Section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

September, 1984 - The primary treatment facility became operational.

May 9, 1985 - The USEPA tentatively approved the request for a variance from secondary treatment requirements.

December 31, 1985 - The USEPA issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit #ME0100749 for the permittee's discharge for a five-year term.

September 2, 1987 - The DEP issued WDL renewal #W001480-45-A-R for a five-year term.

July 17, 1990 - The District submitted an application to the USEPA for renewal of NPDES permit #ME0100749.

September 25, 1995 - The Department issued WDL #W001480-5L-C-R for five-year term.

May 23, 2000 - Pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S. §420 and §413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury* 06-096 CMR Chapter 519, the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL #W001480-5L-C-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 44.8 parts per trillion (ppt) and 67.2 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 4 tests per year for mercury.

June 12, 2000 - The Department initiated a WDL modification by establishing interim average and maximum concentration limits of 44.8 ppt and 67.2 ppt, respectively, for mercury.

January 12, 2001 - The Department received authorization from USEPA to administer the NPDES program in Maine. From that date forward, the permitting program has been referred to as the MEPDES permit program and permit #ME0100749 (same as the NPDES permit number) has been used as the primary reference number for the District's facility.

February 2, 2004 - The USEPA and Department issued a combined NPDES permit (ME0100749) and WDL (W001480-5L-C-R) to the District for a five-year term.

April 10, 2006 - The Department initiated a WDL modification by incorporating the terms and conditions of the Department's Chapter 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, promulgated on October 12, 2005.

September 2, 2008 - The District submitted a timely and complete application to the Department and USEPA to renew the combination MEPDES permit/WDL.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

March 22, 2012 – The USEPA issued a final decision letter to the District to deny a 301(h) waiver from secondary treatment requirements.

April 2, 2012 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit #ME0100749 / WDL#W001480-6C-D-R for a five-year term.

January 16, 2013 – The Department and the District entered into an Administrative Consent Agreement (ACA) that resolved violations of the BOD and TSS concentration, mass and percent removal limits of the April 2, 2012 WDL. The corrective actions of the ACA require the planning, design and construction of an upgraded wastewater treatment facility, as well as allowances for organization of funding to support the upgrade project.

October 9, 2014 – The 2013 ACA was amended to modify the timeline for the upgrade to allow time for fundraising prior to submittal of the final upgrade plans.

December 5, 2016 – The permittee submitted a timely and complete General Application to the Department for renewal of the April 2, 2012 permit. The application was accepted for processing on December 10, 2016 and was assigned WDL #W001480-6C-G-R / MEPDES #ME0100749.

- c. Source Description: As of the date of this permitting action, sanitary wastewater received at the treatment facility is generated by about 300 connected residential and commercial users within the boundaries of the District. The collection system is approximately 37,000 linear feet with one major pump station that conveys the wastewater up to the wastewater treatment facility on Sampson Street. The facility does not receive any flows from industrial sources and therefore is not required to implement a formal pretreatment program. The wastewater treatment facility is currently not authorized to receive and/or treat transported wastes from local septic haulers.

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

- d. Wastewater Treatment: The facility provides a primary level of treatment for dry weather flows via trash racks, an in-line grinder, flow measurement, and primary settling via an Imhoff tank which consists of an upper settling zone and a lower sludge storage and decomposition chamber. The facility also provides chlorination prior to discharge, and has a generator that powers the plant in the event of a power shortage. During high flow events or when the equipment is hydraulically overloaded, excess flow above the dry weather flows are directed to a swirl concentrator.

A Pista Grit removal system as well as the sludge dewatering system are no longer used in the treatment process and have been shut down.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

All wastewater treated at the facility (primary treatment) and the primary treated wastewater from the swirl concentrator is discharged to the Penobscot River by way of a twelve (12) inch diameter ductile iron/high density polyethylene pipe. The outfall pipe extends out into the receiving waters approximately 300 feet from the edge of the salt marsh to an area that is subject to tidal action. The outfall discharges 7 feet below mean low water as described in the District's application. See **Attachment B** of this Fact Sheet for a schematic of the wastewater treatment facility.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require the 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, *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S. § 420 and Department rule *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, 06-096 CMR 530 (effective March 21, 2012), require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (effective 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 estuarine and marine waters, 38 M.R.S. § 469(6)(E) classifies all tidal waters in Winterport (which includes the area of the discharge) as Class SC waters. *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters*, 38 M.R.S. § 465-B(3) describes the standards for Class SC waters.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The State of Maine 2014 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, lists the Penobscot River Estuary, Winterport, Reeds Brook to Marsh River, Waterbody ID #722-25B, as:

Category 2: Estuarine and Marine Waters Attaining Some Designated Uses – Insufficient Information for Other Uses.

Category 4-A(b): Estuarine and Marine Waters with Impaired Use, TMDL Completed (for bacteria from combined sewer overflows).

Category 5-B-1(a): Estuarine and Marine Waters Impaired for Bacteria Only – TMDL Required. The cause of the impairment is listed as elevated fecal indicators.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Flow: Previous permitting action established a monthly average discharge flow limitation of 0.20 MGD, which this permitting action is carrying forward.

The Department reviewed 54 DMRs that were submitted for the period of March 2012 through December 19, 2016. A review of data indicates the following:

Flow

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	0.20	0.03 – 0.16	0.1
Daily Maximum	Report	0.03 – 0.89	0.2

The 2012 permit increased the monthly average flow limit from 0.11 MGD to 0.20 MGD based on a request from the permittee after documented flow violations. This permit is carrying forward the increased flow limit; however, BOD and TSS limits remain unchanged (based off of the 0.11 MGD flow limit). Once the facility is upgraded or a new wastewater treatment facility is constructed, the Department will establish a monthly average flow limit based on the dry weather design capacity of the upgraded or new facility.

- b. Dilution Factors: Dilution factors associated with the permitted discharge flow of 0.11 MGD from the permittee's facility were derived in accordance with 06-096 CMR, Chapter 530 *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, Section 4(A)(2) which states;
1. For discharges to the ocean, dilution must be calculated as near-field or initial dilution, or that dilution available as the effluent plume rises from the point of discharge to its trapping level, at mean low water level and slack tide for the acute exposure analysis, and at mean tide for the chronic exposure analysis using appropriate models determined by the Department such as MERGE, CORMIX or another predictive model.
 2. For discharges to estuaries, dilution must be calculated using a method such as MERGE, CORMIX or another predictive model determined by the Department to be appropriate for the site conditions.
 3. In the case of discharges to estuaries where tidal flow is dominant and marine waters, the human health criteria must be analyzed using a dilution equal to three times the chronic dilution factor.

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

Based on available information, the Department has made a best professional judgment that the CORMIX model is an appropriate predictive model to calculate dilution factors associated with the discharge. Using plan and profile information provided by the permittee and the CORMIX model, the Department has determined that the dilution factors for the discharge of 0.11 MGD from the wastewater treatment facility are as follows:

Acute: 66:1 Chronic: 717:1 Harmonic Mean: 2,151:1^(*)

(*) The harmonic mean dilution factor is approximated by multiplying the chronic dilution factor by three (3). This methodology is consistent with Department rule Chapter 530, §4(A)(2)(c). This multiplying factor is based on guidelines for estimation of human health dilution presented in the USEPA publication *"Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control"* (Office of Water; EPA/505/2-90-001, page 88), and represents an estimation of harmonic mean flow on which human health dilutions are based in a riverine 7Q10 flow situation.

- c. BOD₅ and TSS: This permitting action is carrying forward the previously established monthly average, weekly average and daily maximum BOD₅ and TSS mass limitations based on calculations using the proposed design flow of 0.11 MGD and the applicable concentration limits as follows:

Monthly Average Mass Limit: $(30 \text{ mg/L})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gal.})(0.11 \text{ MGD}) = 28 \text{ lbs./day}$
 Weekly Average Mass Limit: $(45 \text{ mg/L})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gal.})(0.11 \text{ MGD}) = 41 \text{ lbs./day}$
 Daily Maximum Mass Limit: $(50 \text{ mg/L})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gal.})(0.11 \text{ MGD}) = 46 \text{ lbs./day}$

This permitting action is also carrying forward the previously established requirement for a minimum of 85% removal of BOD₅ and TSS pursuant to Chapter 525(3)(III)(a)(3) and (b)(3) of the Department's rules.

This permitting action is amending the 1/Week monitoring requirement to 2/Month for BOD and TSS to be consistent with other facilities with similar discharge rates.

A summary of BOD₅ and TSS data as reported on the DMRs submitted to the Department for the period of March 2012 – December 19, 2016 is as follows:

BOD₅ Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	28	26 – 227	69
Weekly Average	41	30 - 561	127
Daily Maximum	46	37 – 561	124

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

BOD₅ Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	65 – 200	131
Weekly Average	45	61 - 279	163
Daily Maximum	50	79 – 279	168

TSS Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	28	11 – 54	24
Weekly Average	41	13 - 199	45
Daily Maximum	46	13 – 199	45

TSS Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	23 – 83	45
Weekly Average	45	25 - 102	58
Daily Maximum	50	30 – 102	60

- d. Settleable Solids: The previous permitting action established a daily maximum technology-based concentration limit of 0.3 ml/L for settleable solids. This permitting action is carrying forward the daily maximum limitation, but is revising the minimum monitoring frequency requirement 1/Week to 3/Week to be consistent with Department guidance for this parameter.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period March 2012 – December 19, 2016 indicates the permittee has reported values as follows:

Settleable Solids

Value	Limit (ml/L)	Range (ml/L)	Mean (ml/L)
Daily Maximum	0.3	<0.2 - <0.1	<0.1

- e. Fecal coliform bacteria: The previous permitting action established monthly average and daily maximum technology based limits of 15 colonies/100 ml and 50 colonies/100 ml respectively, which are consistent with the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. The limits are in effect seasonally from May 15th to September 30th. The Department reserves the right to require year-round disinfection to protect the health and welfare of the public. The limits and the monitoring frequency of 1/Week in the previous permitting action are being carried forward in this permitting action.

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

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period March 2012 – December 19, 2016 indicates the permittee has reported values as follows:

Fecal coliform bacteria

Value	Limit (col/100 ml)	Range (col/100 ml)	Mean (col/100 ml)
Monthly Average	15	<2 - 14	<5
Daily Maximum	50	<4 - 30	<11

- f. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC): The previous permitting action established a daily maximum water quality based concentration limit of 0.85 mg/L for TRC. Limitations on TRC are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT technology is being applied to the discharge. Department permitting actions impose the more stringent of either a water quality-based or BPT-based limit. With dilution factors as determined above, end-of-pipe (EOP) water quality-based concentration thresholds for TRC may be calculated as follows:

	Criterion	Dilution Factors	Calculated Threshold
Acute	0.013 mg/L	66:1	0.86 mg/L
Chronic	0.0075 mg/L	717:1	5.4 mg/L

The Department has established a daily maximum BPT limitation of 1.0 mg/L for facilities that disinfect their effluent with elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds. For facilities that dechlorinate the discharge in order 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. The permittee does not have to dechlorinate the effluent to achieve compliance with water quality-based limitation.

The daily maximum water quality-based effluent TRC concentration limitation of 0.86 mg/L is more stringent than the Department's BPT limit of 1.0 mg/L and is therefore being carried forward in this permitting action. This permitting action is carrying forward the monitoring frequency of 1/Day whenever elemental chlorine or chlorine based compounds are being utilized to disinfect the discharge.

A summary of TRC data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of March 2012 through December 19, 2016 is as follows:

Total residual chlorine

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	0.86	0.00 – 0.82	0.1

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

- g. pH: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a technology based pH range limitation of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units pursuant to 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III)(c) along with a monitoring frequency of 5/Week. A review of the pH values from March 2012 to December 19, 2016 (n=54) indicates that the results ranged from 6.4 to 7.5 standard units.
- h. Mercury: Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 420 and 38 M.R.S. § 413 and 06-096 CMR 519, the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL # W001480-5L-C-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 44.8 parts per trillion (ppt.) and 67.2 pp.t, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 2 tests per year for mercury.

38 M.R.S. § 420(1-B)(B)(1) provides that a facility is not in violation of the ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department. A review of the Department's database for the period April 2001 through December 2014 is as follows:

Mercury (n = 23)

Value	Limit (ppt.)	Range (ppt.)	Mean (ppt.)
Monthly Average	44.8	7.4 – 32.8	17
Daily Maximum	67.2		

On February 6, 2012, the Department issued a minor revision to amend the minimum monitoring frequency requirement from four times per year to once per year pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 420(1-B)(F). This minimum monitoring frequency is being carried forward in this permitting action.

- i. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), Priority Pollutant, and Analytical Chemistry Testing: 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 sets forth effluent monitoring requirements and procedures to establish safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected and narrative and numeric water quality criteria are met.

06-096 CMR 530(2)(A) states, “...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 exceedances of narrative or numerical water quality criteria.”

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

Dischargers are categorized based on the dilution of the receiving water and the potential risk of toxic contamination. The four categories for dischargers are as follows:

Level I	Chronic dilution factor of <20:1
Level II	Chronic dilution factor of $\geq 20:1$ but <100:1.
Level III	Chronic dilution factor $\geq 100:1$ but <500:1 or >500:1 and $Q \geq 1.0$ MGD
Level IV	Chronic dilution >500:1 and $Q \leq 1.0$ MGD

Based on the criteria, the permittee's facility is considered a Level IV discharger as the chronic dilution of the receiving water is 717:1 and the permitted flow is equal to or less than 1.0 MGD.

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

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

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

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

Using the categorization criteria as stated above, and pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530 (2)(D)(1), dischargers are required to characterize their effluent via WET, priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing. Although this facility has never conducted WET or chemical specific testing, the Department has made the determination that the permittee's facility is not a new discharge nor has it substantially changed since issuance of the previous permit/license. Therefore, the Department is waiving the Level IV routine testing requirements except that the Department is requiring the facility to conduct testing under the following conditions.

- (a) The discharger's permit application or information available to the Department indicate that toxic compounds may be present in toxic amounts; or
- (b) Previous testing conducted by the discharger or similar dischargers indicates that toxic compounds may be present in toxic amounts.

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

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

However, should there be a substantial change in the characteristics of the discharge in the future, the Department may reopen this permit pursuant to Special Condition L, *Reopening of Permit For Modification*, of this permit to incorporate the applicable WET, priority pollutant, or analytical testing requirements cited above.

- j. Nitrogen: The USEPA requested the Department evaluate the reasonable potential for the discharge total nitrogen to cause or contribute to non-attainment of applicable water quality standards in marine waters, namely DO and marine life support.

Three distinct effluent numeric data sets are available for use in a reasonable potential calculation for Winterport. The most recent results are from 2001 and 2007. A third data set is from 1997. Unfortunately, even if combined, the sample size is small ($n < 5$). The Department does not believe that the available numerical data is a large enough sample to support a representative and defensible reasonable potential analysis at this time.

Also, at this time, the Department does not have any biological indicator data in the vicinity of the permittee's outfall.

Based on the need for additional information regarding the receiving water body as well as the effluent, the Department has established a seasonal, effluent monitoring requirement for total nitrogen (TKN and $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$) so that it may accurately characterize the permittee's contribution to the receiving water.

The Department will review the results from these testing regimes and re-assess the overall condition of the lower Penobscot River and the relative influence of Winterport's discharge.

The Department reserves the right to reopen the permit to establish necessary limits as stated in permit Special Condition L. *Reopening of Permit for Modifications*, "the Department may, at any time and with notice to the permittee, modify this permit to: include effluent limitations necessary to control specific pollutants..."

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7. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

This permit contains one combined sewer overflow (CSO) point (Outfall # 002) that discharges to the Penobscot River, subject to tidal action, Class SC.

The Winterport Sewer District submitted their original CSO Master Plan entitled Winterport Sewer District Master Plan, An Action Plan to Address Stormwater Management and Inflow and Infiltration and to Abate Combined Sewer Overflow/Bypasses July 29, 2004, amended December 28, 2004. The Department approved said plan by letter dated December 28, 2004. The District successfully completed a number of sewer separation projects prior to 2007. The CSO abatement efforts were curtailed at the end of 2007 due to the unexpected announcement by the USEPA that it would not be renewing District's 301(h) waiver once it expired in 2009. On April 16, 2008, the Department issued a letter to the District stating "The Department agrees and hereby gives approval for the District not to continue with the CSO abatement projects as scheduled in your current approved Master Plan dated December 10, 2004."

The CSO Master Plan was updated by the submission of a document entitled, *Updated Sewer System Master Plan For CSO Abatement, Winterport Water District, January 2009* and was revised as a final document in July 2010. The July 2010 CSO Master Plan Update listed additional projects to continue the District's efforts regarding minimization of the use of the swirl concentrator. Due to the availability of funding, the District moved forward with its efforts to complete sewer abatement projects. The 2010 CSO Master Plan Update prioritized projects for completion. By the end of 2011 the District had completed all of the abatement projects within the CSO Master Plan and an additional project which was funded during follow-up flow analysis. The projects consisted of:

- North Main Street Sewer Remediation
- Oak/Dean/Ferry/Whig Streets Sewer Remediation
- Park/Willow Street Sewer Remediation
- Kaler Street Sewer Remediation (added project not in the CSO Master Plan.

Special Condition I, *Effluent Limitations and Conditions for CSO's*, of the 2012 permit required the permittee to submit an updated CSO Master Plan on or before November 1, 2016, with the goal of continuing to evaluate and take specific actions to minimize CSO discharges.

On October 29, 2016 an update of the CSO Master Plan was submitted by the District's engineer, summarizing the progress made towards CSO abatement since 2003. The progress has been impressive, as the District can now claim the ability to process up to a 25-year storm before the onset of CSO activity. The Department approved Winterport's CSO Master Plan Update on November 28, 2016.

7. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (cont'd)

On March 22, 2012, the USEPA revoked the District's 301(h) waiver from secondary treatment. The denial of the waiver meant Winterport would have to meet secondary treatment standards. All parties understood that the District would be unable to meet secondary standards with a primary plant, and that an Administrative Consent Agreement (ACA) was developed to provide an agreed upon set of steps to upgrade the facility to provide secondary treatment. The USEPA determined that the District's outfall pipe was discharging to saline estuarine waters, and therefore no longer eligible for a 301 (h) waiver. Although the 32 year old facility clearly needs an upgrade, this has placed an additional financial burden on the District and its customers to pay for the upgrade, right after exhausting their financial resources on CSO abatement. As a result, any further CSO abatement efforts will focus on building sufficient capacity into the WWTF upgrade to handle wet weather flows which still remain in the system.

Since losing the 301(h) waiver, the District has been trying to meet best practicable treatment (BPT) standards typical for secondary treatment with a plant designed for only primary treatment. As a result, the District consistently failed to meet BPT limits for parameters (BOD, TSS) contained in their discharge license and has been placed under a ACA with the Department. The ACA establishes a schedule for completion of the upgrade to secondary treatment.

8. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

As permitted, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected. The Department is not aware of any information that the discharge from the District contains measurable quantities of dioxin, PCBs or any other legacy pollutant(s) that cause or contribute to non-attainment of the Penobscot River. In addition, given the District has maintained compliance with the monthly average and daily maximum fecal coliform bacteria limitations established in the previous permitting action, the District is not causing or contributing to the non-attainment of the designated use of fishing or the closure of shellfish harvesting in the Penobscot River. While the District is not considered to be adversely impacting the receiving waters, its primary treatment plant will not likely meet secondary permit standards and as a result, the plant will likely need to be upgraded or replaced to meet secondary treatment standards. The Department acknowledges that total elimination of the CSO is a costly long term project. With the implementation of the CSO Master Plan, and the Nine Minimum Controls, the Department anticipates a significant reduction in CSO discharge events and improvements in the water quality in the Penobscot River.

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Bangor Daily News* newspaper on December 6, 2016. 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

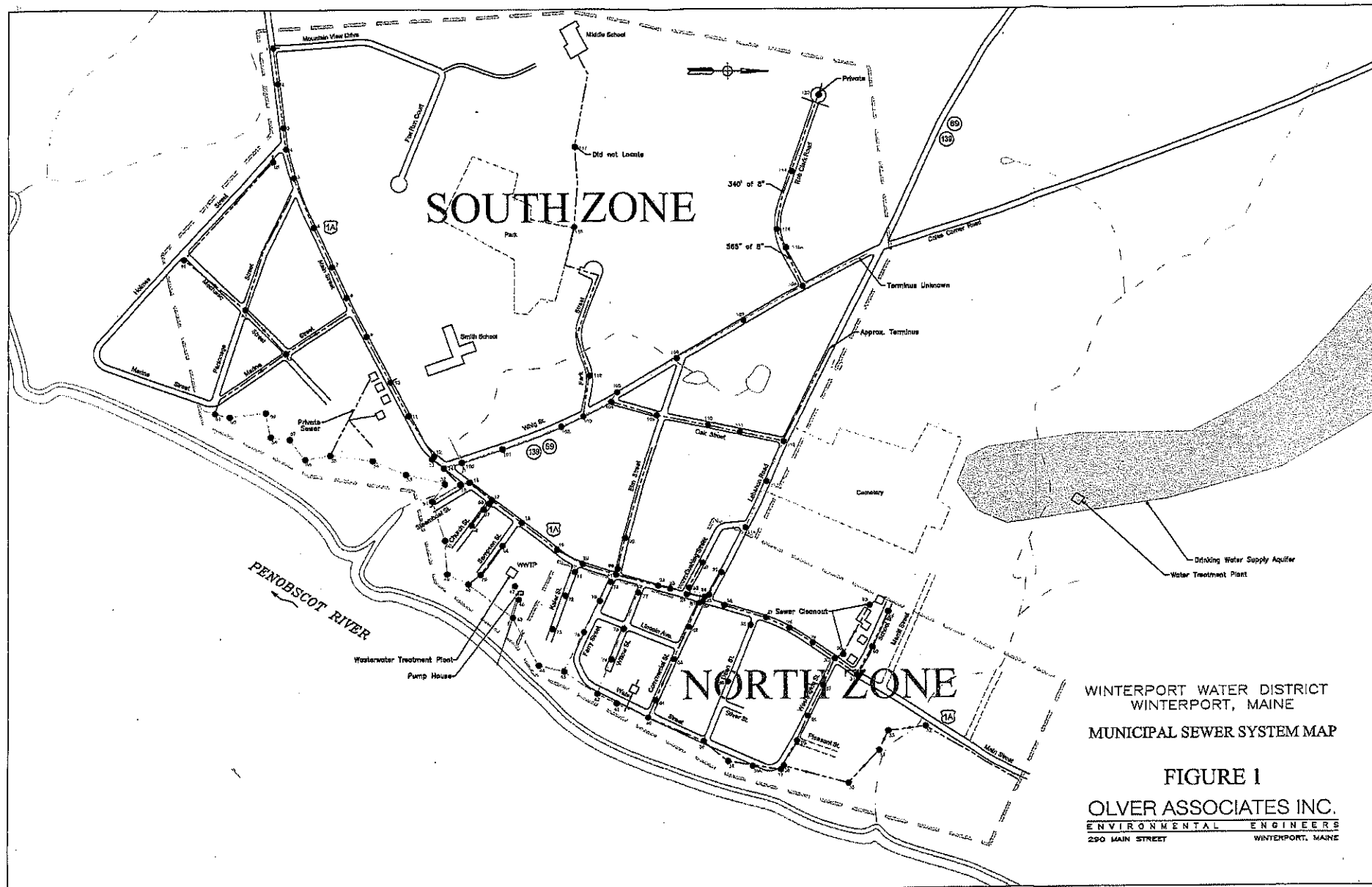
Additional information concerning this permitting action may be obtained from, and written comments sent to:

Cindy L. Dionne
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 557-5950
e-mail: Cindy.L.Dionne@maine.gov

11. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of May 24, 2017 through the issuance date of the final permit, the Department solicited comments on the Proposed draft MEPDES permit to be issued to the Winterport Water District for the proposed discharge. The Department received a comment from Annaleis Hafford, P.E. of Olver Associates, Inc. (cognizant official for the permittee) via e-mail on June 26, 2017 that resulted in amending the monitoring frequency of BOD₅ and TSS after it was determined that facilities of similar size, receiving a similar quality/nature of influent, have been given less frequent testing regimes. To be consistent with other facilities and their permits, the Department reduced the monitoring frequency from 1/Week to 2/Month for BOD₅ and TSS.

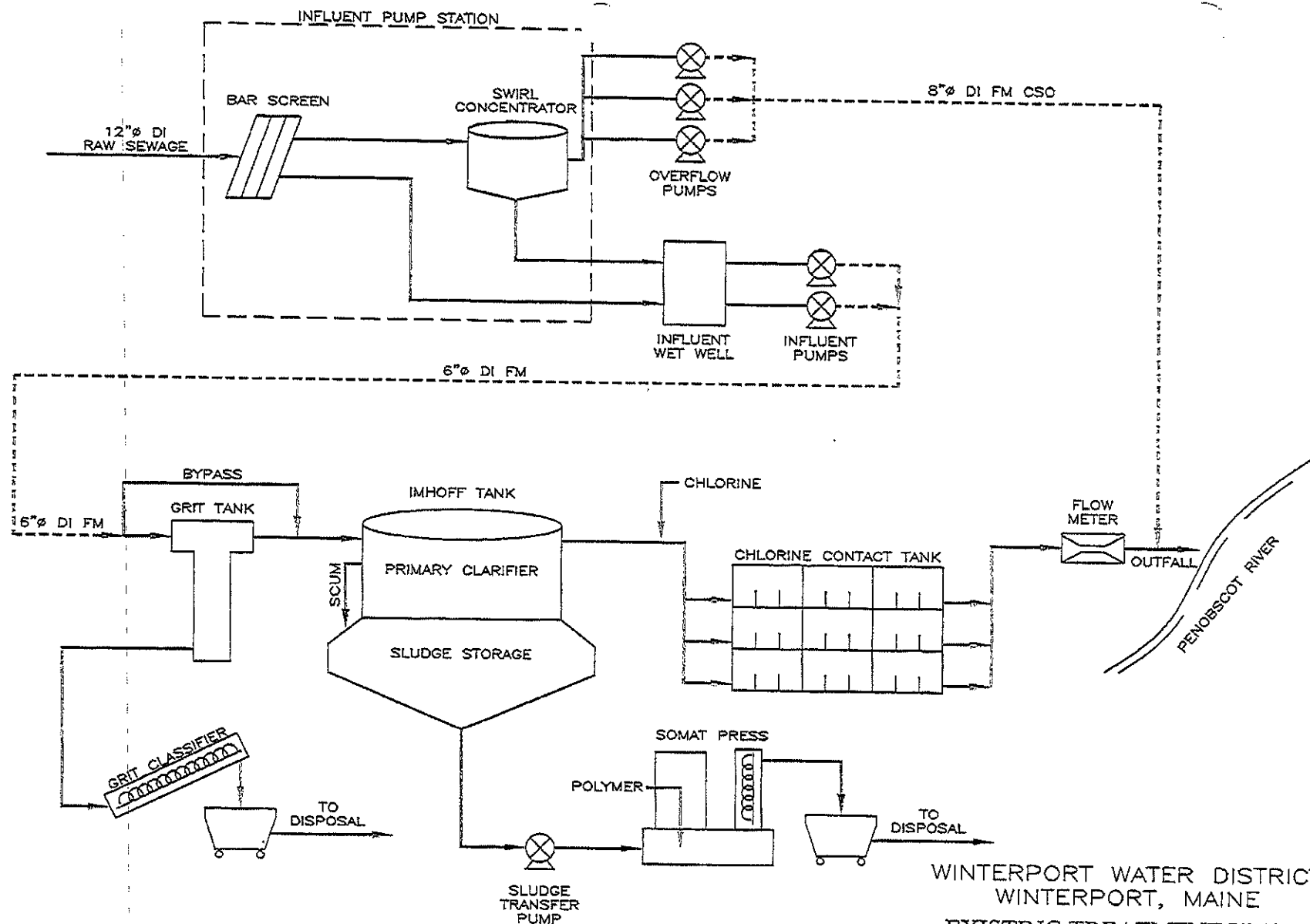
ATTACHMENT A



WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT
WINTERPORT, MAINE
MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEM MAP

FIGURE 1
OLVER ASSOCIATES INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS
290 MAIN STREET WINTERPORT, MAINE

ATTACHMENT B



WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT
WINTERPORT, MAINE
EXISTING TREATMENT PLANT
PROCESS FLOW SCHEMATIC

FIGURE 2

OLVER ASSOCIATES INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS
290 MAIN STREET WINTERPORT, MAINE

ATTACHMENT C

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CHAPTER 530.2(D)(4) CERTIFICATION

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Changes in the condition or operations of the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Changes in storm water collection or inflow/infiltration affecting the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Increases in the type or volume of hauled wastes accepted by the facility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
WET Testing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Priority Pollutant Testing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Analytical Chemistry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other toxic parameters ¹	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.