STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PAUL MERCER
COMMISSIONER

April 9, 2018

Mr. Andrew Dorr
P.O. Box 815
Vinalhaven, ME. 04863
townmanager@townofvinalhaven.org

Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested

RE: Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0102491
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W008146-6C-G-R
Finalized MEPDES Permit

Dear Mr. Dorr:

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 287-7823.

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: 207-287-7823

Enclosure

ec: Barry Mower, DEP
Pamela Parker, DEP
Beth DeHaas, DEP
Lori Mitchell, DEP
David Webster, USEPA
Ellen Weitzler, USEPA
Alex Rosenberg, USEPA
Sandy Mojica, USEPA
Solanch Pastrana-Del Valle, 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

TOWN OF VINALHAVEN	)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
VINALHAVEN, KNOX COUNTY, MAINE	)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS	)	AND
ME0102491	)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W008146-6C-G-R **APPROVAL**	)	**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 Town of Vinalhaven (Vinalhaven/Permittee), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On October 16, 2017, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from Vinalhaven for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) # W008146-6C-D-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit # ME0102491, which was issued by the Department on November 2, 2012 for a five-year term. The 11/2/12 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 0.129 million gallons per day of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Atlantic Ocean, Class SB, in Vinalhaven, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and conditions

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

1. Eliminates the waiver for percent removal requirements for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and total suspended solids (TSS) when influent strength is less than 200 milligrams per liter (mg/L);

2. Amends the monitoring frequency for pH and settleable solids from five times a week (5/week) to three times a week (3/week); and

3. Reinstates surveillance level whole effluent testing (WET) and analytical chemistry testing for mysid shrimp (acute species) due to previous lab results showing a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria.

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached and incorporated Fact Sheet dated April 3, 2018, 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 discharge will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment (BPT) 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 TOWN OF VINALHAVEN to discharge a monthly average flow of 0.129 million gallons per day of secondary treated sanitary wastewater to the Atlantic Ocean, Class SB, in Vinalhaven, 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 4th DAY OF April 2018.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Michael Kuhns
for PAUL MERCER, Commissioner

Date of initial receipt of application October 16, 2017
Date of application acceptance October 16, 2017

Filed
APR 4 2018
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection

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 #001A** to the Atlantic Ocean in Vinalhaven. Such discharges are limited and must be monitored by the permittee as specified below [(1)].

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow *[50050]*	0.129 MGD *[03]*	---	Report (MGD) *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
BOD_5 *[00310]*	32 lbs./day *[26]*	48 lbs./day *[26]*	54 lbs./day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	2/Month *[02/30]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD_5 % Removal[(2)] *[81010]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
TSS *[00530]*	32 lbs./day *[26]*	48 lbs./day *[26]*	54 lbs./day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	2/Month *[02/30]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS % 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 – Sept. 30)*	---	---	---	200 col/100 mL[(4)] *[13]*	---	400 col/100 mL *[13]*	2/Month *[02/30]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH (Std. Units) *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0-9.0 *[12]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Mercury[(5)] *[71900]*	---	---	---	28.3 ng/L *[28]*	---	42.4 ng/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/90]*	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 7-10 of this permit for applicable footnotes.**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

2. **SURVEILLANCE LEVEL TESTING** – Beginning upon permit issuance and lasting through 24 months prior to permit expiration (Years 1, 2, & 3 of the term of the permit) and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 5 of the term of the permit).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity[6] Acute – No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) *Americamysis bahia* (Mysid Shrimp) *[TDM3E]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/ Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical chemistry[7] *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report µg/L *[28]*	1/ Year *[01/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*

Footnotes: **See Pages 7-10 of this permit for applicable footnotes.**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

3. **SCREENING LEVEL TESTING** - Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity[6] Acute – NOEL *Americamysis bahia* (Mysid Shrimp) *[TDM3E]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Chronic – NOEL *Arbacia punctulata* (Sea urchin) *[TBH3A]*	---	---	---	Report % *[23]*	1/Year *[12/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Analytical chemistry [7] *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report µg/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*
Priority Pollutant [8] *[50008]*	---	---	---	Report µg/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24]*

Footnotes: **See Pages 7-10 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** – For secondary treated wastewater, the facility must maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both BOD_5 and TSS. Percent removal will be based on a monthly average value calculated based on influent and effluent concentrations.

3. **Fecal coliform bacteria** - Limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply from May 15th to September 30th of each year. The Department reserves the right to impose year-round limitations and monitoring requirements 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. **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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (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 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes

6. **WET Testing** – Definitive WET testing is a multi-concentration testing event (a minimum of five dilutions set at levels to bracket the modified acute and chronic critical water quality thresholds of 1.8% and 0.4%, respectively), which provides a point estimate of toxicity in terms of NOEL. A-NOEL is defined as the acute no observed effect level with survival as the end point. C-NOEL is defined as the chronic no observed effect level with survival and reproduction for the water flea, and fertilization for the sea urchin as the end points. The critical acute and chronic thresholds were derived as the mathematical inverse of the applicable acute and chronic dilution factors of 56:1 and 225:1, respectively, for Outfall #001A.

   a. **Screening level testing** – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (year 4 of the term of the permit) and every five years thereafter, the permittee must conduct screening level WET testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) using the mysid shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) and sea urchin (*Arbacia punctulata*). Acute tests must be conducted on the mysid shrimp; chronic tests must be conducted on the sea urchin.

   b. **Surveillance level testing** – Pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530, surveillance level testing is waived for this facility for the sea urchin only.

   Test results must be submitted to the Department no later than the next DMR required by the permit, provided, however, that the permittee may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The permittee must evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department possible exceedances of the critical acute and chronic water quality thresholds of 1.8% and 0.4%, respectively.

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

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

   b. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, 3rd ed. EPA 821-R-02-014. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, D.C., October 2002 (the marine chronic method manual).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes

Results of WET tests must be reported on the "Whole Effluent Toxicity Report-Marine Water" form included as **Attachment B** of this permit each time a WET test is performed.

The permittee must analyze the effluent for the analytical chemistry parameters specified on the "WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form" included as **Attachment C** of this permit each time a WET test is performed.

7. **Analytical Chemistry** – Refers to a suite of chemical tests in **Attachment C** of the permit.

   a. **Screening level testing** – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (year 4 of the term of the permit) and every five years thereafter, the permittee must conduct analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once per calendar quarter (1/Quarter) for four consecutive calendar quarters.

   b. **Surveillance level testing** – Pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530, surveillance level analytical chemistry testing is required for this facility.

8. **Priority Pollutant Testing –** Priority pollutant testing refers to analyses for a suite of chemicals listed in **Attachment C** of this permit.

   a. **Screening level testing** – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (year 4 of the term of the permit) and every five years thereafter., the permittee must conduct priority pollutant testing at a minimum frequency of once per year.

   b. **Surveillance level testing –** Surveillance level priority pollutant testing is not required pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530 (2)(D).

Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant testing must be conducted on samples collected at the same time as those collected for whole effluent toxicity tests, when applicable, and must be conducted using methods that permit detection of a pollutant at existing levels in the effluent or that achieve the most current minimum reporting levels of detection as specified by the Department.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

Test results must be submitted to the Department not later than the next DMR required by the permit, provided, however, that the permittee may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The permittee must evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department, possible exceedances of the acute, chronic or human health ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) as established in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (effective October 9, 2005). For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a "1" for yes, testing done this monitoring period or "NODI-9" (or "N9" on electronic DMR) for monitoring not required this period.

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.

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). All proposed contracts for facility operation by any person must be approved by the Department before the permittee may engage the services of the contract operator.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

D. 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 October 16, 2017; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001A. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized under this permit, and 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. See **Attachment D** of the Fact Sheet for Department Guidance on conducting an IWS. The IWS must identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any Significant Industrial Users discharging into the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 403 (general pretreatment regulations) or *Pretreatment Program*, 06-096 CMR 528 (last amended March 17, 2008).

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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

G. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Electronic Reporting

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

Electronic 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 Department 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.

Non-electronic Reporting

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

G. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

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

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

H. 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 (hauled) wastes accepted by the facility.

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. 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.

J. WET WEATHER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. 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.

L. 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.

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MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

CONTENTS

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

(a) They are not

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENACE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

(a) Definitions.

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

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

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

(c) Notice.

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

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

(d) Prohibition of bypass.

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

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

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

6. Upsets.

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

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

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

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

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

C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

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

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

D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Twenty-four hour reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

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

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling Location:

Weather Conditions: _____

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

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

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

ANALYTICAL RESULT FOR EFFLUENT MERCURY

Name of Laboratory: _____

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

Please Enter Effluent Limits for your facility

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

By: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

PLEASE MAIL THIS FORM TO YOUR ASSIGNED INSPECTOR

MERCURY REPORT - Clean Test Only

Data Date Range: 02/20/1990 - 02/20/2018

Inspector Name: BETH DEHAAS

Facility: VINALHAVEN WWTP **Permit Number:** ME0102491

Max (ng/l): 47.9000 **Average (ng/l):** 14.5046

Sample Date	Result (ng/l)	Lsthan	Clean
03/05/2008	18.30	N	T
06/04/2008	15.20	N	T
09/03/2008	29.40	N	T
12/03/2008	7.50	N	T
03/11/2009	10.00	N	T
05/20/2009	17.60	N	T
08/12/2009	15.70	N	T
11/11/2009	11.60	N	T
03/16/2010	47.90	N	T
05/18/2010	20.10	N	T
05/26/2010	15.40	N	T
07/21/2010	9.33	N	T
09/01/2010	6.46	N	T
12/08/2010	12.40	N	T
03/09/2011	20.70	N	T
06/21/2011	9.80	N	T
08/31/2011	5.70	N	T
11/09/2011	25.50	N	T
09/12/2012	6.55	N	T
08/08/2013	9.65	N	T
06/30/2014	10.40	N	T
11/16/2015	7.19	N	T
06/23/2016	7.95	N	T
09/12/2017	7.78	N	T

ATTACHMENT B

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY REPORT
MARINE WATERS

Facility Name _____ MEPDES Permit # _____

Pipe # _____

Facility Representative _____ Signature _____

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

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

Chlorinated? _____ Dechlorinated? _____

Results — **% effluent**

	mysid shrimp	sea urchin
A-NOEL		
C-NOEL		

Effluent Limitations

A-NOEL	
C-NOEL	

Data summary

	mysid shrimp	sea urchin
	% survival	% fertilized
QC standard	>90	>70
lab control		
receiving water control		
conc. 1 (%)		
conc. 2 (%)		
conc. 3 (%)		
conc. 4 (%)		
conc. 5 (%)		
conc. 6 (%)		
stat test used		

place * next to values statistically different from controls

Salinity Adjustment

brine	
sea salt	
other	

Reference toxicant

	mysid shrimp A-NOEL	sea urchin C-NOEL
toxicant / date		
limits (mg/L)		
results (mg/L)		

Comments _____

Laboratory conducting test

Company Name _____ Company Rep. Name (Printed) _____

Mailing Address _____ Company Rep. Signature _____

City, State, ZIP _____ Company Telephone # _____

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

ATTACHMENT C

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

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

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

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

Last Revision - July 1, 2015

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

MARINE AND ESTUARY VERSION

Please see the footnotes on the last page.

			Effluent Limits, %			Receiving Water or Ambient	Effluent Concentration (ug/L or as noted) WET Result, % Do not enter % sign	Reporting Limit Check	Possible Exceedence [7]		
	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY		Acute	Chronic					Acute	Chronic	
	Mysid Shrimp										
	Sea Urchin										
	WET CHEMISTRY										
	pH (S.U.) (9)										
	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)					NA					
	Total Solids (mg/L)					NA					
	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)					NA					
	Salinity (ppt.)										
	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY [3]										
	Also do these tests on the effluent with WET. Testing on the receiving water is optional	Reporting Limit	Effluent Limits, ug/L Acute[6]	Chronic[6]	Health[6]			Reporting Limit Check	Possible Exceedence [7] Acute	Chronic	Health
	TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE (mg/L) (9)	0.05				NA					
	AMMONIA	NA				(8)					
M	ALUMINUM	NA				(8)					
M	ARSENIC	5				(8)					
M	CADMIUM	1				(8)					
M	CHROMIUM	10				(8)					
M	COPPER	3				(8)					
M	CYANIDE, TOTAL	5				(8)					
	CYANIDE, AVAILABLE [3a]	5				(8)					
M	LEAD	3				(8)					
M	NICKEL	5				(8)					
M	SILVER	1				(8)					
M	ZINC	5				(8)					

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

	PRIORITY POLLUTANTS [4]		Effluent Limits					Reporting Limit Check	Possible Exceedence [7]		
		Reporting Limit	Acute [6]	Chronic [6]	Health [6]				Acute	Chronic	Health
M	ANTIMONY	5									
M	BERYLLIUM	2									
M	MERCURY (5)	0.2									
M	SELENIUM	5									
M	THALLIUM	4									
A	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	5									
A	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	5									
A	2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	5									
A	2,4-DINITROPHENOL	45									
A	2-CHLOROPHENOL	5									
A	2-NITROPHENOL	5									
A	4,6 DINITRO-O-CRESOL (2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)	25									
A	4-NITROPHENOL	20									
A	P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL (3-methyl-4-chlorophenol)+B80	5									
A	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	20									
A	PHENOL	5									
BN	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	1,2-(O)DICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	20									
BN	1,3-(M)DICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	1,4-(P)DICHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	6									
BN	2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	5									
BN	2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	5									
BN	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	16.5									
BN	3,4-BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	5									
BN	4-BROMOPHENYLPHENYL ETHER	5									
BN	4-CHLOROPHENYL PHENYL ETHER	5									
BN	ACENAPHTHENE	5									
BN	ACENAPHTHYLENE	5									
BN	ANTHRACENE	5									
BN	BENZIDINE	45									
BN	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	8									
BN	BENZO(A)PYRENE	5									
BN	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	5									
BN	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	5									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY)METHANE	5									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	6									
BN	BIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL)ETHER	6									
BN	BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE	10									
BN	BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	CHRYSENE	5									
BN	DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	5									
BN	DIETHYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	5									
BN	FLUORANTHENE	5									

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
WET and Chem
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BN	FLUORENE	5									
BN	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	5									
BN	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	5									
BN	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	10									
BN	HEXACHLOROETHANE	5									
BN	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	5									
BN	ISOPHORONE	5									
BN	N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	10									
BN	N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	5									
BN	N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	5									
BN	NAPHTHALENE	5									
BN	NITROBENZENE	5									
BN	PHENANTHRENE	5									
BN	PYRENE	5									
P	4,4'-DDD	0.05									
P	4,4'-DDE	0.05									
P	4,4'-DDT	0.05									
P	A-BHC	0.2									
P	A-ENDOSULFAN	0.05									
P	ALDRIN	0.15									
P	B-BHC	0.05									
P	B-ENDOSULFAN	0.05									
P	CHLORDANE	0.1									
P	D-BHC	0.05									
P	DIELDRIN	0.05									
P	ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	0.1									
P	ENDRIN	0.05									
P	ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	0.05									
P	G-BHC	0.15									
P	HEPTACHLOR	0.15									
P	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	0.1									
P	PCB-1016	0.3									
P	PCB-1221	0.3									
P	PCB-1232	0.3									
P	PCB-1242	0.3									
P	PCB-1248	0.3									
P	PCB-1254	0.3									
P	PCB-1260	0.2									
P	TOXAPHENE	1									
V	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	5									
V	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	7									
V	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	5									
V	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	5									
V	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE (1,1-dichloroethene)	3									
V	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	3									
V	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	6									
V	1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHYLENE (1,2-trans-dichloroethene)	5									
V	1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE (1,3-dichloropropene)	5									
V	2-CHLOROETHYLVINYL ETHER	20									
V	ACROLEIN	NA									
V	ACRYLONITRILE	NA									
V	BENZENE	5									

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

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

(4) Priority Pollutants should be reported in micrograms per liter (ug/L).

(5) Mercury is often reported in nanograms per liter (ng/L) by the contract laboratory, so be sure to convert to micrograms per liter on this spreadsheet.

(6) Effluent Limits are calculated based on dilution factor, background allocation (10%) and water quality reserves (15% - to allow for new or changed discharges or non-point sources).

(7) Possible Exceedence determinations are done for a single sample only on a mass basis using the actual pounds discharged. This analysis does not consider watershed wide allocations for fresh water discharges.

(8) These tests are optional for the receiving water. However, where possible samples of the receiving water should be preserved and saved for the duration of the WET test. In the event of questions about the receiving water's possible effect on the WET results, chemistry tests should then be conducted.

(9) pH and Total Residual Chlorine must be conducted at the time of sample collection. Tests for Total Residual Chlorine need be conducted only when an effluent has been chlorinated or residual chlorine is believed to be present for any other reason.

Comments:

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

Date: **April 3, 2018**

MEPDES PERMIT: **ME0102491**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W008146-6C-G-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

TOWN OF VINALHAVEN
P.O. BOX 815
VINALHAVEN, MAINE 04863

COUNTY: **KNOX**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

SANDS ROAD
VINALHAVEN, MAINE 04863

RECEIVING WATER / CLASSIFICATION: **ATLANTIC OCEAN/CLASS SB**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

MR. ANDREW DORR
TOWN OF VINALHAVEN
VINALHAVEN, ME 04863
(207) 863-2042
townmanager@townofvinalhaven.org

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

a. On October 16, 2017, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) accepted as complete for processing an application from the Town of Vinalhaven (Vinalhaven/permittee) for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) # W008146-6C-D-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit # ME0102491, which was issued by the Department on November 2, 2012 for a five-year term. The 11/2/12 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 0.129 million gallons per day of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Atlantic Ocean, Class SB, in Vinalhaven, Maine.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and conditions

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

1. Eliminates the waiver for percent removal requirements for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and total suspended solids (TSS) when influent strength is less than 200 milligrams per liter (mg/L);

2. Amends the monitoring frequency for pH and settleable solids from five times a week (5/week) to three times a week (3/week); and

3. Reinstates surveillance level whole effluent testing (WET) and analytical chemistry testing for mysid shrimp (acute species) due previous lab results showing a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria.

b. History: The most recent relevant licensing and permitting actions include the following:

January 12, 2001 – The State of Maine received authorization from the USEPA to administer the NPDES permitting program. From that date forward, the permitting program has been referred to as the MEPDES permit program and permit #ME0102491 (same as the NPDES permit number) has been used as the primary reference number for the Town of Vinalhaven facility.

November 25, 2002 – The Department issued a new combination WDL / MEPDES permit to the Town for the Vinalhaven Wastewater Treatment Plant ("permittee"), a new POTW constructed on Vinalhaven Island. The permittee commenced operation in September 2004.

April 10, 2006 – The Department amended the 11/25/02 permit to incorporate testing requirements of 06-096 CMR 530.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

November 15, 2007 – The Department issued combination Waste Discharge License #W008146-5L-B-R /MEPDES Permit #ME0102491 for a five-year term.

February 6, 2012 – The Department initiated a minor revision of the 11/15/07 permit by reducing the monitoring frequency for total mercury from 2/Year to 1/Year pursuant to Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A §420 sub-§1-B(F), revised on September 28, 2011.

September 18, 2012 – The permittee submitted a timely application for renewal of combination MEPDES permit #ME0102491 / WDL #W008146-5L-B-R. The Department accepted the application as complete on September 21, 2012, and assigned WDL# W008146-6C-D-R.

November 2, 2012 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit #ME0102491/WDL #W008146-6C-D-R for a five-year term.

October 20, 2015 – The Department issued minor revision #ME0102491/#W008146-6C-F-M for the modification of monitoring frequency requirements for BOD, TSS, and fecal coliform bacteria.

October 16, 2017 – The permittee submitted a timely application for renewal of combination MEPDES permit #ME0102491 / WDL #W008146-6C-D-R. The Department accepted the application as complete on the same day and assigned WDL# W008146-6C-G-R.

c. Source Description: The permittee treats waste waters from a total of 450 equivalent users (approximately 351 connections) on the island of Vinalhaven. The collection system consists of the following ten (10) pump stations: 1) Sand Street; 2) High Street; 3) Town Garage; 4) Chestnut Street; 5) School Street; 6) Indian Creek; 7) Lane's Island; 8) Leo's Lane; 9) Fire Station; and 10) Sewer Plant. The system also has 20 grinder pump stations that serve private residences but are the responsibility of the Town. Emergency power for the pumps stations listed as 1-8 in this fact sheet is provided by a portable back-up generator. The Fire Station and Sewer Plant pump stations each have dedicated back-up generators. The flow from pump stations 2-8 is pumped to the Fire Station pump station, which is then pumped to the Sewer Plant pump station and to the treatment plant. The Sands Street pump station pumps directly to the Sewer Plant pump station. There are no combined sewer overflow (CSO) points or industrial users associated with the collection system. The permittee has not applied for, and is not authorized to accept transported wastes.

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

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

d. Wastewater Treatment: Influent is conveyed to a splitter box which evenly distributes the flow to six (6) treatment trains operated in parallel. Each treatment train utilizes two 8,000-gallon septic tanks where the wastewater will receive primary treatment (clarification). The waste water is then conveyed to two random-packed trickling media reactors (per train) for biological treatment. The wastewater enters the media units from the top of the structure and trickles down over the media to a reservoir in the bottom of the system.

Wastewater from the reservoir is pumped back to the headworks and mixed with incoming primary treated wastewater from the septic tanks. The wastewater is aerated with outside air that is drawn into the system via venturi injectors. The wastewater is sprayed over the media and trickles down to the reservoir for another cycle. Once the desired level of treatment is achieved, the treated wastewater is conveyed from the trickling filter unit to one of three decant settling basins. From the settling basins, an ultraviolet unit provides seasonal disinfection before being conveyed for discharge to the Atlantic Ocean via a six-inch diameter force main pipe flowing to an eight-inch diameter gravity line that extends offshore approximately 330 feet to a multi-port diffuser. The diffuser ports are spaced ten feet on center and have approximately 20 feet of water over the diffuser at mean low water and approximately 28 feet over the diffuser at mean high water.

See **Attachment B** of this Fact Sheet for a facility schematic.

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 marine and estuarine waters, 38 M.R.S. § 469 classifies the estuarine and marine waters lying within the boundaries of the State and which are not otherwise classified as Class SB waters. *Standards for classification of estuarine and marine waters*, 38 M.R.S. § 465-B(2) describes the standards for Class SB 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 following discharges as such:

The estuarine and marine waters at Vinalhaven (in the area of the discharge) are listed as DEP Waterbody #722 DMR Pollution Area 34C under Category 5-B-1(a): *Estuarine and Marine Waters Impaired for Bacteria Only – Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Required.* The source of impairment is elevated fecal indicators. The statewide Maine Bacteria TMDL was approved by the USEPA in 2009 with the goal for attainment in the affected waterbody as sewer separation.

The receiving waters are also listed under Category 5-D*: Estuarine and Marine Waters Impaired by Legacy Pollutants*. All estuarine and marine waters capable of supporting American lobster are listed in Category 5-D, partially supporting fishing ("shellfish" consumption) due to elevated levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other persistent, bioaccumulating substances in lobster tomalley.

The Maine Department of Marine Resources (MEDMR) Pollution Area #34-C (See their website: http://www.maine.gov/dmr/shellfish-sanitation-management/programs/reportevents/index.html for current closure data). The MEDMR closes or restricts areas based on ambient water quality data that indicate the area did not meet or marginally met the standards in the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. In addition, MEDMR closes areas by default in the vicinity of outfall pipes associated with treated sanitary wastewater discharges in the event of a failure of the disinfection system.

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

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. Flow: The previously established reporting condition for monthly average and daily maximum discharge flow (in million gallons per day, or MGD) is being carried forward in this permitting action.

The Department reviewed 56 Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) that were submitted for the period of December 1, 2012 through September 1, 2017. A review of data indicates the following:

Flow

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	0.129	0.01 – 0.03	0.02
Daily Maximum	Report	0.02 – 0.10	0.04

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

b. Dilution Factors: 06-096 CMR 530(4)(A)(2)(a) states that, *"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."* Based on the configuration of Outfall #001A and a discharge flow limit of 0.129 MGD, dilution factors associated with the discharge of secondary treated waste waters are as follows:

Acute = 56.0:1 Chronic = 225.0:1 Harmonic mean[1] = 675.0:1

The harmonic mean dilution factor is approximated by multiplying the chronic dilution factor by three (3). 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).

c. BOD_5 and TSS: Previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, monthly average and weekly average BOD_5 and TSS concentration limits of 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L, respectively, which were based on secondary treatment requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 133.102 and 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III). Previous permitting action also established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, daily maximum BOD_5 and TSS concentration limits of 50 mg/L based on a Department best professional judgement (BPJ) of BPT for secondary treated wastewater. All three concentration limitations are being carried forward in this permitting action.

The previous permitting action carried forward previously established monthly average, weekly average, and daily maximum mass limits based on a monthly average limit of 0.129 MGD (original dry weather design flow), which are being carried forward in this permitting action.

Mass limitations were derived as follows:

Monthly Average	(30 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(0.129 MGD) =	32 lbs./day
Weekly Average	(45 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(0.129 MGD) =	48 lbs./day
Daily Maximum	(50 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(0.129 MGD) =	54 lbs./day

This permitting action is also carrying forward the requirement for a minimum of 85% removal of BOD_5 & TSS pursuant to 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III)(a)(3) and (b)(3).

---

[1] The harmonic mean dilution factor is approximated by multiplying the chronic dilution factor by three (3). This multiplying factor is based on guidelines for estimation of human health dilution presented in the U.S. EPA 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.

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

A summary of BOD_5 data as reported on the DMRs (n=53) submitted to the Department for the period of December 1, 2012 – September 1, 2017 is as follows:

BOD_5 Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	32	0 – 19	2
Weekly Average	48	0.4 – 24	3
Daily Maximum	54	0.4 – 24	3

BOD_5 Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	2.3 - 48	11
Weekly Average	45	3 - 59	15
Daily Maximum	50	3 - 59	15

A summary of TSS data as reported on the DMRs (n=56) submitted to the Department for the period of December 1, 2012 – September 1, 2017 is as follows:

TSS Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	32	0.5 – 4.7	2
Weekly Average	48	0.5 – 15	3
Daily Maximum	54	0.5 – 15	3

TSS Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	2 – 21	11
Weekly Average	45	4 – 33	14
Daily Maximum	50	4 – 33	14

This permitting action is carrying forward the previously established 2/Month monitoring frequency for BOD_5 and TSS.

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

d. Settleable Solids: Previous permitting action established a daily maximum concentration limit of 0.3 milliliters per liter (mL/L) for settleable solids and is considered by the Department as a BPJ of BPT for secondary treated wastewater. A review of the DMR data for the period of December 1, 2012 through September 1, 2017 (n = 56) indicates the daily maximum settleable solids concentration value consistently tested at <0.2 mL/L. This permitting action is reducing the current monitoring frequency from 5/Week to 3/Week based on facility performance.

e. Fecal Coliform Bacteria: The previous permitting action established seasonal (May 15 – September 30) monthly average (geometric mean) and daily maximum (instantaneous) fecal coliform bacteria limitations of 200 colonies / 100 ml and 400 colonies / 100 ml, respectively, based on best professional judgment of best practicable treatment for this discharge. The previous permitting action stated,

> *The Department has not established BPT limitations for ultra-violet disinfection systems. Therefore, this permitting action is establishing a seasonal monthly average and daily maximum limits of 200 colonies/100 ml and 400 colonies/100 ml respectively, based on a Department best professional judgment of the level of treatment expected for the ultra-violet disinfection system being designed for the facility. In establishing the limits, the Department consulted with the Maine Department of Marine Resources and considered the standards in the National Shellfish Sanitation Program and the large dilution factors associated with the discharge and considered information provided by manufacturers of ultra-violet disinfection systems. After two seasons of use, the Department will evaluate the bacteria test results and may reconsider establishing more stringent limits based on the actual performance of the system.*

At this time, the Department is carrying forward the previously established seasonal monthly average and daily maximum limits based on best professional judgment of best practicable treatment.

A summary of effluent fecal coliform bacteria data as reported on the DMRs for the period December 1, 2012 through September 1, 2017 (applicable months only) follows:

Fecal coliform bacteria (DMR = 23)

Value	Limit (col/100 mL)	Range (col/100 mL)
Monthly Average	200	3 – >59
Daily Maximum	400	10 – >400

Fecal coliform counts were reported as >400 colonies/100ml in July 2017.

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

This permitting action is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency requirement for fecal coliform bacteria of twice per month (2/Month).

f. pH: The previous permitting action established a technology based pH range limitation of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units pursuant to 06-096 CMR 525(3)(III)(c). A review of the DMR data for the period of December 1, 2012 – September 1, 2017 (n = 56) indicates the pH range was 6.0 – 8.5 standard units. Based on the consistent results of this parameter, this permitting action is reducing the monitoring frequency from 5/Week to 3/Week.

Whole Effluent Toxicity, Priority Pollutant, and Analytical Chemistry Testing

38 M.R.S. § 414-A and 38 M.R.S. § 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 584 sets forth ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for toxic pollutants and procedures necessary to control levels of toxic pollutants in surface waters.

WET, priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing, as required by 06-096 CMR 530, is included in this permit in order to characterize the effluent. WET monitoring is required to assess and protect against impacts upon water quality and designated uses caused by the aggregate effect of the discharge on specific aquatic organisms. Acute and chronic WET tests are performed on the mysid shrimp *(Americamysis bahia)* and the sea urchin *(Arbacia punctulata)*. Chemical-specific monitoring is required to assess the levels of individual toxic pollutants in the discharge, comparing each pollutant to acute, chronic, and human health water quality criteria. Priority pollutant testing refers to the analysis for levels of priority pollutants listed under "Priority Pollutants" on the form included as Attachment C of the permit. Analytical chemistry refers to those pollutants listed under "Analytical Chemistry" on the form included as Attachment C of the permit.

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

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

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

The permittee discharges domestic (sanitary) wastewater to surface waters and is therefore subject to the testing requirements of the toxics rule.

06-096 CMR 530(2)(B) categorizes dischargers subject to the toxics rule into one of four levels (Levels I through IV).

The four categories for dischargers are as follows:

Level I	Chronic dilution factor of <20:1
Level II	Chronic dilution factor of ≥20:1 but <100:1.
Level III	Chronic dilution factor ≥100:1 but <500:1 or >500:1 and Q ≥1.0 MGD
Level IV	Chronic dilution factor >500:1 and Q ≤1.0 MGD

Based on the criteria, the permittee's facility is considered a Level III discharger as the chronic dilution of the receiving water is 225:1. 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D) specifies routine WET, priority pollutant, and analytical chemistry test schedules for Level III dischargers as follows:

Surveillance level testing

Level	WET Testing	Priority Pollutant Testing	Analytical Chemistry
III	1 per year	Not Required	1 per year

Screening level testing

Level	WET Testing	Priority Pollutant Testing	Analytical Chemistry
III	1 per year	1 per year	4 per year

This permit provides for reconsideration of effluent limits and monitoring schedules after evaluation of toxicity testing results. The monitoring schedule includes consideration of results currently on file, the nature of the wastewater, existing treatment, and receiving water characteristics.

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

g. WET: 06-096 CMR 530(3)(E) states:

> For effluent monitoring data and the variability of the pollutant in the effluent, the Department shall apply the statistical approach in Section 3.3.2 and Table 3-2 of USEPA's "Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control" (USEPA Publication 505/2-90-001, March, 1991, EPA, Office of Water, Washington, D.C.) to data to determine whether water-quality based effluent limits must be included in a waste discharge license. Where it is determined through this approach that a discharge contains pollutants or WET at levels that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedence of water quality criteria, appropriate water quality-based limits must be established in any licensing action.

On September 14, 2017, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET test results on file with the Department for Vinalhaven in accordance with the statistical approach outlined above. The 9/14/17 statistical evaluation indicates the discharge from Vinalhaven did not exceed or demonstrate a reasonable potential to exceed the critical chronic ambient water quality threshold for the sea urchin. However, the evaluation did indicate that the discharge demonstrated a reasonable potential to exceed the critical acute ambient water quality threshold for the mysid shrimp. See **Attachment E** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the WET test results.

06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(3)(b) states, "Chapter 530(2)(D)(3)(c) states in part that for Level III facilities "… may be waived from conducting surveillance testing for individual WET species or chemicals provided that testing in the preceding 60 months does not indicate any reasonable potential for exceedance as calculated pursuant to section 3(E)."

Based on the provisions of 06-096 CMR 530 and Department best professional judgment, this permitting action is reinstating routine level WET Surveillance testing for the mysid shrimp as well as analytical chemistry testing based on the reasonable potential from the 2016 sampling event as stated above. This permit is carrying forward the reduced surveillance level WET testing for the sea urchin. Special Condition G. *06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(4) Statement For Reduced/Waived Toxics Testing* of this Permit explains the statement required by the discharger to reduce WET testing.

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

h. Analytical Chemistry & Priority Pollutant Testing Evaluation:

06-096 CMR 530(4)(C) states:

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

06-096 CMR 530(3)(E) states, "Where it is determined through [the statistical approach referred to in USEPA's Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control] that a discharge contains pollutants or WET at levels that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedence of water quality criteria, appropriate water quality-based limits must be established in any licensing action."

06-096 CMR 530(3)(D) states, "Where the need for effluent limits has been determined, limits derived from acute water quality criteria must be expressed as daily maximum values. Limits derived from chronic or human health criteria must be expressed as monthly average values."

On September 15, 2017, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation of the most recent 60 months of chemical-specific test results on file with the Department. The evaluation indicates that the discharge does not exceed or demonstrate a reasonable potential to exceed the critical ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for any pollutants. See **Attachment F** of this Fact Sheet for test dates and results for the pollutants of concern.

Based on the provisions in 06-096 CMR 530 and Department BPJ, this permitting action is carrying forward the reduced surveillance level analytical chemistry testing requirements for this facility.

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

i. 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 #W008146-5L-B-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 28.3 parts per trillion (ppt) and 42.4 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 4 tests per year for mercury.

On February 6, 2012, the Department issued a minor revision to the November 15, 2007 permit thereby revising the minimum monitoring frequency requirement from four times per year to once per year pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 420(1-B)(F). The minimum monitoring frequency is being carried forward in this permitting action.

38 M.R.S. § 420(1-B)(B)(1) provides that a facility is not in violation of the AWQC for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department. A review of the Department's database for the period March 2008 through September 2017 is as follows (ppt equals nanograms per liter (ng/L):

Mercury (n = 24)

Value	Limit (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Mean (ng/L)
Monthly Average	28.3	5.70 – 47.90	14.5
Daily Maximum	42.4		

j. Nitrogen: The USEPA requested the Department evaluate the reasonable potential for the discharge of total nitrogen to cause or contribute to non-attainment of applicable water quality standards in marine waters, namely dissolved oxygen (DO) and marine life support. To date, the permittee has not conducted total nitrogen testing on its discharge. The Department has 155 total nitrogen effluent values with an arithmetic mean of 16.9 mg/L collected from various municipally-owned treatment works that discharge to marine waters of the State. None of the facilities whose effluent data were used are specifically designed to remove total nitrogen. For the MEPDES permitting program, the Department considers 16.9 mg/L to be representative of total nitrogen discharge levels for all facilities providing secondary treatment that discharge to marine waters in the absence of facility specific data, and therefore 16.9 mg/L is being used as the total nitrogen discharge concentration from the Vinalhaven POTW.

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

As of the date of this permitting action, the State of Maine has not promulgated numeric ambient water quality criteria for total nitrogen. According to several studies in USEPA's Region 1, numeric total nitrogen criteria have been established for relatively few estuaries, but the criteria that have been set typically fall between 0.35 mg/L and 0.50 mg/L to protect marine life using dissolved oxygen as the indicator. While the thresholds are site-specific, nitrogen thresholds set for the protection of eelgrass habitat range from 0.30 mg/L to 0.39 mg/L. Based on studies in USEPA's Region 1 and the Department's best professional judgment of thresholds that are protective of Maine water quality standards, the Department is utilizing a threshold of 0.45 mg/L for the protection of aquatic life in marine waters using dissolved oxygen as the indicator, and 0.32 mg/L for the protection of aquatic life using eelgrass as the indicator.

Three known surveys have been completed along the Vinalhaven shoreline to document presence/absence of eelgrass. The first survey occurred in the 1970's by Timson of the Maine Geological Survey, and the second (1993) and third (2003) by MEDMR. The Timson survey delineated coarse-grained intertidal and subtidal flats and bedrock ledge along the Vinalhaven shoreline adjacent to the discharge location, with no indication of eelgrass presence. As part of the DMR surveys, eelgrass was mapped in the shallow subtidal areas to the northwest of the discharge location in Sand Cove (7 acres and 4.5 acres) and to the southeast between Potato and Lane Islands (6 acres and 5 acres), respectively. Eelgrass covering the shallow subtidal area of the adjacent Carvers Pond (approximately 90 acres) was mapped in both DMR survey years. The nearest mapped eelgrass to the discharge location was to the southeast near Potato Island and less than 100 m from the discharge location. Eelgrass percent cover in this area was consistently 40-100% during survey years. Based on this mapping history of eelgrass resource in the vicinity of the Vinalhaven outfall, the use of 0.32 mg/L as a total nitrogen threshold value for protection of eelgrass is appropriate for this receiving water.

With the exception of ammonia, nitrogen is not considered to be a conventional toxic pollutant; thus, the Department does not generally use toxicity based near-field dilution factors to evaluate the Reasonable Potential (RP) for the more systemic/far-field related impacts typically associated with nitrogen. However, in this particular instance, a near-field based analysis is sufficient to demonstrate that there is no reasonable potential concern with regard to nitrogen. The permittee's facility has a chronic near-field dilution of 225.0:1.

Total nitrogen concentrations in effluent = 16.9 mg/L
Far-field dilution factor = 225:1

In-stream concentration after dilution: $\frac{16.9 \text{ mg/L}}{225} = 0.075 \text{ mg/L}$

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

The Department and external partners have been collecting ambient total nitrogen data along Maine's coast. No total nitrogen data are known to exist from Vinalhaven in the absence of a municipal point source. Although possibly influenced by Vinalhaven wastewater effluent, one data point from 2003 located approximately 400 m from the discharge location and within Carvers Harbor, indicated a small degree of freshwater influence, a water column average total nitrogen value of 0.24 mg/L (n = 2), low average chlorophyll value of less than 1.5 µg/L, an ample Secchi transparency value of 2.6 m, and sufficient dissolved oxygen at the benthic surface. In general, few data points exist along the exposed rocky coastline of Penobscot Bay islands where eelgrass is present in adjacent shallow areas, upland development could contribute stormwater nutrients, and only minor point sources are present. For a calculation of a background total nitrogen value, the Department has selected five sites from the exposed shoreline along Deer Isle Thorofare and Eggemoggin Reach (southeastern Penobscot Bay) and outer Blue Hill Bay, sampled in 2003, 2009 and 2010. The use of these five sites for the background total nitrogen calculation best approximates the ambient conditions likely to occur in Carvers Harbor in the absence of the Vinalhaven wastewater discharge. From these sites, the Department has calculated a mean background concentration of 0.17 ± 0.04 mg/L (n=10).

Based on the calculated ambient value for this receiving water, the estimated increase in ambient total nitrogen after reasonable opportunity for mixing in the near-field is 0.17 mg/L +/- 0.075 mg/L = 0.25 mg/L. Any influence beyond the very localized near-field are expected to be significantly less than the suggested 0.25 mg/l. The in-stream concentration value of 0.25 mg/L is less than the Department and USEPA's best professional judgment based total nitrogen threshold of 0.32 mg/L for the protection of aquatic life using eelgrass as an indicator. Using the reasonable potential calculations above and in the absence of any information that the receiving water is not attaining standards, the Department is making a best professional judgment determination that the discharge of total nitrogen from the Vinalhaven POTW does not exhibit a reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality standards for Class SB waters. This permitting action is not establishing limitations or monitoring requirements for total nitrogen.

7. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

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

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in *The Wind* newspaper on or about September 15, 2017. 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).

9. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

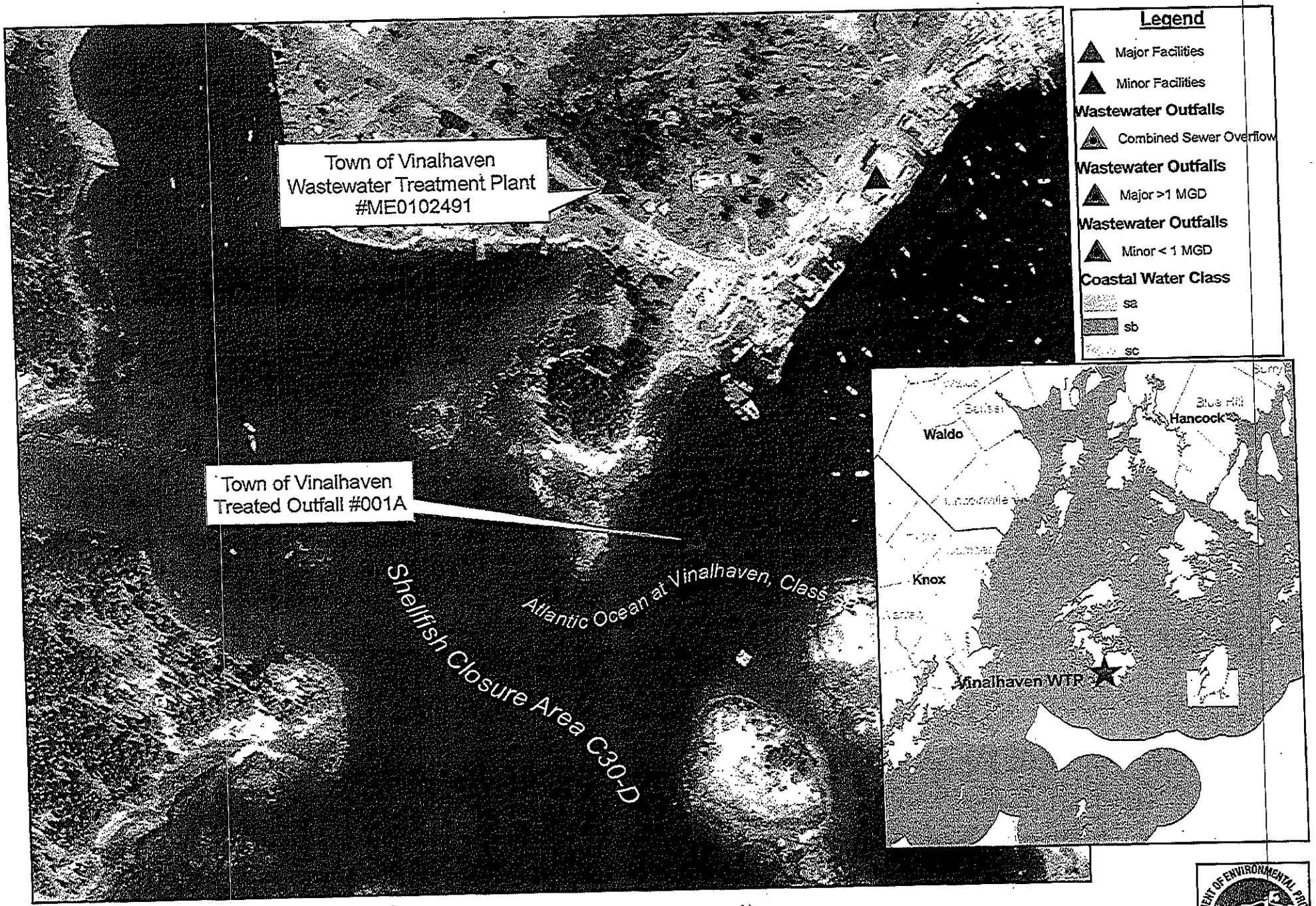
Cindy L. Dionne
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 287-7823
e-mail: Cindy.L.Dionne@maine.gov

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of February 28, 2018 through the issuance date of the final permit, the Department solicited comments on the Proposed draft MEPDES permit to be issued to the Town of Vinalhaven for the proposed discharge. The Department received a timely comment from the Town of Vinalhaven via a phone call on March 2, 2018 regarding the monitoring frequency of fecal coliform in Special Condition A.1.. The table erroneously reported the monitoring frequency as 1/Week when it should have stated 2/Month as it is carried forward from the 2015 Minor Revision. This comment has been addressed in this final permit.

The Department did not receive any other comments that resulted in any other substantive changes(s) in the terms and conditions of the permit.

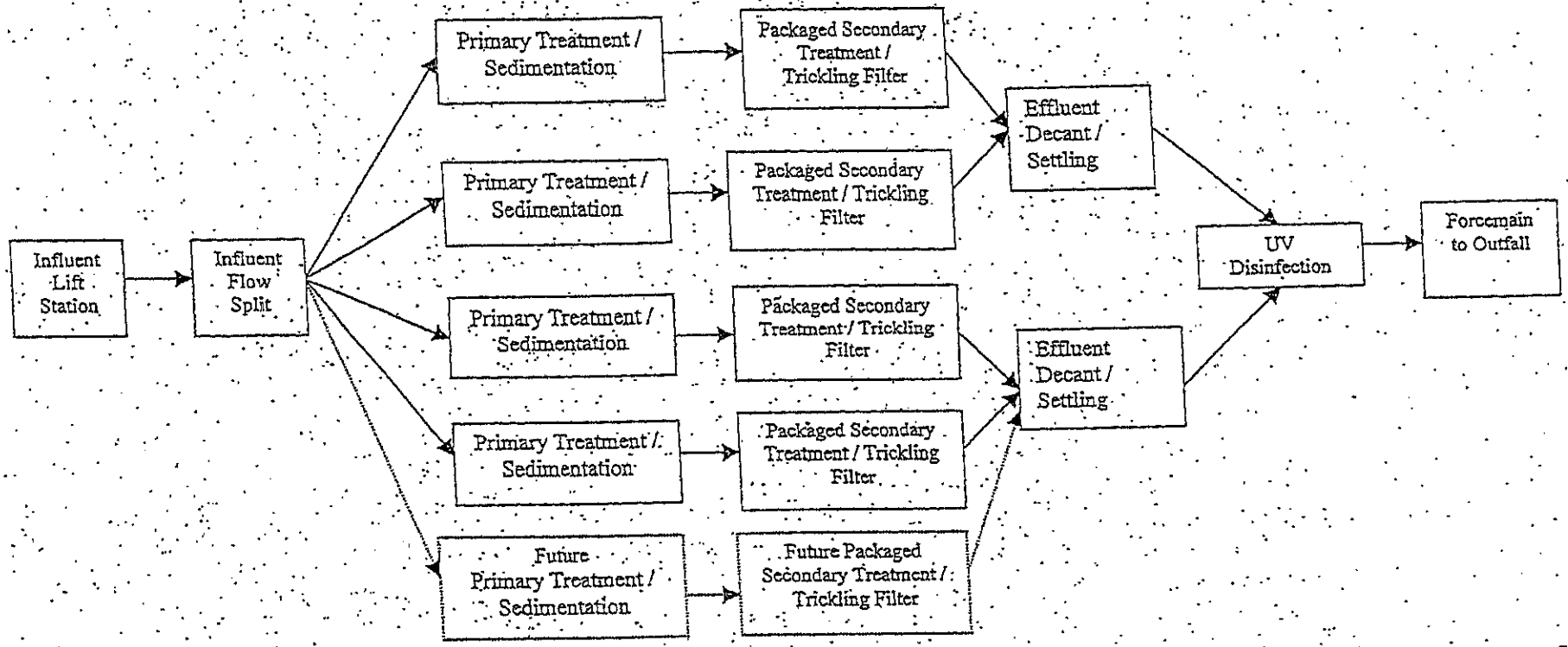
ATTACHMENT A



Vinalhaven, Maine

ATTACHMENT B

Vinalhaven Wastewater Treatment Plant Process Flow Diagram



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

COMMENTS:

Name (printed): _____

Signature:_____Date: _____

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

This form may be used to meet the requirements of Chapter 530.2(D)(4). This Chapter requires all dischargers having waived or reduced toxic testing to file a statement with the Department describing changes to the waste being contributed to their system as outlined above. As an alternative, the discharger may submit a signed letter containing the same information.

Scheduled Toxicity Testing for the next calendar year

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT D

Limitations for Industrial Users – How to conduct an Industrial Waste Survey

The National Pretreatment Program is scaled to cities and towns that are generally more developed than those in Maine. Small towns around here tend to wonder what the fuss is about – we know (or at least are pretty sure we know) everything that's going on in our collection systems. A lot can happen, and a lot can change in areas like Portland, Bangor, Lewiston/Auburn, let alone bigger places like Boston or NY. Regardless of community size, or whether or not you have any new facilities (or existing facilities that have changed what they're doing), the Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) is a federal requirement that has been adopted into Maine's MEPDES wastewater licensing program.

Step 1: For a small community, the quickest, easiest thing to do is take a day when not much is going on at the plant, get in the vehicle, & drive the entire extent of your collection system. Take the attached logsheet with you & make a list of every industrial or significant commercial facility that discharges to your system. The IWS list is basically a summary of the dischargers in your system that may have wastewater with different characteristics than the wastewater discharge from the sinks, toilets, bathtub, dishwasher and washing machine at your typical home or commercial building.

(Note: Do not include homes, rentals, restaurants, delis & fast food joints. You may need a FOG/grease trap program for those kinds of places, but that's a different consideration than an IWS and most small-scale commercial activity. Even some larger-scale places, like schools, cafeterias, managed care homes, etc., generally have wastewater that is similar in characteristics to residential wastewater, just more of it.)

Step 2 – Take your logsheet and compare each facility to this set of conditions:

▶ Does the facility discharge a monthly average of >25,000 gallons a day of **process** wastewater?

▶ Does the facility's **process** wastewater discharge make up 5% or more of your daily influent flow?

▶ Does the facility's **process** wastewater discharge make up 5% or more of your daily influent BOD?

▶ Does the facility's **process** wastewater discharge make up 5% or more of your daily influent TSS?

▶ Does the facility's **process** wastewater have a reasonable potential to adversely affect your POTW operations, cause a problem with your discharge, or cause a problem with your sludge disposal?

If "yes" to any of the above, then the facility is a potential **Significant Industrial User** of your system. Put a check in that column on the spreadsheet.

Step 3 - Indicate on the spreadsheet if any of the facilities fall under one of the National Categorical Standards, 40 CFR 405 through 471 (Use the attached list of Categorical Industrial Users to determine if any of the facilities on your list are included).

*If yes to this consideration, then the facility may be a **Categorical Industrial User** of your system. Put a check in that column also.*

See next page

Step 4 - If any of the facilities on your list meet one or more of those conditions, then you're going to want to go back and take a closer look at them; find out more detail on their process(es), wastewater characteristics, discharge pattern. You will likely find that most facilities are not a problem. Only a few will need closer scrutiny.

(Note – having industries within your collection system does not automatically require increased regulatory activity on your part; the only uniform requirement is that you know what you have.) The first time through the IWS process takes some time but after that it is relative easy to update it on an as-needed basis.

Though this requirement has only recently explicitly appeared in MEPDES permits, it has actually been a federal requirement all along. Again, the first time through will be a bit of a project, but from then on, it shouldn't be difficult.

If you have questions regarding whether a particular discharger is a **Significant Industrial User** or **Categorical Industrial User contact your assigned MeDEP wastewater treatment system inspector or the MEDEP Pretreatment coordinator.**

James R. Crowley
Compliance Supervisor, State Pretreatment Coordinator
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality Management
207-287-8898
james.r.crowley@maine.gov

Industrial User Survey

Date:_____

Surveyor:_____

	Facility name/Address/ Contact	Type of business	Wastewater flow (GPD)	Wastewater characteristics, conc., constituents, etc	Comments	Onsite Pretreatment?	Significant Industrial User?	Categorical Industrial User?

Categorical Industrial Users (from 40 CFR Sections 403-471)

	5	Dairy Products		26	Glass Manu.		46	Paint formulating
	6	Grain Mill		27	Asbestos manu.		47	Ink formulating
	7	Canned/preserv fruits& vegs		28	Rubber manu.		49	Airport deicing
	8	Canned/preserved seafood		29	Timber products processing		50	Construction & Development
	9	Sugar processing		30	Pulp/paper/paperboard		51	Conc. aquatic animal prod.
	10	Textile mill		32	Meat & Poultry products		54	Gum & Wood chemicals
	11	Cement manufacturing		33	Metal Finishing		55	Pesticide Chemicals
	12	Conc. animal feeding ops.		34	Coal mining		57	Explosives
	13	Electroplating		35	Oil& Gas extraction		58	Carbon Black Manu.
	14	Organic chemicals, plastics & syn. fiber		36	Mineral mining/processing		59	Photographic
	15	Inorganic chemicals		37	Centralized waste treatment		60	Hospital
	17	Soap & Detergent Manu.		38	Metal products		61	Battery manufacturing
	18	Fertilizer manu.		39	Pharmaceutical Manu		63	Plastics molding/forming
	19	Petroleum refining		40	Ore mining/processing		64	Metal molding/casting
	20	Iron & Steel manu.		42	Transportation equip. cleaning		64	Coil coating
	21	Non-Ferrous metals		43	Paving & roofing materials		66	Porcelain
	22	Phosphate		44	Waste combustors		67	Aluminum forming
	23	Steam Electric power		45	Landfill		68	Copper forming
	24	Ferroalloy manu.					69	Electrical & electronic components
	25	Leather tanning/finishing					71	Nonferrous metals forming/Metals powders

ATTACHMENT E

FACILITY WET EVALUATION REPORT

Facility: VINALHAVEN WWTP
Permit Number: ME0102491
Report Date: 1/24/2018

Receiving Water: PENOBSCOT BAY
Rapidmix: Y

Dilution Factors: 1/4 Acute: N/A Acute: 56.000 Chronic: 225

Effluent Limits: Acute (%): 1.786 Chronic (%): 0.444 **Date range for Evaluation: From** 24/Jan/2013 **To:** 24/Jan/2018

Test Type	Test Species	Test Date	Result (%)	Status
A_NOEL	MYSID SHRIMP	07/26/2016	10.000	RP

Species Summary:

Test Number: 1 **RP:** 6.200 **Min Result (%):** 10.000 **RP factor (%):** 1.613 **Status:** RP

Test Type	Test Species	Test Date	Result (%)	Status
C_NOEL	SEA URCHIN	07/26/2016	10.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 1 **RP:** 6.200 **Min Result (%):** 10.000 **RP factor (%):** 1.613 **Status:** OK

ATTACHMENT F

FACILITY PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA REPORT

Data Date Range: 15/Sep/2012-15/Sep/2017

Showing all data

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

Parameter	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETH	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
1,2-(O)DICHLOROBENZEN	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZEN	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETH	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,3-(M)DICHLOROBENZEN	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
1,4-(P)DICHLOROBENZEN	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	07/26/2016	10.000	Y
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE			

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

Parameter: 2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	07/26/2016 **Test date**	5.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 2-CHLOROETHYLVINYL ET	07/26/2016 **Test date**	5.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	07/26/2016 **Test date**	2.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 2-CHLOROPHENOL	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 2-NITROPHENOL	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDIN	07/26/2016 **Test date**	5.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 3,4-BENZO(B)FLUORANTH	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 4,4'-DDD	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 4,4'-DDE	07/26/2016 **Test date**	0.050 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 4,4'-DDT	07/26/2016 **Test date**	0.050 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL	07/26/2016 **Test date**	0.050 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 4-BROMOPHENYLPHENYL	07/26/2016 **Test date**	5.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 4-CHLOROPHENYL PHENY	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: 4-NITROPHENOL	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: A-BHC	07/26/2016 **Test date**	5.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: ACENAPHTHENE	07/26/2016 **Test date**	0.050 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: ACENAPHTHYLENE	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
Parameter: ACROLEIN	07/26/2016 **Test date**	1.000 **Result (ug/l)**	Y **Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	50.000	Y

FACILITY PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA REPORT

Data Date Range: 15/Sep/2012-15/Sep/2017

Showing all data

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

Parameter: ACRYLONITRILE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	50.000	Y

Parameter: A-ENDOSULFAN	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y

Parameter: ALDRIN	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y

Parameter: ALUMINUM	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	10/17/2012	82.000	N
	03/23/2016	59.000	N
	04/19/2016	60.000	N
	07/26/2016	23.000	N
	10/19/2016	54.000	N

Parameter: AMMONIA	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	10/17/2012	6100.000	N
	03/23/2016	4700.000	N
	04/19/2016	6400.000	N
	07/26/2016	17600.000	N
	10/19/2016	8200.000	N

Parameter: ANTHRACENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y

Parameter: ANTIMONY	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	3.000	N

Parameter: ARSENIC	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	10/17/2012	1.000	N
	03/23/2016	4.000	N
	04/19/2016	4.000	N
	07/26/2016	2.000	N
	10/19/2016	2.000	N

Parameter: B-BHC	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y

Parameter: B-ENDOSULFAN	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y

Parameter: BENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y

Parameter: BENZIDINE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y

Parameter: BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y

Parameter: BENZO(A)PYRENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y

FACILITY PRIORITY POLLUTANT DATA REPORT

Data Date Range: 15/Sep/2012 - 15/Sep/2017

Showing all data

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

Parameter: BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: BERYLLIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.300	N
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY)M	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETH	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTH	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: BROMOFORM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: CADMIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	0.500	Y
	03/23/2016	0.600	Y
	04/19/2016	0.620	Y
	07/26/2016	0.400	N
	10/19/2016	0.600	Y
Parameter: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: CHLORDANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.100	Y
Parameter: CHLOROBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: CHLORODIBROMOMETHAI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: CHLOROETHANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: CHLOROFORM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: CHROMIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	3.000	Y

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

	03/23/2016	5.000	Y
	04/19/2016	5.000	Y
	07/26/2016	5.000	N
	10/19/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: CHRYSENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: COPPER	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	30.700	N
	03/23/2016	35.000	N
	04/19/2016	23.000	N
	07/26/2016	34.000	N
	10/19/2016	21.000	N
Parameter: CYANIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	2.000	Y
	03/23/2016	5.000	Y
	04/19/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: CYANIDE TOTAL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
	10/19/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: D-BHC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: DICHLOROBROMOMETHAI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: DIELDRIN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: DIETHYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: ENDRIN	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: ETHYLBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: FLUORANTHENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: FLUORENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: G-BHC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: HEPTACHLOR	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.050	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENT	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROETHANE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: ISOPHORONE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: LEAD	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	1.200	N
	03/23/2016	3.000	Y
	04/19/2016	3.000	Y
	07/26/2016	2.000	N
	10/19/2016	3.000	Y
Parameter: MERCURY	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	08/08/2013	0.010	N
	06/30/2014	0.010	N
	11/16/2015	0.007	N
	06/23/2016	0.008	N
Parameter: METHYL BROMIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: METHYL CHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: METHYLENE CHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: NAPHTHALENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: NICKEL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	4.000	N
	03/23/2016	17.000	N
	04/19/2016	5.000	Y
	07/26/2016	4.000	N
	10/19/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: NITROBENZENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYL/	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMI	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: PCB-1016	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.200	Y
Parameter: PCB-1221	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.200	Y
Parameter: PCB-1232	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.200	Y
Parameter: PCB-1242	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.200	Y
Parameter: PCB-1248	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.200	Y
Parameter: PCB-1254	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.200	Y
Parameter: PCB-1260	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.200	Y
Parameter: P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: PENTACHLOROPHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	5.000	Y
Parameter: PHENANTHRENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: PHENOL	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: PYRENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: SALINITY	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.000	N
Parameter: SELENIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: SILVER	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	0.500	Y
	03/23/2016	0.700	N
	04/19/2016	0.700	N
	07/26/2016	0.400	N
	10/19/2016	1.400	N
Parameter: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: THALLIUM	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: TOC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	15100.000	N
	03/23/2016	15.700	N
	04/19/2016	15.800	N
Parameter: TOLUENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: TOXAPHENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	0.500	Y
Parameter: TRICHLOROETHYLENE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: TSS	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	10000.000	N
	03/23/2016	9.000	N
	04/19/2016	7.000	N
Parameter: VINYL CHLORIDE	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	07/26/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: ZINC	**Test date**	**Result (ug/l)**	**Lsthan**
	10/17/2012	78.000	N
	03/23/2016	72.000	N
	04/19/2016	62.000	N
	07/26/2016	27.000	N

Facility name: **VINALHAVEN** Permit Number: **ME0102491**

	10/19/2016	68.000	N