



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

DAVID P. LITTELL
COMMISSIONER

August 3, 2010

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Mr. Richard D. Seibel
Public Works Director
Town of Camden
P.O. Box 1207
Camden, ME 04843
rseibel@camdenmaine.gov

RE: Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0102725
Maine Waste Discharge License #W007822-5V-F-R
Final Permit/License – Town of Camden Snow Dump

Dear Mr. Seibel:

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

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

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at (207) 287-7658 or at phyllis.a.rand@maine.gov.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Arnold Rand
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land and Water Quality

Enclosure

cc: Denise Fournier Behr-DEP/CMRO Brian Pitt-USEPA Sandy Mojica-USEPA
Lori Mitchell-DMU

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

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

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

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



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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

TOWN OF CAMDEN)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
WASTE SNOW DUMP)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
CAMDEN, KNOX COUNTY)	AND
ME0102725)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W007822-5V-F-R)	RENEWAL
APPROVAL)	

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Title 33 USC, §1251, *et seq.*, and Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A., §414-A *et seq.*, and applicable regulations, the Department of Environmental Protection (“Department”) has considered the application of the TOWN OF CAMDEN (“Town”), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The Town has applied to the Department for renewal of Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W007822-5V-E-R/ Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0102725, (“permit”) which was issued on October 28, 2005, and is scheduled to expire on October 28, 2010. The permit approved the discharge of waste snow from the Town of Camden Public Landing and the Camden Yacht Club to Camden Harbor, Class SB.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward the requirement to implement best management practices (BMPs) for the discharge of waste snow to a tidal portion of Camden Harbor in Camden, Maine. The permittee is required to employ BMPs to minimize contamination of waste snow with street litter and sand or sand-salt mixtures. This permit does not authorize the discharge of waste snow that is contaminated with oil, petroleum products, chemicals, hazardous wastes or substances, or solid waste (other than incidental street litter). This permit is authorizing the discharge of waste snow from November 15 – April 30 of each year.

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated August 3, 2010, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

1. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification.
2. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any unclassified body of water below the classification which the Department expects to adopt in accordance with State law.
3. The provisions of the State's antidegradation policy, 38 M.R.S.A. §464(4)(F), will be met, in that:
 - (a) Existing in-stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect and maintain those existing uses will be maintained and protected;
 - (b) Where high quality waters of the State constitute an outstanding national resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected;
 - (c) The standards of classification of the receiving water body are met or, where the standards of classification of the receiving water body are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet the standards of classification;
 - (d) Where the actual quality of any classified receiving water body exceeds the minimum standards of the next highest classification that higher water quality will be maintained and protected; and
 - (e) Where a discharge will result in lowering the existing water quality of any water body, the Department has made the finding, following opportunity for public participation, that this action is necessary to achieve important economic or social benefits to the State.
4. The discharges will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment as defined in Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A., §414-A(1)(D).
5. No practicable upland alternative location(s) exists for the disposal of waste snow collected by the Town of Camden.
6. The discharge will not have a significant impact on navigation.
7. The Town will restrict the use of sand or sand-salt mixtures in those areas from which the snow will be collected for disposal in the tidewaters of Camden Harbor.
8. The Town will employ best management practices to minimize contamination of waste snow by litter.
9. The Town shall not discharge waste snow that is contaminated with oil, chemicals, hazardous wastes or substances, or solid waste (other than incidental street litter) such that the discharge violates Conditions 1 through 3 of this section.

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the TOWN OF CAMDEN to discharge an unspecified quantity of waste snow from the Town of Camden Public Landing and the Camden Yacht Club to Camden Harbor, Class SB, in Camden, Maine, SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

1. "Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable To All Permits," revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.
2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
3. The expiration date of this permit is five (5) years from the date of signature below.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: April 23, 2010
Date of application acceptance: April 26, 2010

This Order prepared by PHYLLIS ARNOLD RAND, BUREAU OF LAND & WATER QUALITY

ME0102725 2010

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

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

1. Substantial expansion of the areas from which snow is collected for disposal.
2. Substantial increases in development in the areas from which snow is collected for disposal, including new commercial or industrial developments.
3. Any substantial change in the volume of waste snow or snow dump area. For the purposes of this section, notice regarding substantial change shall include information on:
 - a. the quality and quantity of waste snow introduced to the snow dump; and
 - b. any anticipated impact caused by the change in the quantity or quality of the waste snow to be discharged from the snow dump area.
4. Any substantial change in snow dumping activities that may affect navigation.

B. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and only from the Town of Camden Public Landing and the Camden Yacht Club. Discharges of waste snow from any other point source are not authorized under this permit.

C. CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTE SNOW

1. The discharge shall not cause a visible oil sheen, foam, or floating solids, other than ice or snow, at any time, or which would impair the usage designated by the classification of the receiving waters.
2. The effluent shall not contain materials in concentrations or combinations, which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life, or which would impair the usages designated by the classification of the receiving waters.
3. The discharge shall not impart color, taste, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity or other properties, which cause those wastes to be unsuitable for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their class.
4. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this permit, the effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification, or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.
5. The discharge of snow shall not cause impoundment of the receiving waters or alter its flow and snow shall not be allowed to accumulate on the inter-tidal areas or wetland.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

C. CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTE SNOW (cont'd)

6. The discharge of snow shall only occur at the Town of Camden Public Landing and the Camden Yacht Club or any other site approved by the Department.
7. Only snow which is removed from areas where the use of sand or sand/salt mixtures is restricted may be discharged. All waste snow collected for disposal via discharge must be removed from the collection area within 72 hours following the end of a snow event.
8. Snow, which is visibly contaminated with oil, chemicals, hazardous wastes or substances, or solid waste (other than incidental street litter) shall not be discharged. Snow collected from areas affected by chemical spills or other circumstances which may result in the presence of toxic compounds in toxic amounts shall not be discharged.
9. The permittee shall conduct weekly litter removal of the areas from which waste snow will be discharged.

D. RECORD OF ACTIVITIES FOR WASTE SNOW DUMPS

The permittee shall maintain a record for snow removal and disposal activities which includes information on:

1. Changes in development or snow removal practices that may affect the quality or quantity of waste snow discharged.
2. The approximate quantity (gallons, cubic yards or other measure) of waste snow discharged overboard per day.
3. Reports or observations of floating materials, deposits, changes to navigation or other circumstances that result from the discharge of waste snow from the approved site.
4. Best Management Practices (BMPs) conducted to minimize the discharge of pollutants, such as street litter and debris.

The Record Log and copy of BMPs shall be kept on-site at all times and made available to Department and USEPA personnel upon request.

E. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATION

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 limits necessary to control specific pollutants or whole effluent toxicity where there is a reasonable potential that the effluent may cause water quality criteria to be exceeded; (2) require additional monitoring if results on file are inconclusive; or (3) change monitoring requirements or limitations based on new information.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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

FACT SHEET

August 3, 2010

MEPDES PERMIT: **ME0102725**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W007822-5V-F-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**TOWN OF CAMDEN
P.O. BOX 1207
29 ELM STREET
CAMDEN, ME 04843**

COUNTY: **KNOX**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

**TOWN OF CAMDEN PUBLIC LANDING, BAYVIEW STREET
CAMDEN YACHT CLUB, BAYVIEW STREET**

RECEIVING WATER/CLASSIFICATION: **CAMDEN HARBOR/CLASS SB
(LANDING AND YACHT CLUB SNOW DUMPS)**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: **Mr. Richard D. Seibel
Public Works Director
(207) 236-7954
rseibel@camdenmaine.gov**

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

The Town has applied to the Department for renewal of Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W007822-5V-E-R/ Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0102725, ("permit") which was issued on October 28, 2005, and is scheduled to expire on October 28, 2010. The permit approved the discharge of waste snow from the Town of Camden Public Landing and the Camden Yacht Club to Camden Harbor, Class SB.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward the requirement to utilize best management practices (BMPs) for the discharge of waste snow to Camden Harbor in Camden, Maine. The permittee is required to employ BMPs to minimize contamination of waste snow with street litter and sand or sand-salt mixtures. This permit does not authorize the discharge of waste snow that is contaminated with oil, petroleum products, chemicals, hazardous wastes or substances, or solid waste (other than incidental street litter).
- b. Facility History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing/permitting actions that have been completed for the Town.

October 3, 2000 – The Department issued WDL #W007822-5V-D-R to the Town for the discharge of waste snow from the Town Public Landing, the Camden Yacht Club, and from a paved area adjacent to Mechanic Street. The 10/3/00 WDL is scheduled to expire on October 3, 2005. The 10/3/00 WDL superseded WDL Amendment #W007822-58-C-A issued on April 5, 1996, which first authorized the discharge of waste snow from the Camden Yacht Club, as well as WDL #W007822-58-B-N issued on January 27, 1995. It is noted that the Town withdrew their initial application (#W007822-58-A-N) for a waste discharge license on June 6, 1994 in anticipation that the Department would develop and regulate snow dumps through a permit-by-rule process. To date, the Department has not developed a permit-by-rule program for waste snow dumps.

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the USEPA to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in Maine, excluding areas of special interest to Maine Indian Tribes.

October 28, 2005 – The Department issued WDL #W007822-5V-E-R for a five-year term.

April 23, 2010 – The Town submitted a General Application to the Department for renewal of WDL #W007822-5V-E-R. The application was accepted for processing on April 26, 2010, and was assigned WDL #W007822-5V-F-R. As part of their application, the Town included a letter from the Camden Harbor Master, dated April 13, 2010, stating that the existing snow dumping activities are not anticipated to cause any adverse impacts to navigation.

- c. Source Description: The Town collects snow from a portion of the downtown area for disposal via overboard discharge. The Town maintains disposal sites at the Town's Public Landing located on Bayview Street and from Town-owned land currently occupied by the Camden Yacht Club located on Bayview Street. The Town reported that the total combined surface area of all streets and roads to be cleared of snow during winter months is approximately 6.1 acres and the total area of parking areas and other paved or impervious areas is 3.5 acres. The Town currently does not authorize private contractors to utilize the snow dump sites.

The Town utilizes liquid road salt (approximately 300 tons of sodium chloride per year) to treat roads before, during and following snow storms and restricts the use of sand (29 cubic yards per year) to hills and a limited number of stop sign intersections. The Town does not dispose of waste snow from industrial sites or commercial parking areas. Best management practices (BMPs) currently employed by the Town include, but are not limited to, operation of a street

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

sweeper three to four times per week during the spring, summer and fall months (typically through November), maintenance of trash receptacles in the downtown area and Public Landing that are emptied at least three times per week, periodic cleanup of sidewalks, gutters, parking lots and Public Landing done by hand from May to October, restriction of sand use to critical areas, such as hills and a couple of stop sign intersections in the downtown area, and removal of snow to the dump sites within 36 hours of the storm ending. Permit Special Condition C, *Conditions for the Discharge of Waste Snow*, allows the permittee 72 hours for snow removal following the end of a snow event. In addition, the Town stated that the Camden Harbor Master periodically picks up trash in the vicinity of the Public Landing and at low tide.

In a letter dated April 13, 2010, the Camden Harbor Master indicated that in the winter of 2003, the Inner Harbor of Camden was federally dredged to 10 feet below mean low water, and that in 2004, the Town dredged the head of the Harbor just north of where the federally funded project stopped. The Harbor Master further stated that because of the Meganticook River, the town has to dredge this area every eight years.

The Town provided a statement from the Town of Camden Harbor Master, dated April 13, 2010, stating that the Town's snow dumping activities are not anticipated to cause any adverse impacts to navigation and that the local uses of the receiving waters are minimal.

The permittee has evaluated the suitability of other Town-owned land for an upland snow dump and has determined them to be unsuitable or not practicable within the Public Works Department budget.

Maps showing the Town's snow dump areas and receiving water are included as Fact Sheet **Attachment A**.

- d. Wastewater Treatment: The Town's Public Works Department clears snow from downtown area streets, sidewalks and parking areas within 36 hours following all winter storm events that have accumulating snowfall. Special Condition C, *Conditions for the Discharge of Waste Snow*, allows the permittee 72 hours for snow removal following the end of a snow event. The Town utilizes wheel loaders, pickup trucks and a sidewalk plow to clear streets, sidewalks, and parking areas. The snow is pushed down slope to either the Town Landing or Yacht Club disposal sites.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

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

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Maine law 38 M.R.S.A. §469 states, “*all estuarine and marine waters lying within the boundaries of the State and which are not otherwise classified are Class SB waters.*” Camden Harbor at the point of discharge, thus, is classified as a Class SB water. 38 M.R.S.A. §465-B(2) describes the standards for Class SB waters.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The *State of Maine 2008 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*, prepared pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, lists the marine and estuarine waters from Rockport Harbor to Ducktrap Harbor, which includes Camden Harbor, (Waterbody ID #722-21, DMR Area #31A) as, “*Category 5-B-1: Estuarine and Marine Waters Impaired Only by Bacteria (TMDL Required).*” Impairment in this context refers to the designated uses of recreation in and on the water and the harvesting of shellfish. The Department has no information at this time that the snow dumping activities performed by the Town cause or contribute to the non-attainment of the standards for Class SB waters.

In addition, all estuarine and marine waters of the State are listed as, “*Category 5-D: Estuarine and Marine Waters Impaired by Legacy Pollutants.*” Impairment in this context refers to the estuarine and marine waters partially supporting the designated use of fishing and harvesting of shellfish due to elevated levels of mercury, PCBs, dioxin, and other persistent bioaccumulating substances in tissues of some fish and in lobster tomalley. Department rule Chapter 519, *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, states, “This rule does not apply to the following categories of licensees: combined sewer overflows, snow dumps, pesticide applications, and over board discharges licensed pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. §413.” Therefore, the Town’s snow dump is not subject to the imposition of mercury limitations.

Currently, the Maine Department of Marine Resources’ Shellfish Closure Area #31-A is closed to the harvesting of shellfish based on ambient water quality data, which indicates the harvesting area does not meet the standards in the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. The Shellfish Closure Area is identified on the map included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B**. The Department does not have any information or reason to conclude that the discharge of waste snow from the Town’s snow dump causes or contributes to the non-attainment of the standards for Class SB waters.

6. 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 tidewaters of Camden Harbor to meet standards for Class SB classification.

7. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Herald Gazette* on or about April 15, 2010. 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 shall have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to Chapter 522 of the Department’s rules.

8. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Phyllis Rand
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land & Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 287-7658
phyllis.a.rand@maine.gov

9. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of June 30, 2010 through the issuance date of the permit/license, the Department solicited comments on the proposed draft permit/license to be issued for the discharge from the permittee. The Department did not receive comments from the permittee, state or federal agencies or interested parties that resulted in any substantive change(s) in the terms and conditions of the permit. Therefore, the Department has not prepared a Response to Comments.

ATTACHMENT A



From
#4
Blueshank

Public Landing
SNOW DUMP

Chamber
Harbor

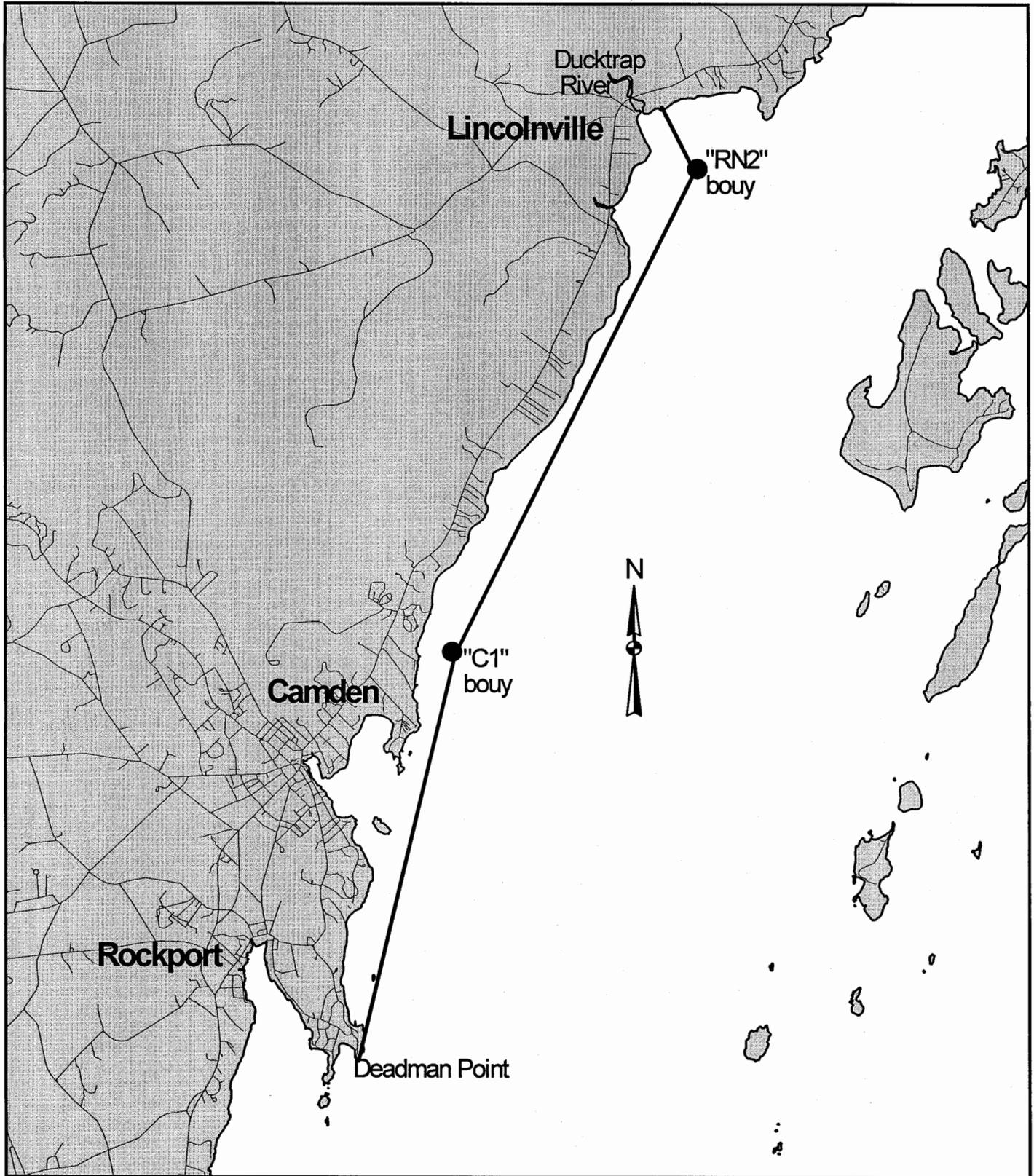
SNOW P.
YACHT
CLUB

ATTACHMENT B



Maine Department of Marine Resources

Legal Notice of Shellfish Closure Area 31-A, Rockport Harbor,
to the Ducktrap River, Lincolnville



MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

- (a) They are not
 - (i) Designated as toxic or hazardous under the provisions of Sections 307 and 311, respectively, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Title 38, Section 420, Maine Revised Statutes; or other applicable State Law; or
 - (ii) Known to be hazardous or toxic by the licensee.
- (b) The discharge of such materials will not violate applicable water quality standards.

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

- (a) Definitions.
 - (i) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (ii) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.
- (c) Notice.
 - (i) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

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

6. Upsets.

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

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C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

(A) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(B) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(C) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

(ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Chapter 521 Section 4(g)(7); or

(iv) The level established by the Department in accordance with Chapter 523 Section 5(f).

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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