



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



GERALD D. REID
COMMISSIONER

April 13, 2020

Mr. Dale Clark
Anson-Madison Sanitary District
52 Main Street-Suite 1
Madison, ME. 04950
Dclark.amsd@gmail.com

*Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested*

RE: *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0101389
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W002710-5M-M-R
Proposed Draft MEPDES Permit - Renewal*

Dear Mr. Clark:

Attached is a proposed draft MEPDES permit and Maine WDL which the Department proposes to issue for your facility as a final document after opportunity for your review and comment. By transmittal of this letter, you are provided with an opportunity to comment on the proposed draft permit and its special and standard conditions. If it contains errors or does not accurately reflect present or proposed conditions, please respond to this Department so that changes can be considered.

By copy of this letter, the Department is requesting comments on the proposed draft permit from various state and federal agencies and from any other parties who have notified the Department of their interest in this matter.

The comment period begins on April 13, 2020 and ends on May 13, 2020. All comments on the proposed draft permit must be received in the Department of Environmental Protection office on or before the close of business Wednesday, May 13, 2020. Failure to submit comments in a timely fashion will result in the proposed draft permit document being issued as drafted.

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

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

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

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

Anson Madison Sanitary District
April 13, 2020
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Comments in writing should be submitted to my attention at the following address:

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
Cindy.L.Dionne@maine.gov

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Cindy L. Dionne
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
ph: 207-287-7823

Enc.

cc: Barry Mower, DEP
Pamela Parker, DEP
Jim Crowley, DEP
Lori Mitchell, DEP
Sean Mahoney, CLF
Environmental Review, DMR
Ellen Weitzler, USEPA
Alex Rosenberg, USEPA
Marelyn Vega, USEPA
Richard Carvalho, USEPA
Shelley Puleo, USEPA
Environmental Review, IFW



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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
MADISON, SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS)	AND
ME0101389)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W002710-5M-M-R)	RENEWAL
APPROVAL)	

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

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On December 13, 2017, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from AMSD for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) # W002710-5M-K-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit # ME0101389, which was issued by the Department on January 3, 2013 for a five-year term. The January 3, 2013 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) (part of which was process wastewater from the Madison Paper Industries mill that is now closed) of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

Terms and conditions

This permitting action is different from the January 3, 2013 permit in that:

1. Establishes 85% removal for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) based on the nature of the influent;
2. Establishes BOD and TSS monthly average, weekly average, and daily maximum concentration limits of 30 mg/L, 45 mg/L, and 50 mg/L, respectively based on the nature of the influent;

PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

3. Eliminates the seasonal, bimonthly effluent total phosphorus reporting condition as a result of changes in the type of wastewater that is being processed as well as a lack of reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality exceedance in the receiving water;
4. Adjusts the Escherichia coli bacteria (*E.coli*) monitoring period to April 15th – October 31st pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §465 (4)(B);
5. Adjusts the monthly average and daily maximum mass copper limit based on the percent of total copper discharged;
6. Adjusts the monthly average mass aluminum limit based on the percent of total aluminum discharged;
7. Establishes a monthly average mass limit for zinc based on the results of laboratory testing;
8. Establishes a 1/Occurrence reporting and monitoring requirement for peracetic acid in the effluent when that chemical is being used as part of a pilot study;
9. Increases the daily maximum volume for transported wastes;
10. Establishes routine Surveillance-level Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing due to the increase in transported wastes volume and sources and as a result of laboratory results; and
11. Reduces the monitoring frequency for pH from 1/Day to 5/Week.

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CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached and incorporated Fact Sheet dated April 13, 2020, 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 as defined in *Conditions of licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(1)(D).

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the application of the ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average flow of 5.0 MGD of secondary treated wastewater from a municipal wastewater treatment facility to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, 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 C.M.R. 2(21)(A) (amended June 9, 2018).

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS ____ DAY OF _____ 2020.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: _____
For GERALD D. REID, Commissioner

Date of initial receipt of application December 4, 2017

Date of application acceptance December 13, 2017

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

- The permittee is authorized to discharge secondary treated sanitary wastewater from **Outfall #001A** to the Kennebec River. These limitations and monitoring requirements apply to all flows conveyed through the secondary treatment system ⁽¹⁾.

	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow [50050]	5.0 MGD [03]	---	Report MGD [03]	---	---	---	Continuous [99/99]	Recorder [RC]
BOD₅ [00310]	1,251 lbs./day [26]	1,877 lbs./day [26]	2,085 lbs./day [26]	30 mg/L [19]	45 mg/L [19]	50 mg/L [19]	1/Week [01/07]	Composite [24]
BOD₅ % Removal⁽²⁾ [81010]	---	---	---	85% [23]	---	---	1/Month [01/30]	Calculate [CA]
TSS [00530]	1,251 lbs./day [26]	1,877 lbs./day [26]	2,085 lbs./day [26]	30 mg/L [19]	45 mg/L [19]	50 mg/L [19]	1/Week [01/07]	Composite [24]
TSS % Removal⁽²⁾ [81011]	---	---	---	85% [23]	---	---	1/Month [01/30]	Calculate [CA]
Settleable Solids [00545]	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 ml/L [25]	2/Week [02/07]	Grab [GR]
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria⁽³⁾ (April 15 – Oct. 31) [31633]	---	---	---	64/100 ml ⁽⁴⁾ [13]	---	427/100 ml [13]	1/Week [01/07]	Grab [GR]
Total Residual Chlorine⁽⁵⁾ [50060]	---	---	---	---	---	1.0 mg/L [19]	5/Week [05/07]	Grab [GR]
Aluminum (Total) [01105]	7.8 lbs./day [26]	---	---	Report µg/L [19]	---	---	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
Copper (Total) [01042]	1.6 lbs./day [26]	---	1.6 lbs./day [26]	Report µg/L [19]	---	Report µg/L [19]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
Zinc [01092]	---	---	4.1 lbs./day [26]	---	---	Report µg/L [19]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
Mercury⁽⁶⁾ [71900]	---	---	---	7.1 ng/L [3M]	---	10.6 ng/L [3M]	1/Year [01/YR]	Grab [GR]
pH [00400]	---	---	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU [12]	5/Week [05/07]	Grab [GR]
Peracetic acid [51674]	Report lbs./day [26]	---	Report lbs./day [26]	Report µg/L [19]	---	Report µg/L [19]	1/Occurrence [01/OC]	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).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
<u>WET Acute – No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)</u> ⁽⁷⁾						
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TDA3B]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TDA6F]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
<u>Chronic – NOEL</u>						
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TBP3B]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TBQ6F]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
Analytical chemistry ⁽⁸⁾ [51168]	---	---	---	Report µg/L [28]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Composite/Grab [24]
Priority Pollutant ⁽⁹⁾ [50008]	---	---	---	Report µg/L [28]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite/Grab [24]

Footnotes: See Pages 6-10 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

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

	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Whole Effluent Toxicity ⁽⁸⁾ <u>Acute – NOEL</u> <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TDA3B]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1 Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TDA6F]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1 Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
<u>Chronic – NOEL</u> <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TBP3B]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1 Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TBQ6F]	---	---	---	Report % [23]	1 Year [01/YR]	Composite [24]
Analytical Chemistry ^(9,11) [51168]	---	---	---	Report µg/L [28]	1 Year [01/YR]	Composite/Grab [24]
Priority Pollutant ^(10,11) [50008]	---	---	---	---	---	---

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes

1. **Sampling** – The permittee must conduct all effluent sampling and analysis in accordance with; a) methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, b) alternative methods approved by the Department in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136, or c) as otherwise specified by the Department. Samples that are sent out for analysis must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine’s Department of Health and Human Services. Samples that are sent to another POTW licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 C.M.R. 263 (last amended December 19, 2018). 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 BOD₅ and TSS. Compliance with the limitation is based on a twelve-month rolling average. Calendar monthly average percent removal values must be calculated based on influent and effluent concentrations. The twelve-month rolling average calculation is based on the most recent twelve-month period. Pursuant to *Effluent Guidelines and Standards*, 06-096 CMR 525(3)(IV)(a) (effective January 12, 2001), the percent removal requirement is waived when the monthly average influent concentration is less than 200 mg/L. For instances when this occurs, the permittee must report “NODI-9” on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report.
3. ***E. coli* bacteria** – *E. coli* bacteria limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply between April 15th and October 31st of each year. In accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(5), the Department may, at any time and with notice to the permittee, modify this permit to establish bacteria limitations on a year-round basis to protect the health and welfare of the public.
4. **Bacteria Reporting** – The monthly average *E. coli* bacteria limitation is a geometric mean limitation and sample results must be reported as such.
5. **TRC** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are applicable whenever elemental chlorine or chlorine based compounds are being used. The permittee must utilize approved test methods that are capable of bracketing the limitations in this permit. For instances when a facility has not disinfected with chlorine-based compounds for an entire reporting period, the facility must report “N9” for this parameter on the monthly DMR.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes (cont'd)

6. **Mercury** – The permittee must conduct all mercury monitoring required by this permit or required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. 519 in accordance with the USEPA’s “clean sampling techniques” found in USEPA Method 1669, *Sampling Ambient Water For Trace Metals At EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels*. All mercury analysis must be conducted in accordance with USEPA Method 1631, *Determination of Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Fluorescence Spectrometry*. Go to https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html and click on “Whole Effluent Toxicity, Chemistry, and Mercury Reporting Forms” for a reporting form for mercury test results. Compliance with the monthly average limitation established in Special Condition A of this permit will be based on the cumulative arithmetic mean of all mercury tests results that were conducted utilizing sampling Method 1669 and analysis Method 1631E on file with the Department for this facility.
7. **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 0.40% and 0.34%, 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 survival and growth for the trout 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 241:1 and 297:1, respectively, for Outfall #001A.
 - a. **Surveillance level testing** - Beginning upon issuance and lasting until 24 months prior to permit expiration and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through permit expiration (Years 1,2,3 and 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee must initiate surveillance level acute and chronic WET testing at a minimum frequency of once every two years (reduced testing) using the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*). Tests using the brook trout must be conducted in a different calendar quarter each year, when practicable.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes (cont'd)

- b. **Screening level testing** - Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee must conduct screening level WET testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) using the water flea and brook trout. The permittee may conduct WET testing in any calendar quarter provided the sample is representative of the discharge and any seasonal or other variations in effluent quality.

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 0.40% and 0.34%, 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 as modified by Department protocol for salmonids. See **Attachment B** of this permit for the Department protocol.

- 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. USEPA 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 Freshwater Organisms*, 4th ed. USEPA 821-R-02-013. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, D.C., October 2002 (the freshwater chronic method manual).

Results of WET tests must be reported on the “*Whole Effluent Toxicity Report Fresh Waters*” form found at:

https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html permit each time a WET test is performed. Each time a WET test is performed, the permittee must sample and analyze for the parameters in the WET Chemistry and the Analytical Chemistry sections of the Department form entitled, *Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Chemical Specific Data Report Form* found at:

https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes (cont'd)

8. **Analytical chemistry** – Refers to those pollutants listed under “Analytical Chemistry” on the form found at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant 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 laboratory 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 C.M.R. 584 (effective July 29, 2012). For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a “1” for yes, testing done this monitoring period or “N9” monitoring not required this period.

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.

- a. **Surveillance level testing** – Beginning upon issuance and lasting until 24 months prior to permit expiration and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through permit expiration (Years 1,2,3 and 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee must conduct analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once every other year (reduced testing). Tests must be conducted in a different calendar quarter each year, when practicable.
- b. **Screening level testing** - Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee must conduct screening level analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of four times per year (4/Year) in successive calendar quarters.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes (cont'd)

- 9. Priority Pollutant Testing** – Refers to those pollutants listed under “Priority Pollutants” on the form found at:

https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

- a. **Surveillance level testing** - Waived for this facility pursuant to 06-096 CMR 530(2)(D)(3)(b).
- b. **Screening level testing** - Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee must conduct screening level priority pollutant testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) in any calendar quarter provided the sample is representative of the discharge and any seasonal or other variations in effluent quality.

For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a “1” for yes, testing done this monitoring period or “N9” 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

The person who has management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a Maine **Grade V**, 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 C.M.R. 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.

D. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with: 1) the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on December 13, 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. 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).

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition D, the permittee must notify the Department of the following:

1. Any introduction of pollutants into the wastewater collection and treatment system from an indirect discharger in a primary industrial category discharging process wastewater; and;
2. Any substantial change (increase or decrease) in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants into the system at the time of permit issuance.
3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:
 - (a) The quality and quantity of wastewater introduced to the wastewater collection and treatment system; and
 - (b) Any anticipated impact of the change in the quantity or quality of the wastewater to be discharged from the treatment system.

G. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

H. WET WEATHER 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.

I. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTES IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to receive and introduce into the treatment process or solids handling stream **a daily maximum of 500,000 gallons per day** of transported wastes, subject to the following terms and conditions.

1. "Transported wastes" means any liquid non-hazardous waste delivered to a wastewater treatment facility by a truck or other similar conveyance that has different chemical constituents or a greater strength than the influent described on the facility's application for a waste discharge license. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to septage, industrial wastes or other wastes to which chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment facility or receiving water have been added.
2. Sanitary holding tank wastes to which no chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment facility or receiving water have been added are considered similar to the influent of a domestic wastewater treatment facility. 06-096 CMR 555 does not apply to the treatment of transported wastes having similar or compatible chemical composition and strength to the influent typically received by a particular treatment facility.
3. The character and handling of all transported wastes received must be consistent with the information and management plans provided in application materials submitted to the Department.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

4. At no time may the addition of transported wastes cause or contribute to effluent quality violations. Transported wastes may not cause an upset of or pass through the treatment process or have any adverse impact on the sludge disposal practices of the wastewater treatment facility.

Wastes that contain heavy metals, toxic chemicals, extreme pH, flammable or corrosive materials in concentrations harmful to the treatment operation must be refused. Odors and traffic from the handling of transported wastes may not result in adverse impacts to the surrounding community. If any adverse effects exist, the receipt or introduction of transported wastes into the treatment process or solids handling stream must be suspended until there is no further risk of adverse effects.

5. The permittee must maintain records for each load of transported wastes in a daily log which must include at a minimum the following.
 - (a) The date;
 - (b) The volume of transported wastes received;
 - (c) The source of the transported wastes;
 - (d) The person transporting the transported wastes;
 - (e) The results of inspections or testing conducted;
 - (f) The volumes of transported wastes added to each treatment stream; and
 - (g) The information in (a) through (d) for any transported wastes refused for acceptance.These records shall be maintained at the treatment facility for a minimum of five years.
6. The addition of transported wastes into the treatment process or solids handling stream must not cause the treatment facility's design capacity to be exceeded. If, for any reason, the treatment process or solids handling facilities become overloaded, introduction of transported wastes into the treatment process or solids handling stream must be reduced or terminated in order to eliminate the overload condition.
7. Holding tank wastewater from domestic sources to which no chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment process have been added must not be recorded as transported wastes but should be reported in the treatment facility's influent flow.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

8. During wet weather events, transported wastes may be added to the treatment process or solids handling facilities only in accordance with a current Wet Weather Flow Management Plan approved by the Department that provides for full treatment of transported wastes without adverse impacts.
9. In consultation with the Department, chemical analysis is required prior to receiving transported wastes from new sources that are not of the same nature as wastes previously received. The analysis must be specific to the type of source and designed to identify concentrations of pollutants that may pass through, upset or otherwise interfere with the facility's operation.
10. Access to transported waste receiving facilities may be permitted only during the times specified in the application materials and under the control and supervision of the person responsible for the wastewater treatment facility or his/her designated representative.
11. The authorization is subject to annual review and, with notice to the permittee and other interested parties of record, may be suspended or reduced by the Department as necessary to ensure full compliance with Chapter 555 of the Department's rules and the terms and conditions of this permit.

J. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Electronic Reporting

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

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

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

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

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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

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

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

6. Upsets.

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

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C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT A

6/5/2018

MERCURY REPORT - Clean Test Only**Data Date Range:** 06/05/1990 - 06/05/2018**Inspector Name:** JAMES CROWLEY**Facility:** ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT**Permit Number:** ME0101389**Max (ng/l):** 19.0000**Average (ng/l):** 2.2400

Sample Date	Result (ng/l)	Lsthan	Clean
10/28/1998	4.05	N	T
04/18/1999	5.30	N	T
09/08/1999	1.71	N	T
12/08/1999	6.94	N	T
04/16/2000	2.50	N	T
08/29/2000	2.40	N	T
11/07/2000	1.00	Y	T
12/19/2000	4.40	N	T
05/15/2001	6.10	N	T
07/24/2001	2.50	N	T
12/06/2001	4.90	N	T
03/26/2002	6.80	N	T
05/29/2002	19.00	N	T
07/09/2002	3.80	N	T
08/21/2002	2.90	N	T
09/25/2002	2.19	N	T
11/06/2002	2.25	N	T
03/18/2003	2.30	N	T
06/04/2003	5.70	N	T
08/26/2003	2.80	N	T
11/10/2003	1.17	N	T
03/16/2004	1.10	N	T
05/27/2004	1.30	N	T
08/12/2004	1.00	Y	T
10/20/2004	1.00	Y	T
03/23/2005	1.00	Y	T
06/02/2005	1.31	N	T
08/10/2005	2.60	N	T
11/11/2005	1.62	N	T
03/22/2006	2.35	N	T
06/07/2006	1.31	N	T
08/16/2006	0.50	N	T
10/13/2006	1.25		T
11/10/2006	1.03	N	T
03/21/2007	0.60	N	T
06/28/2007	0.90	N	T
09/19/2007	1.11	N	T
12/11/2007	1.15	N	T
03/18/2008	0.60	N	T
06/05/2008	1.00	N	T
09/11/2008	1.00	N	T
11/24/2008	0.80	N	T
03/12/2009	0.50	N	T
06/04/2009	0.90	N	T
09/16/2009	0.60	N	T
11/18/2009	0.90	N	T
03/17/2010	0.80	N	T
06/16/2010	0.58	N	T
09/08/2010	0.51	N	T

11/12/2010	0.62	N	T
03/15/2011	2.80	N	T
06/07/2011	0.90	N	T
08/21/2011	0.50	N	T
11/17/2011	0.50	N	T
02/14/2012	0.76	N	T
05/14/2013	1.36	N	T
08/13/2014	0.50	N	T
12/08/2015	0.99	Y	T
08/04/2016	1.08	N	T
09/20/2017	4.36	N	T

ATTACHMENT B

Salmonid Survival and Growth Test

The Salmonid survival and growth test must follow the procedures for the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests detailed in USEPA's freshwater acute and chronic methods manuals with the following Department modifications:

Species - Brook Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, or other salmonid approved by the Department.

Age - Less than six months old for the first test each year and less than twelve months for subsequent tests.

Size - The largest fish must not be greater than 150% of the smallest.

Loading Rate - < 0.5 g/l/day

Feeding rate - 5% of body weight 3 times daily (15%/day)

Temperature - $12^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$

Dissolved Oxygen - 6.5 mg/l ,aeration if needed with large bubbles (> 1 mm diameter) at a rate of <100/min

Dilution Water - Receiving water upstream of discharge (or other ambient water approved by the Department)

Dilution Series - A minimum of 5 effluent concentrations (including the instream waste concentrations bracketing acute and chronic dilutions calculated pursuant to Section D); a receiving water control; and control of known suitable water quality

Duration - Acute = 48 hours
- Chronic = 10 days minimum

Test acceptability - Acute = minimum of 90% survival in 2 days
Chronic = minimum of 80% survival in 10 days; minimum growth of 20 mg/gm/d dry weight in controls, (individual fish weighed, dried at 100°C to constant weight and weighed to 3 significant figures)

- - -

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

PROPOSED DRAFT FACT SHEET

Date: **April 13, 2020**

MEPDES PERMIT: **ME0101389**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W002710-5M-M-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT
52 MAIN STREET - SUITE 1
MADISON, ME 04950**

COUNTY: **SOMERSET**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

**49 PINE STREET
MADISON, MAINE 04950**

RECEIVING WATER / CLASSIFICATION: **KENNEBEC RIVER/CLASS B**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

**MR. DALE CLARK
(207) 696-5211
Dclark.amsd@gmail.com**

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

- a. Application: On December 13, 2017, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) accepted as complete for processing an application from the Anson-Madison Sanitary District (AMSD) for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) # W002710-5M-K-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit # ME0101389, which was issued by the Department on January 3, 2013 for a five-year term. The January 3, 2013 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, Maine.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. Terms and conditions

This permitting action is different from the January 3, 2013 permit in that it:

1. Establishes 85% removal for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) based on the nature of the influent;
2. Establishes BOD and TSS monthly average, weekly average, and daily maximum concentration limits of 30 mg/L, 45 mg/L, and 50 mg/L, respectively based on the nature of the influent;
3. Eliminates the seasonal, bimonthly effluent total phosphorus reporting condition as a result of changes in the type of wastewater that is being processed as well as a lack of reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality exceedance in the receiving water;
4. Adjusts the Escherichia coli bacteria (*E.coli*) monitoring period to April 15th – October 31st pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §465 (4)(B);
5. Adjusts the monthly average and daily maximum mass copper limit based on the percent of total copper discharged;
6. Adjusts the monthly average mass aluminum limit based on the percent of total aluminum discharged;
7. Establishes a monthly average mass limit for zinc based on the results of laboratory testing;
8. Establishes a 1/Occurrence reporting and monitoring requirement for peracetic acid in the effluent when that chemical is being used as part of a pilot study;
9. Increases the daily maximum volume for transported wastes;
10. Establishes routine Surveillance-level Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing due to the increase in transported wastes volume and sources and as a result of laboratory results; and

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

11. Reduces the monitoring frequency for pH from 1/Day to 5/Week.

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

October 1, 1998 – The USEPA issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit #ME0101389 to the AMSD for a five-year term, which superseded the previous NPDES permit issued to the AMSD for this facility by the USEPA on August 26, 1991.

May 23, 2000 – Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §420 and §413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 C.M.R. Chapter 519, the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002710-47-E-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 7.1 parts per trillion (ppt) and 10.6 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 4 tests per year for mercury.

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the USEPA to administer the NPDES permit program in Maine. From that date forward, the permit program has been referred to as the MEPDES permit program and #ME0101389 (same as the NPDES permit) will be the primary reference number for the facility.

June 27, 2001 – The Department issued WDL #W002710-5M-H-R / MEPDES permit #ME0101389 to the AMSD for a five-year term. The 6/27/01 permit superseded WDL Modification #W002710-5M-G-M issued on July 22, 1999, WDL Modification #W002710-47-F-M issued on January 14, 1997, WDL #W002710-47-E-R issued on January 10, 1996, WDL #W002710-47-D-R issued on September 24, 1990, WDL Amendment #W002710-47-B-A issued on June 22, 1987, and WDL #W002710-47-A-R issued on October 24, 1984 (earliest Order on file with the Department), as well as the 10/1/98 NPDES permit issued by the USEPA.

April 10, 2006 – The Department amended the 6/27/01 permit to incorporate testing requirements of 06-096 CMR 530.

December 21, 2007 – The Department issued permit renewal WDL #W002710-5M-I-R / MEPDES #ME0101389 for a five-year term.

May 18, 2011 – The Department amended the 12/21/07 permit to authorize the AMSD to receive and treat up to 120,000 gallons per day (gpd) of transported wastes at the wastewater treatment facility.

February 6, 2011 – The Department issued a Modification of WDL #W002710-5M-L-R / MEPDES permit #ME0101389 for reduction of mercury testing frequency from 4/Year to 1/Year based on *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S. § 420 §§ 1-B(F).

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

January 3, 2013 – The Department issued permit renewal WDL #W002710-5M-K-R / MEPDES #ME0101389 for a five-year term.

December 4, 2017 – The AMSD submits a timely and complete application to renew the WDL/MEPDES permit for the facility.

- c. Source Description: The AMSD wastewater treatment facility provides treatment of sanitary sewage generated by entities in the Towns of Anson and Madison. The facility is approved to accept a daily maximum of 146,000 gallons per day of septage. A list of the transported wastes accepted at the facility that was submitted by the permittee as part of their application, is included as **Attachment A**. A map created by the Department showing the location of the treatment facility, paper mill and receiving water is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B**.

There are no combined sewer overflow points associated with the collection system.

- d. Wastewater Treatment: The AMSD facility provides a secondary level of treatment via primary clarification, and a 25-million-gallon aerated lagoon and 3.7-million gallon polishing pond.

Primary treatment for the municipal sanitary wastewater includes a channel grinder or bar rack, a vortex grit removal system, and primary clarification. When sanitary flows exceed 2.0 MGD, all flows above 2.0 MGD bypass the clarifier and are pumped directly to the primary mixing chamber. Sludge dewatering is achieved via an automated screw press system and belt press.

Final effluent is conveyed for discharge to the Kennebec River at Madison via a 24-inch diameter outfall pipe that is submerged to a depth of approximately 30 feet at mean low water. The outfall pipe is fitted with a diffuser to enhance mixing of the effluent with the receiving waters. The Department's Division of Environmental Assessment has determined that the effluent does achieve complete and rapid mixing with the receiving waters.

See **Attachment D** 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 C.M.R. 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 C.M.R. 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 major river basins, 38 M.R.S. § 467(4)(A)(9) classifies the Kennebec River at the point of discharge (from the Route 201A bridge in Anson-Madison to the Fairfield-Skowhegan boundary, including all impoundments) as Class B water. *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters*, 38 M.R.S. § 465(3) describes the standards for Class B waters.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The *State of Maine 2016 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*, prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act lists the segment that includes the discharge as Assessment Unit ID ME0103000306_338R_04 for the Kennebec River, Main stem, from Carrabassett River to Fairfield-Skowhegan boundary (excluding Mill Stream, Norridgewock, to the Weston Dam) as Category 4-B: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants – Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment for dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD). The comment field also states “4-B Dioxin limits in 38 MRSA Section 420. Compliance is measured by (1) no detection of dioxin in any internal waste stream (at 10 pg/L detection limit), (2) no detection in fish tissue sampled below a mill’s outfall greater than upstream reference.

This segment is also listed under Category 5-D for legacy PCBs. The comment field states “7/15/2014: Added ‘(excluding Mill Str., Norridgewock, to Weston Dam)’ to location description to clarify extent – segment ME0103000306_338R_01 is located within this segment. Recent fish tissue monitoring has revealed legacy PCBs.”

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS (cont'd)

The Report lists all of Maine's fresh waters as, "Category 4-A: Waters Impaired by Atmospheric Deposition of Mercury." Impairment in this context refers to a statewide fish consumption advisory due to elevated levels of mercury in some fish tissues. The Report states, "All freshwaters are listed in Category 4A (Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Completed) due to USEPA approval of a Regional Mercury TMDL." Maine has a fish consumption advisory for fish taken from all freshwaters due to mercury. Many fish from any given waters do not exceed the action level for mercury. However, because it is impossible for someone consuming a fish to know whether the mercury level exceeds the action level, the Maine Department of Human Services decided to establish a statewide advisory for all freshwater fish that recommends limits on consumption.

Maine has already instituted statewide programs for removal and reduction of mercury sources. Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 420(1-B)(B), "a facility is not in violation of the ambient criteria for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department pursuant to section 413 subsection 11." The Department has established interim monthly average and daily maximum mercury concentration limits and reporting requirements for this facility pursuant to 06-096 CMR Ch. 519.

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

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Applicability of National Effluent Guidelines: The previous permit contained effluent guidelines for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Point Source Category at 40 CFR Part 430. However, the permittee no longer receives this as influent due to the closure of the Anson Madison Mill. Therefore, due to the nature of the influent, this permit is revising the limits to reflect current pollutant loading levels.
- b. Flow: The previously established monthly average discharge flow limitation of 5.0 MGD, is being carried forward in this permitting action.

The Department reviewed 57 Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) that were submitted for the period of February 1, 2013 through December 19, 2017. A review of data indicates the following:

Flow

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	5.0	0.3 – 3.6	2
Daily Maximum	Report	0.4 – 5.5	3

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

- c. Dilution Factors: The Department established applicable dilution factors for the discharge in accordance with freshwater protocols established in *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, 06-096 C.M.R. 530 (last amended March 21, 2012). With a monthly average flow limit of 18.0 MGD, dilution factors for the facility are as follows:

$$\text{Acute: } 1Q10^1 = 1,860 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(1,860 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (5.0 \text{ MGD})}{(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 241:1$$

$$\text{Chronic: } 7Q10 = 2,287 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(2,287 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (5.0 \text{ MGD})}{(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 297:1$$

$$\text{Harmonic Mean: } = 3,322 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(3,322 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (5.0 \text{ MGD})}{(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 430:1$$

06-096 C.M.R. 530(4)(B)(1) states that analyses using numeric acute criteria for aquatic life must be based on ¼ of the 1Q10 stream design flow to prevent substantial acute toxicity within any mixing zone. The regulation goes on to say that where it can be demonstrated that a discharge achieves rapid and complete mixing with the receiving water by way of an efficient diffuser or other effective method, analyses may use a greater proportion of the stream design, up to including all of it.

The Department has made the determination the discharge receives rapid and complete mixing with the receiving water, therefore the acute evaluations will be made on the full 1Q10 value rather than the default stream flow of ¼ of the 1Q10.

- d. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): This permitting action is establishing monthly average and weekly average BOD₅ and TSS concentration limits of 30 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 45 mg/L, respectively, which are based on secondary treatment requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 133.102 and 06-096 C.M.R. 525(3)(III). This permitting action is establishing daily maximum BOD₅ and TSS concentration limits of 50 mg/L based on a Department best professional judgment (BPJ) of BPT for secondary treated wastewater.

The previous permitting action established BOD and TSS limits based on industrial inputs to the wastewater facility from the former Madison mill site.

Mass limitations were derived as follows:

Monthly Average	(30 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(5.0 MGD) =	1,251 lbs./day
Weekly Average	(45 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(5.0 MGD) =	1,877 lbs./day
Daily Maximum	(50 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(5.0 MGD) =	2,085 lbs./day

This permitting action is also establishing a requirement for a minimum of 85% removal of BOD₅ & TSS pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. 525(3)(III)(a)(3) and (b)(3).

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

A summary of BOD₅ data as reported on the DMRs submitted to the Department for the period of February 1, 2013 – December 19, 2017 is as follows:

BOD₅ Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	2,780	33 – 1,440	497
Daily Maximum	5,000	40 – 2,665	766

BOD₅ Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	67	8 – 63	26
Daily Maximum	120	9 – 94	38

A summary of TSS data as reported on the DMRs submitted to the Department for the period of February 1, 2013 – December 19, 2017 is as follows:

TSS Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	3,580	28 – 1,431	442
Daily Maximum	5,560	43 – 2,193	621

TSS Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	86	5 – 57	23
Daily Maximum	133	8 – 82	31

Monitoring frequencies of 1/Week for both BOD₅ and TSS are being carried forward in this permitting action.

- e. Settleable Solids: The 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 best professional judgment of BPT for secondary treated wastewater. A review of the DMR data for the period of February 1, 2013 through December 19, 2017 (n = 57) indicates the daily maximum settleable solids concentration values reported have ranged from < 0.10 mL/L to 0.1 mL/L. This permitting action is carrying forward the previously established monitoring frequency of 2/Week.
- f. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, seasonal monthly average and daily maximum *E. coli* bacteria limitations of 64 colonies/100 ml (geometric mean) and 427 colonies/100 ml (instantaneous), respectively, that are in effect between April 15 and October 31, inclusive, of each year.

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

During calendar year 2005, Maine's Legislature approved a new daily maximum water quality standard of 236 colonies/100 ml for Class B and Class C waters. The Department has determined that end-of-pipe limitations for the instantaneous concentration standard of 427 colonies/100 mL will be achieved through available dilution of the effluent with the receiving waters and need not be revised in MEPDES permits for facilities with adequate dilution (at least 1.1:1 for facilities in Class B waters).

A review of the bacterial testing data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of May 2013 – September 2017 (n = 25) indicates the permittee to have been in compliance with the permit limits 100% of the time. A summary of the reported *E. coli* bacteria test results is as follows:

***E. coli* Bacteria**

Value	Limit (col/100 ml)	Range (col/100 ml)	Mean (col/100 ml)
Monthly Average	64	0 – 31	7
Daily Maximum	427	0 – 255	57

This permitting action is carrying forward the previously established monitoring frequency of 1/Week.

- g. **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC):** TRC limits are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT technology is being applied to the discharge. Permitting actions by the Department impose the more stringent of water quality or technology based limits. End-of-pipe water quality based concentration thresholds may be calculated as follows:

Criterion		Dilution Factors	Calculated Threshold
Acute	0.019 mg/L	241:1	4.6 mg/L
Chronic	0.011 mg/L	297:1	3.3 mg/L

The Department has established a daily maximum BPT limit of 1.0 mg/L for facilities that disinfect their effluent with elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds. The technology based limit of 1.0 mg/L is more stringent than either water quality based limit listed above and is therefore being carried forward in this permitting action.

A summary of TRC data as reported on the monthly DMRs (n = 29) for the period of February 1, 2013 – December 19, 2017 is as follows:

Total residual chlorine

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	1.0	0.10 – 1.0	0.7

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

This permitting action is carrying forward the previously established monitoring frequency of 5/Week.

The Department acknowledges that AMSD is using peracetic acid on a trial basis as a surrogate for TRC. The Department is requiring a WET test in the first Surveillance year of this permit as well as effluent testing for peracetic acid to ensure the discharge complies with water quality standards.

- g. **pH:** The previous permitting action established a technology-based pH range limitation of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. 525(3)(III)(c) along with a monitoring frequency of 1/Day, both of which are being carried forward in this permitting action. A review of the DMR data for the period of February 1, 2013 – December 19, 2017 (n = 57) indicates the pH range was 7.0 – 8.1 standard units.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), 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 C.M.R. 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 C.M.R. 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 C.M.R. 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 water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). 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 on the form found at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

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

06-096 C.M.R. 530(2)(A) specifies the dischargers subject to the rule as:

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

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

06-096 C.M.R. 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 $\geq 20:1$ but <100:1.
Level III	Chronic dilution factor $\geq 100:1$ but <500:1 or >500:1 and $Q \geq 1.0$ MGD
Level IV	Chronic dilution factor >500:1 and $Q \leq 1.0$ MGD

Based on the criteria, the permittee's facility is considered a Level III discharger as the chronic dilution of the receiving water is 297:1 and the permitted flow is greater than or equal to 1.0 MGD. 06-096 C.M.R. 530(2)(D) specifies default 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	None 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

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

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.

h. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET): 06-096 C.M.R. 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 February 5, 2018, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET test results on file with the Department for the Anson Madison POTW in accordance with the statistical approach outlined above. The 2/5/18 statistical evaluation indicates the discharge from the Anson Madison POTW has not exceeded or demonstrated a reasonable potential to exceed the critical acute or chronic ambient water quality thresholds for the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) or brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). See **Attachment E** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the WET test results.

06-096 C.M.R. 530(2)(D)(3)(b) states, "Dischargers in Levels III and IV 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 exceedences...." However, based on the results of chemical analysis, increase of transported wastes as well as their sporadic influence on the influent, as well as the trial use of peracetic acid, the Department has decided to institute routine surveillance level WET testing. Priority pollutant testing is waived during surveillance WET testing.

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

i. Analytical Chemistry & Priority Pollutant Testing Evaluation:

06-096 C.M.R. 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.

The Department has limited information on the background levels of metals in the water column in the Kennebec River in the vicinity of the permittee's outfall. Therefore, a default background concentration of 10% of the applicable water quality criteria is being used in the calculations of this permitting action.

Chapter 530(4)(E), states:

In allocating assimilative capacity for toxic pollutants, the Department shall hold a portion of the total capacity in an unallocated reserve to allow for new or changed discharges and non-point source contributions. The unallocated reserve must be reviewed and restored as necessary at intervals of not more than five years. The water quality reserve must be not less than 15% of the total assimilative quantity.

However, in May 2012, 38 M.R.S. §464(J) was enacted which states:

For the purpose of calculating waste discharge license limits for toxic substances, the department may use any unallocated assimilative capacity that the department has set aside for future growth if the use of that unallocated assimilative capacity would avoid an exceedance of applicable ambient water quality criteria or a determination by the department of a reasonable potential to exceed ambient water quality criteria.

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

Chapter 530(4)(F) states in part:

Where there is more than one discharge into the same fresh or estuarine receiving water or watershed, the Department shall consider the cumulative effects of those discharges when determining the need for and establishment of the level of effluent limits. The Department shall calculate the total allowable discharge quantity for specific pollutants, less the water quality reserve and background concentration, necessary to achieve or maintain water quality criteria at all points of discharge, and in the entire watershed. The total allowable discharge quantity for pollutants must be allocated consistent with the following principles.

Evaluations must be done for individual pollutants of concern in each watershed or segment to assure that water quality criteria are met at all points in the watershed and, if appropriate, within tributaries of a larger river.

The total assimilative capacity, less the water quality reserve and background concentration, may be allocated among the discharges according to the past discharge quantities for each as a percentage of the total quantity of discharges, or another comparable method appropriate for a specific situation and pollutant. Past discharges of pollutants must be determined using the average concentration discharged during the past five years and the facility's licensed flow.

The amount of allowable discharge quantity may be no more than the past discharge quantity calculated using the statistical approach referred to in section 3(E) [Section 3.3.2 and Table 3-2 of USEPA's "Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control"] of the rule, but in no event may allocations cause the water quality reserve amount to fall below the minimum referred to in 4(E) [15% of the total assimilative capacity]. Any difference between the total allowable discharge quantity and that allocated to existing dischargers must be added to the reserve.

The Kennebec River has multiple dischargers that are subject to the Department's Chapter 530 testing requirements above and below the permittee's facility. Richmond Utilities District is the most downstream freshwater discharger in the watershed.

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

06-096 C.M.R. 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 C.M.R. 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 March 2, 2020, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation of the most recent 60 months of chemical-specific test results on file with the Department. The evaluation was based on 10% of the ambient water quality criteria being withheld (Report ID 1093). The 3/2/2020 evaluation indicates that test results from the Anson Madison facility discharge has a reasonable potential to exceed the chronic AWQC for aluminum and copper and has a reasonable potential to exceed the acute AWQC for copper and zinc as established in 06-096 C.M.R. Chapter 584, *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*. See **Attachment E** of this Fact Sheet for test dates and results for the pollutants of concern.

According to the 3/2/2020 statistical evaluation, aluminum, copper, and zinc are to be limited based on the segment allocation method.

Chapter 530 §(3)(D)(1) states:

For specific chemicals, effluent limits must be expressed in total quantity that may be discharged and in effluent concentration. In establishing concentration, the Department may increase allowable values to reflect actual flows that are lower than permitted flows and/or provide opportunities for flow reductions and pollution prevention provided water quality criteria are not exceeded. With regard to concentration limits, the Department may review past and projected flows and set limits to reflect proper operation of the treatment facilities that will keep the discharge of pollutants to the minimum level practicable.

In May 2012, 38 M.R.S. §464(4)(K) was enacted which reads as follows,

Unless otherwise required by an applicable effluent limitation guideline adopted by the department, any limitations for metals in a waste discharge license may be expressed only as mass-based limits.

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

There are no applicable effluent limitation guidelines adopted by the Department or the USEPA for metals from a publicly owned treatment works.

Segment allocation methodology

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

The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Richmond, of the Kennebec River, was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background) at chronic low flows (7Q10) for aluminum and copper (less the assimilative capacity allocated to Wilson Stream in Wilton, the Sandy River in Farmington, and the Sebasticook River in Clinton).

7Q10 at Richmond (Kennebec River main stem) = 2,560 cfs or 1,655 MGD
7Q10 at Wilton (Wilson Stream) = 7.5 cfs or 4.85 MGD
7Q10 at Farmington (Sandy River) = 27 cfs or 17.45 MGD
7Q10 at Clinton (Sebasticook River) = 65 cfs or 42 MGD

The acute assimilative capacity (AC) at Richmond, of the Kennebec River, was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background) at acute low flows (1Q10) for copper (less the assimilative capacity allocated to Wilson Stream in Wilton, the Sandy River in Farmington, and the Sebasticook River in Clinton).

1Q10 at Richmond (Kennebec River main stem) = 2,111 cfs or 1,365 MGD
1Q10 at Wilton (Wilson Stream) = 7.5 cfs or 4.85 MGD
1Q10 at Farmington (Sandy River) = 24.4 cfs or 16 MGD
1Q10 at Clinton (Sebasticook River) = 65 cfs or 42 MGD

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

The calculations for aluminum, copper, and zinc limits are as follows:

Aluminum-Chronic

The previous permit stated AMSD's historical average mass for aluminum was 1.835 lbs./day. At that time, AMSD was allocated 0.304% of the assimilative capacity for aluminum. The 3/2/2020 statistical evaluation (Report ID 1093) indicates the historical average mass of aluminum discharged by AMSD is 3.53854 lbs./day. Due to the re-allocation, AMSD is now assigned 0.753368% of the total aluminum assimilative capacity on the Kennebec River and its tributaries.

Historic Average calculation for aluminum

Mean concentration (n=7) = 84.857 µg/L or 0.084857 mg/L

Permit flow limit = 5.0 MGD

Historical average mass = (0.084857 mg/L)(8.34)(5.0 MGD) = 3.53854 lbs./day

Chronic Assimilative Capacity calculation

The Department has calculated a chronic assimilative capacity of 1,039 lbs./day of aluminum at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River.

Chronic AWQC for aluminum = 87 µg/L

87 µg/L (0.90) = 78.3 µg/L or 0.0783 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,655 MGD – 4.85 MGD – 17.45 MGD – 42 MGD = 1,590.7 (1,591) MGD
(1,591 MGD)(8.34 lbs./gal)(0.0783 mg/L) = 1,039 lbs./day

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

Monthly Average Mass limit:

(Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total aluminum discharged)

(1,039 lbs./day)(0.753368%) = **7.8 lbs./day**

Copper

The 3/2/2020 chemical evaluation for AMSD stated that the discharge exhibited a reasonable potential to discharge copper above the acute and chronic AWQCs. The previous permit stated AMSD's historical average mass for copper was 0.34 lbs./day. At that time, AMSD was allocated 5.1% of the assimilative capacity for copper. The 3/2/2020 statistical evaluation (Report ID 1093) indicates the historical average mass of copper discharged by AMSD is 0.372321 lbs./day. AMSD is assigned 5.75433% of the total copper assimilative capacity on the Kennebec River and its tributaries.

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

Historic Average calculation for copper

Mean concentration (n=8) = 8.9285 µg/L or 0.0089285 mg/L

Permit flow limit = 5.0 MGD

Historical average mass = (0.0089285 mg/L)(8.34)(5.0 MGD) = 0.372321 lbs./day

Copper-Chronic

Chronic Assimilative Capacity calculation

The Department has calculated an acute assimilative capacity of 28.2 lbs./day of copper at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River.

Chronic AWQC for copper = 2.36 µg/L

2.36 µg/L (0.90) = 2.124 µg/L or 0.002124 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,655 MGD – 4.85 MGD – 17.45 MGD – 42 MGD = 1,590.7 (1,591) MGD
(1,591 MGD)(8.34 lbs./gal)(0.002124 mg/L) = 28.2 lbs./day

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

Monthly Average Mass Limit calculation:

(Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)
(28.2 lbs./day)(5.75433%) = **1.6 lbs./day**

Copper-Acute

Acute Assimilative Capacity calculation

The Department has calculated an acute assimilative capacity of 30 lbs./day of copper at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River.

Acute AWQC for copper = 3.07 µg/L

3.07 µg/L (0.90) = 2.763 µg/L or 0.002763 mg/L

Acute AC = 1,365 MGD – 4.85 MGD – 16 MGD – 42 MGD = 1,302.15 (1,302) MGD
(1,302 MGD)(8.34 lbs./gal)(0.002763 mg/L) = 30 lbs./day

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

Daily Maximum Mass Limit calculation:

(Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)
(30 lbs./day)(5.75433%) = **1.7 lbs./day**

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

Although the daily maximum limit is less stringent, discharging at that level with 1/Year testing may result in a monthly average limit exceedance. Therefore, this permit is establishing 1.6 lbs./day as the monthly average and daily maximum mass limit for copper.

Zinc-Acute

The previous permit did not have a limit for zinc. The historical average mass of zinc discharged by AMSD is 0.9591 lbs./day. AMSD is assigned 1.37433% of the total zinc assimilative capacity on the Kennebec River and its tributaries.

Historic Average calculation for zinc

Mean concentration (n=4) = 23 µg/L or 0.023 mg/L

Permit flow limit = 5.0 MGD

Historical average mass = (0.023 mg/L)(8.34)(5.0 MGD) = 0.9591 lbs./day

Acute Assimilative Capacity calculation

The Department calculated an acute assimilative capacity of 299 lbs./day of zinc at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River.

Acute AWQC for zinc = 30.6 µg/L

30.6 µg/L (0.90) = 27.54 µg/L or 0.02754 mg/L

Acute AC = 1,365 MGD – 4.85 MGD – 16 MGD – 42 MGD = 1,302.15 (1,302) MGD
(1,302 MGD)(8.34 lbs./gal)(0.02754 mg/L) = 299 lbs./day

Therefore, the acute mass segment allocation for zinc for the permittee can be calculated as follows:

Daily Maximum mass for zinc:

(Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total zinc discharged)

(299 lbs./day)(1.37433%) = **4.1 lbs./day**

- j. Mercury: Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 420 and 38 M.R.S. § 413 and 06-096 C.M.R. 519, the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002710-47-E-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 7.1 parts per trillion (ppt) and 10.6 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 4 tests per year for mercury.

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

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 October 1998 through September 2017 is as follows:

Mercury (n = 60)

Value	Limit (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Mean (ng/L)
Monthly Average	7.1	0.5 – 19.0	2
Daily Maximum	10.6		

One exceedance of the discharge limit was recorded on May 29, 2002. On February 6, 2012, the Department issued a minor revision to the February 6, 2011 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). This minimum monitoring frequency is being carried forward in this permitting action.

- k. Total Phosphorus: The previous permitting action established a seasonal (June-September) 2/Month monitoring and reporting condition for total phosphorus. The permittee was required to report both monthly average and daily maximum mass and concentration values. A review of the data for the period of June 2013 through September 2017 is as follows:

Phosphorus Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	Report	28 – 207	98
Daily Maximum	Report	30 – 259	118

Phosphorus Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	Report	3 – 18	8
Daily Maximum	Report	4 – 18	9

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

Waste Discharge License Conditions, 06-096 C.M.R. 523 specifies that water quality based limits are necessary when it has been determined that a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard including State narrative criteria.¹ In addition, 06-096 C.M.R. 523 specifies that water quality based limits may be based upon criterion derived from a proposed State criterion, or an explicit State policy or regulation interpreting its narrative water quality criterion, supplemented with other relevant information which may include: USEPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook, October 1983, risk assessment data, exposure data, information about the pollutant from the Food and Drug Administration, and current USEPA criteria documents.² USEPA's Quality Criteria for Water 1986 (Gold Book) puts forth an in-stream phosphorus concentration goal of less than 0.100 mg/L in streams or other flowing waters not discharging directly to lakes or impoundments, to prevent nuisance algal growth. The use of the 0.100 mg/L Gold Book value is consistent with the requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. 523 noted above for use in a reasonable potential (RP) calculation.

Based on the above rationale, the Department has chosen to utilize the Gold Book value of 0.100 mg/L. It is the Department's intent to continue to make determinations of actual attainment or impairment based upon environmental response indicators from specific water bodies. The use of the Gold Book value of 0.100 mg/L for use in the RP calculation will enable the Department to establish water quality based limits in a manner that is reasonable and that appropriately establishes the potential for impairment, while providing an opportunity to acquire environmental response indicator data, numeric nutrient indicator data, and facility data as needed to refine the establishment of site specific water quality based limits for phosphorus. This permit may be reopened during the term of the permit to modify any reasonable potential calculations, phosphorus limits, or monitoring requirements based on new site-specific data.

Three ambient samples were taken upstream of the Anson Madison discharge between September 3, 2014 and September 18, 2014. Estimated ambient phosphorus levels ranged from 3.8 µg/L to 4.4 µg/L. The values were estimated or below detection limit. Therefore, for this calculation, we will be using the value of 5 µg/L as it is the detection limit for phosphorus.

The permittee has been conducting effluent monitoring as required by the January 3, 2013 permit. Based on this data, the monthly average effluent concentration was 7.6 mg/L (7,600 µg/L) and is considered representative of the discharge from the facility.

¹ *Waste Discharge License Conditions*, 06-096 CMR 523(5)(d)(1)(i) (effective date January 12, 2001)

² 06-096 CMR 523(5)(d)(1)(vi)(A)

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

Using the following calculation and criteria, the permittee does not exhibit a reasonable potential to exceed the EPA's Gold Book ambient water quality criteria of 0.1 mg/L (100 µg/L) for phosphorus or the Department's 06-096 CMR 583 draft criteria of 30 µg/L for phosphorus in rivers and streams not feeding lakes.

$$Cr = \frac{Q_e C_e + Q_s C_s}{Q_r}$$

Q _e = AMSD effluent flow	=	5.0 MGD
C _e = effluent pollutant concentration	=	7.6 mg/L
Q _s = 7Q10 flow of receiving water	=	1,478 MGD
C _s = upstream concentration	=	0.005 mg/L
Q _r = receiving water flow (1,478 MGD + 5.0 MGD)	=	1,483 MGD
Cr = receiving water concentration		

$$Cr = \frac{(5.0 \text{ MGD} \times 7.6 \text{ mg/L}) + (1,478 \text{ MGD} \times 0.005 \text{ mg/L})}{1,483 \text{ MGD}} = 0.031 \text{ mg/L}$$

Cr = 0.031 mg/L < 0.100 (EPA Gold Book) mg/L ⇒ **No Reasonable Potential**

Cr = 0.031 mg/L < 0.030 (Maine Draft Criterion) mg/L ⇒ **No Reasonable Potential**

Previous permitting action established a seasonal monitoring requirement for phosphorus due to a report titled, *Kennebec River Modeling Report Final April 2000* (report). The Department concluded in the report's executive summary that, "The majority of the phosphorus loading to the river is from point sources. There are indications that nutrient loading may become a major water quality issue in the future" and "The paper mills are the major source of phosphorus." Madison Paper Mill is no longer operating, therefore the primary source of the wastewater through the Anson Madison plant is sanitary in nature. No end-of-pipe limitations or monitoring requirements for total phosphorus are being established in this permit.

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

1. Transported Wastes: The previous permitting action authorized the permittee to accept and treat up to 146,000 gpd of transported wastes. *Standards For The Addition of Transported Wastes to Wastewater Treatment Facilities*, C.M.R. 555 (last amended March 9, 2009), limits the quantity of transported wastes received at a facility to 1% of the design capacity of the treatment facility if the facility utilizes a side stream or storage method of introduction into the influent flow, or 0.5% of the design capacity of the facility if the facility does not utilize the side stream or storage method of introduction into the influent flow. A facility may receive more than 1% of the design capacity on a case-by-case basis. The permittee's application materials state, "AMSD accepts the WM leachate and WM ROR into a holding tank and is then metered into the aerated lagoon for treatment. The BYF wastewater is discharged from tank truck directly to Cell 1 of the lagoon. BYF – Plant Waste is pulped and co-thickened with other sludges. All other waste streams acceptance is via side-stream treatment consisting of septage receiving to a holding tank followed by metering of the septage through the sludge dewatering system and/or co-thickened with other sludges." With a design capacity of 5 MGD, 500,000 gpd represents 10% of said capacity. The Department has reviewed and approved the permittee's most current Septage Management Plan and determined that under normal operating conditions, the addition of 500,000 gpd of transported wastes to the facility will not cause or contribute to upset conditions of the treatment process.

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 B classification.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Morning Sentinel* newspaper on or about December 1, 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 C.M.R. 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

Reserved until the end of the public comment period.

ATTACHMENT A

3.2 TRANSPORTED WASTES AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (ITEM #V-C)

This section describes the transported wastes and addresses Chapter 555 requirements as requested in item V-C of the Transported Wastes Application Form.

Pursuant to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Standards for the Addition of Transported Wastes to Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Chapter 555, Section 5A-K and 7-B.3.a-f, the following describes the waste management plan for all of the transported wastes acceptance at AMSD.

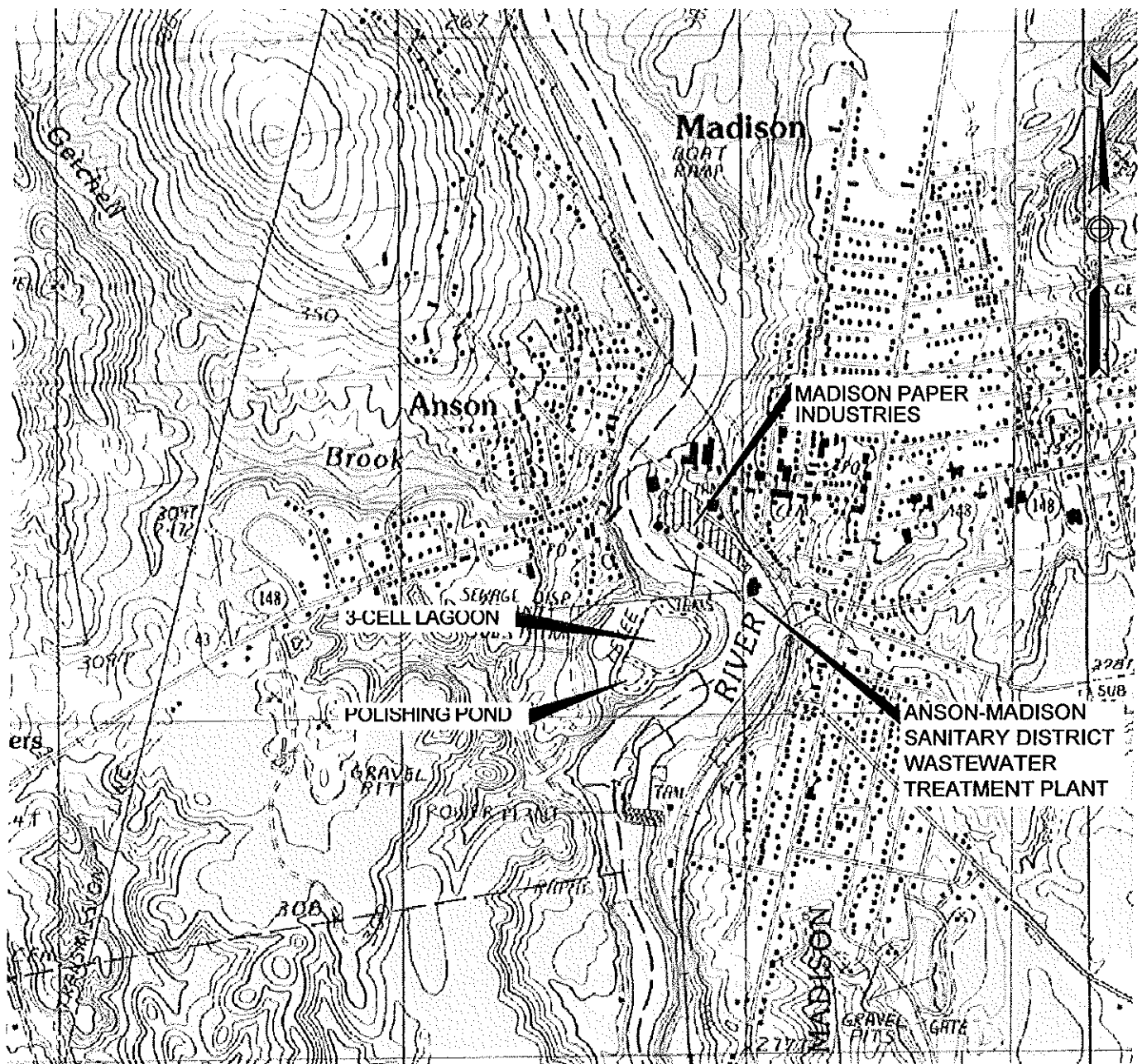
3.2.1 Nature and Volume

Table 3-1 identifies the transported wastewaters, their nature, and maximum daily volumes to be accepted. The total volume is a maximum of 146,000 GPD, which is 2.92% of AMSD's 5.0 MGD design capacity.

Table 3-1: Nature and Volume of Transported Wastes

	BOD	TSS	Volume
Septage	7,500 mg/L (default)	15,000 mg/L (default)	Various
BYF WW	See attached data	See attached data	Various
WM - leachate	See attached data	See attached data	Various
Pride Manufacturing (boiler water)	See attached data	See attached data	Various
Seafood Processing	See attached data	See attached data	Various
Fish Hatchery Waste	various	various	Various
WM – R.O.R.	See attached data	See attached data	Various
Village Green (digestate)	N/A	60,000 mg/L	Various
BYF – Plant Waste	N/A	80,000 mg/L	3,100 tons / yr

ATTACHMENT B



SOURCE:
U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES MADISON WEST, MAINE,
AND MADISON EAST, MAINE AT 1:24,000

One Merchants Plaza, Suite 501
Bangor, Maine 04401
603-564-2333 | www.woodardcurran.com

WOODARD CURRAN
COMMITMENT & INTEGRITY DRIVE RESULTS

LOCATION PLAN

DESIGNED BY: LBG

CHECKED BY: LBG

JOB NO: 213447.06
DATE: OCT, 2010
SCALE: 1"=1500'

ATTACHMENT C

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CHAPTER 530.2(D)(4) CERTIFICATION

MEPDES# _____ Facility Name _____

Since the effective date of your permit, have there been;		NO	YES Describe in comments section
1	Increases in the number, types, and flows of industrial, commercial, or domestic discharges to the facility that in the judgment of the Department may cause the receiving water to become toxic?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Changes in the condition or operations of the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Changes in storm water collection or inflow/infiltration affecting the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Increases in the type or volume of hauled wastes accepted by the facility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

Name (printed): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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

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

Scheduled Toxicity Testing for the next calendar year

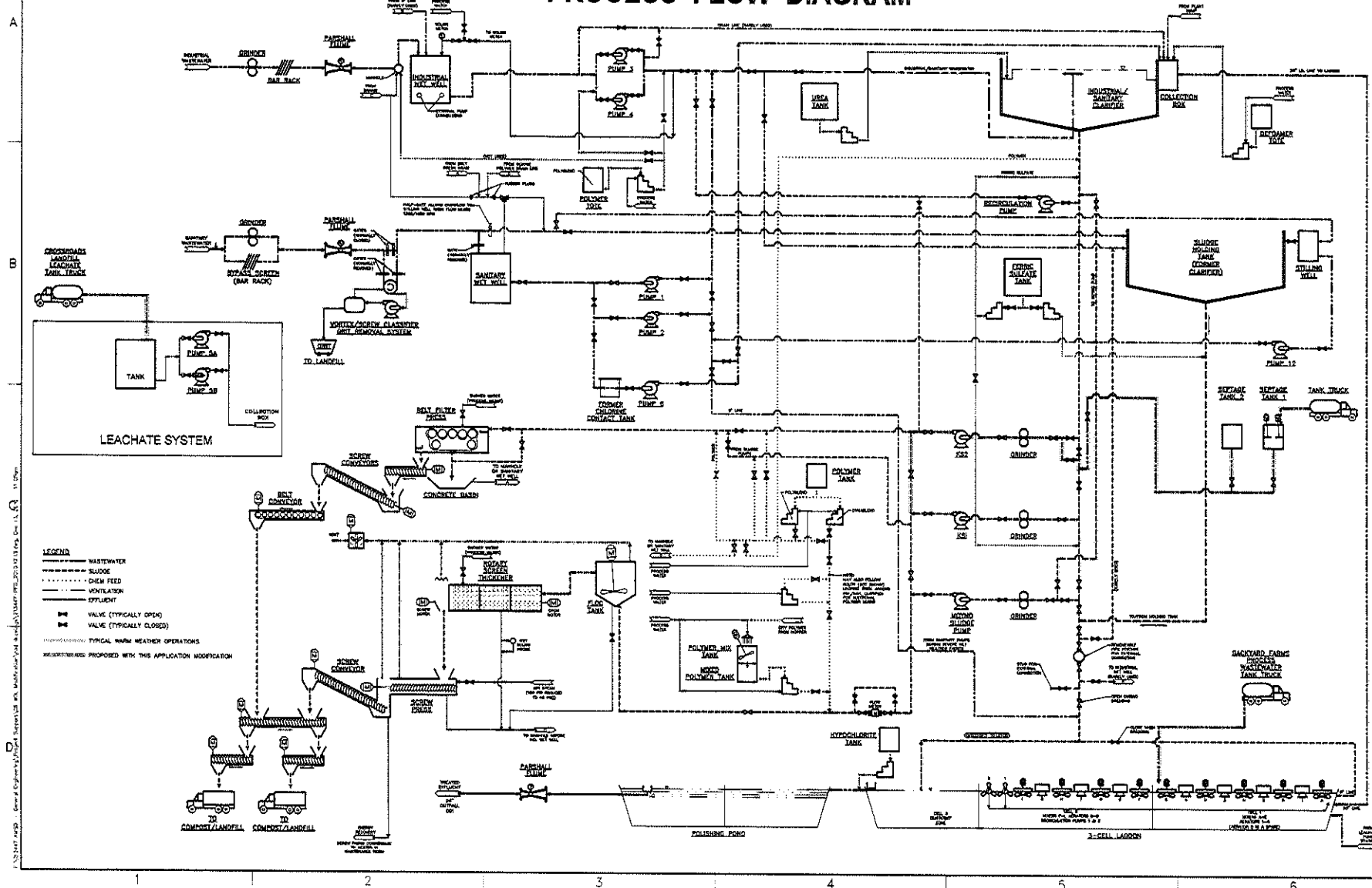
Test Conducted	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
WET Testing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Priority Pollutant Testing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>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

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

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

ATTACHMENT D

ANSON MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



Woodward & Curran
1000 North Main Street
Suite 100
Anson, MD 21813
Tel: 410-291-1111
Fax: 410-291-1112
www.woodwardcurran.com

COMMITMENT & INTEGRITY DRIVE RESULTS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	12/15/2010	W&C
2	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
3	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
4	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
5	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
6	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
7	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
8	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
9	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C
10	FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/2010	W&C

ANSON MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
WASTEWATER RESOURCE LOSS
MODIFICATION APPLICATION

DATE: DEC 2010
SCALE: NONE
SHEET: 01 OF 01

EXHIBIT B

ATTACHMENT E

4/13/2020

WET TEST REPORT

Data for tests conducted for the period

13/Apr/2015 - 13/Apr/2020



ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT

NPDES= ME010138

Effluent Limit: Acute (%) = 0.416

Chronic (%) = 0.338

Species	Test	Percent	Sample date	Critical %	Exception	RP
TROUT	A_NOEL	>100	11/09/2016	0.416		
TROUT	C_NOEL	100	11/09/2016	0.338		
WATER FLEA	A_NOEL	>100	11/09/2016	0.416		
WATER FLEA	C_NOEL	10	11/09/2016	0.338		

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015 - 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.500	Y
Parameter: 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-(O)DICHLOROBENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHYLENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: 1,3-(M)DICHLOROBENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.500	Y
Parameter: 1,4-(P)DICHLOROBENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DINITROPHENOL	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: 2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015- 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: 2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 2-CHLOROETHYLVINYL ET	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	11/09/2016 Test date	10.000 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 2-CHLOROPHENOL	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 2-NITROPHENOL	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDIN	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 3,4-BENZO(B)FLUORANTH	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 4,4'-DDD	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 4,4'-DDE	11/09/2016 Test date	0.043 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 4,4'-DDT	11/09/2016 Test date	0.021 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL	11/09/2016 Test date	0.043 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 4-BROMOPHENYLPHENYL	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 4-CHLOROPHENYL PHENY	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: 4-NITROPHENOL	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: A-BHC	11/09/2016 Test date	21.100 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: ACENAPHTHENE	11/09/2016 Test date	0.021 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: ACENAPHTHYLENE	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
Parameter: ACROLEIN	11/09/2016 Test date	5.260 Result (ug/l)	Y Lsthan
	11/09/2016	10.000	Y

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015 - 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: ACRYLONITRILE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.500	Y
Parameter: A-ENDOSULFAN	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
Parameter: ALDRIN	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
Parameter: ALUMINUM	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/04/2015	50.000	N
	02/10/2016	59.000	N
	06/08/2016	64.000	N
	09/14/2016	64.000	N
	11/09/2016	60.000	N
	10/04/2017	97.000	N
	10/24/2018	200.000	N
	04/10/2019	120.000	N
Parameter: AMMONIA	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	02/10/2016	4600.000	N
	06/08/2016	40000.000	N
	09/14/2016	#####	N
	11/09/2016	#####	N
Parameter: ANTHRACENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: ANTIMONY	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	9.500	N
Parameter: ARSENIC	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	02/10/2016	5.000	Y
	06/08/2016	5.000	Y
	09/14/2016	15.000	N
	11/09/2016	14.000	N
Parameter: B-BHC	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
Parameter: B-ENDOSULFAN	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.043	Y
Parameter: BENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: BENZIDINE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: BENZO(A)PYRENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015- 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	11/09/2016	5.250	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BERYLLIUM	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY)M	11/09/2016	2.000	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETH	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL)	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTH	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BROMOFORM	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CADMIUM	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	02/10/2016	0.200	Y
	06/08/2016	0.200	Y
	09/14/2016	0.200	Y
	11/09/2016	0.200	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: CHLORDANE	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CHLOROBENZENE	11/09/2016	0.069	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CHLOROETHANE	11/09/2016	2.000	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CHLOROFORM	11/09/2016	5.800	N
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CHROMIUM	11/09/2016	0.500	Y
Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
	02/10/2016	5.000	Y

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015 - 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: CHRYSENE	06/08/2016	5.000	Y
	09/14/2016	5.000	Y
	11/09/2016	6.700	N
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: COPPER	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/04/2015	3.000	Y
Parameter: CYANIDE	02/10/2016	3.000	Y
	06/08/2016	3.000	Y
	09/14/2016	7.300	N
	11/09/2016	5.700	N
	10/04/2017	12.000	N
	10/24/2018	33.000	N
	04/10/2019	12.000	N
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	02/10/2016	5.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: CYANIDE TOTAL	06/08/2016	31.000	N
	09/14/2016	25.000	N
	11/09/2016	5.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: D-BHC	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: DICHLOOROBROMOMETHANE	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: DIELDRIN	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: DIETHYL PHTHALATE	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	11/09/2016	0.043	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.043	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: ENDRIN	11/09/2016	0.043	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.043	Y

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015 - 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.043	Y
Parameter: ETHYLBENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
Parameter: FLUORANTHENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: FLUORENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: G-BHC	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
Parameter: HEPTACHLOR	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
Parameter: HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.021	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROBENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENT.	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROETHANE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENI	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: ISOPHORONE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: LEAD	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	02/10/2016	5.100	N
	06/08/2016	3.000	Y
	09/14/2016	3.000	Y
	11/09/2016	3.700	N
Parameter: MERCURY	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	12/08/2015	0.001	Y
	08/04/2016	0.001	N
	09/20/2017	0.004	N
	10/24/2018	0.001	N
	12/06/2019	0.013	N
Parameter: METHYL BROMIDE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	2.000	Y

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015 - 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: METHYL CHLORIDE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: METHYLENE CHLORIDE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	2.000	Y
Parameter: NAPHTHALENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: NICKEL	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	02/10/2016	6.900	N
	06/08/2016	13.000	N
	09/14/2016	13.000	N
	11/09/2016	10.000	N
Parameter: NITROBENZENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMI	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLA	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMI	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: PCB-1016	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.213	Y
Parameter: PCB-1221	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.213	Y
Parameter: PCB-1232	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.213	Y
Parameter: PCB-1242	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.213	Y
Parameter: PCB-1248	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.213	Y
Parameter: PCB-1254	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.213	Y
Parameter: PCB-1260	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	0.213	Y
Parameter: P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
Parameter: PENTACHLOROPHENOL	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2016	21.100	Y
Parameter: PHENANTHRENE	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan

Data Date Range: 13/Apr/2015 - 13/Apr/2020

Showing all data

Facility name: **ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT** Permit Number: **ME0101389**

Parameter: PHENOL	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PYRENE	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: SELENIUM	11/09/2016	5.260	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: SILVER	11/09/2016	5.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	02/10/2016	2.000	N
	06/08/2016	2.000	N
	09/14/2016	2.000	N
	11/09/2016	2.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	11/09/2016	2800.000	N
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: THALLIUM	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: TOLUENE	11/09/2016	17.000	N
	04/11/2018	2.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: TOXAPHENE	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: TRICHLOROETHYLENE	11/09/2016	0.532	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: VINYL CHLORIDE	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: ZINC	11/09/2016	1.000	Y
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	02/10/2016	39.000	N
	06/08/2016	12.000	N
	09/14/2016	27.000	N
	11/09/2016	14.000	N