STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

MELANIE LOYZIM
COMMISSIONER

September 23, 2024

Mr. Roland Arsenault
Superintendent
P.O. Box 160
Rumford, ME. 04276

Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested

RE: *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0100552*
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W002686-6D-J-R

Proposed Draft MEPDES Permit Renewal

Dear Roland,

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.

All comments on the proposed draft permit must be received in the Department of Environmental Protection office on or before the close of business **October 23, 2024.** 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

web site: www.maine.gov/dep

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
Benjamin.S.Pendleton@Maine.gov

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

Sincerely,

Benjamin S Pendleton

Benjamin Pendleton
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
ph: 207-592-6871

Enc.

ec: James Knight, MEDEP
Bradley Kelso, MEDEP
Wendy Garland, MEDEP
Laura Crossley, MEDEP
Lori Mitchell, MEDEP
Sean Mahoney, CLF
Environmental Review, DMR
Ellen Weitzler, USEPA
Kathryn Rosenberg, USEPA
Lynne Jennings, USEPA
Michael Cobb, USEPA
Richard Carvalho, USEPA
Environmental Review, IFW

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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

RUMFORD-MEXICO SEWERAGE DISTRICT	)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
MEXICO, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE	)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS	)	AND
ME0100552	)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W002686-6D-J-R	)	
APPROVAL	)	**RENEWAL**

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

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On October 30, 2020, the Department accepted as complete for processing, a renewal application from the District for Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit ME0100552/Waste Discharge License WDL W002686-6D-I-R (permit), which was issued by the Department on December 9,2015, for a five-year term. The December 9,2015 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of up to 2.65 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater to the Androscoggin River, Class C, in Mexico, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the December 2, 2015, permitting action except that this permit is:

1. Establishing a seasonal monitoring requirement for *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* bacteria from April 15th – October 31st starting from the authorization date on this permit. This permit is also establishing a monthly average limit not to exceed a geometric mean of 100 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters and daily maximum limit or 236 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters, instantaneous, in accordance with *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters* 38 M.R.S. §465 (4)(B).

2. Reestablishing a seasonal (June 1- September 30) monitoring requirement for Total Phosphorus and Orthophosphate in accordance with the approved 2005 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Androscoggin River.

3. Updating Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements*, footnote 1, Sampling to include using sufficiently sensitive methods.

PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

4. Updating Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements*, footnote 6, Mercury to the Department's current requirements.

5. Updating the Special Condition B, *Narrative Effluent Limitations,* to the Department's most current language.

6. Updated Special Condition L. (Monitoring and Reporting) to the Departments most current language.

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached permit and incorporated Fact Sheet dated September 23, 2024, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

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

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

3. The provisions of the State's antidegradation policy, 38 M.R.S. §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 water body are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet the standards of classification;

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

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

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

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the RUMFORD-MEXICO SEWERAGE DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average flow of up to 2.65 MGD of secondary treated wastewater to the Androscoggin River, Class C, in Mexico, Maine, SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

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

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

3. This permit 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. ch. 2 § (21)(A) (effective September 15, 2024)].

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS _____DAY OF _____, 2024.

COMMISSIONER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:_____
For: Melanie Loyzim, Commissioner

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application October 16, 2020.

Date of application acceptance October 30, 2020.

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____

This Order prepared by Benjamin Pendleton, Bureau of Water Quality

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The District is authorized to discharge secondary treated sanitary wastewater from **Outfall #001A** to the Androscoggin River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the District as specified below [(1)]:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow *[50050]*	2.65 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
BOD_5 *[00310]*	663 lbs./day *[26]*	995 lbs./day *[26]*	1,105 lbs./day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
BOD_5 Percent Removal [(2)] ***[81010]***	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
TSS *[00530]*	663 lbs./day *[26]*	995 lbs./day *[26]*	1,105 lbs./day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Composite *[24]*
TSS Percent Removal [(2)] ***[81011]***	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Settleable Solids *[00545]*	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 mL/L *[25]*	5/Week *[05/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
E. coli* Bacteria [(3)]** ***(April 15th – October 31st) *[31633]*	---	---	---	100/100 mL[(4)] *[13]*	---	236/100 mL[(4)] *[13]*	2/Week *[02/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine [(5)] *[50060]*	---	---	---	---	---	1.0 mg/L *[19]*	5/Week *[05/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU *[12]*	1/Day *[01/01]*	Grab *[GR]*

The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table and in subsequent text are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports. **Footnotes: See Pages 8 through 11 of this permit for applicable footnotes.**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd

1. The District is authorized to discharge secondary treated sanitary wastewater from **Outfall #001A** to the Androscoggin River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the District as specified below [(1)]:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements				
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Orthophosphate[(6)] *(June 1st – Sept. 30th)* *[04175]*	Report lbs./day *[26]*	---	Report lbs./day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	---	Report mg/L *[19]*	1/Month *[01/30]*	Composite *[24]*
Total Phosphorus[(6)] *(June 1 – Sept. 30)* *[00665]*	Report lbs./day *[26]*	---	Report lbs./day *[26]*	Report mg/L *[19]*	---	Report mg/L *[19]*	1/Month *[01/30]*	Composite *[24]*
Aluminum (Total) *[01105]*	0.84 lbs./day *[26]*	---	1.8 lbs./day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Copper (Total) *[01042]*	2.3 lbs./day *[26]*	---	0.74 lbs./day *[26]*	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Lead (Total) *[01051]*	0.12 lbs./day *[26]*	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	---	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Zinc (Total) *[01092]*	2.8 lbs./day *[26]*	---	11.7 lbs./day ***[26]***	Report ug/L *[28]*	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite *[24]*
Mercury (Total) [(7)] *[71900]*	---	---	---	11.7 ng/L *[3M]*	---	17.6 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*

The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table and in subsequent text are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports. **Footnotes: See Pages 8 through 11 of this permit for applicable footnotes.**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

SCREENING LEVEL TESTING – During the calendar year 2024, and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) [8]						
A-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TDA3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	Report % [*23*]	1/Year [*01/YR*]	Composite [*24*]
Salvelinus fontinalis [TDA6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	Report % [*23*]	1/Year [*01/YR*]	Composite [*24*]
C-NOEL						
Ceriodaphnia dubia [TBP3B] (Water Flea)	---	---	---	Report % [*23*]	1/Year [*01/YR*]	Composite [*24*]
Salvelinus fontinalis [TBQ6F] (Brook trout)	---	---	---	Report % [*23*]	1/Year [*01/YR*]	Composite [*24*]
Priority Pollutants [9],[11] *[50008]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Composite/Grab *[24/GR]*
Analytical Chemistry [10],[11] *[51477]*	---	---	---	Report ug/L *[28]*	1/Quarter *[01/90]*	Composite/ Grab *[24/GR]*

The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table and in subsequent text are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports. **Footnotes: See Pages 8 through 11 of this permit for applicable footnotes.**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

1. **Monitoring** – Influent sampling must be conducted at the headworks building influent channel. Effluent sampling must be conducted at the end of the chlorine contact chamber but prior to the discharge pipe. Any change in sampling location must be approved by the Department in writing.

   Sampling and analysis must be conducted in accordance with; a) methods approved in 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 shall be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine's Department of Human Services for wastewater testing. Samples that are sent to another POTW licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 or laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 C.M.R. ch. 263 (effective May 15, 2023). If the District monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report.

   In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the District must monitor according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N or O, for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters (except WET). A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when: 1) The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 2) The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The term "minimum level" refers either to the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in the following ways: they may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a laboratory, by a factor.

2. **Percent Removal** – The treatment facility must maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids for all flows receiving secondary treatment. The percent removal shall be calculated based on influent and effluent concentration values.

3. ***E. coli* bacteria** – *E. coli* bacteria limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply between April 15 and October 31 of each year. The Department reserves the

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

right to require year-round disinfection to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

4. ***E. coli* bacteria reporting** – The monthly average *E. coli* bacteria limitation is a geometric mean limitation and sample results must be reported as such. Results should be expressed in CFU or MPN.

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

6. **Total phosphorus and Orthophosphate** – See **Attachment A** of this permit for Department protocols.

7. **Mercury –** The District 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.

8. **Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing –** Definitive WET testing is a multi-concentration testing event [a minimum of five dilutions bracketing the critical acute (modified acute) and chronic dilution of 1.0% and 0.25% respectively], which provides a point estimate of toxicity in terms of No Observed Effect Level, commonly referred to as NOEL or NOEC. A-NOEL is defined as the acute no observed effect level with survival as the end point. C-NOEL is defined as the chronic no observed effect level with survival, reproduction, and growth as the end points. The critical acute and chronic

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

thresholds were derived as the mathematical inverse of the applicable modified acute and chronic dilution factors of 102:1 and 407:1, respectively.

a. **Surveillance level testing** – Waived pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (2)(D)(3)(b).

b. **Screening level testing –** Beginning in the calendar year 2024 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 District must conduct screening level acute and chronic WET testing on the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year).

Test results must be submitted to the Department not later than the next Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) required by the permit, provided, however, the District may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The District must evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department possible exceedances of the critical acute and chronic water quality thresholds of 1.0% and 0.25%, 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.

a. Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013.

b. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-012.

Results of WET tests must be reported on the "Whole Effluent Toxicity Report Fresh Waters" form each time a WET test is performed. The form can be found at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

The District must analyze the effluent for the analytical chemistry and priority pollutant parameters specified on the "WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form" form each time a WET test is performed. The form can be found at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

9. **Priority Pollutant**– Refers to those pollutants listed in their respective categories on the "WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form" found at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

   a. **Surveillance level testing** – Waived pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (2)(D)(3)(b).

   b. **Screening level testing –** Beginning in the calendar year 2024 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 District must conduct screening level testing for analytical chemistry at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/year).

10. **Analytical Chemistry**– Refers to those pollutants listed in their respective categories on the "WET and Chemical Specific Data Report Form" found at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

    a. **Surveillance level testing** – Waived pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (2)(D)(3)(b).

    b. **Screening level testing –** Beginning in the calendar year 2024 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 District must conduct screening level testing for analytical chemistry at a minimum frequency of once per quarter (1/quarter).

11. **Analytical Chemistry and Priority Pollutant Testing** – Testing must be conducted on samples collected at the same time as those collected for whole effluent toxicity tests. Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing must be conducted using methods that permit detection of a pollutant at existing levels in the effluent or that achieve minimum reporting levels of detection as specified by the Department.

    Test results must be submitted to the Department not later than the next DMR required by the permit, provided, however, that the District may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The District 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. ch. 584 (effective February 16, 2020). For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a "1" for yes, testing done this monitoring period or "N9" monitoring not required this period.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The District must not discharge effluent that contains a visible oil sheen, foam or floating solids at any time which would impair the uses designated by the classification of the receiving waters.

2. The District 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 by the classification of the receiving waters.

3. The District must not discharge effluent that imparts color, taste, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity, or other properties which cause those waters to be unsafe for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their classification.

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

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

The person who has the management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a Maine **Grade IV** certificate (or higher) or must be a Maine Registered Professional Engineer pursuant to *Sewerage Treatment Operators*, Title 32 M.R.S. Sections 4171-4182, and *Regulations for Wastewater Operator Certification*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 531 (effective July 24, 2023). All proposed contracts for facility operation by any person must be approved by the Department before the District may engage the services of the contract operator.

D. LIMITATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS

Pollutants introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a non-domestic source (user) must not pass through or interfere with the operation of the treatment system. **The District must conduct an Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) any time a new industrial user proposes to discharge within its jurisdiction; an existing user proposes to make a significant change in its discharge; or at an alternative minimum once every permit cycle and submit the results to the Department**. The IWS must identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any Significant Industrial Users discharging into the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 403 (general pretreatment regulations) or *Pretreatment Program*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 528 (last amended March 17, 2008).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

E. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The District is authorized to discharge only in accordance with 1) the District's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on October 30, 2020; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001A. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source(s) 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.

F. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition D, the District 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, notice regarding substantial change must include information on:

    (a) the quality and quantity of wastewater introduced to the wastewater collection and treatment system; and

    (b) any anticipated impact caused by the change in the quantity or quality of the wastewater to be discharged from the treatment system.

G. WET WEATHER FLOW MANAGEMENT PLAN

The treatment facility staff must maintain a current written Wet Weather Flow Management Plan to direct the staff on how to operate the facility effectively during periods of high flow. The Department acknowledges that the existing collection system may deliver flows exceeding 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 shall 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 plan must be kept on-site at all times and made available to Department and other regulatory personnel upon request. **The District must review their plan annually** and record any necessary changes to keep the plan up to date.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

H. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

The District must have a current written comprehensive Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan for the treatment facility. The plan must provide a systematic approach by which the District must at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of transport, treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the District 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 District 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 other regulatory personnel upon request.

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

I. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTES IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

During the effective period of this permit, the District is authorized to receive and introduce into the treatment process or solids handling stream up to **a daily maximum of 25,000 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. 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.

3. At no time shall 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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

transported wastes into the treatment process or solids handling stream must be suspended until there is no further risk of adverse effects.

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

   These records must be maintained at the treatment facility for a minimum of five years.

5. 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.

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

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

10. The authorization is subject to annual review and, with notice to the District and other interested parties of record, may be suspended or reduced by the Department as necessary to ensure full compliance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 555 of the Department's rules and the terms and conditions of this permit.

J. STATEMENT FOR REDUCED/WAIVED TOXICS TESTING

In accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § 2(D)(4), and by December 31 of each calendar year, the District must provide the Department with a certification describing any of the following that have occurred since the effective date of this permit [ICIS Code 75305]. See Fact Sheet **Attachment E** for an acceptable certification form to satisfy this Special Condition.

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

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

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

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

(a) Changes in stormwater collection or inflow/infiltration affecting the facility that may increase the toxicity of the discharge; and

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

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

K. 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 DMR to the regulatory agency utilizing the USEPA electronic system.

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

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

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

L. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATIONS

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

M. SEVERABILITY

In the event that any provision(s), or part thereof, of this permit is declared to be unlawful by a reviewing court, the remainder of the permit shall remain in full force and effect and shall be construed and enforced in all aspects as if such unlawful provision, or part thereof, had been omitted, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

ATTACHMENT A

Protocol for Total Phosphorus Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water and Receiving Water Monitoring Required by Permits

Approved Analytical Methods: EPA 200.7 (Rev. 44), 365.1 (Rev. 2.0), (Lachat), 365.3, 365.4; SM 3120 B, 4500-P B.5, 4500-P E, 4500-P F, 4500-P G, 4500-P H; ASTM D515-88(A), D515-88(B); USGS I-4471-97, I-4600-85, I-4610-91; OMAAOAC 973.55, 973.56

Sample Collection: The Maine DEP is requesting that total phosphorus analysis be conducted on composite effluent samples, unless a facility's Permit specifically designates grab sampling for this parameter. Facilities can use individual collection bottles or a single jug made out of glass or polyethylene. Bottles and/or jugs should be cleaned prior to each use with dilute HCL. This cleaning should be followed by several rinses with distilled water. Commercially purchased, pre-cleaned sample containers are an acceptable alternative. The sampler hoses should be cleaned, as needed.

Sample Preservation: During compositing the sample must be at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). If the sample is being sent to a commercial laboratory or analysis cannot be performed the day of collection then the sample must be preserved using H_2SO_4 to obtain a sample pH of <2 su and refrigerated at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). The holding time for a preserved sample is 28 days.

Note: Ideally, Total P samples are preserved as described above. However, if a facility is using a commercial laboratory then that laboratory may choose to add acid to the sample once it arrives at the laboratory. The Maine DEP will accept results that use either of these preservation methods.

Laboratory QA/QC: Laboratories must follow the appropriate QA/QC procedures that are described in each of the approved methods.

Sampling QA/QC: If a composite sample is being collected using an automated sampler, then once per month run a blank on the composite sampler. Automatically, draw distilled water into the sample jug using the sample collection line. Let this water set in the jug for 24 hours and then analyze for total phosphorus. Preserve this sample as described above.

Protocol for Orthophosphate Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water and Receiving Water Monitoring Required by Permits

Approved Analytical Methods: EPA 300.0 (Rev. 2.1), 300.1 (Rev. 1.0), 365.1 (Rev. 2.0), 365.3; SM 4110 B, 4110 B-00, 4500-P E, 4500-P F; ASTM D515-88(A), D4327-97, 03; D6508 (Rev. 2); USGS I-4601-85; OMAAOAC 973.55, 973.56, 993.30

Sample Collection: The Maine DEP is requesting that orthophosphate analysis be conducted on composite effluent samples unless a facility's Permit specifically indicates grab sampling for this parameter. Facilities can use individual collection bottles or a single jug made out of glass or polyethylene. Bottles and/or jugs should be cleaned prior to each use with dilute HCL. This cleaning should be followed by several rinses with distilled water. The sampler hoses should be cleaned, as needed. Commercially purchased, pre-cleaned sample containers and or syringe type filtering apparatus are acceptable. If bench top filtering apparatus is being used this should be cleaned, as described above, before each use.

Sample Preservation: During compositing the sample must be at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). The sample must be filtered immediately (within 15 minutes) after collection using a pre-washed 0.45-um membrane filter. Be sure to follow one of the pre-washing procedures described in the approved methods unless your commercial lab is providing you with pre-washed filters and filtering apparatus. If the sample is being sent to a commercial laboratory or analysis cannot be performed within 2 hours after collection then the sample must be kept at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). There is a 48-hour holding time for this sample although analysis should be done sooner, if possible.

Laboratory QA/QC: Laboratories must follow the appropriate QA/QC procedures that are described in each of the approved methods. Additionally, laboratories providing filters or filter apparatus for sampling are required to submit blank data for each lot of filters/filtering apparatus to the facility.

Sampling QA/QC:
Filter Blank- if a facility is using a pre-cleaned filter and or filtering apparatus provided by a commercial laboratory then the commercial laboratory must run a filter/filtering apparatus blank on each lot. The results of that analysis must be provided to the facility.

If a facility is using their own filters and filtering apparatus then a filter blank must be included with every sample set that does not include a composite sampler (composite jug and sample line) blank.

Composite Sampler Blank- If a composite sample is being collected using an automatic composite sampler, then once per month run a blank on the composite sampler. A separate filter blank does not have to be done along with the composite sampler blank. When running a composite sampler blank, automatically, draw distilled water into the sample jug using the sample collection line. Let this water set in the jug for 24 hours and then filter and analyze for orthophosphate. Preserve these samples as described above.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

DATE: **September 23, 2024**

PERMIT NUMBER*:* **ME0100552**
LICENSE NUMBER: **W002686-6D-J-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT*:*

RUMFORD MEXICO SEWERAGE DISTRICT
P.O. Box 160
Rumford, ME 04276

COUNTY: **Oxford**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District
228 River Rd
Mexico, Maine 04257

RECEIVING WATER/CLASSIFICATION: **Androscoggin River/Class C**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL CONTACT INFORMATION: **Roland M. Arsenault, Superintendent**
(207) 364-7225
e-mail: super@rmsewer.com

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

a. Application: The Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District (District) has submitted a complete application to the Department for the renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit ME0100552/WDL W002686-6D-I-R (permit), which was issued by the Department on December 15, 2010, for a five-year term. The 12/15/10 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of up to 2.65 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater to the Androscoggin River, Class C, in Mexico, Maine. See Fact Sheet **Attachment A** for a location map of the District's wastewater treatment facility.

b. Source Description: The wastewater treatment facility receives sanitary wastewater generated by 3,000 residential connections and 350 commercial connections located within the towns of Mexico, Rumford, and Dixfield. Each municipality has a separate sewer collection system that delivers domestic wastewater to the treatment facility, which is located one mile downstream of the center of Mexico. The collection system contains 28 pump stations, which are located throughout the area served. Historically the collection system, which is outside of the District's control, has been highly susceptible to inflow and infiltration, mostly from the town of Rumford, leading to exceedances by the District during large rain events or during the spring thaw. The Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District operates and maintains one pump station on Dix Avenue in Mexico, which conveys most Mexico's flows, and two in Rumford on Prospect Avenue and the South Rumford Road. However, 25 other pump stations are operated and maintained by the towns of Rumford and Dixfield.

The District stated that the only source of wastewater conveyed to the treatment facility by the ND Paper LLC paper mill located in Rumford is sanitary wastewater. The District submitted an updated transported waste management plan to the Department as an exhibit to its October 16, 2020, application for permit renewal. The previous permitting action authorized the District to receive and introduce into the treatment process a daily maximum of up to 25,000 gallons of transported wastes, which is being carried forward in this permitting action.

The District is in the final stages of planning for a major upgrade to both the facility and the Dix Avenue pump station. The upgrades will include a new maintenance garage, upgraded office space, a new septage receiving area expanded aeration tanks with upgraded mechanical aerators, upgrades to the secondary clarifier, upgrades to the headworks, along with several other improvements.

c. Wastewater Treatment: The facility provides a secondary level of treatment via aeration basins and secondary clarification. Raw sewerage enters the facility through an automatically controlled sluice gate to either a comminutor or bar rack, then to a 12-foot diameter grit chamber and then into a 10,000-gallon wet well. From the wet well, flows bypass the primary parabolic screens and are conveyed to one of two 189,000-gallon aeration basins (one may be used for storage) and from the aeration basin to two 189,000-gallon, 55-foot diameter circular secondary clarifiers. Clarifier supernatant is conveyed through a 65,000-gallon chlorine contact tank for disinfection using sodium hypochlorite before final discharge to the Androscoggin River. Wasted sludge is conveyed to two

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY (cont'd)

112,000-gallon digesters (located east of the two aeration basins), is thickened and subsequently dewatered in a belt filter press, and then composted on site. See Fact Sheet **Attachment B** for a schematic of the District's wastewater treatment facility.

Final effluent is conveyed for discharge to the Androscoggin River via a 24-inch diameter outfall pipe that extends out into the receiving water approximately 90 feet to a depth of approximately 6 feet below the surface of the water during low flow conditions. The pipe is not fitted with a diffuser or similar structure designed to enhance mixing of the effluent with the receiving water.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

a. Terms and Conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the December 9, 2015, permitting action except that this permit is:

1. Establishing a seasonal monitoring requirement for *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* bacteria from April 15th – October 31st starting from the authorization date on this permit. This permit is also establishing a monthly average limit not to exceed a geometric mean of 100 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters and daily maximum limit or 236 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters, instantaneous, in accordance with *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters* 38 M.R.S. §465 (4)(B).

2. Reestablishing a seasonal (June 1- September 30) monitoring requirement for Total Phosphorus and Orthophosphate in accordance with the approved 2005 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Androscoggin River.

3. Updating Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements*, footnote 1, Sampling to include using sufficiently sensitive methods.

4. Updating Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements*, footnote 6, Mercury to the Department's current requirements.

5. Updating the Special Condition B, *Narrative Effluent Limitations,* to the Department's most current language.

6. Updated Special Condition K. *Monitoring and Reporting* to the Departments most current language.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

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

April 14, 1994 – The Department issued WDL #W002686-46-C-R to the District for the monthly average discharge of up to 2.65 MGD of secondary treated wastewater to Androscoggin River in Mexico. The 4/14/94 WDL superseded WDL #W002686-46-B-R issued on March 8, 1989, and WDL #2686 issued on September 14, 1983.

April 30, 1999 – The USEPA issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit #ME0100552 to the District for the monthly average discharge of up to 2.65 MGD of treated wastewater to the Androscoggin River.

May 23, 2000 – Pursuant to Maine law, 38 M.R.S. §420 and §413 and Department rule, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 519, *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the District thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002686-46-C-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 11.7 parts per trillion (ppt) and 17.6 ppt, respectively, along with a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 4 tests per year for mercury.

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in Maine, excluding areas of special interest to Maine Indian Tribes. From that point forward, the program has been referred to as the Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit program.

June 29, 2001 – The Department issued WDL Modification #W002686-5L-E-M / MEPDES permit #ME0100552 to the District for the continued discharge of 2.65 MGD to the Androscoggin River. The 6/29/01 permitting action superseded WDL #W002686-5L-D-R issued on August 10, 2000, and all previous NPDES permits and State waste discharge licenses.

October 19, 2001 – The Department issued a letter to the District thereby administratively modifying the 6/29/01 MEPDES permit to eliminate the monthly maximum limit of 120,000 gallons for disposal of septage in the wastewater treatment facility. The administrative modification carried forward authorization to receive and introduce into the treatment works a daily maximum of up to 10,000 GPD.

April 23, 2004 – The Department issued a letter to the District thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002686-5L-E-M/ME0100552 and eliminating the weekly average mass limit of 10.8 lbs./day for total phosphorus. As of 4/23/04, the Department had not completed a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the Androscoggin River to determine whether the phosphorus limit, which was based on a Department best professional judgment determination, was appropriate for protection of receiving water quality. Therefore, the numeric phosphorus limit was eliminated.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

July 18, 2005 – The USEPA approved a total maximum daily load (TMDL) entitled, May 2005 TMDL, Final for the Androscoggin River.

September 21, 2005 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit ME0100552/WDL W002686-5L-F R for a five-year term.

October 19, 2005 – The Department issued an administrative modification of the 9/21/05 MEPDES permit that increase the allowable septage to be received and treated at the facility from 10,000 gpd to 25,000 gpd.

December 15, 2010 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit ME0100552/WDL W002686-6D-G-R for a five-year term.

February 6, 2012 - The Department issued minor revision MEPDES permit #ME0100552/WDL #W002686-6D-G-R that reduced the monitoring frequency for total mercury from 4/Year to 1/Year.

October 1, 2015 – The Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District submitted a timely and complete application to the Department to renew the MEPDES permit/WDL.

December 9, 2015 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit ME0100552/WDL W002686-6D-I-R for a five-year term.

October 16, 2020 – The Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District submitted a complete application to the Department to renew the MEPDES permit/WDL.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMITS

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 application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with the U.S. Clean Water Act, and ensure that the receiving waters attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Surface Water Classification System. In addition, 38 M.R.S. § 420 and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 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. ch. 584 (last amended February 16, 2020), 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(1)(A)(2) classifies the "Androscoggin River, from its confluence with the Ellis River to the Worumbo Dam in Lisbon Falls," which includes the river at the point of discharge, as Class C waters.

Standards for Classification of Fresh Surface Waters, 38 M.R.S. § 465(4) describes the standards for Class C waters as follows:

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS (con't)

A. Class C waters must be of such quality that they are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water supply after treatment; fishing; agriculture; recreation in and on the water; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation, except as prohibited under Title 12, section 403; navigation; and as a habitat for fish and other aquatic life.

B. Class C waters must be of sufficient quality to support all species of fish indigenous to those waters and to maintain the structure and function of the resident biological community. The dissolved oxygen content of Class C water may not be less than 5 parts per million or 60% of saturation, whichever is higher, except that in identified salmonid spawning areas where water quality is sufficient to ensure spawning, egg incubation and survival of early life stages, that water quality sufficient for these purposes must be maintained. In order to provide additional protection for the growth of indigenous fish, the following standards apply.

1) The 30-day average dissolved oxygen criterion of a Class C water is 6.5 parts per million using a temperature of 22 degrees centigrade or the ambient temperature of the water body, whichever is less, if:

a. A license or water quality certificate other than a general permit was issued prior to March 16, 2004, for the Class C water and was not based on a 6.5 parts per million 30-day average dissolved oxygen criterion: or

1) A discharge or a hydropower project was in existence on March 16, 2005, and required but did not have a license or water quality certificate other than a general permit for the Class C water.

This criterion for the water body applies to licenses and water quality certificates issued on or after March 16, 2004.

2) In Class C waters not governed by subparagraph (1), dissolved oxygen may not be less than 6.5 parts per million as a 30-day average based upon a temperature of 24 degrees centigrade or the ambient temperature of the water body, whichever is less. This criterion for the water body applies to licenses and water quality certificates issued on or after March 16, 2004.

The department may negotiate and enter into agreements with licensees and water quality certificate holders in order to provide further protection for the growth of indigenous fish. Agreements entered into under this paragraph are enforceable as department orders according to the provisions of sections 347-A to 349.

Between April 15th and October 31st, the number of Escherichia coli bacteria in Class C waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 100 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters over a 90-day interval or 236 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in more than 10% of the samples in any 90-day interval. The board shall adopt rules governing the procedure for designation of spawning areas. Those rules must include provision for periodic review of designated

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS (con't)

spawning areas and consultation with affected persons prior to designation of a stretch of water as a spawning area.

C. Discharges to Class C waters may cause some changes to aquatic life, except that the receiving waters must be of sufficient quality to support all species of fish indigenous to the receiving waters and maintain the structure and function of the resident biological community. For the purpose of allowing the discharge of aquatic pesticides or chemicals approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency to restore biological communities affected by an invasive species, the department may find that the discharged effluent will not cause unacceptable changes to aquatic life as long as the materials and methods used will ensure the support of all species of indigenous fish and the structure and function of the resident biological community and will allow restoration of nontarget species.

5. REASONABLE POTENTIAL

Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C) and 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1), NPDES permits must contain any requirements in addition to technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) that are necessary to achieve water quality standards established under 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C). In addition, limitations "must control any pollutant or pollutant parameter (conventional, non-conventional, or toxic) which the permitting authority determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any water quality standard (WQS), including State narrative criteria for water quality." 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1)(i). To determine if the discharge causes, or has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any WQS, EPA considers: 1) existing controls on point and non-point sources of pollution; 2) the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent; 3) the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity); and 4) where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent by the receiving water. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1)(ii).

If the permitting authority determines that the discharge of a pollutant will cause, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above WQSs, the permit must contain water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for that pollutant. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1)(i).

6. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection 2018/2020/2022 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, lists a 6.8-mile segment (Assessment Unit ID # ME0104000204_422R) of the Androscoggin River from the Virginia Bridge in Rumford to the Webb River in *Category 5-D: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Legacy Pollutants*. The designated use of fish consumption is impaired due to the historic presence of the legacy pollutants including polychlorinated biphenyls.

The Report lists the same unit of the Androscoggin River from the Virginia Bridge in Rumford to the Webb River in *Category 4-B:*

6. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS (con't)

Rivers and Streams Impaired By Pollutants – Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment. The impairment is related to historic elevated levels of dioxin in fish tissue. Pollution control requirements reasonably expected to result in attainment refers to establishment of dioxin limits on internal waste streams at the two kraft mills as well as a requirement that fish tissue samples collected below mill discharges cannot be higher than level upstream of the mill discharges.

The Report also lists all freshwaters in Maine as "*Category 4-A: Waters impaired by Atmospheric Deposition of Mercury."* Impairment in this context refers to a statewide fish consumption advisory due to elevated levels of mercury in some fish tissues. The Report states, "All freshwaters are listed in Category 4-A (Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Completed) due to the USEPA approval of a Regional Mercury TMDL in December 2007. Maine has a fish consumption advisory for fish taken from all freshwaters due to mercury. Many waters, and many fish from any given water, do not exceed the action level for mercury. However, because it is impossible for someone consuming a fish to know whether the mercury level exceeds the action level, the Maine Department of Health and Human Services decided to establish a statewide advisory that recommends limits on consumption for all freshwater fish. Maine has already instituted statewide programs for removal and reduction of mercury sources."

Pursuant to Maine law, 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 for this facility and the facility has been in substantial compliance with said interim discharge limits. See Section 7(j) of this Fact Sheet.

7. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. Flow: The previous permitting action established a monthly average discharge flow limit of 2.65 million gallons per day (MGD) based on the design capacity of the treatment facility which is being carried forward in this permitting action. The previous permit established a daily maximum discharge flow reporting requirement to assist in evaluation of effluent data.

A review of the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data for the period January 2016 - November 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

Flow (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	2.65	0.55 – 3.28	1.06
Daily Maximum	Report	0.64 – 4.91	1.97

There were 2 excursions in the monthly average flow limit for the period between January 2016-November 2023.

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

b. Dilution Factors: Dilution factors associated with the discharge from the District's wastewater treatment facility were derived in accordance with freshwater protocols established in Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, March 21, 2012. With a monthly average flow limit of 2.65 MGD, dilution calculations are as follows:

1 cfs = 0.6464 MGD

Acute: 1Q10 = 1,663 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(1{,}663.0 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 2.65 \text{ MGD}}{2.65 \text{ MGD}} = 407{:}1$

Modified Acute: ¼ 1Q10 = 416 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(416.0 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 2.65 \text{ MGD}}{2.65 \text{ MGD}} = 102{:}1$

Chronic: 7Q10 = 1,663 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(1{,}663.0 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 2.65 \text{ MGD}}{2.65 \text{ MGD}} = 407{:}1$

Harmonic Mean = 2,861 cfs $\Rightarrow \frac{(2{,}861.0 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 2.65 \text{ MGD}}{2.65 \text{ MGD}} = 699{:}1$

Department rule 06-96 C.M.R Chapter 530 § 4(B)(1) states:

Analyses using numerical acute criteria for aquatic life must be based on 1/4 of the 1Q10 stream design flow to prevent substantial acute toxicity within any mixing zone and to ensure a zone of passage of at least 3/4 of the cross-sectional area of any stream as required by Chapter 581. 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 flow, up to and including all of it, as long as the required zone of passage is maintained. Flows that allow bioaccumulation of compounds to levels that are toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic are not to be used in setting effluent limits.

The District has not submitted information or data to the Department to demonstrate the mixing characteristics of the effluent with the receiving waters. Therefore, the Department is utilizing the default stream flow of ¼ 1Q10 in acute evaluations.

c. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The previous permitting action established monthly average and weekly average BOD_5 & TSS concentration limits of 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L, respectively, which were based on secondary treatment requirements as defined in Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 525 § (3)(III). The previous permitting action also established daily maximum BOD_5 & TSS concentration limits of 50 mg/L based on a Department best professional judgment (BPJ) of best practicable treatment (BPT). All three technology-based concentration limits are being carried forward in this permitting action.

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

Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 523 § (6)(f) states that all pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations, standards or prohibitions expressed in terms of mass. The previous permitting action established monthly average, weekly average, and daily maximum technology-based mass limits of 663 lbs./day, 995 lbs./day, and 1,105 lbs./day, respectively, for BOD_5 & TSS, which are being carried forward in this permitting action and were derived as follows:

Monthly Average Mass Limit: (30 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(2.65 MGD) = **663 lbs./day**
Weekly Average Mass Limit: (45 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(2.65 MGD) = **995 lbs./day**
Daily Maximum Mass Limit: (50 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(2.65 MGD) = **1,105 lbs./day**

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2016 – November 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

BOD Mass (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	663	42 - 723	149.30
Weekly Average	995	53 – 1,737	242.76
Daily Maximum	1,105	56 – 2,067	299.42

BOD Concentration (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	4.8 - 47	15.63
Weekly Average	45	6.0 - 69.0	21.73
Daily Maximum	50	6.6 - 180	25.16

TSS mass (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Average (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	663	39 – 1,047	131.06
Weekly Average	995	44 – 3,645	216.16
Daily Maximum	1,105	44 – 3,927	267.10

TSS concentration (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	5.0 – 45	13.33
Weekly Average	45	5.9 – 119	17.79
Daily Maximum	50	5.7 - 133	20.63

There were a total of 26 excursions of mass and/or concentration limits for BOD_5 and 6 excursions of mass and/or concentration limits for TSS between January 2016-November 2023.

The previous permit established, and this permitting action is carrying forward a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of two times per week (2/Week) based on EPA and Department guidance for POTWs permitted to discharge between 1.5 MGD and 5.0 MGD.

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

This permitting action also carries forward a requirement of 85% removal for BOD and TSS pursuant to Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 525 § (3)(III)(a & b)(3). A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2016 – November 2023 indicates % removal rates for BOD & TSS have been reported as follows:

BOD % Removal (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (%)	Range (%)	Average (%)
Monthly Average	85	69.5 – 98.1	93.36

There were 5 excursions of the BOD_5 percent removal limit between January 2016-November 2023.

TSS % Removal (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (%)	Range (%)	Average (%)
Monthly Average	85	73.1 – 99.1	95.27

There were 2 excursions of the TSS percent removal limit between January 2016-Novemver 2023.

d. Settleable Solids: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a daily maximum technology-based concentration limit of 0.3 mL/L for settleable solids and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 5/Week.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2016 – October 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

Settleable solids (DMRs=95)

Value	Limit (mL/L)	Range (mL/L)	Average (mL/L)
Daily Maximum	0.3	,0.10 – 2.0	<0.126

There was one excursion of the settleable solids limitation between January 2016-November 2023.

e. *E. coli bacteria*: The previous permit established seasonal (May 15-September 30 of each year) monthly average and daily maximum *E. coli* bacteria concentration limits of 126 colonies/100 mL and 949 colonies/100 mL, respectively. This permitting action is establishing a seasonal (April 15-October 31 of each year) monthly average limit of 100 CFU or MPN/100 mL and the daily maximum limit of 236 CFU or MPN/100 mL. The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward a 2/week monitoring frequency for *E. Coli* bacteria.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2016 – October 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

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

***E. coli*. bacteria (DMRs=40)**

Value	Limit (col/100 mL)	Range (col/100 mL)	Mean (col/100 mL)
Monthly Average	126	2 - 116	12.28
Daily Maximum	949	7 – 2,420	136.55

There was 1 excursion of the daily maximum concentration limit for *E. coli* between January 2016 and November 2023.

f. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC): The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a daily maximum technology-based concentration limit of 1.0 mg/L for TRC. Limitations on TRC are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT technology is being applied to the discharge. The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward a monitoring frequency of 5/week for TRC.

TRC monitoring must be performed during any period in which chlorine-based compounds are utilized for effluent disinfection. The District shall utilize approved test methods that are capable of bracketing the limitations in this permit.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period January 2016 – October 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

Total residual chlorine (DMRs=55)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	1.0	0.27 – 0.98	0.66

g. Total Phosphorus (Total-P) and Orthophosphate (Ortho-P): This permit is reestablished a monitoring and reporting requirement for monthly average and weekly average concentration and mass values for total-P and Ortho-P 1/month during the warm season (June 1 through September 30) of each year in accordance with the 2005 TMDL. Modeling performed by the Department to support the 2005 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) approved by the USEPA indicates that the District constitutes approximately 1.5% of the total phosphorus and 4.5% of the orthophosphates loading to Gulf Island Pond and that these contributions are relatively insignificant. Monitoring data will be used to determine whether the discharge exceeds or has the reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standard for phosphorus.

h. pH: The previous permitting action established a pH range limitation of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units based on Department rule found at 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 525 § (3)(III)(c), which is being carried forward in this permitting action. This permitting action is also carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per day

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

i. (1/Day) based on Department guidance for POTWs permitted to discharge between 1.5 and 5.0 MGD.

A review of the DMR data for the period January 2016 – October 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

pH (DMRs = 95)

Value	Limit (SU)	Minimum (SU)	Maximum (SU)
Range	6.0 – 9.0	6.01	9.50

There was one excursion of the daily maximum pH limit between January 2016-November 2023.

j. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) and Chemical Specific Testing – Maine law, 38 M.R.S., Sections 414-A and 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. Department Rules, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 584, *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants* set 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. ch. 530, is included in this permit in order to fully characterize the effluent. This permit also 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.

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 invertebrate and vertebrate species. Priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing is required to assess the levels of individual toxic pollutants in the discharge, comparing each pollutant to acute, chronic, and human health AWQC as established in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 584.

06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 establishes four categories of testing requirements based predominately on the chronic dilution factor. The categories are as follows:

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

Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (2)(D) specifies the criteria to be used in determining the minimum monitoring frequency requirements for WET, priority pollutant and analytical chemistry testing. Based on the 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 criteria, the District's facility falls into

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

the Level III frequency category as the facility has a chronic dilution factor ≥100:1 but <500:1 and Q ≥1.0 MGD. 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (2)(D)(1) specifies that routine surveillance and screening level testing requirements are as follows:

Screening level testing –

Level	WET	Priority pollutant	Analytical chemistry
III	1 per year	1 per year	4 per year

Surveillance level testing –

Level	WET	Priority pollutant	Analytical chemistry
III	1 per year	None required	1 per year

A review of the data on file with the Department indicates that to date, the District has fulfilled the WET and chemical-specific testing requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530. See **Attachment C** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the WET test results and **Attachment D** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the chemical-specific test dates.

Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (D)(3)(b) states in part, *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 exceedance as calculated pursuant to section 3(E).* 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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 exceedance of water quality criteria, appropriate water quality-based limits must be established in any licensing action.*"

06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 §3 states, "*In determining if effluent limits are required, the Department shall consider all information on file and effluent testing conducted during the preceding 60 months. However, testing done in the performance of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) approved by the Department may be excluded from such evaluations."*

WET Evaluation

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

On November 21, 2023, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET data that indicates that the discharge does not exceed or have a reasonable potential (RP) to exceed either the acute or chronic critical ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) thresholds (1.0% and 0.25%, respectively – mathematical inverse of the applicable dilution factors) for any of the WET species tested to date.

Given the absence of exceedances or reasonable potential to exceed critical WET thresholds, the District meets the surveillance level monitoring frequency waiver criteria found at Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (D)(3)(b). Therefore, the only WET testing requirements are established as screening level testing of once per year (1/Year). Screening level testing must be conducted beginning in the calendar year 2024 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,

In accordance with Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (2)(D)(4) and Special Condition J of this permit, *06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 § (2)(D)(4) Statement For Reduced/Waived Toxics Testing*, the District must annually submit to the Department a written statement evaluating its current status for each of the conditions listed.

Chemical Evaluation

The previous permit established, and this permit is carrying forward water quality-based mass limitations and monitoring requirements for total aluminum, total copper, total lead, and total zinc at a monitoring frequency of 1/year.

A review of the DMR data for the period January 2016 – October 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

Aluminum mass (DMR = 11)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	0.84	0.16 – 0.70	0.291
Daily Maximum	1.8	0.19 – 0.93	0.316

Aluminum concentration (DMR = 11)

Value	Limit (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)	Mean (ug/L)
Monthly Average	*Report*	28.60 -52.60	38.63
Daily Maximum	*Report*	28.60 – 52.60	38.63

Copper mass (DMR = 11)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	2.3	.05 - .15	0.088
Daily Maximum	.74	.05 - .20	0.091

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

Copper concentration (DMR = 11)

Value	Limit (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)	Mean (ug/L)
Monthly Average	*Report*	7.7-22.9	12.52
Daily Maximum	*Report*	7.7 - 22.9	12.52

Lead mass (DMR =11)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	0.12	0.0-0.01	0.005
Daily Maximum	---	---	---

Lead concentration (DMR = 11)

Value	Limit (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)	Mean (ug/L)
Monthly Average	*Report*	0.01-0.86	0.59
Daily Maximum	---	---	---

Zinc mass (DMR = 11)

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	Range (lbs/day)	Mean (lbs/day)
Monthly Average	2.8	0.09 – 0.47	0.24
Daily Maximum	11.7	0.09 - 0.63	0.24

Zinc concentration (DMR = 11)

Value	Limit (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)	Mean (ug/L)
Monthly Average	*Report*	20.10 – 68.50	33.39
Daily Maximum	*Report*	20.10 – 68.50	33.39

On November 21, 2023, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation, Report 1372, of the most recent 60 months of chemical-specific test results on file with the Department. The evaluation indicated there are no exceedances or reasonable potential to exceed critical applicable AWQC thresholds for any of the four chemical specific parameters limited in the December 9, 2015 permit. All reports generated as part of the reasonable potential analysis, or the development of limits are recorded in the permit record. Past practice has been to eliminate the limits for total aluminum, total copper, total lead and total zinc based on the new test results collected between December 2015 and the present. The USEPA has objected to this practice stating it violates the anti-backsliding provisions in federal rules as new test results obtained during the most current 60 months does not qualify for the anti-backsliding provision of "new information that was not available at the time of the previous permit."

The limits carried over in this permit were calculated in the November 4, 2015, fact sheet as follows:

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

Aluminum

Mean concentration = 35 ug/L or 0.035 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 2.65 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.035 mg/L)(8.34)(2.65 MGD) = 0.77 lbs/day

The July 15, 2015, statistical evaluation (Report ID #793) indicates the historical average mass of aluminum discharged by the permittee (0.77 lbs/day) is 0.12 % of the aluminum discharged by facilities on the main stem of the Androscoggin River. The acute assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (1Q10 = 451 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flows 1Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flows 1Q10 = 15.3 cfs). The calculation for aluminum is as follows:

Acute:

1Q10 at Brunswick = 451 cfs or 292 MGD
1Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
1Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
1Q10 at Mechanic Falls = 15.3 cfs or 9.89 MGD

AWQC = 750 ug/L
750 ug/L(0.90) = 675 ug/L or 0.675 mg/L

Acute AC = 292 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 9.89 MGD = 268 MGD

(268 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.675 mg/L) = **1,509 lbs/day**

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

Daily maximum mass for aluminum:
(Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total aluminum discharged)
(1,509 lbs/day)(0.0012) = **1.8 lbs/day**

Chronic:

The July 15, 2015, statistical evaluation (Report ID #793) indicates the historical average mass of aluminum discharged by the permittee (0.77 lbs/day) is 0.12 % of the aluminum discharged by facilities on the main stem of the Androscoggin River. The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the

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

10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (7Q10 = 1,715 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flow 7Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flow 7Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flow cfs, 7Q10 = 32.5 cfs). The calculation for aluminum is as follows:

7Q10 at Brunswick = 1,715 cfs or 1,109 MGD
7Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
7Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
7Q10 at Mechanic Falls= 32.5 cfs or 20.9 MGD

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

Chronic AC = 1,109 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 20.9 MGD = 1,074 MGD

(1,074 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.0783 mg/L) = **701 lbs/day**

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

Monthly average mass for aluminum:
(Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total aluminum discharged)
(701 lbs/day)(0.0012) = **0.84 lbs/day**

Copper

Mean concentration = 20 ug/L or 0.020 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 2.65 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.020 mg/L)(8.34)(2.65 MGD) = 0.44 lbs/day

The July 15, 2015, statistical evaluation (Report ID #793) indicates the historical average mass of copper discharged by the permittee (0.44 lbs/day) is 12.1 % of the copper discharged by facilities on the main stem of the Androscoggin River. The acute assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (1Q10 = 451 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flows 1Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flows 1Q10 = 15.3 cfs). The calculation for copper is as follows:

Acute:

1Q10 at Brunswick = 451 cfs or 292 MGD
1Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
1Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD

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

1Q10 at Mechanic Falls = 15.3 cfs or 9.89 MGD

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

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

Acute AC = 292 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 9.89 MGD = 268 MGD

(268 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.00276 mg/L) = **6.17 lbs/day**

Daily maximum mass for copper:
(Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)
(6.17 lbs/day)(0.121) = **0.74 lbs/day**

Chronic:

The July 15, 2015, statistical evaluation (Report ID #793) indicates the historical average mass of copper discharged by the permittee (0.44 lbs/day) is 12.1 % of the copper discharged by facilities on the main stem of the Androscoggin River. The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (7Q10 = 1,715 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flow 7Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flow 7Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flow cfs, 7Q10 = 32.5 cfs). The calculation for copper is as follows:

7Q10 at Brunswick = 1,715 cfs or 1,109 MGD
7Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
7Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
7Q10 at Mechanic Falls= 32.5 cfs or 20.9 MGD

AWQC = 2.36 ug/L
2.36 ug/L (0.90) = 2.12 ug/L or 0.00212 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,109 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 20.9 MGD = 1,074 MGD

(1,074 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.00212 mg/L) = **19.0 lbs/day**

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

Monthly average mass for copper:
(Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total copper discharged)
(19.0 lbs/day)(0.121) = **2.3 lbs/day**

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

Lead

Mean concentration = 1.8 ug/L or 0.0018 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 2.65 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.0018 mg/L)(8.34)(2.65 MGD) = 0.0398 lbs/day

The July 15, 2015, statistical evaluation (Report ID #793) indicates the historical average mass of lead discharged by the permittee (0.040 lbs/day) is 3.72 % of the lead discharged by facilities on the main stem of the Androscoggin River. The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (7Q10 = 1,715 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flow 7Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flow 7Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flow cfs, 7Q10 = 32.5 cfs). The calculation for lead is as follows:

Chronic:

7Q10 at Brunswick = 1,715 cfs or 1,109 MGD
7Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
7Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
7Q10 at Mechanic Falls= 32.5 cfs or 20.9 MGD

AWQC = 0.41 ug/L
0.41 ug/L(0.90) = 0.37 ug/L or 0.00037 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,109 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 20.9 MGD = 1,074 MGD

(1,074 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.00037 mg/L) = **3.31 lbs/day**

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

Monthly average mass for lead:
(Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total lead discharged)
(3.31 lbs/day)(0.0372) = **0.12 lbs/day**

Zinc

Mean concentration = 74 ug/L or 0.074 mg/L
Permit flow limit = 2.65 MGD
Historical average mass = (0.0.074 mg/L)(8.34)(2.65 MGD) = 1.63 lbs/day

The July 15, 2015, statistical evaluation (Report ID #793) indicates the historical average mass of zinc discharged by the permittee (1.63 lbs/day) is 4.65 % of the zinc discharged by facilities on the main stem of the Androscoggin River. The acute assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick

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

was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (1Q10 = 451 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flows 1Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flows 1Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flows 1Q10 = 15.3 cfs). The calculation for zinc is as follows:

Acute:

1Q10 at Brunswick = 451 cfs or 292 MGD
1Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
1Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
1Q10 at Mechanic Falls = 15.3 cfs or 9.89 MGD

AWQC = 30.6 ug/L
30.6 ug/L(0.90) = 27.5 ug/L or 0.0275 mg/L

Acute AC = 292 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 9.89 MGD = 268 MGD

(268 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.0275 mg/L) = **61.5 lbs/day**

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

Daily maximum mass for zinc:
(Acute assimilative capacity mass)(% of total zinc discharged)
(61.5 lbs/day)(0.0465) = **2.8 lbs/day**

Chronic:

The July 15, 2015, statistical evaluation (Report ID #793) indicates the historical average mass of zinc discharged by the permittee (1.63 lbs/day) is 4.65 % of the lead discharged by facilities on the main stem of the Androscoggin River. The chronic assimilative capacity (AC) at Brunswick was calculated based on 90% of the applicable AWQC (taking into consideration the 10% reduction to account for background, 0% reduction for reserve, totaling 10%), critical low flows (7Q10 = 1,715 cfs) at Brunswick less the assimilative capacity allocated to Whitney Brook in Canton (critical low flow 7Q10 = 20 cfs), to Seven Mile Stream in Jay (critical low flow 7Q10 = 2 cfs) and to the Little Androscoggin River in Mechanic Falls (critical low flow cfs, 7Q10 = 32.5 cfs). The calculation for zinc is as follows:

7Q10 at Brunswick = 1,715 cfs or 1,109 MGD
7Q10 at Canton = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD
7Q10 at Jay = 2 cfs or 1.29 MGD
7Q10 at Mechanic Falls= 32.5 cfs or 20.9 MGD

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

AWQC = 30.6 ug/L
30.6 ug/L(0.90) = 28 ug/L or 0.028 mg/L

Chronic AC = 1,109 MGD – 12.9 MGD – 1.29 MGD – 20.9 MGD = 1,074 MGD

(1,074 MGD)(8.34 lbs/gal)(0.028 mg/L) = **251 lbs/day**

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

Monthly average mass for zinc:
(Chronic assimilative capacity mass)(% of total zinc discharged)
(251 lbs/day)(0.0465) = **11.7 lbs/day**

k. Mercury: Pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S. § 420 and *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 519 (last amended October 6, 2001), the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the District thereby administratively modifying WDL W002686 by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 11.7 parts per trillion (ppt) and 17.6 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of four (4) tests per year for mercury. The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward a 1/Year monitoring frequency It is noted the limitations have been incorporated into Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations And Monitoring Requirements*, of this permit..

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 substantial compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department.

A review of the DMR data for the period January 2016 – October 2023 indicates values have been reported as follows:

Mercury (DMR = 8)

Value	Limit (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Mean (ng/L)
Average	11.7	4.76 -7.94	7.12
Daily Maximum	17.6	2.18 – 5.58	3.77

l. Transported Wastes – The previous permitting action authorized the District to receive up to 25,000 gpd of septage. Department rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 555, *Standards For The Addition of Transported Wastes to Wastewater Treatment Facilities*, limits the quantity of septage received at a facility to 1% of the design capacity of 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. The facility does utilize

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

the side stream/storage method of metering wastes into the facility's influent flow. With a design capacity of 2.65 MGD, 25,000 gpd only represents 0.94% of said capacity. The District has submitted an up-to-date Transported Waste Management Plan as an exhibit to their October 16, 2020, application for permit renewal.

The Department has reviewed and approved said plan and determined that under normal operating conditions, the receipt and treatment of 25,000 gpd of transported waste into the facility will not cause or contribute to upset conditions of the treatment process.

8. ANTI-BACKSLIDING

Federal regulation 40 CFR, §122.44(l) contains the criteria for what is often referred to as the anti-backsliding provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act). In general, the regulation states that except for provisions specified in the regulation, effluent limitations, standards, or conditions must be at least as stringent as the final effluent limitations, standards, or conditions in the previous permit. Applicable exceptions include: (1) material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation and (2) information is available which was not available at the time of the permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would justify the application of less stringent effluent limitations at the time of permit issuance. With the exception of total aluminum and total zinc, all limitations in this permit are equally or more stringent than those in the previous permit.

9. ANTI-DEGREDATION

The Department has made a best professional judgment determination based on information gathered to date, that as permitted, the discharge will not cause or contribute the failure of the Androscoggin River to meet the standards for Class C classification and the designated uses of the waterbody will continue to be maintained and protected.

10. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Rumford Falls Times* newspaper on or about October 14,2020. 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. ch. 522 (effective January 12, 2001).

11. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

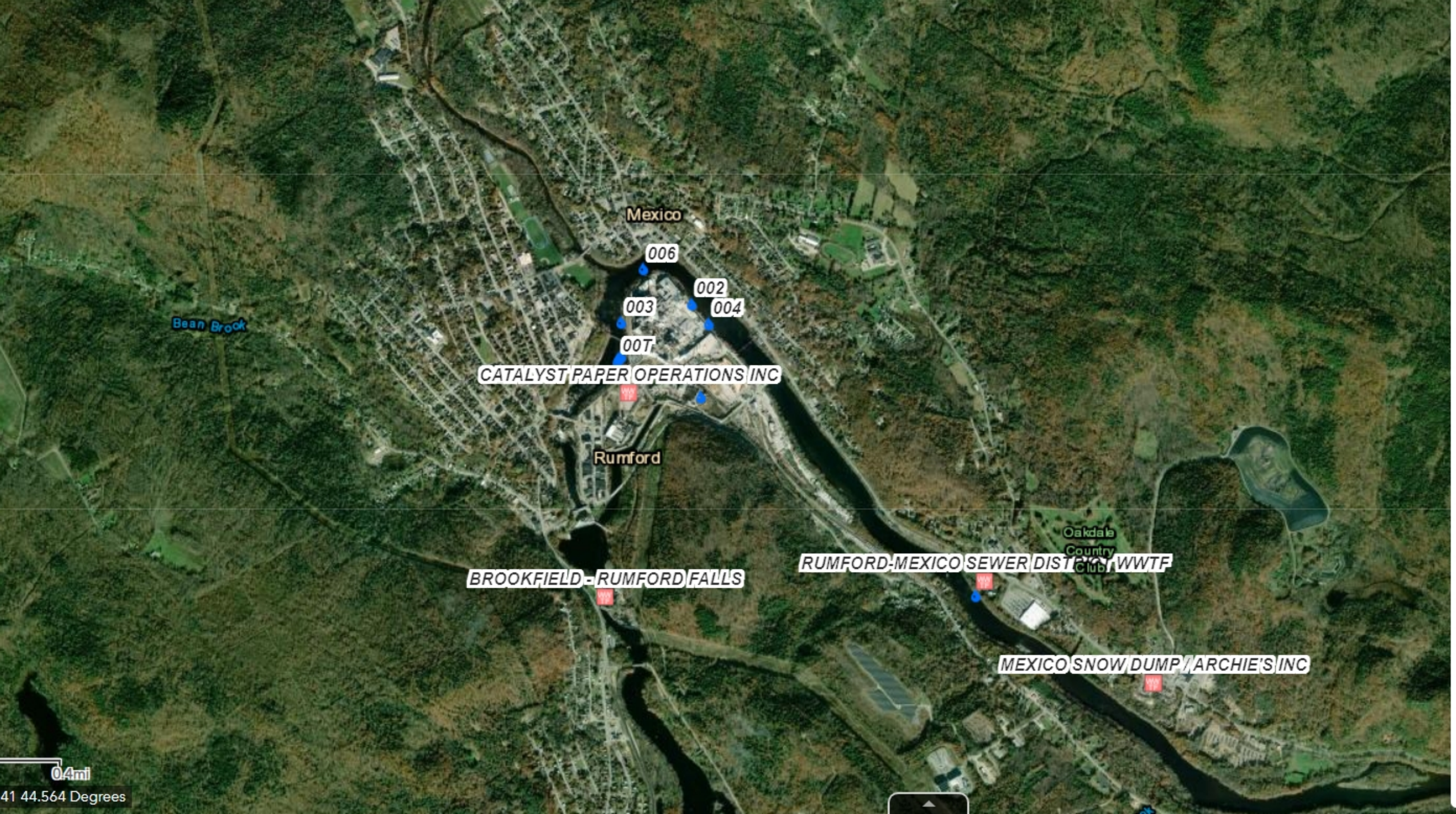
Additional information concerning this permitting action may be obtained from, and written comments sent to:

Benjamin Pendleton
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 592-6871
e-mail: benjamin.s.pendleton@maine.gov

12. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

This section is reserved until after the 30-day comment period.

FACT SHEET ATTACHMENT A


Mexico
006
002
003
004
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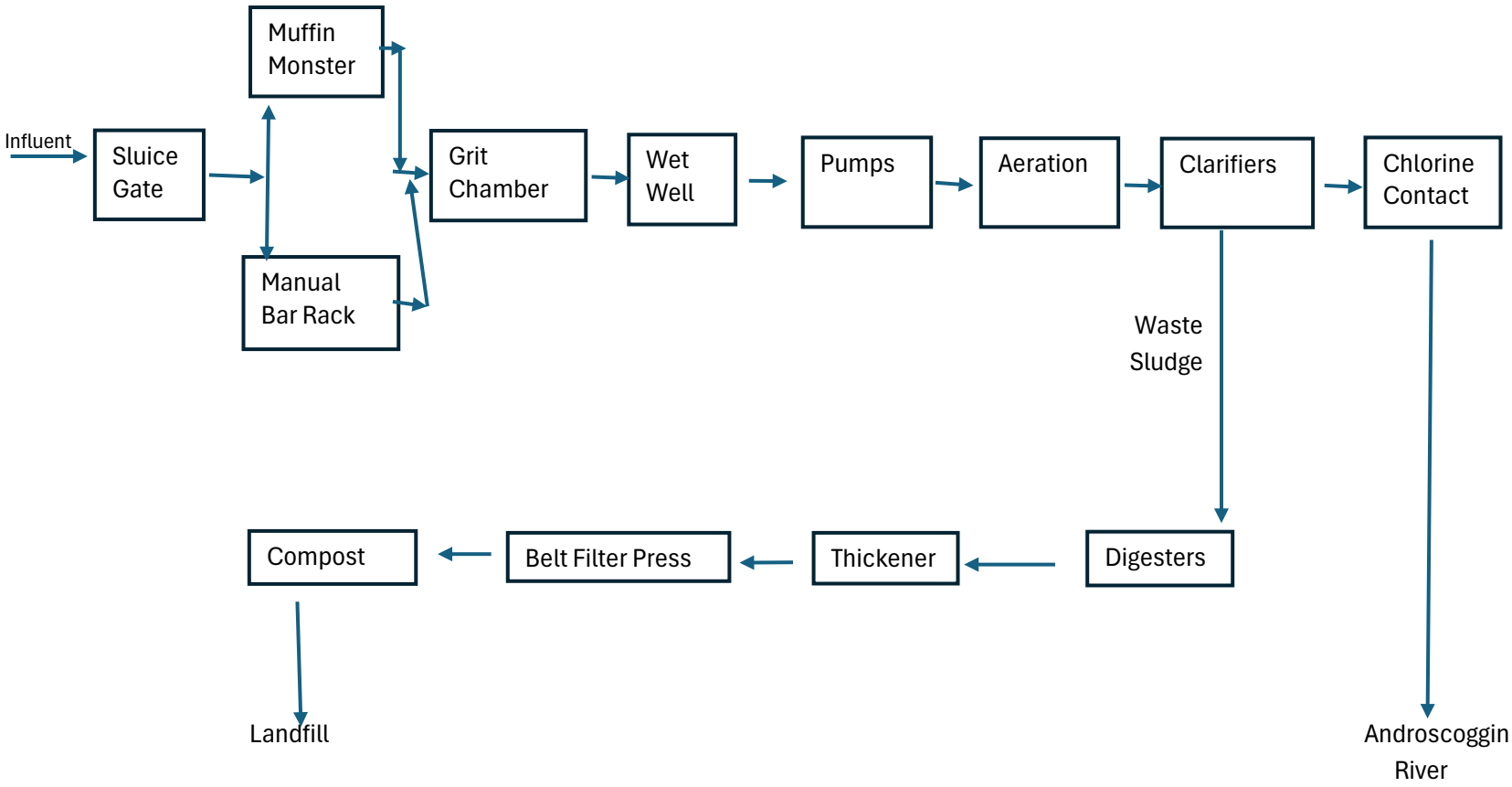
Bean Brook
CATALYST PAPER OPERATIONS INC
Rumford
BROOKFIELD - RUMFORD FALLS
RUMFORD-MEXICO SEWER DIST P.C. WWTF
Oakdale Country Club
MEXICO SNOW DUMP / ARCHIE'S INC
0.4mi
41 44.564 Degrees

FACT SHEET ATTACHMENT B

RUMFORD-MEXICO SEWERAGE DISTRICT FLOW CHART, PERMIT ME0100552 2024 rev.



FACT SHEET ATTACHMENT C

FACILITY WET EVALUATION REPORT

Facility: RUMFORD MEXICO SEWERAGE DISTRICT **Permit Number:** ME0100552 **Report Date:** 7/17/2024

Receiving Water: ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER **Rapidmix:** N

Diluition Factors: 1/4 Acute: 102.4136 Acute: 406.654 Chronic: 406.6543

Effluent Limits: Acute (%): 0.984 Chronic (%): 0.246 **Date range for Evaluation: From** 16/Jul/2019 **To:** 16/Jul/2024

Test Type: **A_NOEL**

Test Species:	Test Date	Result (%)	Status
TROUT	12/09/2019	100.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 1 **RP:** 6.200 **Min Result (%):** 100.000 **RP factor (%):** 16.129 **Status:** OK

Test Type: **C_NOEL**

Test Species:	Test Date	Result (%)	Status
TROUT	12/09/2019	100.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 1 **RP:** 6.200 **Min Result (%):** 100.000 **RP factor (%):** 16.129 **Status:** OK

Test Type: **A_NOEL**

Test Species:	Test Date	Result (%)	Status
WATER FLEA	12/09/2019	100.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 1 **RP:** 6.200 **Min Result (%):** 100.000 **RP factor (%):** 16.129 **Status:** OK

Test Type: **C_NOEL**

Test Species:	Test Date	Result (%)	Status
WATER FLEA	12/09/2019	100.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 1 **RP:** 6.200 **Min Result (%):** 100.000 **RP factor (%):** 16.129 **Status:** OK

FACT SHEET ATTACHMENT D

CHEMICAL TEST REPORT

Data entered into Toxscan for the period

21/Nov/2018 - 21/Nov/2023

Facility Name: **RUMFORD MEXICO SEWERAGE DISTRICT** Permit Number: ME0100552

ALKALINITY

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	99000.000	N	

ALUMINUM

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
01/22/2019	34.700	N	
06/18/2019	28.600	N	
09/18/2019	52.600	N	
11/25/2019	36.800	N	
04/02/2020	38.300	N	
11/04/2021	41.300	N	
08/02/2022	44.300	N	
03/16/2023	32.500	N	

AMMONIA

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
01/22/2019	20000.000	N	
06/18/2019	14000.000	N	
09/18/2019	25000.000	N	
11/25/2019	12000.000	N	

ANTIMONY

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	0.210	N	

CHROMIUM

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
09/18/2019	2.500	N	
11/25/2019	1.600	N	

COPPER

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
01/22/2019	12.200	N	
06/18/2019	8.980	N	
09/18/2019	18.900	N	
11/25/2019	9.200	N	
04/02/2020	8.410	N	
11/04/2021	18.500	N	
08/02/2022	22.900	N	
03/16/2023	9.170	N	

CYANIDE TOTAL

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	6.500	N	
09/18/2019	7.700	N	

LEAD

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
01/22/2019	0.632	N	
06/18/2019	0.538	N	
09/18/2019	0.859	N	
11/25/2019	0.731	N	
04/02/2020	0.510	N	

11/04/2021	0.588	N	
08/02/2022	0.600	N	
03/16/2023	0.440	N	

MERCURY

Test Date	Result (ng/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/19/2019	3.450	N	
04/02/2020	4.690	N	
11/04/2021	2.950	N	

NICKEL

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
01/22/2019	1.200	N	
06/18/2019	1.730	N	
09/18/2019	1.960	N	
11/25/2019	1.240	N	

PH

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	6.950	N	

SOLIDS

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	328000.000	N	

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (UMHOS)

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	660.000	N	

TOTAL CALCIUM

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	16600.000	N	

TOTAL HARDNESS

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	51800.000	N	

TOTAL MAGNESIUM

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	2520.000	N	

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	10000.000	N	

TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE (MG/L) (9)

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	420.000	N	
08/02/2022	340.000	N	

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
06/18/2019	9000.000	N	

ZINC

Test Date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	Status
01/22/2019	25.800	N	
06/18/2019	25.500	N	
09/18/2019	20.100	N	
11/25/2019	53.900	N	
04/02/2020	25.900	N	
11/04/2021	34.500	N	
08/02/2022	68.500	N	
03/16/2023	23.500	N	

FACT SHEET ATTACHMENT E

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CHAPTER 530.2(D)(4) CERTIFICATION

MEPDES#_____Facility Name_____

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

COMMENTS:

Name (printed): _____

Signature:_____Date: _____

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

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

Scheduled Toxicity Testing for the next calendar year

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

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

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