IN THE MATTER OF

VEAZIE SEWER DISTRICT	)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
VEAZIE, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE	)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS	)	AND
ME0100706	)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W002754-6C-L-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 VEAZIE SEWER DISTRICT (District or permittee), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On October 31, 2022, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) accepted as complete for processing an application from the Veazie Sewer District (District/permittee) for the renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0100706 / Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002754-6C-K-R, which was issued by the Department on January 9, 2018, for a five-year term. The January 9, 2018, permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 0.35 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Penobscot River, Class B, in Veazie, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permit carries forward all the terms and conditions of the previous permit except that this permit:

1. Expands the testing season for *E coli* from May 15 – September 30 to April 15 – October 31 in each year of the permit in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 465(3)(B).

2. Amends the Limitation for *E. coli* bacteria from 427 CFU or MPN to 236 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 465(3)(B).

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Preliminary Draft Fact Sheet dated August 15, 2025, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

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

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

3. The provisions of the State's antidegradation policy, *Classification of Maine waters,* 38 M.R.S. §464(4)(F), will be met, in that:

   (a) Existing in-stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect and maintain those existing uses will be maintained and protected.

   (b) Where high quality waters of the State constitute an outstanding national resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected.

   (c) Where the standards of classification of the receiving 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 the opportunity for public participation, that this action is necessary to achieve important economic or social benefits to the State.

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

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the VEAZIE SEWER DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average flow of 0.35 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater to the Penobscot River, Class B, in Veazie, Maine, SUBJECT TO ALL APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS AND THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

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

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

3. This permit becomes effective upon the date of signature below and expires at midnight five (5) years from the effective 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 Matter*s, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 2(21)(A) (effective September 15, 2024).

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS ____ DAY OF _____2025.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:_____
Melanie Loyzim, Commissioner

Date of initial receipt of application: October 25, 2022
Date of application acceptance: October 31, 2022

This Order prepared by Rod Robert, Bureau of Water Quality

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge secondary treated municipal wastewater via **Outfall #001A** to the Penobscot River. Such discharges must be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below [(1)]:

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow *[50050]*	0.35 MGD *[03]*	---	Report MGD *[03]*	---	---	---	Continuous *[99/99]*	Recorder *[RC]*
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) *[80082]*	73 lbs./day *[26]*	117 lbs./day *[26]*	131 lbs./day *[26]*	25 mg/L *[19]*	40 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	2/Month *[02/30]*	24-Hr. Composite *[24]*
$CBOD_5$ % Removal [(2)] *[80358]*	---	---	---	65% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
TSS *[00530]*	88 lbs./day *[26]*	131 lbs./day *[26]*	146 lbs./day *[26]*	30 mg/L *[19]*	45 mg/L *[19]*	50 mg/L *[19]*	2/Month *[02/30]*	24-Hour Composite *[24]*
TSS % Removal [(2)] *[81011]*	---	---	---	85% *[23]*	---	---	1/Month *[01/30]*	Calculate *[CA]*
Settleable Solids *[00545]*	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 ml/L *[25]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
E. coli* Bacteria** [(3), (4)] ***(April 15 – Oct. 31) *[31633]*	---	---	---	64 CFU or MPN/100 ml *[13]*	---	236 CFU or MPN/100 ml *[13]*	1/Week *[01/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Total Residual Chlorine [(5)] *[50060]*	---	---	---	---	---	1.0 mg/L *[19]*	5/Week *[05/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
pH [(6)] *[00400]*	---	---	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU *[12]*	3/Week *[03/07]*	Grab *[GR]*
Mercury [(7)] *[71900]*	---	---	---	6.3 ng/L *[3M]*	---	9.4 ng/L *[3M]*	1/Year *[01/YR]*	Grab *[GR]*

The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table and in subsequent text are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

Footnotes: See Pages 5 through 6 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

1. **Sampling** – The permittee must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with; a) methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 136, b) alternative methods approved by the Department in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. Part 136, or c) as otherwise specified by the Department. Samples that are sent out for analysis must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine's Department of Health and Human Services for wastewater. Samples that are sent to a POTW pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Rules*, 10-144 C.M.R. Ch. 263 (amended March 15, 2023). Laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of 10 − 144 C.M.R. Ch. 263. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the license using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or as specified in this license, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report (DMR).

   In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the permittee must monitor according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 C.F.R. 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.

   Influent sampling for $CBOD_5$ and TSS must be collected after the grit removal / screening processes at the headworks of the facility.

   Effluent sampling for all parameters must be collected after the chlorine contact chamber, the last treatment process prior to discharge to the receiving water.

   2/Month sampling – Monitoring required at a minimum frequency of 2/month must be collected no less than 14 days between sampling events, unless specifically authorized by the Department's compliance inspector.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

2. **Percent Removal –** The treatment facility must maintain a minimum of 65% removal for $CBOD_5$ and an 85% removal for TSS for all flows receiving secondary treatment during all months that the facility discharges. Compliance with the limitations will be based on a twelve-month rolling average. Calendar monthly average percent removal values must be calculated based on influent and effluent concentrations. For the purposes of this permitting action, the twelve-month rolling average calculation is based on the most recent twelve-month period.

3. ***E. coli* bacteria** - In accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 465(3)(B), *E. coli* bacteria limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply between April 15th and October 31st of each year. The Department may, at any time and with notice to the permittee, modify this permit to establish bacteria limitations on a year-round basis to protect the health and welfare of the public.

4. **Bacteria Reporting** – The monthly average *E. coli* bacteria limitation is a geometric mean value and sample results must be reported as such.

5. **Total residual chlorine (TRC)** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are applicable whenever elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds are being used to disinfect the discharge. The permittee must utilize approved test methods that can bracket the limitations in this permit.

6. **pH -** The pH value of the effluent must not be lower than 6.0 SU nor higher than 9.0 SU at any time unless due to natural causes.

7. **Mercury** – The permittee must conduct all mercury monitoring required by this permit or required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. 519 in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) "clean sampling techniques" found in USEPA Method 1669, *Sampling Ambient Water For Trace Metals At EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels*. All mercury analysis must be conducted in accordance with USEPA Method 1631, *Determination of Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry*. Compliance with the monthly average limitation established in Special Condition A of this permit will be based on the cumulative arithmetic mean of all mercury tests results that were conducted utilizing sampling Method 1669 and analysis Method 1631E on file with the Department for this facility.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

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

2. The permittee must not discharge effluent that contains materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life, or which would impair the uses designated for the classification of the receiving waters.

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

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

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

The person who has management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a Maine **Grade II**, Biological Treatment certificate (or higher) or must be a Maine Registered Professional Engineer pursuant to *Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators*, 32 M.R.S. § 4171-4182 and *Wastewater Treatment Plant 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 permittee must conduct an IWS any time a new industrial user proposes to discharge within its jurisdiction; an existing user proposes to make a significant change in its discharge; or at an alternative minimum, once every permit cycle, and submit the results to the Department. See **Attachment D** of the Fact Sheet for Department Guidance on conducting an IWS. The IWS must identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any Significant Industrial Users discharging into the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 403 (general pretreatment regulations) or *Pretreatment Program*, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.528 (last amended March 17, 2008).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

E. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

1. Any introduction of pollutants into the wastewater collection and treatment system from an indirect discharger in a primary industrial category discharging process wastewater.

2. Any substantial change (increase or decrease) in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants into the system at the time of permit issuance.

3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:

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

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

F. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with 1) the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on October 31, 2022; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001A. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized under this permit and must be reported in accordance with Standard Condition D(1)(f), *Twenty-four-hour reporting* of this permit.

G. WET WEATHER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The plan must conform to Department guidelines for such plans and must include operating procedures for a range of intensities, address solids handling procedures (including septic waste and other high strength wastes if applicable) and provide written operating and maintenance procedures during the events.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

G. WET WEATHER MANAGEMENT PLAN (cont'd)

The permittee must review their plan at least annually and record any necessary changes to keep the plan up to date. The Department may require a review and update of the plan as it is determined to be necessary.

H. LAGOON MAINTENANCE

1. The banks of the lagoons must be inspected periodically during the operating season (at least two times per year) and properly always maintained. There must be no overflow through or over the banks. Any signs of leaks, destructive animal activity or soil erosion of the banks must be repaired immediately.

2. The banks of the lagoons must be maintained to keep them free of woody vegetation and other vegetation that may be detrimental to the integrity of the bank and/or lagoon liner. The lagoons must be kept free of all vegetation (*i.e.,* grasses, reeds, cattails, etc.) that hinders the operation of the lagoon.

3 For each lagoon, the permittee must maintain at least two (2) feet of freeboard or design levels, whichever is greater.

4. The treatment and storage lagoon must be dredged as necessary to maintain the proper operating depths in the lagoons that will provide best practicable treatment of the wastewater. All material removed from the lagoon(s) must be properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable State and Federal rules and regulations.

I. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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 permittee must provide the Department with a certification describing any of the following that have occurred since the effective date of this permit ***[ICIS Code 75305]***. See **Attachment C** of the Fact Sheet for an acceptable certification form to satisfy this Special Condition.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Increases in the type or volume of transported (hauled) waste accepted by the facility.

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

K. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

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. 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.

L. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATION

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

M. SEVERABILITY

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

DATE: **August 15, 2025**

PERMIT NUMBER: **ME0100706**

WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W002754-6C-L-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

VEAZIE SEWER DISTRICT
34 HOBSON AVENUE
VEAZIE, MAINE 04401

COUNTY: **PENOBSCOT**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE(S) OCCUR(S):

34 HOBSON AVENUE
VEAZIE, MAINE 04401

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

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

Jonah Nadeau
(207) 478-3391
operator@veaziesewerdistrict.com

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

a. Application: On October 31, 2022, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) accepted as complete for processing an application from the Veazie Sewer District (District/permittee) for the renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0100706 / Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002754-6C-K-R, which was issued by the Department on January 9, 2018, for a five-year term. The January 9, 2018, permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 0.35 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Penobscot River, Class B, in Veazie, Maine.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

b. Terms and conditions: This permit carries forward all the terms and conditions of the previous permit except that this permit:

1. Expands the testing season for *E coli* bacteria from May 15 – September 30 to April 15 – October 31 in each year of the permit in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 465(3)(B).

2. Amends the Limitation for *E coli* bacteria from 427 CFU or MPN to 236 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 465-3 (B).

c. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing/permitting actions and milestones that have been completed for the permittee's facility.

March 31, 1986 – The USEPA issued NPDES permit #ME0100706 with secondary treatment limitations. Being that the construction of the treatment facility was not scheduled for completion until July 1, 1988, the permit authorized the discharge of untreated wastewater until the treatment facility was constructed and operational.

May 23, 1991 – The USEPA issued a letter to the district accepting its application for renewal of NPDES #ME0100706 as complete for processing. Department records contain no evidence of further action on the application by USEPA.

March 29, 1993 – The Department issued WDL #W002754-59-C-R to the permittee for the discharge of up to 0.19 MGD of secondary treated sanitary wastewater to the Penobscot River for a five-year term, superseding WDL #W002754-58-B-R issued on October 10, 1989 and all prior actions dating back to the original WDL of April 13, 1983.

February 15, 1995 – The Department issued a letter to the permittee indicating that the discharge from the wastewater treatment facility was exempt from toxics testing specified by *Surface Water Toxics Control Program,* 06-096 C.M.R. 530.5 (effective October 9, 2005).

May 25, 2000 – 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. 519 (last amended October 6, 2001), the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002754-59-C-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 2 tests per year for mercury.

Calendar year 2000 – The permittee completed a $1.65 million upgrade of its facility and processes.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

December 8, 2000 – The Department issued combination WDL #W002754-5L-D-R to the permittee for the discharge of up to 0.2 MGD of secondary treated sanitary wastewater to the Penobscot River, for a five-year term.

January 12, 2001 - The Department received authorization from USEPA to administer the NPDES program in Maine. From that point forward, the program has been referred to as the MEPDES Program and MEPDES permit number ME0100706 was established as the primary reference number for the facility.

October 24, 2002 – The Department issued combination WDL #W002754-5L-E-M / MEPDES Permit #ME0100706 to the permittee for the discharge of up to a monthly average of 0.35 MGD of secondary treated sanitary wastewater to the Penobscot River.

April 10, 2006 – The Department issued a Modification of WDL #W002754-5L-E-M / MEPDES Permit #ME0100706 waiving the permittee from requirements to conduct surveillance or screening level toxicity testing pursuant to *Surface Water Toxics Control Program,* 06-096 C.M.R. 530, and *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants,* 06-096 C.M.R. 584.

November 30, 2007 – The Department issued combination WDL #W002754-5L-F-R / MEPDES Permit #ME0100706 for a five-year term.

January 2, 2008 – The Department issued a Minor Revision of WDL #W002754-5L-F-R / MEPDES Permit #ME0100706 revising the requirement that the person who has the management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a minimum of a Maine Grade III wastewater operator certification.

June 12, 2008 – The Department issued a Minor Revision of WDL #W002754-5L-F-R / MEPDES Permit #ME0100706 to clarify Footnote #1 of page 6, "Percent Removal."

January 3, 2011 – The Department issued Permit Modification WDL# W002754-6C-G-M eliminating BOD_5 monitoring requirements and limitations and re-establishing Carbonaceous BOD_5 monitoring requirements and limitations.

February 6, 2012 – The Department revised WDL #W002754-5L-F-R / MEPDES Permit #ME0100706 to reduce the mercury minimum monitoring frequency requirement from 2/Year to 1/Year based on *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S. §420, sub-§ 1-B(F).

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

November 2, 2012 – The Department issued MEPDES permit #ME0100706/WDL #W002754-6C-H-R for a five-year term.

February 4, 2013 – The Department issued Minor Revision #W002754-6C-J-M/ #ME0100706 to amend Special Condition C, *Treatment Plant Operator* from the 11/2/12 permit to allow for a Grade II operator to have management responsibility over the treatment facility.

January 9, 2018 – The Department issued MEPDES permit #ME0100706/WDL #W002754-6C-K-R for a five-year term.

October 25, 2022 – The permittee submitted a timely and complete General Application to the Department for renewal of the January 9, 2018, permit. The application was accepted for processing on October 31, 2022, and was assigned WDL #W002754-6C-L-R / MEPDES #ME0100706.

d. Source Description: The permittee receives sanitary wastewater flows from approximately 2,000 commercial and residential sources within the Veazie Sewer District's boundaries. The permittee does not receive industrial flows and is not authorized to receive transported waste. The wastewater collection system is a separate system of approximately ten miles in length, with two pump stations and no combined sewer overflow outfalls.

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

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

e. Wastewater Treatment: The permittee provides a secondary level of treatment of sanitary wastewater via a complete and partially mixed 3-pond aerated lagoon system operated in series. The facility consists of a headworks building with grit removal / screening processes, a sampling unit and instrumentation. The first two (2) lagoons in series are lined. Lagoon #1 (2.5 million gallons) has two (2) partitions or baffles to divide the lagoon into three (3) cells. The first cell is a complete-mix cell with fixed diffusers. Lagoon #1's remaining two cells and lagoon #2 (1.0 million gallons) are partially mixed with diffused air. Each partition in lagoon #1 has a 3-square foot exit hole for the water to pass through. The exit holes are located near the water surface at opposite ends, thus making the water go through the cell in a serpentine manner to eliminate short-circuiting of wastewater treatment. Lagoon #3 (1.0 million gallons) has a floating cover with two (2) open areas for aspirating aerators. From lagoon #3, the wastewater flows to a chlorine contact tank where it is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, then discharged to the Penobscot River through Outfall #001A, an 8-inch diameter ductile iron pipe that outlets approximately 300 feet into the river at a depth of approximately 6-feet during mean low water conditions. The end of the discharge pipe is fitted with a two-port diffuser.

The permittee indicates that the lagoon system provides 30 days of detention time.

A process flow diagram of the facility and the receiving water is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B.**

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require the application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with the U.S. Clean Water Act, and ensure that the receiving waters attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Surface Water Classification System. In addition, *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited,* 38 M.R.S. § 420 and Department rule *Surface Water Toxics Control Program,* 06-096 C.M.R.Ch. 530 (effective March 21, 2012), require the regulation of toxic substances so as not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants,* 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.584 (effective February 16, 2020), and 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(7)(A)(6) classifies the Penobscot River, main stem at the point of discharge "From the Milford Dam but not including the Milford Dam, to the Maine Central railroad bridge in Bangor-Brewer" as Class B waters. "Further, the Legislature finds that the free-flowing habitat of this river segment provides irreplaceable social and economic benefits and that this use must be maintained." *Standards for Classification of fresh surface waters,* 38 M.R.S. § 465(3) describes standards for classification of Class B waters as follows.

A. Class B 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 habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat must be characterized as unimpaired.

B. Class B waters must be of sufficient quality to support all aquatic species indigenous to those waters without detrimental changes in the resident biological community. The dissolved oxygen content of Class B waters may not be less than 7 parts per million or 75% of saturation, whichever is higher, except that for the period from October 1st to May 14th, in order to ensure spawning and egg incubation of indigenous fish species, the 7-day mean dissolved oxygen concentration may not be less than 9.5 parts per million and the one-day minimum dissolved oxygen concentration may not be less than 8.0 parts per million in identified fish spawning areas. Between April 15th and October 31st, the number of Escherichia coli bacteria in these waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 64 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.

C. Discharges to Class B waters may not cause adverse impact to aquatic life in that the receiving waters must be of sufficient quality to support all aquatic species indigenous to the receiving water without detrimental changes in the resident biological community.

(1-A) 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 resident biological communities affected by an invasive species, the department may find that the discharged effluent will not cause adverse impact to aquatic life as long as the materials and methods used do not cause a significant loss of any nontarget species and allow restoration of nontarget species. The department may find that an unavoidable, temporary loss of nontarget species does not constitute a significant loss of nontarget species.

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

(2) For the purpose of allowing the discharge of aquatic pesticides approved by the department for the control of mosquito-borne diseases in the interest of public health and safety, the department may find that the discharged effluent will not cause adverse impact to aquatic life as long as the materials and methods used provide protection for nontarget species. When the department issues a license for the discharge of aquatic pesticides authorized under this subparagraph, the department shall notify the municipality in which the application is licensed to occur and post the notice on the department's publicly accessible website.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The State of Maine 2018/2020/2022 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, lists the , lists the Penobscot River, main stem from the former Veazie Dam to Reeds Brook, (Assessment Unit ID: ME0102000513_234R02), which includes the area of the discharge, as "*Category 4-B: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants – Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment* " Impairment causes include, nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, dissolved oxygen (DO), and dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD).

The report also lists this segment under "Category 5-D: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Legacy Pollutants" for PCBs.

The Report also lists all of Maine's fresh waters as *Category 4-A: Rivers and Streams 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 (TMDL Completed) due to US EPA approval of a Regional Mercury TMDL in December 2007. Maine has a fish consumption advisory for fish taken from all freshwater 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 recommending limit on consumption for all freshwater fish. Maine has instituted statewide programs for removal and reduction of mercury sources."

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

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. Flow: The previous permitting action established, and this permit is carrying forward, a monthly average flow limitation of 0.35 MGD which is considered representative of the volume of discharge necessary to comply with the annual discharge restrictions in this permitting action. This permitting action is also carrying forward the previously established weekly average and daily maximum discharge flow monitoring and reporting requirements to assist in compliance evaluations.

A summary of the discharge flow data as reported on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for the period of February 2018 – July 2024 is as follows:

Flow (DMRs = 77)

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	0.35	0.08 – 0.35	0.18
Daily Maximum	Report	0.13 – 31	0.79

b. Dilution Factors: The department establishes applicable dilution factors for the discharge in accordance with freshwater protocols established in *Surface Water Toxics Control Program,* 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.530. In December 2023, the department updated the 1Q10s, 7Q10s, and harmonic mean flows for the Penobscot River using flow data from the USGS gage in Enfield, flow routing from the USGS's Milford Flow Study, and tributary inflow estimates from USGS regression equations. Using the results of this update and a monthly average flow limit of 0.35 MGD for the facility's discharge, dilution factors for the facility were calculated as follows:

Modified Acute ¼ of 1Q10 = 670.0 CFS $\Rightarrow \frac{(670.0 \text{ CFS})\ (0.6464) + 0.35 \text{ MGD}}{0.35 \text{ MGD}} = 1{,}238{:}1$

Acute: 1Q10 = 2,679.0 CFS $\Rightarrow \frac{(2679.0 \text{ CFS})\ (0.6464) + 0.35 \text{ MGD}}{0.35 \text{ MGD}} = 4.949{:}1$

Chronic: 7Q10 = 2,962.0 CFS $\Rightarrow \frac{(2{,}962.0 \text{ CFS})\ (0.6464) + 0.35 \text{ MGD}}{0.35 \text{ MGD}} = 5{,}471{:}1$

Human Health Harmonic Mean = 8,053 CFS $\Rightarrow \frac{(8{,}053 \text{ CFS})\ (0.6464) + 0.35 \text{ MGD}}{0.35 \text{ MGD}} = 14{,}874{:}1$

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

06-096 C.M.R. Ch.530 § B (1) states that analyses using numeric acute criteria for aquatic life must be based on ¼ of the 1Q10 stream design flow to prevent substantial acute toxicity within any mixing zone. The regulation goes on to say that where it can be demonstrated that a discharge achieves rapid and complete mixing with the receiving water by way of an efficient diffuser or other effective method, analyses may use a greater proportion of the stream design, up to including all of it. The permittee's outfall is reported to have a two-port diffuser structure; however, the Department's records indicate that the likelihood of rapid and complete mixing of effluent with the receiving water has not been determined. Therefore, the Department is utilizing the default stream flow of ¼ of the 1Q10 pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530 in acute evaluations.

c. Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): This permitting action carries forward the $CBOD_5$ monitoring requirements and effluent limitations re-established in the permit modification dated January 3, 2011. This permitting action is carrying forward the TSS monitoring requirements and effluent limitations from the previous permitting action.

The following technology based $CBOD_5$ concentration limits are carried forward in this permit:

	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum
$CBOD_5$	25 mg/L	40 mg/L	45 mg/L

The following technology based TSS concentration limits are carried forward in this permitting action:

	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	50 mg/L

Technology-based mass limitations are calculated utilized the technology-based concentration limits and a permitted flow of
0.35 MGD. 8.34 is a conversion factor to get from lbs/gallon to lbs/day. The mass limits are calculated as follows.

$CBOD_5$, Monthly average: (0.35 MGD) (8.34 lbs./gallon) (25 mg/L) = 73 lbs./day
$CBOD_5$, Weekly average: (0.35 MGD) (8.34 lbs./gallon) (40 mg/L) = 117 lbs./day
$CBOD_5$, Daily maximum: (0.35 MGD) (8.34 lbs./gallon) (45 mg/L) = 131 lbs./day

TSS, Monthly average: (0.35 MGD) (8.34 lbs./gallon) (30 mg/L) = 88 lbs./day
TSS, Weekly average: (0.35 MGD) (8.34 lbs./gallon) (45 mg/L) = 131 lbs./day
TSS, Daily maximum: (0.35 MGD) (8.34 lbs./gallon) (50 mg/L) = 146 lbs./day

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

A review of the DMR data for the period February 2018 – July 2024 indicates the following:

$CBOD_5$ Mass (DMRs=77)

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	73	0 – 45.1	11.52
Weekly Average	117	0 – 75.7	14.43
Daily Maximum	131	1.5 – 75.7	14.72

$CBOD_5$ Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	25	<1.9 – 19.0	7.71
Weekly Average	40	2.0 – 19.0	8.51
Daily Maximum	45	2.0 – 19.0	8.52

TSS Mass

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	88	0 – 56.0	15.18
Weekly Average	131	4.5 – 85.8	19.69
Daily Maximum	146	4.5 – 85.8	19.9

TSS Concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	4.0 – 26.0	10.84
Weekly Average	45	4.0 – 33.0	12.51
Daily Maximum	50	4.0 – 33.0	12.44

This permitting action carries forward the minimum technology-based "equivalent to secondary treatment" limitation of 65% removal for $CBOD_5$ based on Title 40 CFR Part 133 and the minimum technology-based limitation of 85% removal for TSS pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.525 (3)(III) (a&b) (3).

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

Minimum monitoring frequency requirements in MEPDES permits are prescribed by 06-096 C.M.R. Chapter 523§5(i). The USEPA has published guidance entitled, *Interim Guidance for Performance Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies* (USEPA Guidance April 1996). In addition, the Department has supplemented the USEPA guidance with its own guidance entitled, *Performance Based Reduction of Monitoring Frequencies - Modification of EPA Guidance Released April 1996* (Maine DEP May 22, 2014). Both documents are being utilized to evaluate the compliance history for each parameter regulated by the previous permit to determine if a reduction in the monitoring frequencies is justified.

d. Settleable Solids: This permitting action carries forward, a daily maximum concentration limit of 0.3 ml/L, which is considered a best practicable treatment limitation (BPT) for secondary treated wastewater. This permitting action also carries forward the 3/Week monitoring frequency from the previous permit.

A summary of effluent settleable solids data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of February 2018 – July 2024 (DMRs = 77) indicates the daily maximum settleable solids concentration discharge has been ≤0.1 ml/L 87% of the time with zero exceedances.

e. *Escherichia coli* bacteria: This permit establishes seasonal (April 15-October 31 of each year) monthly average, and daily maximum *E. coli* bacteria concentration limits of 64 CFU/100 ml and 236 CFU/100 ml, respectively, based on the State's Water Classification Program criteria for Class B waters.

A summary of seasonal monthly DMR for the period of February 2018 – July 2024 (months when facility reported no discharge are not included) is as follows:

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

***E. coli* bacteria (N=32)**

Value	Limit (col/100 ml)	Range (col/100 ml)	Mean (col/100 ml)
Monthly Average	64	1 - 62	14.7
Daily Maximum	427	1 – 320	50.8

This permitting action carries forward a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per week for *E. coli* bacteria based on best professional judgment.

f. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC): The previous permitting action established separate limitations for TRC based on the applicable dilution factors associated with the discharge. Limits on TRC are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT technology is being applied to the discharge. Permits issued by this Department impose the more stringent of the calculated water quality based or BPT based limits. End-of-pipe water quality-based concentration thresholds for TRC may be calculated as follows:

Criterion	Dilution Factor	Calculated Threshold
Acute = 0.019 mg/L	Modified Acute = 1,238:1	Daily Maximum (acute) = 23.5 mg/L
Chronic = 0.011 mg/L	Chronic = 4,949:1	Monthly Average (chronic) = 54.4 mg/L

The Department has established a daily maximum BPT limitation of 1.0 mg/L for facilities that disinfect their effluent with elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds. Because the water quality threshold for TRC calculated above is greater than the Department's BPT limit, the previously established BPT limit of 1.0 mg/L is being carried forward in this permitting action.

A summary of DMR for the period of February 2018 – July 2024 is as follows:

Total residual chlorine (DMRs = 34)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	1.0	0.16 – 0.99	0.56

This permitting action carries forward a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of five times per week for TRC based on best professional judgment.

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

g. pH: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action carries forward, a technology-based pH limit of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units, which is based on 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.525(3)(III), and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of three times per week for pH based on best professional judgment.

A summary of effluent pH data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of February 2018 – July 2024 (DMRs = 77) indicates the facility had zero excursions during the permit cycle.

h. Mercury: Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 420 and 38 M.R.S. § 413 and 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.519, the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002754-5L-D-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 6.3 parts per trillion (ppt.) and 9.4 ppt., respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 2 tests per year for mercury.

38 M.R.S. § 420(1-B) (B)(1) provides that a facility is not in violation of the AWQC for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department. A review of the Department's database for the period February 2018 – July 2024 is as follows:

Mercury (n = 6)

Value	Limit (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Mean (ng/L)
Monthly Average	6.3	4.3 – 4.7	4.44
Daily Maximum	9.4	1.95 – 5.3	3.60

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

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

i. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) and Chemical Specific Testing: 38 M.R.S. § 414-A and 38 M.R.S. § 420 prohibit the discharge of effluents containing substances in amounts that would cause the surface waters of the State to contain toxic substances above levels set forth in Federal Water Quality Criteria as established by the USEPA. 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.530 sets forth effluent monitoring requirements and procedures to establish safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected, and narrative and numeric water quality criteria are met. 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.584 sets forth ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for toxic pollutants and procedures necessary to control levels of toxic pollutants in surface waters.

WET, priority pollutant and supporting analytical chemistry testing as required by 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.530 are included in this permit to fully characterize the effluent. This permit also provides for reconsideration of effluent limits and monitoring schedules after the evaluation of toxicity testing results. The monitoring schedule includes consideration of results currently on file, the nature of the effluent and 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 the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and the invertebrate water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*). Chemical-specific monitoring is required to assess the levels of individual toxic pollutants in the discharge, comparing each pollutant to acute, chronic, and human health water quality criteria.

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

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

The permittee discharges domestic (sanitary) wastewater to surface waters and is therefore subject to the testing requirements of the toxics rule. 06-096 C.M.R. Ch.530(2)(B) categorizes dischargers subject to the toxics rule into one of four levels (Levels I through IV).

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

The four categories for dischargers are as follows:

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

Based on the criteria, the permittee's facility is considered a Level IV discharger. Level IV dischargers as follows.

Surveillance level testing

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

Screening level testing

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

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

(a) The discharger's permit application or information available to the Department indicate that toxic compounds may be present in toxic amounts; or

(b) Previous testing conducted by the discharger or similar dischargers indicates that toxic compounds may be present in toxic amounts.

Special Condition I *Statement for Reduced/Waived Toxics Testing* of this permitting action requires the permittee to file an annual certification with the Department. However, should there be a substantial change in the characteristics of the discharge in the future, the Department may reopen this permit pursuant to Special Condition L, *Reopening of Permit for Modification*, of this permit to incorporate the applicable WET, priority pollutant, or analytical testing requirements cited above.

7. ANTI-BACKSLIDING

Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. §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. All limitations in this permit are equally or more stringent than those in the previous permit

8. ANTI-DEGREDATION

As permitted, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause, contribute, or have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet standards for Class B classification.

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Penobscot Times* newspaper on or about October 6, 2022. 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).

10. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

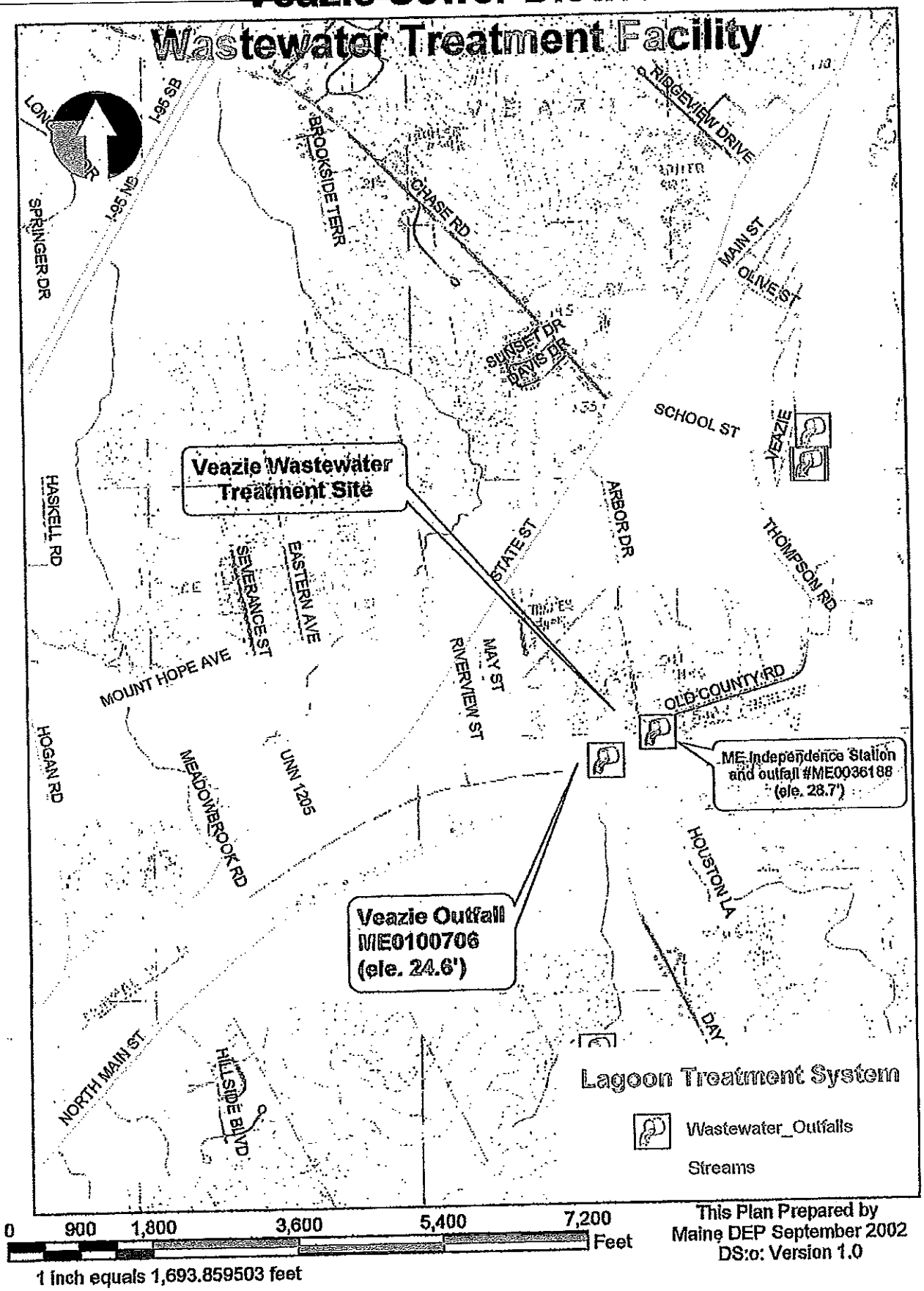
Rodney Robert
Division of Water Quality Management - Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 680-0576
e-mail: periodrodney.robert@maine.gov

11. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Reserved until the end of the formal thirty-day comment period

ATTACHMENT A

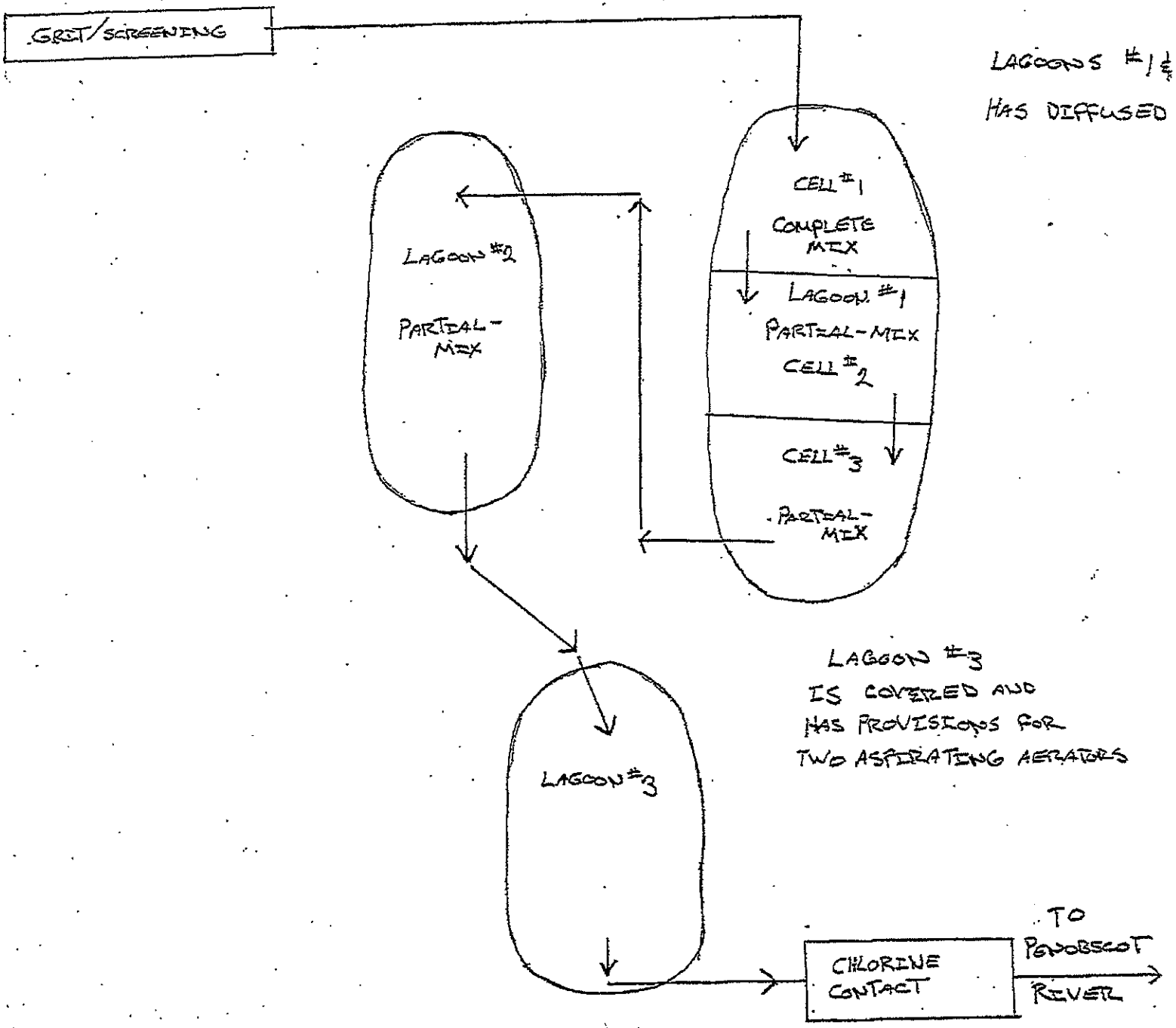
Veazie Sewer District



This Plan Prepared by
Maine DEP September 2002
DS:o: Version 1.0

ATTACHMENT B

VEAZIE SEWER DISTRICT



LAGOONS #1 & 2
HAS DIFFUSED AIR

LAGOON #3
IS COVERED AND
HAS PROVISIONS FOR
TWO ASPIRATING AERATORS

ATTACHMENT C

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CHAPTER 530.2(D)(4) CERTIFICATION

MEPDES#_____Facility Name_____

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

COMMENTS:

Name (printed): _____

Signature:_____Date: _____

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

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

Scheduled Toxicity Testing for the next calendar year

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT D

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See next page

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial User Survey

Date:_____

Surveyor:_____

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

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

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