



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



MELANIE LOYZIM
COMMISSIONER

March 20, 2026

Mr. Dale Clark
Anson-Madison Sanitary District
Madison, ME 04950

*Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested*

RE: *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME001389
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W002710-5M-O-R
Proposed Draft MEPDES Permit Renewal*

Dear Mr. Clark,

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

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

The comment period begins today, Tuesday, March 20, 2026, and ends on Monday, April 20, 2026. All comments on the proposed draft permit must be received in the Department of Environmental Protection office on or before the close of business **Monday, April 20, 2026**. Failure to submit comments in a timely fashion may result in the proposed draft/license permit document being issued as drafted.

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

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

Dale Clark, Anson-Madison Sanitary District
March 20, 2026
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If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to call me at 207-458-8706 or email me at Bekah.Farmer@Maine.gov

Sincerely,

Bekah Farmer
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality

Enclosure

cc: Laura Crossley, DEP
Bradley Kelso, DEP
Wendy Garland, DEP
Lori Mitchell, DEP
Gregg Wood, DEP
Michael Cobb, USEPA
Kathryn Rosenberg, USEPA
Richard Carvalho, USEPA
Sean Mahoney, Conservation Law Foundation



DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

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

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 Anson-Madison Sanitary District (“AMSD”/ “permittee”), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On March 19, 2025, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from AMSD for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002710-5M-M-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0101389, which was issued by the Department on May 14, 2020 for a five-year term. The May 14, 2020 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, Maine.

AMSD has requested an increase in transported waste to one million gallons per day and the removal of limitations and monitoring requirements for aluminum, copper, and zinc.

PERMIT SUMMARY

Terms and conditions

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions from the previous permitting action and it is:

1. Establishing ambient and effluent phosphorous monitoring requirements in Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements* and Special Condition B, *Ambient Monitoring Requirement*, based on the need for up-to-date data in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 583;
2. Decreasing *Escherichia coli* bacteria daily maximum limitation from 427 colonies/100 mL to 236 colonies/100 mL in Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements* in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 465;
3. Removing the monthly average mass limitation and concentration monitoring requirement for aluminum in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2)(i)(A) due to facility updates and changes in waste load allocation;
4. Removing the monthly average and daily maximum mass limitation and monthly average and daily maximum concentration monitoring requirement for copper in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2)(i)(A) due to facility updates and changes in waste load allocation;

PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

5. Removing the daily maximum mass limitation and daily maximum concentration monitoring requirement for zinc in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(1)(2)(i)(A) due to facility updates and changes in waste load allocation;
6. Increasing critical acute and chronic water quality WET thresholds in Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements* based on updated dilution factors;
7. Increasing the daily maximum volume of transported waste in Special Condition J, *Disposal of Transported Wastes in Wastewater Treatment Facility*, to 1 million gallons per day;
8. Removing a requirement in Special Condition K, *Monitoring and Reporting* to submit a physical copy of data submitted electronically for the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to be consistent with other MEPDES permits subsequent to the AMSD 2020 permit; and
9. Establishing the requirement to report landfill leachate records in Special Condition L, *Landfill Leachate Annual Reporting*, in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 413(13).

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated March 20, 2026, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

1. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification.
2. The discharge, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, will not lower the quality of any unclassified body of water below the classification which the Department expects to adopt in accordance with State law.
3. The provisions of the State's antidegradation policy, *Classification of Maine waters*, 38 M.R.S. § 464(4)(F), will be met, in that:
 - (a) Existing in-stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect and maintain those existing uses will be maintained and protected;
 - (b) Where high quality waters of the State constitute an outstanding national resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected;
 - (c) Where the standards of classification of the receiving waterbody are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the waterbody to meet the standards of classification;
 - (d) Where the actual quality of any classified receiving waterbody exceeds the minimum standards of the next highest classification that higher water quality will be maintained and protected; and
 - (e) Where a discharge will result in lowering the existing water quality of any waterbody, the Department has made the finding, following opportunity for public participation, that this action is necessary to achieve important economic or social benefits to the State.
4. The discharge will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment as defined in *Conditions of licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(1)(D).

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average flow of 5.0 MGD of secondary treated wastewater from a municipal wastewater treatment facility to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, Maine, SUBJECT TO ALL 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 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 final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective [*Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S. § 10002 and Department Rule *Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 2 § 20(A) (effective September 15, 2024).]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES
DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS ___ DAY OF _____ 2026.
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: _____
For MELANIE LOYZIM, Commissioner

Date of initial receipt of application March 18, 2025

Date of application acceptance March 19, 2025

This Order prepared by Bekah Farmer, Bureau of Water Quality

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow <i>[50050]</i>	5.0 MGD <i>[03]</i>	---	Report MGD <i>[03]</i>	---	---	---	Continuous <i>[99/99]</i>	Recorder <i>[RC]</i>
BOD ₅ <i>[00310]</i>	1,251 lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	1,877 lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	2,085 lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	30 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	45 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	50 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	1/Week <i>[01/07]</i>	Composite ⁽²⁾ <i>[24]</i>
BOD ₅ % Removal ⁽³⁾ <i>[81010]</i>	---	---	---	85% <i>[23]</i>	---	---	1/Month <i>[01/30]</i>	Calculate <i>[CA]</i>
TSS <i>[00530]</i>	1,251 lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	1,877 lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	2,085 lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	30 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	45 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	50 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	1/Week <i>[01/07]</i>	Composite ⁽²⁾ <i>[24]</i>
TSS % Removal ⁽³⁾ <i>[81011]</i>	---	---	---	85% <i>[23]</i>	---	---	1/Month <i>[01/30]</i>	Calculate <i>[CA]</i>
Settleable Solids <i>[00545]</i>	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 mL/L <i>[25]</i>	2/Week ⁽⁴⁾ <i>[02/07]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria ⁽⁵⁾ <i>April 15 – Oct. 31 [31633]</i>	---	---	---	64 CFU or MPN/100 mL ⁽⁶⁾ <i>[13]</i>	---	236 CFU or MPN/100 mL <i>[13]</i>	1/Week <i>[01/07]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Total Residual Chlorine ⁽⁷⁾ <i>[50060]</i>	---	---	---	---	---	1.0 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	5/Week <i>[05/07]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Mercury ⁽⁸⁾ <i>[71900]</i>	---	---	---	7.1 ng/L <i>[3M]</i>	---	10.6 ng/L <i>[3M]</i>	1/Year <i>[01/YR]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
pH <i>[00400]</i>	---	---	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 S.U. <i>[12]</i>	5/Week <i>[05/07]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Peracetic acid ⁽⁹⁾ <i>[51674]</i>	Report lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	---	Report lbs./day <i>[26]</i>	Report µg/L <i>[19]</i>	---	Report µg/L <i>[19]</i>	1/Occurrence <i>[01/OC]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Total Phosphorous ⁽¹⁰⁾ <i>June 1 to Sept. 30 [00665]</i>	Report (mg/L) <i>[19]</i>	---	Report (mg/L) <i>[19]</i>	---	---	---	1/Month <i>[02/30]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>

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

Footnotes: See Pages 7-9 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

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

2. Outfall #001A Whole effluent toxicity, analytical chemistry and priority pollutant testing requirements⁽¹⁾.

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

Effluent Characteristic	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
<u>Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)</u> ⁽¹¹⁾ <u>Acute – No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)</u>			
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TDA3B]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TDA6F]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
<u>Chronic – NOEL</u>			
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TBP3B]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TBQ6F]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
Analytical chemistry ^(12, 13) [51477]	Report µg/L [28]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Composite/Grab [24]
Priority Pollutant ^(13, 14) [50008]	Report µg/L [28]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite/Grab [24]

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

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

2. **Outfall #001A Whole effluent toxicity, analytical chemistry and priority pollutant testing requirements**⁽¹⁾.

SURVEILLANCE LEVEL WET – Beginning upon issuance and lasting until 24 months prior to permit expiration and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through permit expiration (Years 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee is required to monitor as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity ⁽¹¹⁾ <u>Acute – NOEL</u>			
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TDA3B]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TDA6F]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
<u>Chronic – NOEL</u>			
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea) [TBP3B]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Brook trout) [TBQ6F]	Report % [23]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite ⁽²⁾ [24]
Analytical Chemistry ^(12, 13) [51477]	Report µg/L [28]	1/Year [01/YR]	Composite/Grab [24]
Priority Pollutant ^(13, 14) [50008]	---	---	---

B. AMBIENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Total phosphorous monitoring requirements for **Outfall #AM-1**. The permittee must perform ambient receiving water monitoring for the Kennebec River in Anson or Madison, Maine, for the first two full summers of this permit. Such sampling must be monitored by the permittee as specified below⁽¹⁾:

OUTFALL AM-1

Ambient Receiving Water Characteristic	Ambient Report	Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Measuring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phosphorous ⁽¹⁰⁾ (June 1 to September 30) [00665]	Report (mg/L) [19]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Footnotes for Special Conditions A & B

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 AMSD monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. 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 (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.

Sampling Locations

Effluent sampling for all parameters shall be sampled for after the last treatment component of the process. Any change in sampling location must be approved by the Department in writing.

Ambient sampling for total phosphorous shall be sampled at or upstream of the Main Street Bridge, also called the Madison-Anson Bicentennial Memorial Bridge.

2. **Composite Samples** – Samples must consist of 24-hour composites collected with an automatic composite sampler. Alternatively, when weather conditions and/or equipment prevents automatic compositing and upon Department notification, the permittee may manually composite a minimum of eight grab samples collected at one-hour intervals during the working day at the facility. The permittee must indicate the type of sample collected on the DMR.
3. **Percent Removal** – For secondary treated wastewater, the facility must maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both BOD₅ and TSS. Compliance with the limitation is based on a twelve-month rolling average. Calendar monthly average percent removal values must be calculated based on influent and effluent concentrations. The twelve-month rolling average calculation is based on the most recent twelve-month period.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Footnotes for Special Conditions A & B

4. **Two/week sampling requirement** – There must be at least one day between sampling events when required to sample 2/week.
5. ***E. coli* bacteria** – *E. coli* bacteria limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply between April 15th and October 31st of each year. In accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 414-A, 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.
6. **Bacteria Monthly Average** – The monthly average *E. coli* bacteria limitation is a geometric mean limitation and sample results must be reported as such.
7. **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are in effect any time elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds are utilized to disinfect the discharge(s). The permittee must utilize a USEPA-approved test method capable of bracketing the TRC limitations specified in this permitting action. For instances when a facility has not disinfected with chlorine-based compounds for an entire reporting period, the facility must report “N9” for this parameter on the monthly DMR.
8. **Mercury** – The permittee must conduct all mercury monitoring required by this permit required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 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 1631E, *Determination of Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry*. For the most up-to-date reporting form, go to https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html or DEP website at [maine.gov/dep/index.html](https://www.maine.gov/dep/index.html), search “wastewater reporting forms” and select “*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.
9. **Peracetic Acid (PAA) Testing** – The monitoring requirement of 1/Occurrence must be followed for each day PAA is used. For instances when the facility is not using PAA, the facility must report “N9” for this parameter on the monthly DMR.
10. **Total Phosphorous** – Total phosphorus monitoring must be performed in accordance with **Attachment A** of this permit entitled *Protocol For Total P Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water – May, 2014*, unless otherwise specified by the Department. Monitoring requirements are seasonal and are only in effect from June 1 through September 30 of each year. Following two years of data collection, the Department will evaluate the collected data to assess the impact of AMSD on phosphorous and determine the necessity of implementing phosphorous discharge limitations.
11. **WET Testing** – Definitive WET testing is a multi-concentration testing event (a minimum of five dilutions bracketing the critical acute and chronic thresholds of 0.52% and 0.47%, respectively), which provides a point estimate of toxicity in terms of No Observed Effect Level or Concentration, 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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Footnotes for Special Conditions A & B

chronic no observed effect concentration with survival, reproduction and growth as the end points. The critical acute and chronic thresholds were derived as the mathematical inverse of the applicable acute and chronic dilution factors of 192:1 and 212:1, respectively, for Outfall #001A.

- a. **Surveillance level testing** – Beginning upon issuance and lasting until 24 months prior to permit expiration and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through permit expiration (Years 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee must initiate surveillance level acute and chronic WET testing at a minimum frequency of once every surveillance year using the Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and the Water Flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*). Tests using Brook Trout must be conducted in a different calendar quarter each year, when practicable.
- b. **Screening level testing** – Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee must conduct screening level WET testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) on the Brook Trout and Water Flea. The permittee may conduct WET testing in any calendar quarter provided the sample is representative of the discharge and any seasonal or other variations in effluent quality.

WET test results must be submitted to the Department no later than the next DMR required by the permit, provided, however, that the permittee may review the toxicity reports for up to 10 business days of their availability before submitting them. The permittee must evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department possible exceedances of the critical acute and chronic water quality thresholds of 0.52% and 0.47%, 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:

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

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, 4th ed. USEPA 821-R-02-013. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, D.C., October 2002 (the freshwater chronic method manual).

Results of WET tests must be reported on the “WET Fresh” form each time a WET test is performed. The form can be found in the Excel file labelled *Whole Effluent Toxicity, Chemistry and Mercury Reporting Forms* at:

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

The permittee must also analyze the effluent for the analytical chemistry and priority pollutant parameters specified on the “Toxsheet” form each time a WET test is performed, which can be found on the same Excel file above.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Footnotes for Special Conditions A & B

12. **Analytical chemistry** – Refers to those pollutants listed in their respective categories on the “Toxsheet” form found in the Excel file labelled *Whole Effluent Toxicity, Chemistry and Mercury Reporting Forms* found at:
https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html
- a. **Surveillance level testing** – Beginning upon issuance and lasting until 24 months prior to permit expiration and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through permit expiration (Years 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the term of the permit), the permittee must conduct analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of once every surveillance year. Tests must be conducted in a different calendar quarter each year, when practicable.
- b. **Screening level testing** – Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee must conduct screening level analytical chemistry testing at a minimum frequency of four times per year (4/Year) in successive calendar quarters.
13. **Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant tests** – Testing must be conducted on samples collected at the same time as those collected for whole effluent toxicity tests, when applicable, and must be conducted using methods that permit detection of a pollutant at existing levels in the effluent or that achieve the most current minimum reporting levels of detection as specified by the Department.

Analytical chemistry and priority pollutant test results must be submitted to the Department not later than the next Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) required by the permit, provided, however, that the permittee may review the laboratory reports for up to 10 business days after receiving the test results from the laboratory conducting the testing before submitting them. The permittee must evaluate test results being submitted and identify to the Department possible exceedances of the acute, chronic, or human health ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) as established in 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 584 (last amended February 16, 2020). For the purposes of DMR reporting, enter a “1” for yes, testing done this monitoring period or “N-9” monitoring not required this period.

14. **Priority Pollutant Testing** – Refers to those pollutants listed in their respective categories on the “Toxsheet” form found in the Excel file labelled *Whole Effluent Toxicity, Chemistry and Mercury Reporting Forms* found at:
https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html
- a. **Surveillance level testing** - Waived for this facility pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530(2)(D)(3)(b).
- b. **Screening level testing**– Beginning 24 months prior to the expiration date of this permit and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, the permittee must conduct screening level priority pollutant testing at a minimum frequency of once per year (1/Year) in any calendar quarter provided the sample is representative of the discharge and any seasonal or other variations in effluent quality.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

C. 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 usages 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 usages 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.

D. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

The person who has management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a Maine **Grade V**, Biological Treatment certificate (or higher) or must be a Maine Registered Professional Engineer pursuant to *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 Permittee may engage the services of the contract operator.

E. 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 March 19, 2025; 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.

F. 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 Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) at 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 report 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 C.F.R. Part 403 (general pretreatment regulations) or Pretreatment Program, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 528 (last amended March 17, 2008).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

G. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

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

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

H. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

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

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

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

I. WET WEATHER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

J. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTES IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

Pursuant to this permit and *Standards for the Addition of Transported Wastes to Waste Water Treatment Facilities*, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 555 (last amended February 5, 2009), during the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to receive and introduce into the treatment process or solids handling stream up to **a daily maximum of 1,000,000 gallons per day** of transported wastes, subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. "Transported wastes" means any liquid non-hazardous waste delivered to a wastewater treatment facility by a truck or other similar conveyance that has different chemical constituents or a greater strength than the influent described on the facility's application for a waste discharge license. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to septage, industrial wastes or other wastes to which chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment facility or receiving water have been added.
2. Sanitary holding tank wastes to which no chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment facility or receiving water have been added are considered similar to the influent of a domestic wastewater treatment facility. 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 555 does not apply to the treatment of transported wastes having similar or compatible chemical composition and strength to the influent typically received by a particular treatment facility.
3. The character and handling of all transported wastes received must be consistent with the information and management plans provided in application materials submitted to the Department.
4. At no time may the addition of transported wastes cause or contribute to effluent quality violations. Transported wastes may not cause an upset of or pass through the treatment process or have any adverse impact on the sludge disposal practices of the wastewater treatment facility.
5. Wastes or materials in concentrations harmful to the treatment operation, including workers, must be refused. This includes wastes that contain heavy metals; toxic chemicals; extreme pH; thermal load; petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin; pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes; or flammable or corrosive materials.
6. Odors and traffic from the handling of transported wastes may not result in adverse impacts to the surrounding community. If any adverse effects exist, the receipt or introduction of transported wastes into the treatment process or solids handling stream must be suspended until there is no further risk of adverse effects.
7. The permittee must maintain records for each load of transported waste in a daily log which must include at a minimum the following.
 - (a) The date and time;
 - (b) The volume of transported wastes received;
 - (c) The source of the transported wastes;
 - (d) The person transporting the transported wastes;
 - (e) The results of inspections or testing conducted;
 - (f) The volumes of transported wastes added to each treatment stream; and
 - (g) The information in (a) through (d) for any transported wastes refused for acceptance.

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

8. 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.
9. Holding tank wastewater from domestic sources to which no chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment process have been added must not be recorded as transported wastes but should be reported in the treatment facility's influent flow.
10. During wet weather events, transported wastes may be added to the treatment process or solids handling facilities only in accordance with an up-to-date Wet Weather Flow Management Plan approved by the Department that provides for full treatment of transported wastes without adverse impacts.
11. 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. The analysis must be submitted to the Department upon completion.
12. 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.
13. The authorization in this Special Condition is subject to annual review and, with notice to the permittee and other interested parties of record, may be suspended or reduced by the Department as necessary to ensure full compliance with 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 555 and the terms and conditions of this permit.

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 discharge monitoring report to the regulatory agency utilizing the USEPA electronic system.

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

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

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 may be attached to the electronic DMR and must be submitted no later than midnight on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

L. LANDFILL LEACHATE ANNUAL REPORTING

The permittee must maintain a record of and annually report information pertaining to received leachate collected from a solid waste landfill delivered to or otherwise accepted by the licensee for treatment or other management.

Information must include, unless otherwise instructed by the compliance inspector assigned to the facility:

- a. Wastewater Facility Information
 - i. Facility Name
 - ii. MEPDES Number
 - iii. Facility location
 - iv. Discharge location
 - v. Treatment type
 - vi. Facility Representative name and title;
 - vii. Date report was completed
 - viii. Reporting period start and end date
- b. Leachate source information (for each source)
 - i. Name of solid waste landfill
 - ii. City and state where landfill is located
 - iii. Volume of leachate received during reporting period (in gallons)
 - iv. How the leachate was delivered to the facility
 - v. If the leachate was pretreated at the source for PFAS prior to delivery
- c. Total leachate received from all sources

The form must be submitted by **January 31 of each year** in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 413(13).

M. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATIONS

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

N. SEVERABILITY

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

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 H₂SO₄ 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.

**MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
PROPOSED FACT SHEET**

DATE: March 20, 2026

MEPDES PERMIT: ME0101389

WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: W002710-5M-O-R

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT: ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT
52 MAIN STREET - SUITE 1
MADISON, MAINE 04950

COUNTY: SOMERSET

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:
ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT
37 KENNEBEC ST.,
ANSON, MAINE 04911

RECEIVING WATER / CLASSIFICATION: KENNEBEC RIVER/Class B

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:
MR. DALE CLARK, SUPT.
(207) 399-6562
Dclark.amsd@gmail.com

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

- a. Application: On March 19, 2025, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from Anson-Madison Sanitary District (AMSD) for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) # W002710-5M-M-R / Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit # ME0101389, which was issued by the Department on May 14, 2020 for a five-year term. The 2020 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to the Kennebec River, Class B, in Madison, Maine.

AMSD has requested an increase in transported waste to one million gallons per day and the removal of limitations and monitoring requirements for aluminum, copper, and zinc.
- b. Source Description: The AMSD wastewater treatment facility provides treatment of sanitary sewage generated by entities in the Towns of Anson and Madison. The facility is approved to accept a daily maximum transported waste of one million (1,000,000) gallons per day. A list of the transported wastes accepted at the facility that was submitted by the permittee as part of their application is included as **Attachment A** of the Fact Sheet. A map showing the location of the treatment facility and receiving water is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B**. There are no combined sewer overflow points associated with the collection system.
- c. Wastewater Treatment: The AMSD facility provides a tertiary level of treatment via primary clarification, a 25-million-gallon aerated lagoon, a dissolved-air flotation (DAF) system, and a 3.7-million gallon polishing pond.

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY (cont'd)

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

Wastewater is pumped across the river into the aerated lagoon system with three cells. In 2023, a dissolved-air flotation system was placed between the lagoon and polishing pond. In the DAF system, a polymer is introduced to the wastewater passing through the system to flocculate the suspended solids and bring them to the surface, which is then skimmed off. This sludge is transported back to the belt press system. The remaining wastewater flows into the polishing pond. The wastewater is introduced to chlorine upon exiting the polishing pond, then dechlorinated with sodium bisulfite prior to the sampling site.

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

New projects planned for the facility include the addition of foam fractionation technology to remove PFAS and an upgrade to the aeration system in lagoon cell 1B.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. Terms and conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions from the previous permitting action and it is:
 1. Establishing ambient and effluent phosphorous monitoring requirements in Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements* and Special Condition B, *Ambient Monitoring Requirement*, based on the need for up-to-date data in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 583;
 2. Decreasing *Escherichia coli* bacteria daily maximum limitation from 427 colonies/100 mL to 236 colonies/100 mL in Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements* in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 465, *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters*;
 3. Removing the monthly average mass limitation and concentration monitoring requirement for aluminum in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2)(i)(A) due to facility updates and changes in waste load allocation;
 4. Removing the monthly average and daily maximum mass limitation and monthly average and daily maximum concentration monitoring requirement for copper in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2)(i)(A) due to facility updates and changes in waste load allocation;
 5. Removing the daily maximum mass limitation and daily maximum concentration monitoring requirement for zinc in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2)(i)(A) due to facility updates and changes in waste load allocation;

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

6. Increasing critical acute and chronic water quality WET thresholds in Special Condition A, *Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements* based on updated dilution factors;
7. Increasing the daily maximum volume of transported waste in Special Condition J, *Disposal of Transported Wastes in Wastewater Treatment Facility*, to 1 million gallons per day;
8. Removing a requirement in Special Condition K, *Monitoring and Reporting* to submit a physical copy of data submitted electronically for the Discharge Monitoring Reports to be consistent with other MEPDES permits subsequent to the AMSD 2020 permit; and
9. Establishing the requirement to report landfill leachate records in Special Condition L, *Landfill Leachate Annual Reporting*, in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 413(13).

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

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

May 23, 2000 – Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §§ 413 and 420 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 C.M.R. Chapter 519, the Department issued a *Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury* to the permittee thereby administratively modifying WDL #W002710-47-E-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits.

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

June 27, 2001 – The Department issued WDL #W002710-5M-H-R / MEPDES permit #ME0101389 to the AMSD for a five-year term. The 6/27/01 permit superseded permits issued January 10, 1996, September 24, 1990, June 22, 1987, and October 24, 1984, and all modifications and amendments.

April 10, 2006 – The Department amended the 6/27/2001 permit to incorporate testing requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530.

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

January 3, 2013 - The Department issued permit renewal WDL #W002710-5M-K-R / MEPDES #ME0101389 for a five-year term. This permit incorporated modifications #W002710-5M-L-M from February 6, 2012 and #W002710-5M-J-M from May 18, 2011.

2016 – The Anson-Madison Mill shut down.

May 14, 2020 – The Department issued permit renewal WDL #W002710-5M-M-R / MEPDES #ME0101389 for a five-year term.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

March 18, 2025 – AMSD submitted a timely and complete application to the Department to renew the MEPDES permit. The application was accepted for processing on March 19, 2025 and was assigned WDL #W002710-5M-O-R / MEPDES # ME0101389.

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

Class B shall be the 3rd highest classification.

- 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.*

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS (cont'd)

(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.

(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. 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, or 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 (Report), prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act lists the main stem of the Kennebec River from Carrabassett River to Fairfield-Skowhegan boundary (excluding Mill Stream, Norridgewock, to the Weston Dam) (Assessment Unit ID: ME0103000306_338R_04), which includes the receiving water at the point of discharge, as Category 4-B: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants – Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment for dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD). The comment field states “4-B Dioxin limits in 38 M.R.S. Section 420. Compliance is measured

6. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS (cont'd)

by (1) no detection of dioxin in any internal waste stream (at 10 pg/L detection limit), and (2) no detection in fish tissue sampled below a mill’s outfall greater than upstream reference”.

This segment is also listed under *Category 5-D: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Legacy Pollutants* for legacy PCBs. The comment field states “11/12/2021: This legacy pollutant cannot be addressed with a TMDL or permit. Pollutant effects will continue to diminish naturally over time.”

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 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 recommending limits on consumption for all freshwater fish.

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

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

7. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Applicability of National Effluent Guidelines: The 2013 permit contained effluent guidelines for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Point Source Category at 40 C.F.R. § 430. However, the permittee no longer receives this as influent due to the closure of the Anson Madison Mill in 2016. Therefore, the Anson-Madison Sanitary District transitioned to being categorized as a Publicly-Owned Treatment Works and the 2020 permit revised discharge limits to reflect these changes.
- b. Flow: The previous permitting action contained, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a monthly average discharge flow limitation of 5.0 MGD based on the design capacity of the treatment system, as well as a daily maximum flow reporting requirement.

The Department reviewed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) that were submitted for the period of August 2020 through July 2025. A review of data indicates the following:

Flow (N = 60)

Value	Limit (MGD)	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)
Monthly Average	5.0	0.4 – 1.5	0.8
Daily Maximum	Report	0.5 – 4.3	1.7

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

- c. Dilution Factors: The Department establishes applicable dilution factors for discharges in accordance with freshwater protocols established in *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530 (effective March 21, 2012). The Department has determined the 1Q10, 7Q10, and harmonic mean flow in cubic feet per second (cfs) at the AMSD’s outfall on the Kennebec River using flow data from the USGS gauge on the Kennebec River in Madison (NWIS 01047150) for the 2009-2024 record period. Using these flows and a monthly average flow limit of 5.0 MGD for the facility’s discharge, dilution factors for the facility are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Dilution Factor} = \frac{[(\text{River flow [cfs]}) \times (\text{Conversion Factor})] + \text{Plant Flow (MGD)}}{\text{Plant Flow (MGD)}}$$

$$\text{Acute: 1Q10} = 1,475 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(1,475 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (5.0 \text{ MGD})}{(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 192:1$$

$$\text{Chronic: 7Q10} = 1,630 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(1,630 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (5.0 \text{ MGD})}{(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 212:1$$

Human Health:

$$\text{Harmonic Mean:} = 4,296 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(4,296 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + (5.0 \text{ MGD})}{(5.0 \text{ MGD})} = 556:1$$

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

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

Mass limitations were derived as follows:

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

A summary of BOD₅ data as reported on the DMRs submitted to the Department for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 is as follows:

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

BOD₅ Concentration (N = 60)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	3 – 33	15
Weekly Average	45	4 – 43	22
Daily Maximum	50	4 – 43	22

BOD₅ Mass (N = 60)

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	1,251	15 – 336	111
Weekly Average	1,877	28 – 631	174
Daily Maximum	2,085	28 – 631	174

There were three excursions during this period for monthly average concentration of BOD₅. The excursions occurred October 2020, January 2023, and August 2024.

A summary of TSS data as reported on the DMRs submitted to the Department for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 is as follows:

TSS Concentration (N = 60)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	30	9 – 35	22
Weekly Average	45	11 – 45	29
Daily Maximum	50	11 – 51	31

TSS Mass (N = 60)

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	1,251	54 – 353	142
Weekly Average	1,877	73 – 791	224
Daily Maximum	2,085	90 – 826	256

There were 5 excursions of TSS monthly average concentration that occurred October of 2020, November and December of 2021, and January and February of 2022. There was one excursion of TSS daily maximum concentration that occurred in June of 2022.

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

BOD₅ & TSS Percent Removal (N = 60)

Value	Minimum (%)	Range (%)	Average (%)
BOD ₅ Monthly Average	85	95 – 99	97
TSS Monthly Average	85	93 – 99	96

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

- e. **Settleable Solids:** The previous permitting action contained a daily maximum concentration limit of 0.3 milliliters per liter (mL/L) for settleable solids and is considered by the Department as BPJ of BPT for secondary treated wastewater. A review of the DMR data for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 (N = 60) indicates the daily maximum settleable solids concentration values reported remains consistently at 0.10 mL/L. This permitting action is carrying forward the established monitoring frequency of 2/Week.

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

- f. Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacteria: The previous permitting action contained monthly average and daily maximum *E. coli* bacteria limitations of 64 colonies/100 mL (geometric mean) and 427 colonies/100 mL (instantaneous), respectively, that are in effect between April 15 and October 31, inclusive, of each year.

During calendar year 2005, Maine’s Legislature approved a new daily maximum water quality standard of 236 colonies/100 mL for Class B and Class C waters. Therefore, the daily maximum limit in this permitting action is being reduced to 236 colonies/100 mL. This permitting action is carrying forward the monthly average limitation of 64 colonies/100 mL, the applicable seasonal period of April 15 through October 31 of each year, and the monitoring frequency of 1/Week.

A review of the *E. coli* bacterial testing data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the permit limits 100% of the time. A summary of the reported *E. coli* bacteria test results is as follows:

***E. coli* Bacteria (N = 35)**

Value	Limit (col/100 mL)	Range (col/100 mL)	Mean (col/100 mL)
Monthly Average	64	1 – 9	2
Daily Maximum	427	1 – 80	6

- g. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC): The previous permit contained a daily maximum technology-based limit of 1.0 mg/L TRC. TRC limits are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT is being applied to the discharge. Permitting actions by the Department impose the more stringent of water quality or technology-based limits. End-of-pipe water quality-based concentration thresholds may be calculated as follows:

Criterion (A)	Dilution Factors (B)	Calculated Threshold (A x B)
Acute (daily maximum): 0.019 mg/L	192:1	Acute (daily maximum): 3.6 mg/L
Chronic (monthly average): 0.011 mg/L	212:1	Chronic (monthly average): 2.3 mg/L

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

A summary of TRC data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 is as follows:

Total residual chlorine (N = 60)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	1.0	0.0 – 1.0	0.8

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

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

- h. pH: The previous permitting action contained a technology-based pH range limitation of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units. This limitation is in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 525(3)(III)(c). The established limitation is being carried forward in this permitting action along with a monitoring frequency of 1/Day. A review of the DMR data for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 follows:

pH (N = 60)

Value	Limit (S.U.)	Range (S.U.)
Range	6.0 – 9.0	5.1 – 8.4

There was one excursion in February of 2022.

- i. Peracetic acid: The Department acknowledges AMSD is using peracetic acid on a trial basis as a surrogate for sodium hypochlorite. The 2020 permit required a WET test in the first Surveillance year of the permit as well as effluent testing for peracetic acid to ensure the discharge complies with water quality standards. The facility has not used peracetic acid since October of 2021. A review of the DMR data for the period of June 2020 through July 2025 follows:

Peracetic Acid Concentration (N = 11)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Monthly Average	Report	0.20 – 0.43	0.29
Daily Maximum	Report	0.30 – 1.90	0.74

Peracetic Acid Mass (N = 11)

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Average (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	Report	0.7 – 3.0	1.4
Daily Maximum	Report	1.4 – 9.3	4.3

This permitting action is carrying forward the requirement to monitor for peracetic acid when the chemical is in use.

- j. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), Priority Pollutant, and Analytical Chemistry Testing: 38 M.R.S. §§ 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. 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 analytical chemistry testing, as required by 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530, is included in this permit in order to characterize the effluent. WET monitoring is required to assess and protect against impacts upon water quality and designated uses caused by the aggregate effect of the discharge on specific aquatic organisms. Acute and chronic WET tests for freshwater discharges are performed on the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). 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 water quality criteria as established in Department rule Chapter 584. Priority pollutant testing

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

refers to the analysis for levels of priority pollutants listed under “Priority Pollutants” on the form “*Whole Effluent Toxicity, Chemistry and Mercury Reporting Forms*” found at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal_industrial/index.html

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 wastewater are subject to this subsection when and if the Department determines that toxicity of effluents may have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to 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. 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 facility flow ≥ 1.0 MGD
Level IV	Chronic dilution factor > 500:1 and facility flow ≤ 1.0 MGD

Based on the criteria, the permittee’s facility is considered a Level III discharger as the chronic dilution of the receiving water is 212:1. 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530(2)(D) specifies default WET, priority pollutant, and analytical chemistry test schedules for Level III dischargers as follows:

Surveillance Level Testing – Beginning upon issuance and lasting until 24 months prior to permit expiration and commencing again 12 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through permit expiration, AMSD must conduct testing using the below schedule:

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

Screening Level Testing – Beginning 24 months prior to permit expiration and lasting through 12 months prior to permit expiration (Year 4 of the term of the permit) and every five years thereafter if a timely request for renewal has been made and the permit continues in force, or is replaced by a permit renewal containing this requirement, AMSD must conduct testing using the below schedule:

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

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

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET): 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.

On August 14, 2025, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation on the most recent 60 months of WET test results on file with the Department for the AMSD POTW in accordance with the statistical approach outlined above. The 8/14/25 statistical evaluation indicates the discharge from AMSD has not exceeded or demonstrated a reasonable potential to exceed the previous critical acute or chronic ambient water quality thresholds for the Water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) or Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of 0.416% and 0.338% respectively. See **Attachment D** of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the WET test results.

06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530(3) states:

The Department shall establish appropriate discharge prohibitions, effluent limits and monitoring requirements in waste discharge licenses if a discharge contains pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an ambient excursion in excess of a numeric or narrative water quality criteria or that may impair existing or designated uses. The licensee must also control whole effluent toxicity (WET) when discharges cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an ambient excursion above the narrative water quality criteria. 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.

06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530(2)(D)(3)(b) states, "Dischargers in Levels III and IV may be waived from conducting surveillance testing for individual WET species or chemicals provided that testing in the preceding 60 months does not indicate any reasonable potential for exceedances...." However, based on the increase of transported wastes and their sporadic influence on the influent, the Department has decided to carry forward routine surveillance level WET testing in this permitting action.

k. Analytical Chemistry & Priority Pollutant Testing Evaluation:

06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530(4)(C) states:

The background concentration of specific chemicals must be included in all calculations using the following procedures. The Department may publish and periodically update a list of default background concentrations for specific pollutants on a regional, watershed or statewide basis. In doing so, the Department shall use data collected from reference sites that are measured at

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

points not significantly affected by point and non-point discharges and best calculated to accurately represent ambient water quality conditions. The Department shall use the same general methods as those in section 4(D) to determine background concentrations. For pollutants not listed by the Department, an assumed concentration of 10% of the applicable water quality criteria must be used in calculations.

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

Chapter 530(4)(E) states:

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

However, in May 2012, 38 M.R.S. § 464(4)(J) was enacted which states:

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

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

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

- (1) Watershed-wide determinations of the total allowable discharge quantity, allocations to dischargers and the water quality reserve amount must be updated at intervals of not more than five years. The results of updated allocations will be made available to interested parties for comment.*
- (2) Evaluations must be done for individual pollutants of concern in each watershed or segment to assure that water quality criteria are met at all points in the watershed and, if appropriate, within tributaries of a larger river.*
- (3) The total assimilative capacity, less the water quality reserve and background concentration, may be allocated among the discharges according to the past discharge quantities for each as a percentage of the total quantity of*

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

discharges, or another comparable method appropriate for a specific situation and pollutant... Past discharges of pollutants must be determined using the average concentration discharged during the past five years and the facility's licensed flow.

...

- (5) *The amount of allowable discharge quantity may be no more than the past discharge quantity calculated using the statistical approach referred to in section 3(E) of the rule, but in no event may allocations cause the water quality reserve amount to fall below the minimum referred to in 4(E) [15% of the total assimilative capacity]. Any difference between the total allowable discharge quantity and that allocated to existing dischargers must be added to the reserve.*

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

06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 530(3)(E) states,

Where it is determined through [the statistical approach referred to in USEPA's Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control] that a discharge contains pollutants or WET at levels that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an 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)(D) states:

Where the need for effluent limits has been determined, limits derived from acute water quality criteria must be expressed as daily maximum values. Limits derived from chronic or human health criteria must be expressed as monthly average values.

On September 22, 2025, the Department conducted a statistical evaluation of the most recent 60 months of chemical-specific test results on file with the Department. The evaluation was based on 10% of the ambient water quality criteria being withheld. The 9/22/25 evaluation indicates that no pollutant had reasonable potential (RP) to exceed the chronic or acute ambient water quality thresholds on any dates. See **Attachment E** of this Fact Sheet for test dates and results for the pollutants of concern. In addition, the analysis found that aluminum, copper, and zinc no longer have a reasonable potential to exceed the acute or chronic AWQC.

Chapter 530 §(3)(D)(1) states:

For specific chemicals, effluent limits must be expressed in total quantity that may be discharged. Unless required by an applicable effluent limitation guideline adopted by the Department, all permit limitations for metals shall be expressed only as mass-based limits. If required, in establishing concentration, the Department may increase allowable values to reflect actual flows that are lower than permitted flows and/or provide opportunities for flow reductions and pollution prevention provided water quality criteria are not exceeded. With regard to concentration limits, the Department may review past and projected flows and set limits to reflect proper operation of the treatment facilities that will keep the discharge of pollutants to the minimum level practicable.

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

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

Segment allocation methodology

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

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

7Q10 at Richmond (Kennebec River main stem) = 2,191 cfs or 1,416.3 MGD

7Q10 at Wilton (Wilson Stream) = 7.5 cfs or 4.85 MGD

7Q10 at Farmington (Sandy River) = 27.1 cfs or 17.5 MGD

7Q10 at Clinton (Sebasticook River) = 58.5 cfs or 37.8 MGD

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

1Q10 at Richmond (Kennebec River main stem) = 1,807 cfs or 1,168.0 MGD

1Q10 at Wilton (Wilson Stream) = 7.5 cfs or 4.85 MGD

1Q10 at Farmington (Sandy River) = 24.6 cfs or 15.9 MGD

1Q10 at Clinton (Sebasticook River) = 20 cfs or 12.9 MGD

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

Aluminum

In this permitting action, AMSD is being assigned 13.1872% of the total aluminum assimilative capacity on the Kennebec River and its tributaries. In the previous permitting action, AMSD was assigned 0.75% of the total assimilative capacity and a mass limitation of 7.8 lbs./day. This allocation percentage changed due to the decrease in historic average discharge of aluminum from several other facilities on the Kennebec River and thus the waste load allocation being redistributed to AMSD and other facilities.

Chronic Assimilative Capacity calculation

The Department has calculated a chronic assimilative capacity of 885 lbs./day of aluminum at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River, thus:

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

Chronic AWQC for aluminum = 87 µg/L
 87 µg/L (0.90) = 78.3 µg/L or 0.0783 mg/L
 Chronic AC = 1,416.3 MGD – 4.85 MGD – 17.5 MGD – 37.8 MGD = 1,356 MGD
 (1,356 MGD)(8.34 lbs./gal)(0.0783 mg/L) = 885 lbs./day

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

Monthly Average Mass limit:

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

(885 lbs./day)(13.1872%) = **116.7 lbs./day**

40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2) states,

In the case of effluent limitations established on the basis of Section 402(a)(1)(B) of the CWA, a permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified on the basis of effluent guidelines promulgated under section 304(b) subsequent to the original issuance of such permit, to contain effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit.

i. Exceptions – A permit with respect to which paragraph (l)(2) of this section applies may be renewed, reissued, or modified to contain a less stringent effluent limitation applicable to a pollutant if –

(A) Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation;...

AMSD installed the Dissolved Air Flotation tertiary treatment system after the previous permit was issued to ensure BOD₅ and TSS limitations were met. The Department concludes the installation of the DAF is a material and substantial addition that, in addition to the major increase in waste load allocation of aluminum from updated allocations, justifies a less stringent effluent limitation. This permitting action is removing the aluminum limitation and monitoring requirement.

A review of DMRs for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 follows:

Aluminum Mass (N = 4)

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Mean (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	7.8	1.3 – 34.3	11.7

Aluminum Concentration (N = 4)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg /L)	Mean (mg /L)
Monthly Average	Report	0.3 – 4.1	2.0

There was one excursion during this time period in December of 2022. According to the facility, AMSD switched coagulants from ferric sulfate to aluminum chlorohydrate for more robust solids settling and improved effluent compliance following final effluent TSS concentration compliance upsets in the winter of 2021. This change was deemed successful with regards to improving effluent TSS concentration compliance. A few factors were listed as likely impacting effluent aluminum levels: 1) December 2022 rains produced much higher system flows and reduced polishing pond detention times; and 2)

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

poor coagulant mixing. Remedial actions taken included jar testing to explore improved coagulant dosing and mixing, employing various polymers to enhance performance.

Copper

In this permitting action, AMSD is being assigned 15.2516% of the total copper assimilative capacity on the Kennebec River and its tributaries. In the previous permitting action, AMSD was assigned 5.7% of the total assimilative capacity and a mass limitation of 1.6 lbs./day. This allocation percentage changed due to a decrease in historic average discharge of copper from several other facilities on the Kennebec River and thus the waste load allocation being redistributed to AMSD and other facilities.

Copper-Chronic

For this permit, the Department has calculated an acute assimilative capacity of 24.0 lbs./day of copper at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River.

$$\text{Chronic AWQC for copper} = 2.36 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$2.36 \mu\text{g/L} (0.90) = 2.124 \mu\text{g/L} \text{ or } 0.002124 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Chronic AC} = 1,416.3 \text{ MGD} - 4.85 \text{ MGD} - 17.5 \text{ MGD} - 37.8 \text{ MGD} = 1,356 \text{ MGD}$$
$$(1,356 \text{ MGD})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gal})(0.002124 \text{ mg/L}) = 24.0 \text{ lbs./day}$$

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

Monthly Average Mass Limit calculation:

$$(\text{Chronic assimilative capacity mass})(\% \text{ of total copper discharged})$$

$$(24.0 \text{ lbs./day})(15.2516\%) = \mathbf{3.7 \text{ lbs./day}}$$

Copper-Acute

The Department has calculated an acute assimilative capacity of 26.1 lbs./day of copper at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River.

$$\text{Acute AWQC for copper} = 3.07 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$3.07 \mu\text{g/L} (0.90) = 2.763 \mu\text{g/L} \text{ or } 0.002763 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Acute AC} = 1,168.0 \text{ MGD} - 4.85 \text{ MGD} - 15.9 \text{ MGD} - 12.9 \text{ MGD} = 1,134 \text{ MGD}$$
$$(1,134 \text{ MGD})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gal})(0.002763 \text{ mg/L}) = 26.1 \text{ lbs./day}$$

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

Daily Maximum Mass Limit calculation:

$$(\text{Acute assimilative capacity mass})(\% \text{ of total copper discharged})$$

$$(26.1 \text{ lbs./day})(15.2516\%) = \mathbf{4.0 \text{ lbs./day}}$$

40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2) states,

In the case of effluent limitations established on the basis of Section 402(a)(1)(B) of the CWA, a permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified on the basis of effluent guidelines promulgated under section 304(b) subsequent to the original issuance of such permit, to contain effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit.

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

- i. *Exceptions – A permit with respect to which paragraph (l)(2) of this section applies may be renewed, reissued, or modified to contain a less stringent effluent limitation applicable to a pollutant if–*

(A) Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation;...

AMSD installed the Dissolved Air Flotation tertiary treatment system after the previous permit was issued to ensure BOD₅ and TSS limitations were met. The Department concludes the installation of the DAF is a material and substantial addition that, in addition to the major increase in waste load allocation of copper from updated allocations, justifies a less stringent effluent limitation. This permitting action is removing the copper limitation and monitoring requirement.

A review of DMRs for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 follows:

Copper Mass (N = 4)

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Mean (lbs./day)
Monthly Average	1.6	0.08 – 0.1	0.1
Daily Maximum	1.6	0.08 – 0.1	0.1

Copper Concentration (N = 4)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)
Monthly Average	Report	0.01 – 0.09	0.03
Daily Maximum			

Zinc

In this permitting action, AMSD is being assigned 5.72709% of the total zinc assimilative capacity on the Kennebec River and its tributaries. In the previous permitting action, AMSD was assigned 1.4% of the total assimilative capacity and a mass limitation of 4.1 lbs./day. This allocation percentage changed due to a decrease in the historic average discharge of zinc from several other facilities on the Kennebec River and thus the waste load allocation being redistributed to AMSD and other facilities.

Acute Assimilative Capacity calculation

The Department calculated an acute assimilative capacity of 260 lbs./day of zinc at Richmond, the most downstream discharger on the Kennebec River.

$$\text{Acute AWQC for zinc} = 30.6 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$30.6 \mu\text{g/L} (0.90) = 27.54 \mu\text{g/L} \text{ or } 0.02754 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Acute AC} = 1,168.0 \text{ MGD} - 4.85 \text{ MGD} - 15.9 \text{ MGD} - 12.9 \text{ MGD} = 1,134 \text{ MGD}$$

$$(1,134 \text{ MGD})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gal})(0.02754 \text{ mg/L}) = 260 \text{ lbs./day}$$

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

Daily Maximum mass for zinc:

$$(\text{Acute assimilative capacity mass})(\% \text{ of total zinc discharged})$$

$$(260 \text{ lbs./day})(5.72709\%) = \mathbf{14.9 \text{ lbs./day}}$$

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

40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l)(2) states,

In the case of effluent limitations established on the basis of Section 402(a)(1)(B) of the CWA, a permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified on the basis of effluent guidelines promulgated under section 304(b) subsequent to the original issuance of such permit, to contain effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit.

i. Exceptions – A permit with respect to which paragraph (l)(2) of this section applies may be renewed, reissued, or modified to contain a less stringent effluent limitation applicable to a pollutant if –

(A) Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation;...

AMSD installed the Dissolved Air Flotation tertiary treatment system after the previous permit was issued to ensure BOD₅ and TSS limitations were met. The Department concludes the installation of the DAF is a material and substantial addition that, in addition to the major increase in waste load allocation of zinc from updated allocations, justifies a less stringent effluent limitation. This permitting action is removing the zinc limitation and monitoring requirement.

A review of DMRs for the period of August 2020 through July 2025 follows:

Zinc Mass (N = 4)

Value	Limit (lbs./day)	Range (lbs./day)	Mean (lbs./day)
Daily Maximum	4.1	0.1 – 0.4	0.3

Zinc Concentration (N = 4)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg /L)	Mean (mg /L)
Daily Maximum	Report	0.02 – 0.42	0.21

- Mercury: Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §§ 413 and 420 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 #W002710-47-E-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 7.1 parts per trillion (ppt) and 10.6 ppt, respectively.

On February 6, 2012, the Department issued a minor revision to the February 6, 2011 permit thereby revising the minimum monitoring frequency requirement from four times per year to once per year pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 420(1-B)(F).

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 August 2020 through July 2025 is as follows:

Mercury (N = 4)

Value	Limit (ng/L)	Range (ng/L)	Mean (ng/L)
Monthly Average	7.1	3.0 – 3.0	3.0
Daily Maximum	10.6	2.0 – 9.3	4.7

This permitting action is carrying forward the monitoring frequency of once per year (1/Year).

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

- m. Total Phosphorus: The 2001 permitting action established a seasonal (June-September) 2/Month monitoring and reporting condition for total phosphorus. The permittee was required to report both monthly average and daily maximum mass and concentration values. The requirement to monitor for phosphorous was removed in the 2020 permitting action, which chose to utilize the USEPA’s Quality Criteria for Water 1986 (Gold Book) limit of 0.100 mg/L. The requirement to monitor phosphorous is being reinstated in this permitting action.

Waste Discharge License Conditions, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 523 specifies that water-quality-based limits are necessary when it has been determined that a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard including State narrative criteria. In addition, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 523 specifies that water-quality-based limits may be based upon criterion derived from a proposed state criterion or from an explicit state policy or regulation interpreting its narrative water quality criterion. On June 11, 2025, U.S. EPA Region 1 approved the State of Maine’s *Nutrient Criteria for Class AA, A, B, and C Fresh Surface Waters* (06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 583). This rule includes criteria for the protection of fresh surface waters from eutrophication impacts due to the discharge of total phosphorus (TP). Under this rule, the Kennebec River at Madison, a Class B water, has an in-stream TP limit of 30 µg/liter (0.030 mg/liter) during August median flow conditions.

The department performed limited sampling (N = 3) for total phosphorus upriver of the Anson-Madison Sanitary District’s discharge during the summer of 2014. Estimated ambient phosphorus levels ranged from 3.8 µg/L to 4.4 µg/L. As these values were estimated or below the detection limit value of 5 µg/L (0.005 mg/L) for total phosphorus, the detection-limit value of 0.005 mg/L is being used as the ambient background concentration for total phosphorus in the reasonable potential analysis of this fact sheet.

AMSD performed twice per month monitoring of effluent total phosphorus in the summer (June-September) from 2013 to 2017. The effluent average total phosphorus concentration of this data is 7.6 mg/L. In the absence of more recent data, this value is being used as the effluent concentration in the reasonable potential analysis in this fact sheet.

As part of its update of the river flows for computing dilution factors, the department’s Division of Environmental Assessment (DEA) also computed the August median flow at the permittee’s outfall, which is one mile upstream of the USGS’s flow gauge at Madison. The river’s August median flow at the outfall is 2,835 cfs (1,833 MGD). Using this river flow, an effluent TP concentration of 7.6 mg/liter, and an ambient background TP concentration of 0.005 mg/liter, the reasonable potential analysis for total phosphorus is as follows:

$$Cr = \frac{QeCe + QsCs}{Qr}$$

Qe = AMSD effluent flow	=	5.0 MGD
Ce = effluent pollutant concentration	=	7.6 mg/L
Qs = August median flow of receiving water	=	1,833 MGD
Cs = upstream concentration	=	0.005 mg/L
Qr = receiving water flow (1,833 MGD + 5.0 MGD)	=	1,838 MGD
Cr = receiving water concentration		

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

$$\text{Cr} = \frac{(5.0 \text{ MGD} \times 7.6 \text{ mg/L}) + (1,833 \text{ MGD} \times 0.005 \text{ mg/L})}{1,838 \text{ MGD}} = 0.026 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Cr} = 0.026 \text{ mg/L} < 0.030 \text{ mg/L for Class B waters} \quad \text{No Reasonable Potential}$$

As the above calculation indicates, AMSD's discharge will not cause or contribute to an increase in the river's total phosphorus concentration above the Class B criterion, no effluent limitation for phosphorus will be established in this permitting action. However, phosphorous was sampled upstream of the site of discharge on August 14, 2025. Ambient upstream phosphorous was 0.014 mg/L. Utilizing this number in the RP analysis would cause the receiving water concentration to exceed the established nutrient criteria for Class B waters. The Department considers one recent ambient sample to be insufficient for determining reasonable potential.

To better assess the exceedance potential due to the river's current phosphorus levels and the substantial increase in the transported waste load to the treatment system, this permitting action is establishing once per month (1/Month) monitoring of the ambient, upstream total phosphorus and once per month (1/Month) monitoring of the effluent total phosphorus by the permittee during the summer (June – September). Following two years of data collection, the Department will evaluate the collected data to assess the impact of AMSD on phosphorous and determine the necessity of implementing phosphorous discharge limitations. If necessary, Special Condition M, *Reopening of Permit for Modifications*, may be utilized to establish water quality-based limits to ensure water quality standards are attained.

8. TRANSPORTED WASTES

Standards For The Addition of Transported Wastes to Wastewater Treatment Facilities, 06-096 C.M.R. Ch. 555 (effective date May 4, 1996), limits the quantity of transported wastes received at a facility to 1% of the design capacity of the treatment facility if the facility utilizes a side stream or storage method of introduction into the influent flow. A facility may receive more than 1% of the design capacity on a case-by-case basis by the Department. The 2020 permitting action authorized the permittee to accept and treat up to 500,000 gpd of transported wastes and the permittee is requesting an increase to 1 MGD of transported waste. With a design capacity of 5 MGD, 1 MGD represents 20% of said capacity.

The permittee's application materials state, "Leachates are offloaded into a holding tank, then pumped to the upper clarifier and pretreated with a coagulant (ferric sulfate) to precipitate out dissolved solids. Liquid sludges and septage, along with other wastes with precipitable or floatable solids, are offloaded into holding tanks then pumped to the lower clarifier/ thickener where they are co-thickened. Lower clarifier sludges and upper clarifier precipitated solids are processed with a belt press and/or screw press. Processed solids are landfilled. Clarifier effluents are discharged to the aerated lagoon for further treatment."

The permittee has built a receiving station for the septage and leachate with spill containment. The District will occasionally trial new sources of trucked-in wastewater and consistently consults with the Department beforehand. A list of contributing haulers is submitted monthly. The facility also accounts for the traffic concerns associated with the increase in transported waste. AMSD can accept three trucks at one time and is expanding parking to deter waiting trucks from blocking street traffic. Other parking and delivery locations are being discussed.

8. TRANSPORTED WASTES (cont'd)

The current majority of facility influent is composed of transported waste. The facility services over 4,000 local households with a design capacity to service 75,000 households. Following the closure of the original mill, AMSD could not logistically operate on household septage alone due to the size of the treatment facility and the dynamics of the treatment process since the large lagoon would receive insufficient influent. The financial income from transported wastes also subsidizes local sanitary services, and AMSD would not be able to financially operate without transported wastes.

The Department deems an increase in transported waste is beneficial for the local population, the facility, and the partners to whom AMSD offers a vital service. The Department has reviewed and approved the permittee's most current Septage Management Plan and determines that under normal operating conditions, the addition of 1 MGD of transported wastes to the facility will not cause or contribute to upset conditions of the treatment process.

9. LANDFILL LEACHATE ANNUAL REPORTING

This permit is establishing the requirement to submit information pertaining to received landfill information annually by January 31 of each year in accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 413(13), which states, "...a person licensed by the department to discharge wastewater to groundwater or any waters of the State shall maintain a record of and annually report to the department in a manner determined by the department regarding the origin, volume and final disposition of leachate collected from a solid waste landfill delivered to or otherwise accepted by the licensee for treatment or other management." Required information includes the source of leachate, volume received, and if the leachate was pretreated for PFAS. See **Attachment F** of this fact sheet for a letter containing more information on the requirement.

10. ANTI-DEGRADATION

As permitted, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the waterbody to meet standards for Class B classification. In addition, the Department has made the determination that water quality standards established in State law are protective of all cold water fish populations and that effluent monitoring of the discharge and ambient water quality monitoring of the receiving waters required by this permit serve as an interim Habitat Conservation Plan.

11. ANTI-BACKSLIDING

Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(1) 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. This permitting action removed limitations and monitoring requirements for aluminum, copper, and zinc, due to a material and substantial addition to the permitted facility.

12. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Morning Sentinel* newspaper on or about July 16, 2024. 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).

13. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Bekah Farmer
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 458-8706
e-mail: Bekah.Farmer@maine.gov

14. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Reserved for Future Comments

ATTACHMENT A

1. Nature and Volume

Table 1-1 identifies the transported wastewaters, their nature, and maximum daily volumes to be accepted. The total volume is expected to be a maximum of 1.0 MGD, which is 20% of AMSD's 5.0 MGD design capacity.

Table 1-1: Nature and Volume of Transported Wastes

	BOD	TSS	Volume
Septage	7,500 mg/L (default)	15,000 mg/L (default)	Various
Leachate	Various	Various	Various
Municipal Liquid Sludge	Various	Various	Various
Other Wastewaters	Various	Various	Various

ATTACHMENT B

Anson-Madison Sanitary District



Google Earth

Image © 2026 Airbus

3000 ft



ATTACHMENT C

ATTACHMENT D

FACILITY WET EVALUATION REPORT



Facility: ANSON-MADISON SANITARY DISTRICT

Permit Number: ME0101389

Report Date: 11/5/2025

Receiving Water: KENNEBEC RIVER

Rapidmix: Y

Dilution Factors: 1/4 Acute: N/A

Acute: 240.465

Chronic: 295.6690

Effluent Limits: Acute (%): 0.416

Chronic (%): 0.338

Date range for Evaluation: From 05/Nov/2020

To: 05/Nov/2025

Test Type: A_NOEL

Test Species: TROUT

Test Date	Result (%)	Status
11/09/2020	100.000	OK
06/08/2021	100.000	OK
03/14/2022	100.000	OK
09/25/2023	100.000	OK
10/21/2024	100.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 5 **RP:** 2.300 **Min Result (%):** 100.000 **RP factor (%):** 43.478 **Status:** OK

Test Type: C_NOEL

Test Species: TROUT

Test Date	Result (%)	Status
11/09/2020	25.000	OK
06/08/2021	100.000	OK
03/14/2022	100.000	OK
09/25/2023	100.000	OK
10/21/2024	10.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 5 **RP:** 2.300 **Min Result (%):** 10.000 **RP factor (%):** 4.348 **Status:** OK

Test Type: A_NOEL

Test Species: WATER FLEA

Test Date	Result (%)	Status
11/09/2020	100.000	OK
06/08/2021	100.000	OK
03/14/2022	100.000	OK
09/25/2023	100.000	OK
10/21/2024	100.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 5 **RP:** 2.300 **Min Result (%):** 100.000 **RP factor (%):** 43.478 **Status:** OK

Test Type: C_NOEL

Test Species: WATER FLEA

Test Date	Result (%)	Status
11/09/2020	25.000	OK
06/08/2021	100.000	OK
03/14/2022	100.000	OK
09/25/2023	10.000	OK
10/21/2024	5.000	OK

Species Summary:

Test Number: 5 **RP:** 2.300 **Min Result (%):** 5.000 **RP factor (%):** 2.174 **Status:** OK

ATTACHMENT E

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETH	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	09/25/2023	1.500	Y
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	09/25/2023	1.500	Y
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
1,2-(O)DICHLOROBENZEN	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZEN	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	09/25/2023	1.500	Y
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	09/25/2023	3.500	Y
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETH	09/25/2023	1.500	Y
1,3-(M)DICHLOROBENZEN	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE	09/25/2023	1.500	Y
1,4-(P)DICHLOROBENZEN	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	09/25/2023	20.000	Y

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYL ETHE	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
2-CHLOROPHENOL	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
2-NITROPHENOL	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
3,4-BENZO(B)FLUORANTHE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
4,4'-DDD	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
4,4'-DDE	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
4,4'-DDT	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
4-BROMOPHENYLPHENYL	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
4-CHLOROPHENYL PHENYL	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
4-NITROPHENOL	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
A-BHC	09/25/2023	0.020	Y
ACENAPHTHENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
ACENAPHTHYLENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
ACROLEIN	09/25/2023	8.000	Y
ACRYLONITRILE	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
A-ENDOSULFAN	09/25/2023	0.020	Y
ALDRIN	09/25/2023	0.020	Y
ALUMINUM	11/09/2020	12.000	N
	06/07/2021	67.000	N
	07/14/2021	300.000	N
	03/14/2022	81.000	N
	12/14/2022	2610.000	N
	12/23/2022	3010.000	N
	12/24/2022	2940.000	N
	12/25/2022	2850.000	N
	12/26/2022	2710.000	N
	06/23/2023	2730.000	N
	09/25/2023	1430.000	N
	10/04/2023	948.000	N
	03/21/2024	2210.000	N
	10/21/2024	792.000	N
	11/19/2024	709.000	N
AMMONIA	11/09/2020	14000.000	N
	06/07/2021	5800.000	N
	03/14/2022	63000.000	N
	06/23/2023	86600.000	N
	09/25/2023	2450.000	N
	03/21/2024	717.000	N
	10/21/2024	546.000	N
ANTHRACENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
ANTIMONY	09/25/2023	50.000	Y
ARSENIC	11/09/2020	2.000	Y
	06/07/2021	10.000	N
	03/14/2022	24.000	N
	06/23/2023	13.000	N
	09/25/2023	6.500	N

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: B-BHC	03/21/2024	12.000	N
	10/21/2024	12.400	N
Parameter: B-ENDOSULFAN	09/25/2023	0.020	Y
	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
Parameter: BENZENE	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
	09/25/2023	20.000	Y
Parameter: BENZIDINE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(A)PYRENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BERYLLIUM	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY)MET	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHA	09/25/2023	2.200	Y
	09/25/2023	2.500	N
Parameter: BROMOFORM	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Parameter: BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	11/09/2020	0.200	Y
	06/07/2021	0.600	Y
Parameter: CADMIUM	03/14/2022	0.600	Y
	06/23/2023	5.000	N
	09/25/2023	5.000	Y

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan	
Parameter: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	03/21/2024	5.000	N	
	10/21/2024	1.000	Y	
Parameter: CHLORDANE	09/25/2023	1.000	Y	
	09/25/2023	0.200	Y	
Parameter: CHLORODIBROMOMETHAN	09/25/2023	3.500	Y	
	09/25/2023	4.600	N	
Parameter: CHLOROETHANE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y	
	09/25/2023	1.500	N	
Parameter: CHLOROFORM	11/09/2020	2.700	Y	
	06/07/2021	5.000	Y	
	03/14/2022	18.000	N	
	06/23/2023	15.000	N	
	09/25/2023	13.500	N	
	03/21/2024	23.100	N	
	10/21/2024	28.200	N	
Parameter: CHRYSENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y	
	11/09/2020	23.000	N	
Parameter: COPPER	06/07/2021	9.000	N	
	07/14/2021	25.000	N	
	03/14/2022	53.000	N	
	12/14/2022	20.000	N	
	06/23/2023	21.000	N	
	09/25/2023	10.000	Y	
	10/04/2023	12.210	N	
	03/21/2024	46.200	N	
	10/21/2024	14.800	N	
	11/19/2024	16.100	N	
	Parameter: CYANIDE TOTAL	11/09/2020	2.000	Y
		06/07/2021	0.007	N
		03/14/2022	38.000	N
		06/23/2023	7.000	N
09/25/2023		10.000	N	

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
D-BHC	03/21/2024	11.000	N
	10/21/2024	7.000	N
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACEN	09/25/2023	0.020	Y
DICHLOROBROMOMETHAN	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
DIELDRIN	09/25/2023	3.900	N
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
ENDRIN	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
ETHYLBENZENE	09/25/2023	0.040	Y
FLUORANTHENE	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
FLUORENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
HEPTACHLOR	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	09/25/2023	0.020	Y
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	09/25/2023	0.020	Y
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTA	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: HEXACHLOROETHANE	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
Parameter: INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: ISOPHORONE	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Parameter: LEAD	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Parameter: MERCURY	11/09/2020	1.000	Y
	06/07/2021	3.000	Y
	03/14/2022	3.000	Y
	06/23/2023	10.000	N
	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
	03/21/2024	10.000	N
	10/21/2024	3.000	Y
Parameter: METHYL BROMIDE	09/29/2020	0.010	N
	10/27/2020	0.008	N
	03/23/2021	0.009	N
	10/04/2022	0.002	N
	10/25/2022	0.004	N
	11/19/2024	0.003	N
Parameter: METHYL CHLORIDE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Parameter: METHYLENE CHLORIDE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Parameter: NAPHTHALENE	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
Parameter: NICKEL	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
	11/09/2020	13.000	N
	06/07/2021	28.000	N
	03/14/2022	45.000	N
	06/23/2023	37.900	N
	09/25/2023	34.900	N
	03/21/2024	41.100	N
Parameter: NITROBENZENE	10/21/2024	58.100	N
	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter: N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMI	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLA	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PCB-1016	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PCB-1221	09/25/2023	0.250	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PCB-1232	09/25/2023	0.250	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PCB-1242	09/25/2023	0.250	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PCB-1248	09/25/2023	0.250	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PCB-1254	09/25/2023	0.250	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PCB-1260	09/25/2023	0.250	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	09/25/2023	0.200	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PENTACHLOROPHENOL	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PHENANTHRENE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PHENOL	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: PYRENE	09/25/2023	5.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: SELENIUM	09/25/2023	2.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
Parameter: SILVER	09/25/2023	10.000	Y
Test date		Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
	11/09/2020	0.440	Y
	06/07/2021	1.000	Y
	03/14/2022	1.000	Y
	06/23/2023	7.000	N

Data Date Range: 22/Sep/2020 - 22/Sep/2025

Showing all data

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

Parameter:	Test date	Result (ug/l)	Lsthan
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	09/25/2023	7.000	Y
	03/21/2024	7.000	N
	10/21/2024	1.000	Y
	11/09/2020	2100.000	N
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	06/07/2021	2900.000	N
	03/14/2022	8800.000	N
	09/25/2023	579.000	N
	10/21/2024	680.000	N
THALLIUM	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
TOLUENE	09/25/2023	20.000	Y
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
VINYL CHLORIDE	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
ZINC	09/25/2023	1.000	Y
	11/09/2020	77.000	N
	06/07/2021	37.000	N
	07/14/2021	23.700	N
	03/14/2022	100.000	N
	12/14/2022	76.000	N
	06/23/2023	20.200	N
	09/25/2023	22.100	N
	10/04/2023	27.400	N
	03/21/2024	157.000	N
	10/21/2024	53.700	N
	11/19/2024	66.400	N

ATTACHMENT F



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



MELANIE LOYZIM
COMMISSIONER

December 2, 2025

To Select Licensed Wastewater Dischargers:

RE: Reporting Form for Landfill Leachate:

PL 2025, Ch. 172 An Act to Protect Groundwater and Surface Waters from Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances from Landfill Leachate

<https://legislature.maine.gov/ros/LawsOfMaine/#Law/132/S1/ACTPUB/172>

This letter is being sent to publicly owned treatment works and municipal and industrial dischargers that are known to be subject to the new Maine law noted above. This letter follows up my initial notification letter of September 12, 2025.

In part, PL 2025, Ch. 172 requires:

Landfill leachate; reporting. *Notwithstanding section 414-A or any other provision of law to the contrary, a person licensed by the department to discharge wastewater to groundwater or any waters of the State shall maintain a record of and annually report to the department in a manner determined by the department regarding the origin, volume and final disposition of leachate collected from a solid waste landfill delivered to or otherwise accepted by the licensee for treatment or other management.*

The Department has developed a form (attached) to facilitate the annual reporting of this data to the Department. The form is designed to record year end summary data of “*origin, volume and final disposition of leachate*” from your own daily records maintained throughout the year. As noted in the form, volume may be estimated by the best means available if volume is not currently measured. This issue may be reevaluated for subsequent reporting years after discussion with the regulated entities.

Reporting to the Department is required annually by January 31 of each year. The first report for 2025 will only cover the period from the effective date of the law (September 24, 2025) to December 31, 2025. Subsequent annual reports will cover the entire calendar year. Please submit the form to the Department as noted in the form instructions.

For the purposes of this law, “solid waste landfill”, “leachate”, and “solid waste” are defined by Department Regulation Chapter 400, Maine Solid Waste Management Rules: General Provisions, Section 1 as:

- ***“Landfill or solid waste landfill” means a discrete area of land or an excavation used for the disposal of solid waste. This term does not include land application sites used in programs approved by the Department.***

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

- *"Leachate" means liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains dissolved, suspended or miscible materials removed from that waste.*
- *"Solid waste" means useless, unwanted or discarded solid material with insufficient liquid content to be free flowing, including but not limited to rubbish, garbage, refuse-derived fuel, scrap materials, junk, refuse, inert fill material, and landscape refuse, but does not include hazardous waste, biomedical waste, septic tank sludge, or agricultural wastes. The fact that a solid waste, or constituent of the waste, may have value, be beneficially used, have other use, or be sold or exchanged, does not exclude it from this definition.*

Please feel free to contact me at 530-0293, or brian.w.kavanah@maine.gov if you have any comments or questions.

Sincerely,



BRIAN KAVANAH
Director, Bureau of Water Quality

Cc: Brett Goodrich, BWQ - DEP
Gregg Wood, BWQ - DEP
Holly Ireland, BWQ - DEP
Susanne Miller, BRWM - DEP
Victoria Eleftheriou, BRWM - DEP