



STATE OF MAINE
Department of Environmental Protection

JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

David P. Littell
COMMISSIONER

June 9, 2009

Mr. Michael Kuhns
Director of Sustainability
Irving Tanning Company
9 Main Street P.O. Box 400
Hartland , ME 04943-0400
mkuhns@hartland.primetanning.com

**RE: *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0000108
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W001915-5R-E-R
FINAL MEPDES Permit/WDL***

Dear Mick,

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

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

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to e-mail or call me at 287-7659.

Sincerely,

Bill Hinkel
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land and Water Quality
bill.hinkel@maine.gov

Enc.

cc: Clarissa Trasko, DEP Lori Mitchell, DEP Sandy Mojica, USEPA File #1915

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 624-6550 FAX: (207) 624-6024
RAY BLDG., HOSPITAL ST.

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

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

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769-2094
(207) 764-6477 FAX: (207) 764-1507



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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

IRVING TANNING COMPANY)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
HARTLAND, SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER)	AND
#ME0000108)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
#W001915-5R-E-R)	RENEWAL
APPROVAL)	

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, Title 33 USC, § 1251, *Conditions of licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A, and applicable regulations, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has considered the application of the IRVING TANNING COMPANY (Irving) with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

Irving has applied to the Department for renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0000108 / Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W001915-5R-D-R, which was issued on February 6, 2004 with an effective date of June 5, 2004, and expired on June 5, 2009. The 2/6/04 permit authorized the daily maximum discharge of up to 0.500 million gallons per day (MGD) of non-contact cooling water from a leather tanning facility to the West Branch of the Sebasticook River, Class C, in Hartland, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is similar to the 2/6/04 permitting action in that it is carrying forward the:

1. Daily maximum discharge flow limitation of 0.500 MGD;
2. Daily maximum effluent temperature limitation of 90° Fahrenheit; and
3. Daily maximum ph range limitation of 6.0 – 8.5 standard units.

This permitting action is different from the 2/6/04 permitting action in that it is:

1. Acknowledging a minor clarification that the discharge is conveyed to the West Branch of the Sebasticook River rather than the main stem Sebasticook River.

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated June 9, 2009, and subject to the Conditions listed below, the Department makes the following conclusions:

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

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the application of IRVING TANNING COMPANY to discharge a maximum of up to 0.500 MGD of non-contact cooling water at a temperature not to exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit from a leather tanning facility to the West branch of the Sebasticook River, Class C, in Hartland, Maine, as described above, SUBJECT TO ALL APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS AND THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: May 5, 2009
Date of application acceptance: May 5, 2009

This Order was prepared by William F. Hinkel, BUREAU OF LAND & WATER QUALITY

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge non-contact cooling waters⁽¹⁾ from **Outfall 002A** to the West Branch of the Sebasticook River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Monitoring Requirements ⁽²⁾	
	<u>Monthly Average</u> As specified	<u>Daily Maximum</u> As specified	<u>Measurement Frequency</u> As specified	<u>Sample Type</u> As specified
Flow [50050]	---	0.500 MGD ⁽³⁾ [03]	Continuous ⁽²⁾ [99/99]	Totalizer [TM]
Temperature [00011]	---	90 ⁰ F ⁽³⁾ [15]	1/Week ⁽²⁾ [01/07]	Grab [GR]
pH [00400]	---	6.0-8.5 S.U. ^(3,4) [12]	---	---

Footnotes:

- (1) The discharge shall contain only non-contact cooling waters to which nothing has been added but heat.
- (2) **Monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply from June 1 – September 30 of each year.** Test results for flow, temperature and or pH collected between October 1 – May 31 do not have to be reported directly to the Department but shall be kept on site and made available to Department and USEPA staff upon request.
- (3) Limitations are in effect on a year round basis.
- (4) The pH of the discharge may be outside of the range of 6.0 – 8.5 standard units provided it is not more than 0.5 standard units outside of the background pH of the intake water for the facility at the time of sampling or 0.5 standards units outside the limitation range of 6.0 –9.0 standard units. To determine compliance with this provision, the permittee must sample and document the ambient pH of the intake water if a pH result of the discharge is reported outside of the range limitation of 6.0 – 8.5 standard units.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ALL OUTFALLS

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

C. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only: 1) in accordance with the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge License, accepted for processing on May 5, 2009; 2) in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) via Outfall #002A. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized under this permit, and shall be reported in accordance with Standard Condition B(5), *Bypasses*, of this permit.

D. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition D, the permittee shall notify the Department of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being discharged.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

E. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms provided by the Department. If you are receiving hard-copy DMR forms by mail, the completed, returned forms must be **postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to the Department's Regional Office such that the DMR's are received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period. A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the Department assigned inspector (unless otherwise specified by the Department) at the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Eastern Maine Regional Office
Bureau of Land and Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
106 Hogan Road
Bangor, Maine 04401

Alternatively, if you are submitting an electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR), the completed eDMR must be electronically submitted to the Department by a facility authorized DMR Signatory **not later than close of business on the 15th day of the month** following the completed reporting period. **Hard Copy documentation** submitted in support of the eDMR must be **postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to the Department's Regional Office such that it is received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period. **Electronic documentation** in support of the eDMR must be submitted **not later than close of business on the 15th day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

F. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATION

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

G. SEVERABILITY

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

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

FACT SHEET

Date: **JUNE 9, 2009**

PERMIT NUMBER: **ME0000108**
LICENSE NUMBER: **W001915-5R-E-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**IRVING TANNING COMPANY
9 MAIN STREET
P. O. BOX 400
HARTLAND, MAINE 04943-0400**

COUNTY: **SOMERSET COUNTY**

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

**IRVING TANNING COMPANY
9 MAIN STREET
HARTLAND, MAINE 04943-0400**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: **MICHAEL KUHNS
DIRECTOR OF SUSTAINABILITY
(207) 938-4491 ext. 208**

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

- a. Application: Irving Tanning Company (Irving) has applied to the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) for renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0000108 / Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W001915-5R-D-R, which was issued on February 6, 2004 with an effective date of June 5, 2004, and expired on June 5, 2009. The 2/6/04 permit authorized the daily maximum discharge of up to 0.500 million gallons per day (MGD) of non-contact cooling water from a leather tanning facility to the West Branch of the Sebasticook River, Class C, in Hartland, Maine.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: **This permitting action is similar to the 2/6/04 permitting action in that it is carrying forward the:**

1. Daily maximum discharge flow limitation of 0.500 MGD;
2. Daily maximum effluent temperature limitation of 90° Fahrenheit; and
3. Daily maximum ph range limitation of 6.0 – 8.5 standard units.

This permitting action is different from the 2/6/04 permitting action in that it is:

1. Acknowledging a minor clarification that the discharge is conveyed to the West Branch of the Sebasticook River rather than the main stem Sebasticook River.
- b. History: This section provides a summary of recent, relevant licensing/permitting actions that have been completed for the Irving Tanning Company's Hartland facility.

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in Maine. From this point forward, the program has been referenced as the MEPDES permit program and permit #ME0000108 (same as the NPDES permit number) has been utilized as the primary reference number for the facility.

February 6, 2002 – The Department issued WDL #W001915-5R-D-R to Irving for the discharge of 0.500 MGD of non-contact cooling waters to the West branch of the Sebasticook River in Hartland, Maine. The effective and expiration dates specified in the 2/6/04 WDL were June 5, 2004 and June 5, 2009, respectively. The 2/6/09 permit superseded WDL #W001915-5R-C-R issued on June 4, 1999, WDL #W001915-43-B-R issued on June 8, 1988, and WDL #1915 issued on February 23, 1983. It is noted that all previous licensing/permitting actions have stated the discharge occurs to the Sebasticook River. This permitting action is clarifying that the discharge occurs to the West Branch of the Sebasticook River.

May 5, 2009 – Irving submitted a complete General Application to the Department for renewal of the 2/6/04 MEPDES permit. The application was accepted for processing on May 5, 2009, and was assigned WDL #W001915-5R-E-R / MEPDES #ME0000108.

- c. Source Description: Irving operates as Prime Tanning – Hartland and is a leather tanning facility that processes previously tanned hides and skins or unhaired and tanned splits into finished leather by a retan-wet finishing process. During the renewal of the Town of Hartland's MEPDES permit (#ME0101443), which includes the process waste waters from Irving, Irving indicated an estimated long-term average raw material combined figure 268,000 lbs. of sides and splits per day. The estimate is based on the merger with

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (cont'd)

Prime Tanning Company, Inc. increasing sides production to a capacity of 6,200 sides/day (136,400 lbs./day) and production startup of 5,980 splits/day (131,600 lbs./day). Current and future production at the Hartland facility is significantly lower than the facility's production capability of 462,000 lbs./day. All process waste waters from the tanning process are conveyed to the Town of Hartland's waste water treatment facility after pretreatment at Irving via screening, chemical addition, flow monitoring and pH adjustment.

Source water is obtained from an intake pipe in the West Branch of the Sebasticook River. Non-contact cooling waters discharged to the receiving water are generated in chillers and vacuum dryers within the mill complex. Irving recycles as much of this cooling water as possible by reusing it in the dyeing process. No chemicals are added to the cooling waters. Non-contact cooling waste waters from the dyeing process are conveyed to the Hartland waste water treatment facility as process waste waters. The dyeing process depends on the daily production levels and the type of leather dyed. All other non-contact cooling waters are discharged to the receiving water via Outfall #002A.

Irving's May 5, 2009 application for permit renewal (USEPA Form 2E) indicates that the maximum effluent temperature during the winter is 50°F and during the summer is 89°F based on current operating practices.

- d. Waste Water Treatment: Non-contact cooling water receives no formal treatment prior to discharge as the only pollutant of concern is heat. The non-contact cooling water is discharged to the West branch of the Sebasticook River via a 24-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe that is placed in an abandoned raceway for the mill.

A map showing the location of the Irving Tanning Company facility and Hartland Pollution Control Facility, which treats process waste waters generated by Irving, is included as Attachment A of this Fact Sheet.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMITS

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with the U.S. Clean Water Act, and ensure that the receiving waters attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Surface Water Classification System. In addition, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and 06-096 CMR 530 require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (effective October 9, 2005), 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.A., § 467(4)(H)(2)(b) classifies the West Branch of the “Sebasticook River, West Branch main stem, from the outlet of Great Moose Lake to its confluence with the East Branch, including all impoundments”, which includes the river at the point of discharge, as Class C waters. *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters*, 38 M.R.S.A., § 465(3) describes the standards for Class C waters.

5. RECEIVING WATER CONDITIONS

The State of Maine 2008 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 relevant segments of the of the Sebasticook River as “*Category 5-A: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants Other Than Those Listed in 5-B Through 5-D (TMDL Required)*.” Impairment in this context refers to a fish consumption advisory due to the presence of dioxin from upstream sources. With regard to dioxin in the West Branch of the Sebasticook River, *Evaluation of the Health Implications of Levels of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins (dioxins) and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (furans) in Fish from Maine Rivers, 2008 Update, Prepared by Andrew E. Smith, SM, ScD, State Toxicologist Eric Frohberg, MA, Toxicologist Environmental and Occupational Health Programs Maine Center for Disease Control Maine Department of Health and Human Services January, 2008*, states,

Sebasticook River: Levels of dioxins and furans in gamefish collected on the Sebasticook have tended to fluctuate around the 0.4 ppt FTAL on the Main Stem and West Branch, but have remained well above on the East Branch. The addition of coplanars causes this FTAL to be exceeded, considerably so for the Main Stem.

The Department’s Division of Environmental Assessment commented on this listing as follows:

Actually, concentrations of dioxins and furans and dioxin-like PCBs combined are just above the new lower Fish Tissue Action Level of 0.4 ppt and have been dropping in the last couple of years, to the extent that no sampling was conducted in 2008.

The Hartland Pollution Control Facility, which treats process waste waters generated by Irving, is required by their December 6, 2007 MEPDES permit #ME0101443 to participate in the State’s most current fish advisory program. The Department has no information that the discharge of non-contract cooling water from Irving causes or contributes to the non-attainment status for the presence of dioxin

5. RECEIVING WATER CONDITIONS (cont'd)

The 2008 Report also lists the Sebasticook River as “*Category 5-D: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Legacy Pollutants.*” Impairment in this context refers to the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in some fish tissues. The presence of PCBs is not typically associated with any identifiable source but is rather a legacy of practices that predate the national ban on the use of PCB in 1979. The Department has no information that the discharge from of non-contract cooling waters from Irving causes or contributes to this non-attainment status.

The 2008 Report also lists Maine’s fresh waters as “*Category 4-A: Rivers and Streams with Impaired Use, TMDL Completed.*” All freshwaters formerly listed in Category 5-C are moved to Category 4-A (TMDL Completed) due to USEPA approval of a Regional Mercury TMDL. Impairment in this context refers to a statewide fish consumption advisory due to elevated levels of mercury in some fish tissues. The Report states, “*Impairment caused by atmospheric deposition of mercury; a regional scale TMDL has been approved. 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 Human Services decided to establish a statewide advisory for all freshwater fish that recommends limits on consumption. Maine has already instituted statewide programs for removal and reduction of mercury sources.*”

Pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 420(1-B)(B), “*a facility is not in violation of the ambient criteria for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department pursuant to section 413 subsection 11.*” Pursuant to 06-096 CMR 519(1)(A)(2), the discharge of non-contact cooling water from the Irving facility is exempt from interim mercury limits, and the Department has no information that this discharge causes or contributes to the mercury impairment.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Flow: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a year-round daily maximum discharge flow limitation of 0.500 MGD for Outfall #002A, which is considered representative of the highest flow rate anticipated from the discharge. Flow monitoring results need only be submitted to the Department during the critical warm season period of June through September, although Irving must monitor and retain for a period of at least 3 years flow records for the entire year.

It is noted that the previous permit denoted the outfall as “001A” however, the outfall is denoted “002A” in the Permit Compliance Tracking System database. For congruity of data, this permitting action is specifying an outfall identifier of “002A”.

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

A summary of the discharge flow data as reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to the Department for Outfall #002A for the period of June through September for calendar years 2004-2008 is as follows:

Discharge Flow	Minimum	Maximum	Arithmetic Mean	# DMRs
Daily Maximum	0.129 MGD	0.489 MGD	0.264 MGD	17

- b. Temperature: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a year-round daily maximum effluent temperature limitation of 90° F to ensure that the discharge complies with the requirements of *Regulations Relating to Temperature*, 06-096 CMR 582 (last amended February 18, 1989).

06-096 CMR 582 states that no discharge of pollutants shall cause the ambient temperature of any freshwater body, as measured outside a mixing zone, to be raised more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit. The rule also limits a discharger to an in-stream temperature increase (ΔT) of 0.5° F above the ambient receiving water temperature when the weekly average temperature of the receiving water is greater than or equal to 66° F or when the daily maximum temperature is greater than or equal to 73° F. The temperature thresholds are based on USEPA water quality criterion for the protection of brook trout and Atlantic salmon. The weekly average temperature threshold of 66° F was derived to protect for normal growth of the brook trout and the daily maximum temperature threshold of 73° F protects for the survival of juveniles and adult Atlantic salmon during the summer months. As a point of clarification, the Department interprets the term "weekly average temperature" to mean a seven (7) day rolling average. To promote consistency, the Department also interprets the ΔT of 0.5° F as a weekly rolling average criterion when the receiving water temperature is $\geq 66^\circ\text{F}$ and $< 73^\circ\text{F}$. When the receiving water temperature is $\geq 73^\circ\text{F}$, compliance with the ΔT of 0.5° F is evaluated on a daily basis.

A summary of the effluent temperature data as reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to the Department for Outfall #002A for the period of June through September for calendar years 2004-2008 is as follows:

Temperature	Minimum	Maximum	Arithmetic Mean	# DMRs
Daily Maximum	72° F	89° F	82° F	17

Classification of Maine waters, 38 M.R.S.A. § 464(4)(D), states that the assimilative capacity of a receiving water shall be calculated utilizing a seven-day low event with a recurrence interval of ten years that is often referred to as the 7Q10. The Department has determined that the 7Q10 flow of the West Branch of the Sebasticook River is 40 cfs (25.86 MGD) based on the required minimum low flow release from Great Moose Lake.

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

The assimilative capacity of the West Branch of the Sebasticook River (thermal load that would cause the river to increase by 0.5°F) at the critical 7Q10 low flow can be calculated as follows:

$$(40 \text{ cfs})(0.6464)(0.5^\circ\text{F})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gallon})(10^6 \text{ gallons}) = 1.07 \times 10^8 \text{ BTU/day}$$

The maximum effluent temperature (X°F) that at the full permitted flow rate of 500,000 GPD for Outfall #002A will, by itself, comply with the weekly rolling average limit of 0.5°F (when the receiving water is $\geq 66^\circ\text{F}$ and $< 73^\circ\text{F}$) and not exceed the assimilative capacity of the West Branch of the Sebasticook River (4.0×10^7 BTU/day) may be calculated as follows:

$$(500,000 \text{ GPD})(X^\circ\text{F} - 66^\circ\text{F})(8.34 \text{ lbs/gal}) = 1.07 \times 10^8 \text{ BTU/day}$$

$$\frac{1.07 \times 10^8 \text{ BTU/day}}{(500,000 \text{ GPD})(8.34 \text{ lbs./gal})}$$

$$= 26^\circ\text{F}$$

$$X = 66^\circ\text{F} + 26^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Maximum Effluent Temperature, } X^\circ\text{F,} = 92^\circ\text{F}$$

When the receiving water is $> 73^\circ\text{F}$, the temperature difference of 0.5°F is a daily maximum limit and the maximum allowable effluent temperature for Outfall #002A is $73^\circ\text{F} + 26^\circ\text{F} = 99^\circ\text{F}$.

Based on the licensed flow and temperature limits of 0.500 MGD and 90°F, respectively, and a 7Q10 low flow of 40 cfs, calculations indicate that the maximum in-stream temperature difference will be 0.44°F. The calculation is as follows:

$$\frac{(90^\circ \text{ F})(0.500 \text{ MGD}) + (66^\circ \text{ F})(40 \text{ cfs})(0.6464)}{(0.500 \text{ MGD}) + (40 \text{ cfs})(0.6464)} = 66.44^\circ \text{ F}$$

Thus, the maximum effluent temperature limitation of 90°F is sufficiently stringent to ensure that under maximum discharge conditions and critical 7Q10 low flow stream conditions, the discharge will not cause or contribute to violations of the temperature criteria established by 06-096 CMR 582.

This permitting action is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency requirements of once per week during the critical warm season of June 1 through September 30 of each year. Effluent temperature results need only be submitted to the Department during the critical warm season period of June through September, although Irving must monitor and retain for a period of at least 3 years temperature records for the entire year.

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

- c. **pH:** The technology-based pH range limit of 6.0-8.5 standard units is being carried forward in this permitting action based on 38 M.R.S.A. § 464(4)(A)(5). The pH of the discharge may be outside of the range of 6.0 – 8.5 standard units provided it is not more than 0.5 standard units outside of the background pH of the intake water for the facility at the time of sampling or 0.5 standards units outside the limitation range of 6.0 –9.0 standard units. To determine compliance with this provision, the permittee must sample and document the ambient pH of the intake water if a pH result of the discharge is reported outside of the range limitation of 6.0 – 8.5 standard units. Routine monitoring and reporting of pH is not required; however, the permittee must retain the most recent 3 complete years of pH data on site for Department and USEPA inspection.

7. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

Based on information to date, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected provided the permittee complies with the terms and conditions established herein.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Rolling Thunder Express* newspaper on or about May 4, 2009. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on the application. Those persons receiving copies of draft permits shall have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to *Application Processing Procedures for Waste Discharge Licenses*, 06-096 CMR 522 (effective January 12, 2001).

9. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

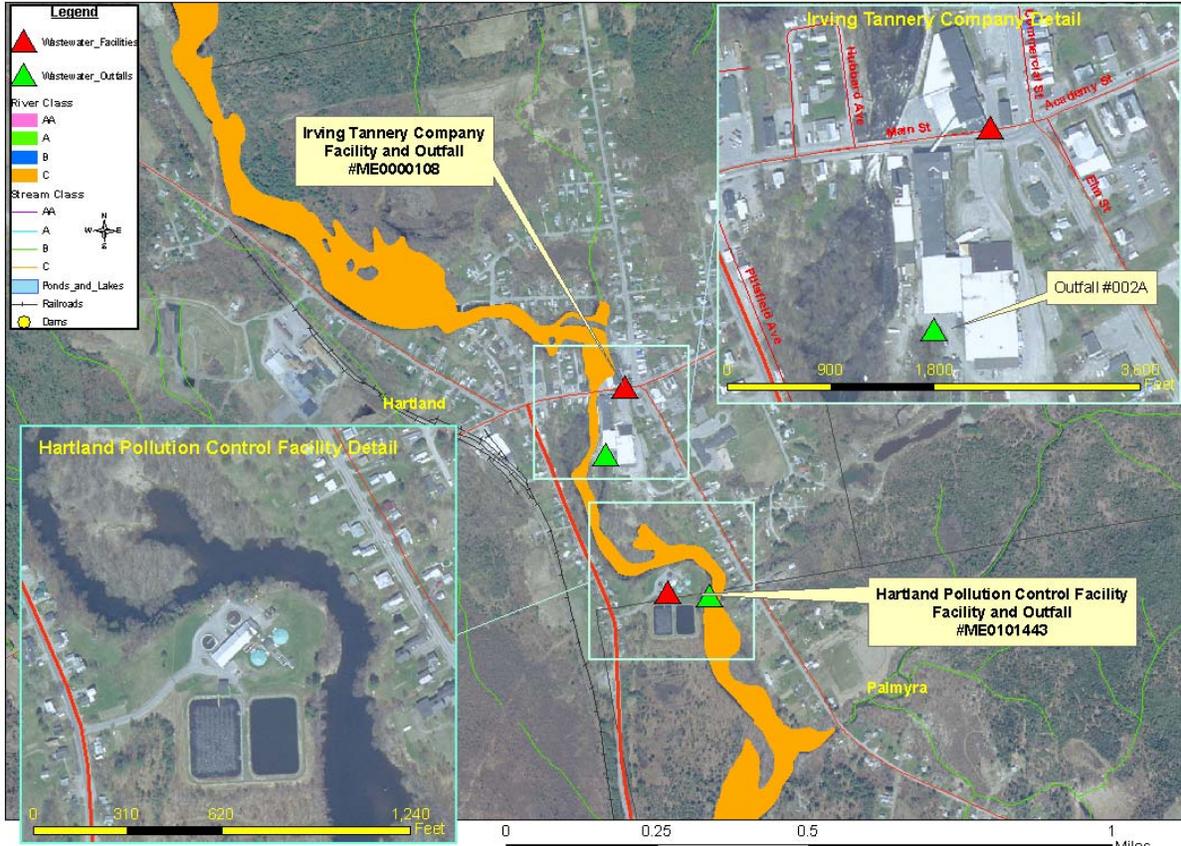
Additional information concerning this permitting action may be obtained from, and written comments sent to:

William F. Hinkel
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land & Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 287-7659 Fax: (207) 287-3435
e-mail: bill.hinkel@maine.gov

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of May 7, 2009 through June 8, 2009, the Department solicited comments on the proposed draft MEPDES permit / WDL to be issued to Irving Tanning Company for the proposed discharge. The Department did not receive significant comments on the 5/7/09 draft permit; therefore, a response to comments was not prepared.

ATTACHMENT A



Irving Tanning Company and
Hartland Pollution Control Facility
Hartland, Maine

Map created by Maine DEP
February 2009



MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

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

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

6. Upsets.

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

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C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Discharge Monitoring Report ("DMR") means the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees. DMRs must be used by approved States as well as by EPA. EPA will supply DMRs to any approved State upon request. The EPA national forms may be modified to substitute the State Agency name, address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of EPA's.

Flow weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

Grab sample means an individual sample collected in a period of less than 15 minutes.

Interference means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- (1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- (2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

New source means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

- (a) After promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- (b) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal.

Pass through means a discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Permit means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State to implement the requirements of 40 CFR parts 122, 123 and 124. Permit includes an NPDES general permit (Chapter 529). Permit does not include any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

Person means an individual, firm, corporation, municipality, quasi-municipal corporation, state agency, federal agency or other legal entity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Commissioner's Licensing Decision

Dated: May 2004

Contact: (207) 287-2811

SUMMARY

There are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a licensing decision made by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Commissioner: (1) in an administrative process before the Board of Environmental Protection (Board); or (2) in a judicial process before Maine's Superior Court. This INFORMATION SHEET, in conjunction with consulting statutory and regulatory provisions referred to herein, can help aggrieved persons with understanding their rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

DEP's *General Laws*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 341-D(4), and its *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters* (Chapter 2), 06-096 CMR 2.24 (April 1, 2003).

HOW LONG YOU HAVE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

The Board must receive a written notice of appeal within 30 calendar days of the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board. Appeals filed after 30 calendar days will be rejected.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

Signed original appeal documents must be sent to: Chair, Board of Environmental Protection, c/o Department of Environmental Protection, 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0017; faxes are acceptable for purposes of meeting the deadline when followed by receipt of mailed original documents within five (5) working days. Receipt on a particular day must be by 5:00 PM at DEP's offices in Augusta; materials received after 5:00 PM are not considered received until the following day. The person appealing a licensing decision must also send the DEP's Commissioner and the applicant a copy of the documents. All the information listed in the next section must be submitted at the time the appeal is filed. Only the extraordinary circumstances described at the end of that section will justify evidence not in the DEP's record at the time of decision being added to the record for consideration by the Board as part of an appeal.

WHAT YOUR APPEAL PAPERWORK MUST CONTAIN

The materials constituting an appeal must contain the following information at the time submitted:

1. *Aggrieved Status.* Standing to maintain an appeal requires the appellant to show they are particularly injured by the Commissioner's decision.
2. *The findings, conclusions or conditions objected to or believed to be in error.* Specific references and facts regarding the appellant's issues with the decision must be provided in the notice of appeal.
3. *The basis of the objections or challenge.* If possible, specific regulations, statutes or other facts should be referenced. This may include citing omissions of relevant requirements, and errors believed to have been made in interpretations, conclusions, and relevant requirements.
4. *The remedy sought.* This can range from reversal of the Commissioner's decision on the license or permit to changes in specific permit conditions.

5. *All the matters to be contested.* The Board will limit its consideration to those arguments specifically raised in the written notice of appeal.
6. *Request for hearing.* The Board will hear presentations on appeals at its regularly scheduled meetings, unless a public hearing is requested and granted. A request for public hearing on an appeal must be filed as part of the notice of appeal.
7. *New or additional evidence to be offered.* The Board may allow new or additional evidence as part of an appeal only when the person seeking to add information to the record can show due diligence in bringing the evidence to the DEP's attention at the earliest possible time in the licensing process or show that the evidence itself is newly discovered and could not have been presented earlier in the process. Specific requirements for additional evidence are found in Chapter 2, Section 24(B)(5).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN APPEALING A DECISION TO THE BOARD

1. *Be familiar with all relevant material in the DEP record.* A license file is public information made easily accessible by DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make the material available during normal working hours, provide space to review the file, and provide opportunity for photocopying materials. There is a charge for copies or copying services.
2. *Be familiar with the regulations and laws under which the application was processed, and the procedural rules governing your appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information on request and answer questions regarding applicable requirements.
3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* An applicant proceeding with a project pending the outcome of an appeal runs the risk of the decision being reversed or modified as a result of the appeal.

WHAT TO EXPECT ONCE YOU FILE A TIMELY APPEAL WITH THE BOARD

The Board will formally acknowledge initiation of the appeals procedure, including the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal, within 15 days of receiving a timely filing. The notice of appeal, all materials accepted by the Board Chair as additional evidence, and any materials submitted in response to the appeal will be sent to Board members along with a briefing and recommendation from DEP staff. Parties filing appeals and interested persons are notified in advance of the final date set for Board consideration of an appeal or request for public hearing. With or without holding a public hearing, the Board may affirm, amend, or reverse a Commissioner decision. The Board will notify parties to an appeal and interested persons of its decision.

II. APPEALS TO MAINE SUPERIOR COURT

Maine law allows aggrieved persons to appeal final Commissioner licensing decisions to Maine's Superior Court, see 38 M.R.S.A. § 346(1); 06-096 CMR 2.26; 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001; & MRCivP 80C. Parties to the licensing decision must file a petition for review within 30 days after receipt of notice of the Commissioner's written decision. A petition for review by any other person aggrieved must be filed within 40-days from the date the written decision is rendered. The laws cited in this paragraph and other legal procedures govern the contents and processing of a Superior Court appeal.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information on the appeal process, contact the DEP's Director of Procedures and Enforcement at (207) 287-2811.

Note: The DEP provides this INFORMATION SHEET for general guidance only; it is not intended for use as a legal reference. Maine law governs an appellant's rights.
