

6-1-2014

Maine Combined Sewer Overflow 2013 Status Report

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Maine Bureau of Land and Water Quality

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalmaine.com/lwq_docs

Recommended Citation

Maine Department of Environmental Protection and Maine Bureau of Land and Water Quality, "Maine Combined Sewer Overflow 2013 Status Report" (2014). *Land and Water Quality Documents*. 4.
https://digitalmaine.com/lwq_docs/4

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Environmental Protection at Digital Maine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Land and Water Quality Documents by an authorized administrator of Digital Maine. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.

Maine Combined Sewer Overflow 2013 Status Report - revised

June 2014

Contact: David P. Breau, P.E.
CSO Coordinator
Bureau of Land and Water Quality
Phone: (207) 287-7766

Document No.: DEPLQ0972F-2014



MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 State House Station | Augusta, Maine 04330-0017
www.maine.gov/dep

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
WHAT ARE CSOS?.....	1
WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF CSOS?.....	2
WHAT IS A CSO COMMUNITY?.....	2
WHERE DID WE START?.....	3
WHAT IS BEING DONE TO ABATE CSO DISCHARGES?	3
WHERE ARE WE NOW? - 2013 STATUS.....	4
WHERE ARE WE NOW? - OVERALL TRENDS AND CONSIDERATIONS.....	6

TABLES

MAINE - CSO COMMUNITY LIST	8
MAINE - CSO COMMUNITY FLOW DATA.....	9
MAINE - CSO COMMUNITY ANNUAL NUMBER OF CSO DISCHARGE EVENTS	10
MAINE – CSO ANNUAL WATERSHED FLOWS.....	19

CHARTS

MAINE – STATEWIDE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW VOLUME DISCHARGED.....	11
MAINE – STATEWIDE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW ANNUAL NUMBER OF DISCHARGE EVENTS	12
MAINE – STATEWIDE NUMBER OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW OUTFALLS.....	13
MAINE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS ANNUAL VOLUME DISCHARGED PER INCH OF PRECIPITATION.....	14
MAINE YEARLY CSO VOLUMES AND PRECIPITATION.....	15
2013 CSO FLOW COMPARISON - PIE CHART.....	16
2013 CSO FLOW COMPARISON BY COMMUNITY - BAR CHART	17
2013 CSO WATERSHED FLOWS - PIE CHART	18

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to inform the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) communities and the general public on the status of the CSO program in Maine.

This information is compiled from various documents and reports submitted to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection by the CSO Communities (City/Town/District) or their consultants on their behalf. A majority of the information comes from the CSO Master Plans (a.k.a. Long Term Control Plans), Sewer System Evaluation Studies, Infiltration/Inflow Reports, Annual CSO Progress Reports, and general correspondence.

At the start of any CSO Community's abatement program, initial flow data was collected to estimate the existing discharge volumes and frequencies, define the problems, and establish a corrective course of action. This often occurred over a relatively short period of time (a year or two) and may not have captured as many good wet weather events as desired. However, this data was the best available information at the time and established the overflow baselines that are used within this report. Since then, CSO flow monitoring plans have continued to improve and overall data reliability has increased, giving the program better data for specific yearly wet weather patterns.

What Are CSOs?

- Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) are discharges of untreated wastewater from municipal sewerage systems that carry mixtures of sanitary sewage, storm water, and sometimes industrial wastes.
- They occur mostly during and after rain events or snowmelt. Flows within the combined sewer system during these wet weather events can be as high as fifty (50) times the normal dry weather flows.
- Large volumes of water entering the combined sewer system (CSS) through catch basins, old and leaky pipes, roof drains, cellar drains, sump pumps, and other sources can cause the capacity of the system to be exceeded.
- Hydraulic relief points within the CSS allow the excess flows to be discharged. These relief points are generally near pump stations and river crossings.
- Excess volumes of combined sewage can also cause treatment facility upsets, street flooding, and back-ups into basements.

What Are The Impacts Of CSOs?

- Currently in Maine there are 30 communities (towns or cities) with CSO discharge points in their sewerage systems (down from an original 60). These communities collectively have 149 individual CSO discharge points (down from an original 340).
- The frequency of discharges varies greatly from community to community, ranging from seldom to occurring in response to all but the smallest rain storms.
- In large communities hundreds of millions of gallons per year of untreated combined sanitary sewage and storm water may be discharged. In recent years statewide, approximately 0.5 to 1.5 billion gallons were discharged annually from CSOs (down from an estimated original volume of 6.2 billion gallons).
- CSOs discharge untreated combined sewage to receiving waters that vary in size from the ocean and large rivers to small streams and drainage creeks.
- Water quality is impaired by the addition of floatable solids, bacteria, and sometimes industrial pollutants.
- Potential shellfishing areas and beaches can be closed and drinking water supplies threatened.

What Is A CSO Community?

- CSO Communities are permitted dischargers of untreated combined sanitary and storm waters. The Department of Environmental Protection issues CSO permittees a wastewater discharge license that requires them to implement EPA's Nine Minimum Control Best Management Practices (BMPs), develop a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) (a.k.a. Master Plan) to eliminate or abate their overflows, and finally to implement the plan and bring them into compliance with EPA's April 19, 1994 Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy.
- Special Conditions in their Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit require all CSO permittees to submit an Annual CSO Progress Report to the Department for the previous year by March 1st.
- The Progress Report documents the Community's efforts to comply with the Nine Minimum Controls, and collects pertinent fiscal and logistical information about their CSO abatement program. This information is used to track their CSO abatement progress and gather state-wide information on the CSO program and fiscal needs.

Where Did We Start?

- The CSO movement started in 1989 with the clarification of the Clean Water Act through the publication of the National CSO Control Strategy by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- At that time the State had about 60 CSO Communities that discharged an estimated 6.2 billion gallons of untreated combined wastewater and storm water during wet weather events.
- Statewide it was estimated that overflow events happened approximately 1,700 times a year through approximately 340 different CSO outfalls.
- On April 19, 1994 EPA issued a national policy statement entitled “Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy.” This policy provides guidance to State permitting authorities and permit holders with CSO’s on coordinating the planning, selection, and implementation of CSO controls that meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA).
- In February 2000, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection Chapter 570 Rules, entitled “Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement,” became effective. This chapter establishes procedures for CSO evaluation, preparation of an abatement plan, and sets forth minimum controls to reduce CSOs while long-range plans are being completed.
- In December 2000, as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (P.L. 106-554), Congress amended the Clean Water Act (CWA) by adding Section 402(q), commonly referred to as the Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000. Section 402(q) requires that each permit, order, or decree issued pursuant to the CWA for a discharge from a municipal combined sewer system shall conform to the CSO Control Policy.

What Is Being Done To Abate CSO Discharges?

- All of Maine’s CSO Communities have completed or are working on updates to their comprehensive CSO studies or facilities plans. These plans are often referred to as Master Plans (MPs) or Long Term Control Plans (LTCPs). These documents define the magnitude of the CSO discharges, their impacts on the environment, and evaluate a range of abatement control alternatives and their financial impacts.
- Abatement projects have reduced untreated discharges in all of the CSO Communities. A number of communities have eliminated their CSO discharges entirely and are no longer licensed to discharge untreated combined sewage during wet weather.
- Statewide, CSO Communities report that they have invested a total of \$463.4 million in CSO abatement (\$39.3 million in 2013 alone) and anticipate their CSO needs for the next five years to be \$152.9 million. Beyond five years, the expected need to bring them into compliance with the CSO Control Policy is an additional \$117+ million.

Where Are We Now?

2013 Status

- 1) In 2013, the 32 CSO Communities reduced the total number of CSO discharge locations by ten (10), down from 159 to 149 (a complete listing of Maine's CSO Communities, their number of CSO outfalls and the outfall receiving waters is listed on page 8). Reductions were in the communities of Auburn (1), Biddeford (2), Brewer (1), Fairfield (2), Lewiston (2), Mechanic Falls (1) and Sanford (1). The chart on page 13, **Maine Statewide Number of Combined Sewer Overflow Outfalls**, shows a 56% reduction in the number of CSO outfalls since 1989.
- 2) In 2013, the CSO Communities reported a total of 439 overflow event days. This total is arrived at by summing the number of days that each CSO Community experienced an overflow event. An overflow event is any calendar day in which one or more CSO locations within a community have a discharge. The table on page 10, **Maine CSO Community Annual Number of CSO Discharge Events**, contains a historic listing of the annual number of CSO discharge events for each CSO Community.
- 3) In 2013, twenty-one (21) CSO Communities and one (1) non-community reported at least one combined sewer overflow discharge and eleven (11) reported no overflows at all. Of these twenty-two (22) that reported discharges, nineteen (19) reported discharging less volume in 2013 than in 2012 and only three (3) reported discharging more volume.
- 4) The maximum number of overflow event days reported in 2013 from a single community was 77 events. The average (mean) number of discharge events for all communities was 13 event days and the median was 3 event days. Additional information can be found in the table on page 10, **Maine CSO Community Annual Number of CSO Discharge Events**.
- 5) The average annual precipitation in Maine is approximately 45 inches. In 2013, the annual precipitation measured by CSO Communities varied significantly from 29.5 to 60.24 inches. The **Maine Yearly CSO Volumes and Precipitation** chart on page 15 compares annual CSO volumes to yearly precipitation. The chart shows that CSO volumes tend to mirror the yearly ups and downs in precipitation amounts. The chart also shows a continuing widening of the gap (trend lines) between the yearly precipitation amount and the yearly volume of untreated combined sewage being discharged. This widening gap appears to indicate that as CSO abatement projects continue to be completed, overflow volumes are becoming less influenced by precipitation events.
- 6) The volume of untreated combined sewage discharged statewide in 2013 was reported at 0.43 billion gallons. The table on page 9, **Maine CSO Community Flow Data**, contains a historic listing of the yearly overflows from each CSO Community. The **Maine 2013 CSO Flow Comparison** pie chart on page 16 and the **Maine 2013 CSO Flow Comparison by Community** bar chart on page 17 are graphical comparisons of these overflow volumes between the CSO Communities.

- 7) Last year turned out to be a below average weighted precipitation year (42.93”). It also fell below the weighted average for the past five years (49.03”) and below the weighted average since 1989 of 47.64”. Due to this reduction in annual precipitation and changes in precipitation intensities and frequencies, it is unclear how much of the statewide reduction in volume of untreated CSO discharge in 2013 was a result of ongoing CSO abatement work. That being said, the CSO total annual discharge was reduced by 803 million gallons or 65%, from 1.23 billion gallons in 2012 to 0.43 billion gallons in 2013.
- 8) In 2013, the top twelve (12) CSO discharge communities accounted for approximately 98% of the total annual volume of combined sewage being discharged in the State, while the remaining ten (10) CSO communities accounted for approximately 2% of the annual discharge volume. See the **2013 CSO Flow Comparison** pie chart on page 16.
- 9) The untreated CSO discharges from the City of Portland and the Portland Water District in the greater Portland area accounted for approximately 42% of the State of Maine’s total untreated overflow volume in 2013, down from 55% in 2012; see the **2013 Maine CSO Flow Comparison** pie chart on page 16. Given the large impact that Portland’s data has on the State’s total discharge volume, it may be beneficial to exclude Portland’s data when examining the State of Maine’s overall CSO abatement progress. After removing Portland’s overflow volume from the state total, the overflow volume remaining for the CSO Communities decreased by approximately 53% from 0.524 billion gallons in 2012 to 0.246 billion gallons in 2013.
- 10) The chart on page 18 – **2013 CSO Watershed Flows**, shows a graphical representation of the CSO volumes discharged by major watershed. In 2013, Casco Bay received approximately 44.1% of the statewide CSO volume discharged, followed by the Androscoggin River at 24.4%, the Saco River at 10.4%, the Kennebec River at 8.5%, the Penobscot River at 7.6%, and the St. Croix River at 4.3%. Discharges to the St. John River, Frenchman Bay and the Machias River account for the remaining ~0.7% of combined sewer overflow volume. The Table on page 19 – **Maine CSO Annual Watershed Flows**, shows the actual CSO volumes by discharger associated with the individual watersheds for 2013, as well as for the previous four years.
- 11) Abatement of CSOs is a costly endeavor. To date Maine CSO Communities have reported expending a total of \$463.4 million to implement their CSO abatement project programs. In their 2013 Annual CSO Progress Reports submitted to the State, these CSO Communities reported expending \$39.3 million on abatement work in 2013 alone. They estimate that their future needs to complete their CSO abatement programs will total an additional \$270+ million dollars.
- 12) It is well established that CSOs can and do have impacts on beach and shellfish closures. Stating with certainty that specific CSO events are solely responsible for specific closures is more difficult and is beyond the scope of this report. In some areas there may be other factors that enter into a beach or shellfishing area being closed. These may include, but not necessarily be limited to: urban storm water runoff, malfunctioning septic systems, domestic and non-domestic animal waste, agricultural runoff, and bathers, to name a few. What is assessed in this Annual Report is which beaches and shellfishing areas may have been impacted by CSO discharges.

In 2013, six (6) CSO Communities listed eleven (11) beach areas that could be impacted by their CSO discharges. They were: Bar Harbor (Town Beach off Town Pier & Hulls Cove); Biddeford (Hills Beach, Biddeford Pool & Camp Ellis); Cape Elizabeth (Cliff House Beach, Casino Beach & Fort Williams Park); Portland (East End Beach); South Portland (Willard Beach); and Calais (Red Beach – though not considered a swimming beach).

In 2013, the following beach closures or advisories were reported to the Maine Healthy Beaches web-site (www.maineoastdata.org/public/CurrentBeachStatus.aspx), though not specifically identified as being caused by CSO activity: (Hulls Cove, Bar Harbor – 2 Advisories) (Town Beach, Bar Harbor – 5 Advisories) (East End, Portland – 2 Closures & 28 Advisories) and (Willard Beach, South Portland – 21 Advisories).

In 2013, five (5) CSO Communities listed shellfishing areas that were closed in their area (Bar Harbor, Calais, Machias, Portland and South Portland). Three (3) of these communities (Bar Harbor, Machias and Portland) reported that the closures were caused in whole or in part by CSO activity.

Overall Trends and Considerations

- 1) The volume and frequency of CSO discharges vary from one wet weather event to another based on existing groundwater conditions, frozen or thawed ground, snowmelt, and rainfall volume, duration, and intensity. To evaluate abatement progress it is best to look for an overall trend in reductions, versus trends from year to year. The chart on page 11, **Maine Statewide Combined Sewer Overflow Volume Discharged**, illustrates the continuing downward trend in the CSO volumes being discharged annually. Since 1989, the volume of untreated combined sewage discharged has decreased by approximately 85 - 90%. This percentage reduction is stated as an approximate range because of the correlation between reported overflow volumes and variations in annual weather patterns.
- 2) Similarly, the chart on page 12, **Maine Statewide Combined Sewer Overflow Annual Number of Discharge Events**, shows a downward trend in the number of overflow event days per year. Since 1989, the number of overflow days has decreased by approximately 70 - 75%, once again stated as an approximation for the reason previously mentioned.
- 3) CSO abatement progress cannot be measured solely by comparing the volumes discharged from one year to the next. The reason is that the volume discharged is influenced by variations in precipitation amounts, intensity and timing, the rate of snow melt, frozen or thawed ground, and existing groundwater levels. Even given the same annual precipitation, it is highly unlikely that any two years would result in the same volume of CSO discharges based on these variables.
- 4) Trying to compare CSO abatement progress from year to year is difficult due to the varying conditions that influence the volume and frequency of overflows, not the least of which is yearly precipitation patterns. To partially compensate for the fluctuation in annual precipitation patterns, the total volume of untreated combined sewage discharged has been unitized by taking into consideration the average annual

precipitation received by each CSO Community. The unitized average annual precipitation for each CSO Community was calculated by applying a weighted precipitation multiplier based on their percentage of the total statewide overflow volume to each community's annual precipitation amount and then summing these values to get a total. The chart on page 14, **Maine Combined Sewer Overflow Annual Volume Discharged per Inch of Precipitation**, illustrates this and shows a continuing downward trend in the volume of combined sewage discharged per inch of annual precipitation. Since 1989, overflow volumes have decreased from approximately 128 million gallons per inch of precipitation to 10 - 40 million gallons per inch of precipitation over the past five years - 10 million gallons in 2013. This analysis is useful as a general indicator of the CSO abatement progress that is being accomplished.

- 5) The relationship between the annual precipitation and the annual volume of combined sewage discharged is not strictly linear. As a general rule, as precipitation levels increase, the volume of combined sewage being discharged per inch of precipitation would increase. However, once the capacity of the combined sewer system is reached, any additional rainfall or snowmelt would overflow the already inundated system.
- 6) Wet weather conditions and precipitation patterns affect individual CSO Communities differently. Some characteristics that contribute to these varying conditions include: the make-up of the sewer system, the number of catch basins connected, the area of impermeable surfaces, and the specific hydraulic restriction(s) causing the overflows, to name just a few. The overflows in some communities are influenced to a greater degree by intense summer storms, while in other communities it might be high ground water. Therefore direct comparisons between various communities should not be made.



MAINE – COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) COMMUNITY LIST (As of December 31, 2013)

COMMUNITY/PERMITTEE	CSOs	Number of CSOs & Receiving Water
1. AUBURN SEWERAGE DISTRICT	2	2-Androscoggin Rv.
2. BANGOR	9	3-Kenduskeag Str., 4-Penobscot Rv.
3. BAR HARBOR (Hulls Cove)	1	1-Frenchman Bay
4. BAR HARBOR (Main Plant)	3	2-Frenchman Bay, 1-Eddie Brook
5. BATH	4	4-Kennebec Rv.
6. BELFAST	2	2-Passagassawakeag River/Belfast Harbor
7. BIDDEFORD	8	8-Saco Rv.
8. BREWER	4	3-Penobscot River, 1-Sedgeunkendunk Str.
9. BUCKSPORT	1	1-Penobscot Rv.
10. CALAIS	5	4-St. Croix Rv., 1-Landing Brook
11. CAPE ELIZABETH – Ottawa Road PS (Co-Permittees - So. Portland, PWD, & Cape Eliz.)	1	1-Atlantic Ocean
12. GARDINER	1	1-Kennebec Rv.
13. GREATER AUGUSTA UTILITY DISTRICT (GAUD) (Includes Hallowell Sanitary Sewers & CSO) ...	18	1-Kennedy Bk., 16-Kennebec Rv., 1-Whitney Bk.
14. HAMPDEN	1	1-Souadabscook Str.
15. KENNEBEC SANITARY TREATMENT District (KSTD)	3	3-Kennebec Rv.
16. LEWISTON	16	7-Androscoggin Rv., 1-Gully Bk., 1-Hart Bk., 7-Jepson Bk.
17. LEWISTON-AUBURN Water Pollution Control Authority (LAWPCA)	1	1-Androscoggin Rv.
18. MACHIAS	2	2-Machias Rv.
19. MADAWASKA	2	2-St. John Rv.
20. MECHANIC FALLS SANITARY DISTRICT	2	2-Little Androscoggin Rv.
21. MILFORD	1	1-Penobscot Rv.
22. OLD TOWN	3	2-Penobscot Rv., 1-Stillwater Rv.
23. ORONO	1	1-Penobscot Rv.
24. PARIS UD	1	1-Little Androscoggin Rv.
25. PORTLAND – CITY	11	6-Back Cove, 2-Capiscic Bk., 2-Portland Harbor., 1-Nason Bk. (marsh)
26. PORTLAND – PORTLAND WATER DISTRICT (PWD)	20	9-Back Cove, 3-Casco Bay, 6-Fore Rv., 2- Portland Harbor
27. RANDOLPH	1	1-Kennebec Rv.
28. SACO	4	1-Bear Bk., 3-Saco Rv.
29. SKOWHEGAN	7	7-Kennebec Rv.
30. SOUTH PORTLAND	6	1-Barberry Ck., 1-Fore Rv., 1-Calvery Pond., 2-Portland Hbr., 1-Long Creek
31. WESTBROOK	5	5-Presumpscot Rv.
32. WINSLOW	2	2-Sebasticook Rv.
33. WINTERPORT SEWERAGE DISTRICT	1	1-Penobscot Rv.
TOTAL CSOs	149	

33 CSO Permits, permitting 30 CSO Towns/Cities

Two or more permits in one CSO Town/City

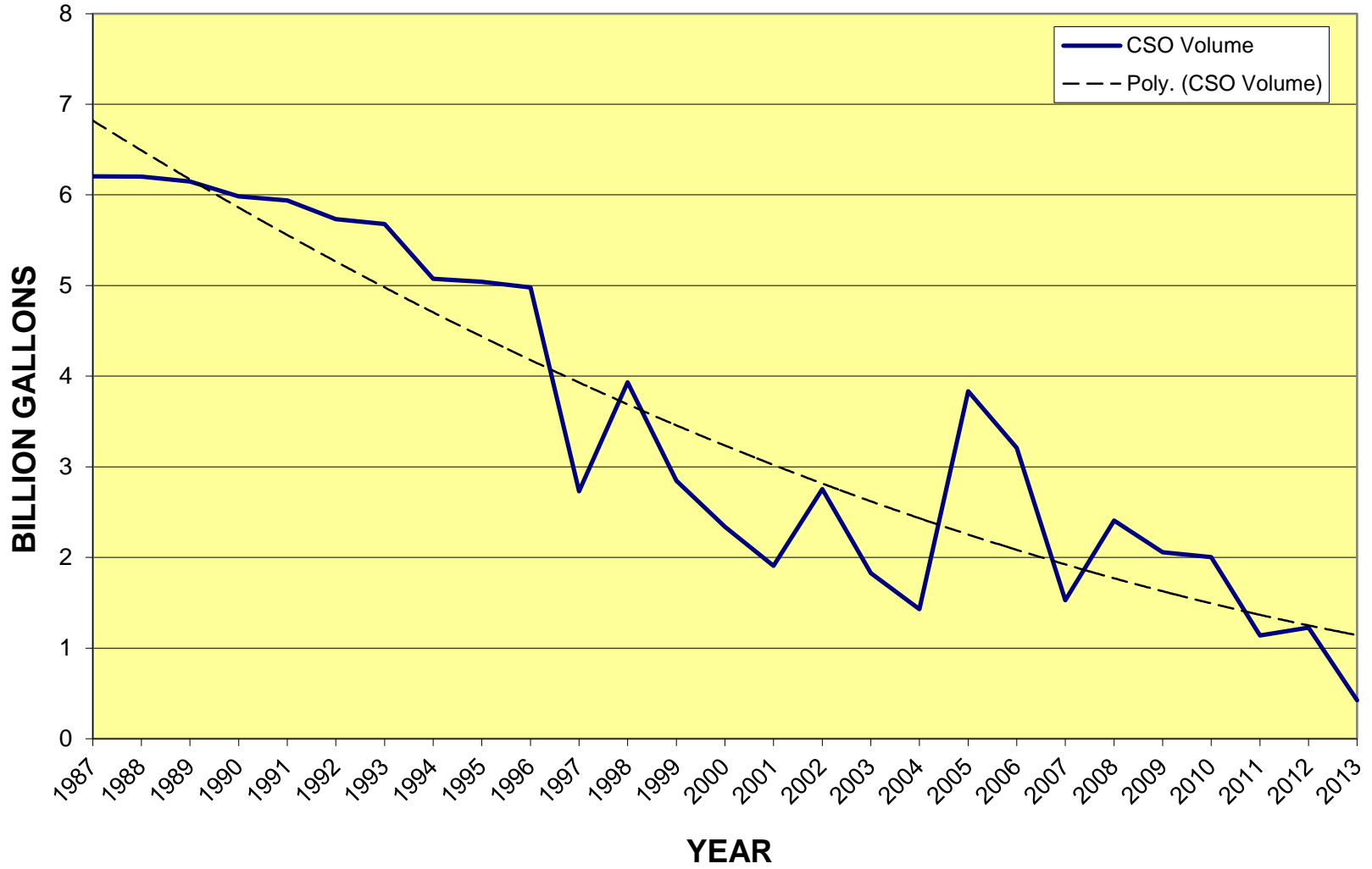
Two CSO Towns/Cities covered in one permit

Bold = 9 communities with sewer system only. Sewers discharge to a POTW controlled by another entity.

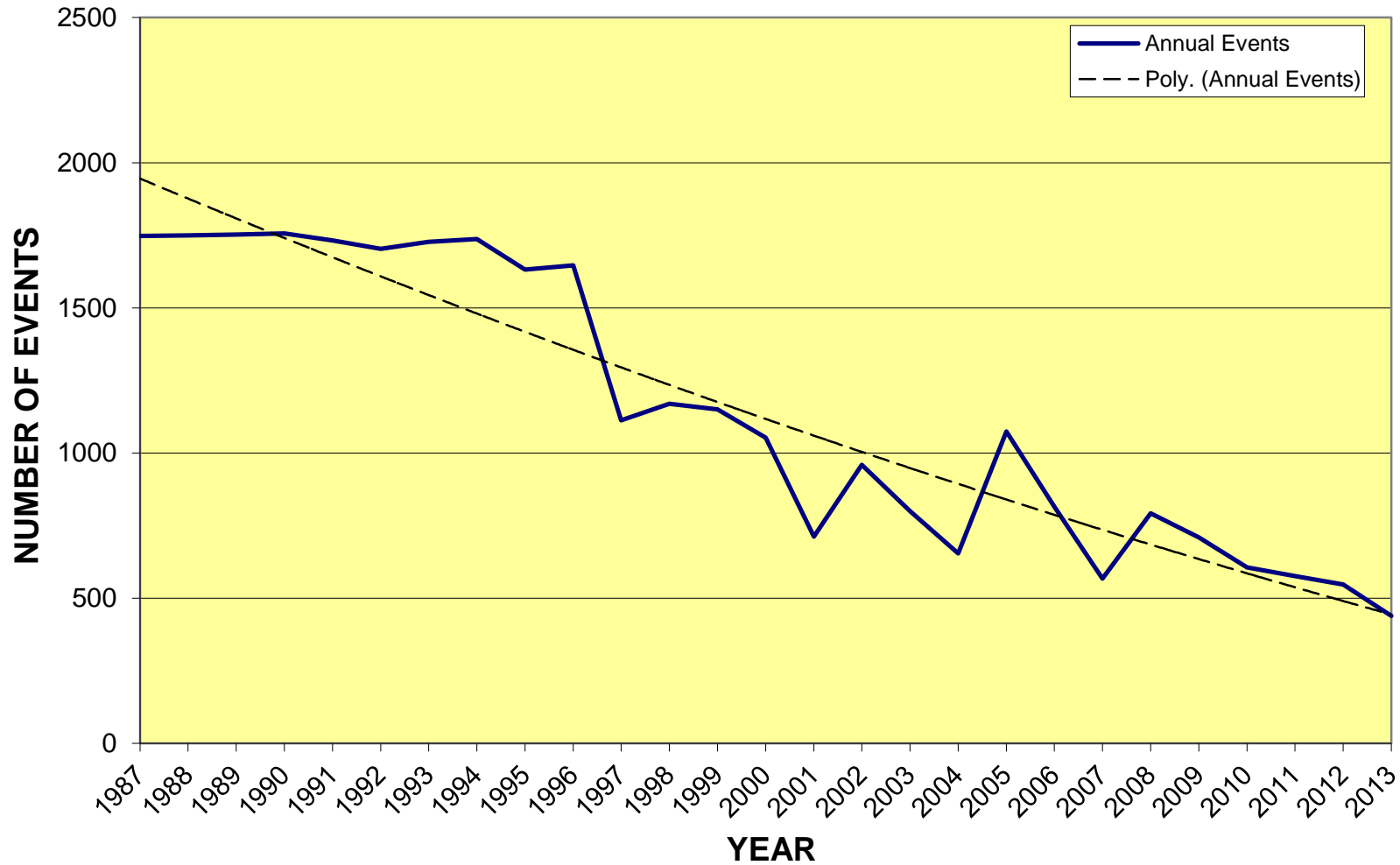
MAINE CSO COMMUNITY ANNUAL NUMBER OF CSO DISCHARGE EVENTS

		Annual Number of CSO Discharge Events																						
No longer a CSO Community																								
Community	NPDES Permit No.	Year																						
		1987	1988	1989	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013					
Auburn S.D.	ME0100005	80	80	80	7	7	44	67	62	24	58	37	42	59	61	37	11	8	5					
Bangor	ME0100781	53	53	53	33	37	20	40	49	42	46	58	25	65	78	73	54	38	27					
Bar Harbor	ME0101214 & ME0102466	155	155	155	98	44	7	21	16	5	22	18	10	27	28	19	6	13	6					
Bath	ME0100021	64	64	64	37	21	10	25	23	20	33	32	25	29	21	20	12	23	18					
Belfast	ME0101532	7	7	7	7		1	0	0	0	5	3	5	4	3	6	3	0	0					
Biddeford	ME0100048	180	180	180	162	184	140	150	93	61	104	82	70	53	46	28	100	146	77					
Brewer	ME0100072	95	95	95	95	80	53	72	66	72	78	45	38	59	56	50	45	5	3					
Bucksport	ME0100111	53	53	53	17	10	32	24	25	8	24	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Calais	ME0100129	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	9	15	5	8	10	14	8	6	14	8				
Cape Elizabeth	ME0102806	5	5	5	5	5	3	0	2	5	20	20	5	11	17	12	6	11	2					
Corinna S.D.	ME0100153	30	30	30	26	23	19	1	1	0														
Dover-Foxcroft	ME0100501	8	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0												
East Millinocket	ME0100196	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Fairfield	ME0102393	15	15	15	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Fort Kent U.D.	ME0102369	10	10	10	0	2	0	0	2	1	4													
Gardiner	ME0101702	40	40	40	11	13	9	13	24	11	41	14	2	8	2	12	6	6	3					
Greater Augusta U.D.	ME0100013	80	80	80	59	73	25	58	70	58	73	50	29	34	35	32	37	29	22					
Hallowell W.D. - 2008 GAU	ME0101010	14	14	14	6	3	0	0	2	0	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Hampden	ME0102512	1	3	8	11	9	0	0	2	0	13	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0					
Kennebec S.T.D.	ME0100854	15	15	15	6	6	4	0	5	7	9	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0					
Kittery	ME0100285	7	7	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	0													
Lewiston	ME0100994	80	80	80	62	70	43	57	55	65	69	70	38	71	58	68	45	38	27					
Lewiston-Auburn W.P.C.A.	ME0101478	80	80	80	80	41	28	25	23	35	49	44	29	38	36	44	37	22	32					
Lincoln S.D.	ME0101796	10	10	10	11	2																		
Lisbon	ME0100307	5	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	0														
Livemore Falls	ME0100315																							
Machias	ME0100323	15	15	15	9	5	0	4	16	8	15	10	5	12	13	9	7	9	6					
Madawaska	ME 0101681	16	16	16	0	3	1	1	7	4	65	14	17	18	32	17	10	8	3					
Mechanic Falls S.D.	ME0100391	42	42	42	18		10	15	20	12	29	23	9	42	42	18	39	28	17					
Milford	ME0102695	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	8	0	4	1	3	2	1	0					
Milo W.D.	ME0100439	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1										
Old Town	ME0100471	25	25	25	5	4	0	5	7	1	13	1	4	4	0	1	0	0	0					
Orono	ME0100498	30	30	28	12	4	0	1	2	0	12	3	6	7	3	3	2	0	0					
Paris U.D.	ME 0100951	5	5	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	4	0	4	0					
Portland & PWD	City-ME0101435 / PWD-ME0102075	100	100	100	81	83	58	141	71	86	88	93	58	87	104	79	88	70	63					
Presque Isle	ME0100561	26	26	26	12	14	4																	
Randolph	ME0102423	23	23	23	23	23	19	3	2	0	8	3	1	9	7	3	2	2	1					
Rockland	ME0100595	23	23	23	18	8	5	11	6	2	0	0	0	0	0									
Saco	ME 0101117	44	44	44	39	44	22	36	22	32	41	24	12	12	9	10	4	21	15					
Sanford S.D.	ME0100617	10	10	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Skowhegan	ME0100625	160	160	160	111	161	95	115	77	53	81	81	55	58	17	23	21	25	36					
South Portland	ME0100633	23	23	23	23	15	12	11	10	10	20	20	5	10	10	12	13	12	7					
Westbrook (PWD)	ME0100846	50	50	50	19	16	15	33	7	13	17	31	55	50	11	12	16	13	60					
Winslow	ME0102628	20	20	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	2	3	9	1					
Winterport S.D.	ME0100749	8	8	8	8	8	3	3	8	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0					
Yarmouth	ME0100765	4	4	4	4	2	1	0																
Total		1748	1750	1753	1150	1053	712	959	800	654	1074	816	568	792	709	606	576	556	439					
Median		23	23	23	11	8	4.5	4	7	5	15	12	5	10	10.5	12	6	9	3					
Mean		39	39	39	26	24	16	22	19	16	27	21	16	23	21	18	17	17	13					
Numbers in blue are estimated from LTCP/MP or other source.																								
Linear Regression Calculation of Total Events Since 1989											728	687	607	583	550	505	463	425	376					

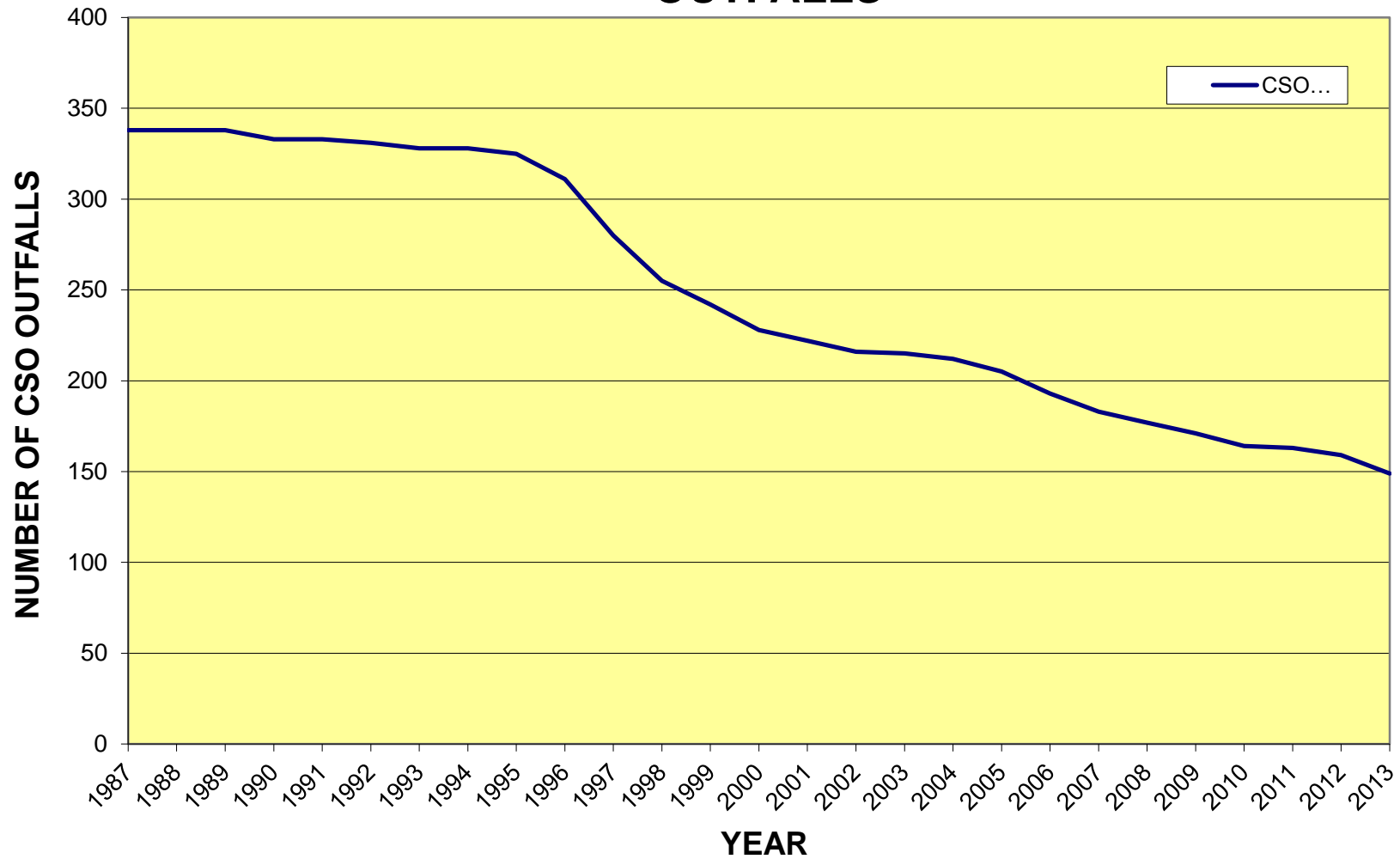
MAINE - STATEWIDE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) VOLUME DISCHARGED



MAINE - STATEWIDE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) ANNUAL NUMBER OF DISCHARGE EVENTS

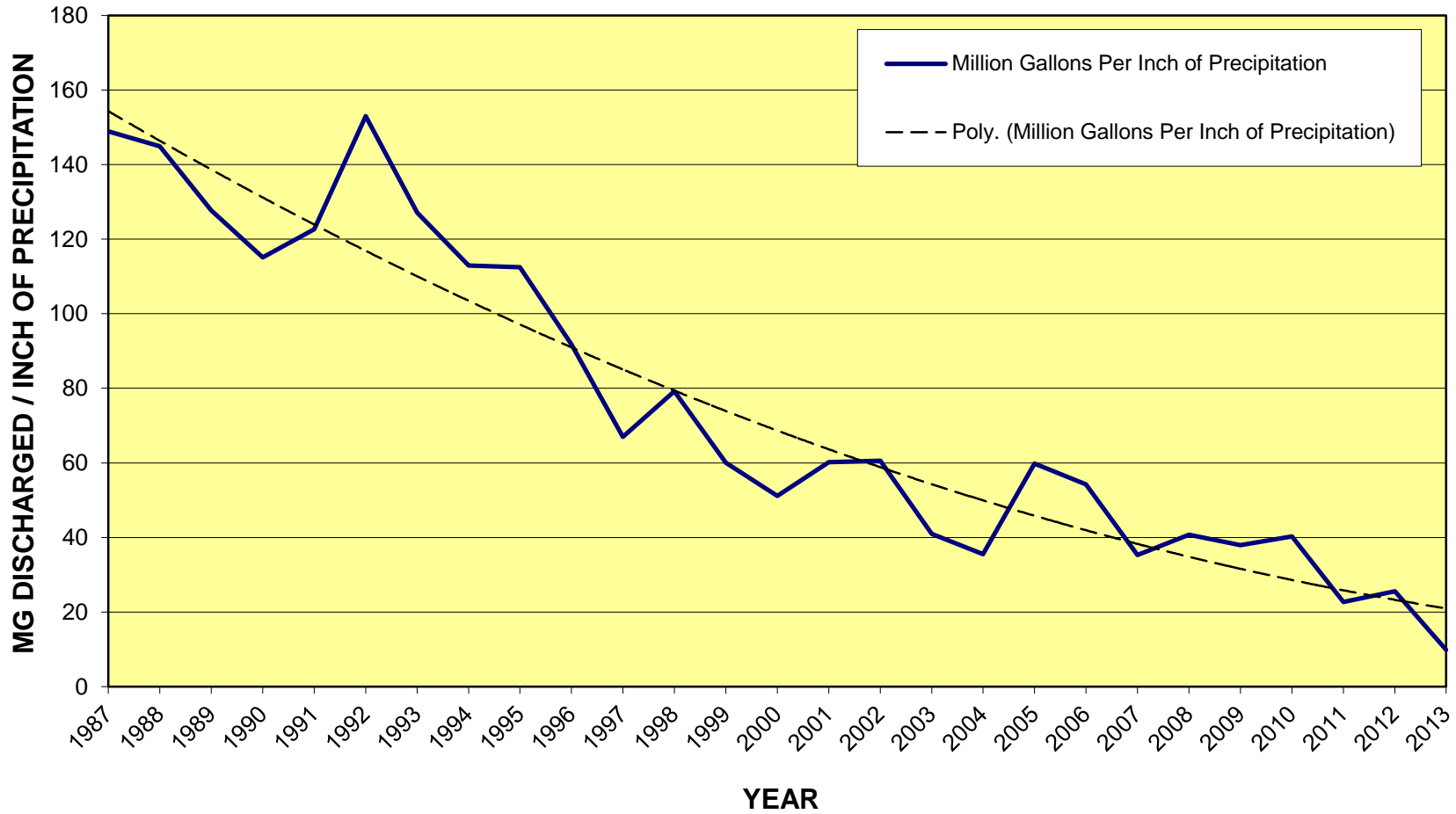


MAINE - STATEWIDE NUMBER OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) OUTFALLS

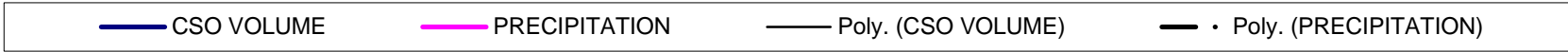
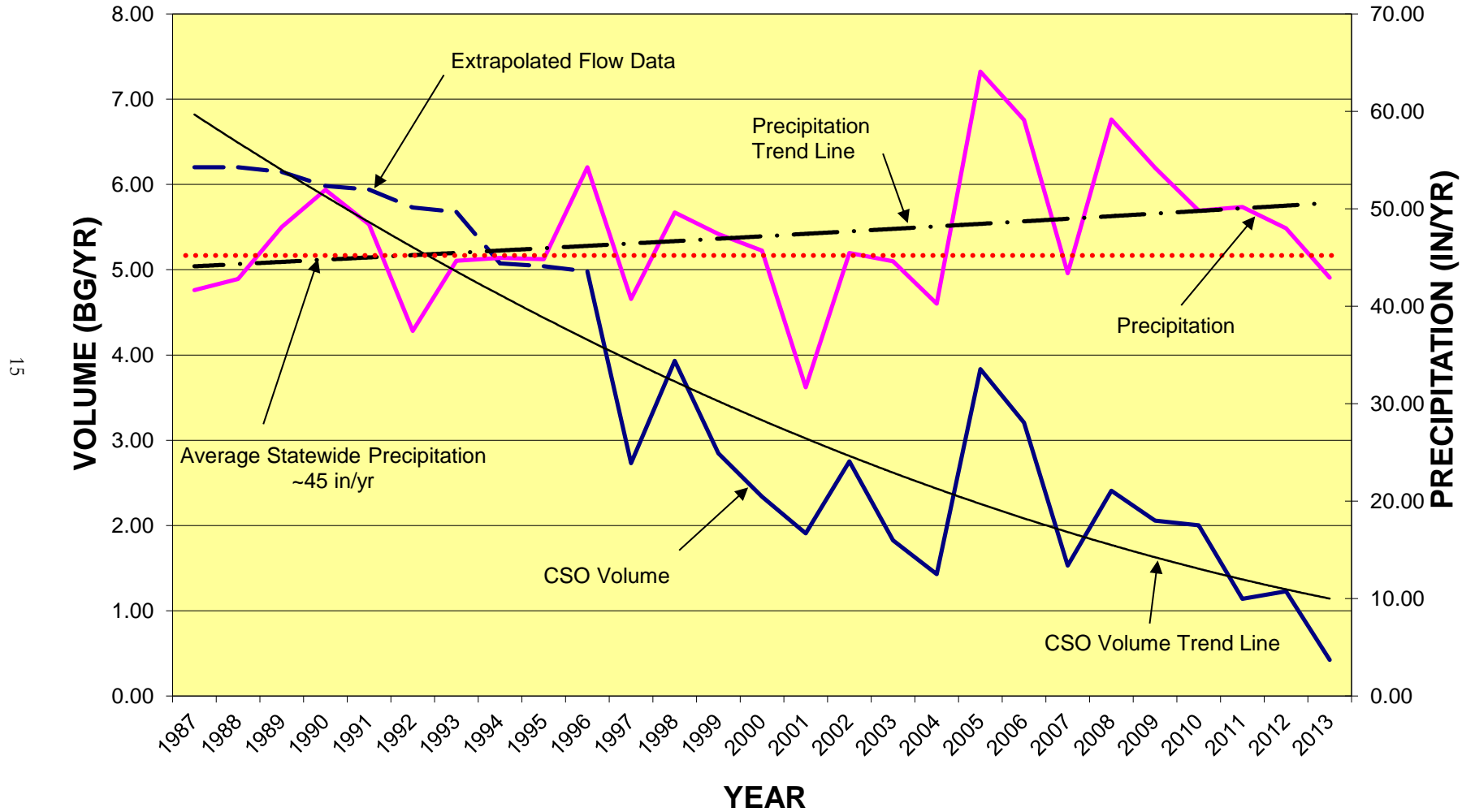
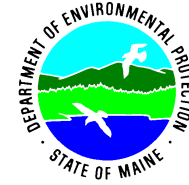




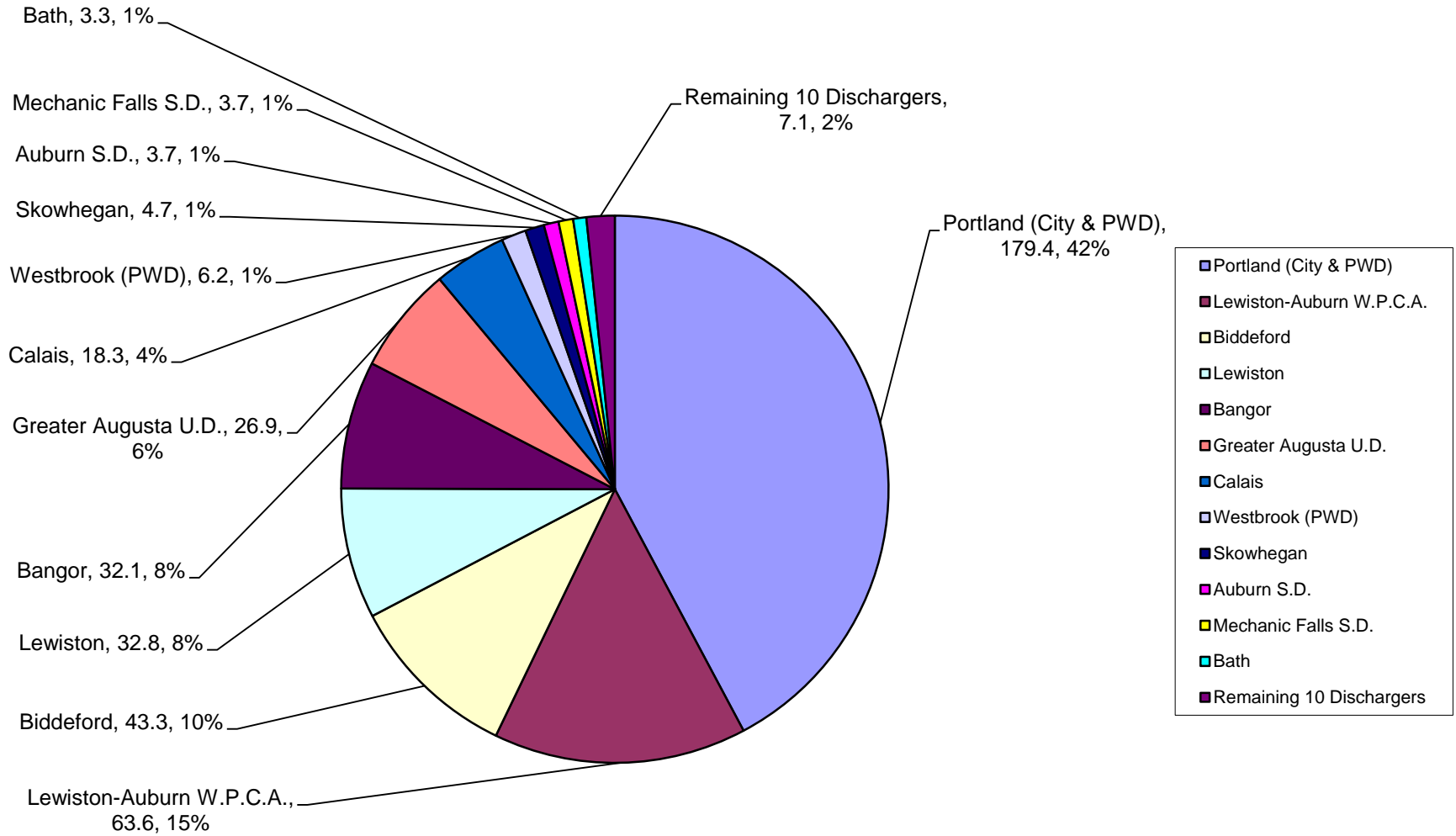
MAINE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS ANNUAL VOLUME DISCHARGED PER INCH OF PRECIPITATION



MAINE YEARLY CSO VOLUMES AND PRECIPITATION



Maine 2013 CSO FLOW COMPARISON 30 CSO COMMUNITIES 22 DISCHARGERS - 0.43 BILLION GALLONS



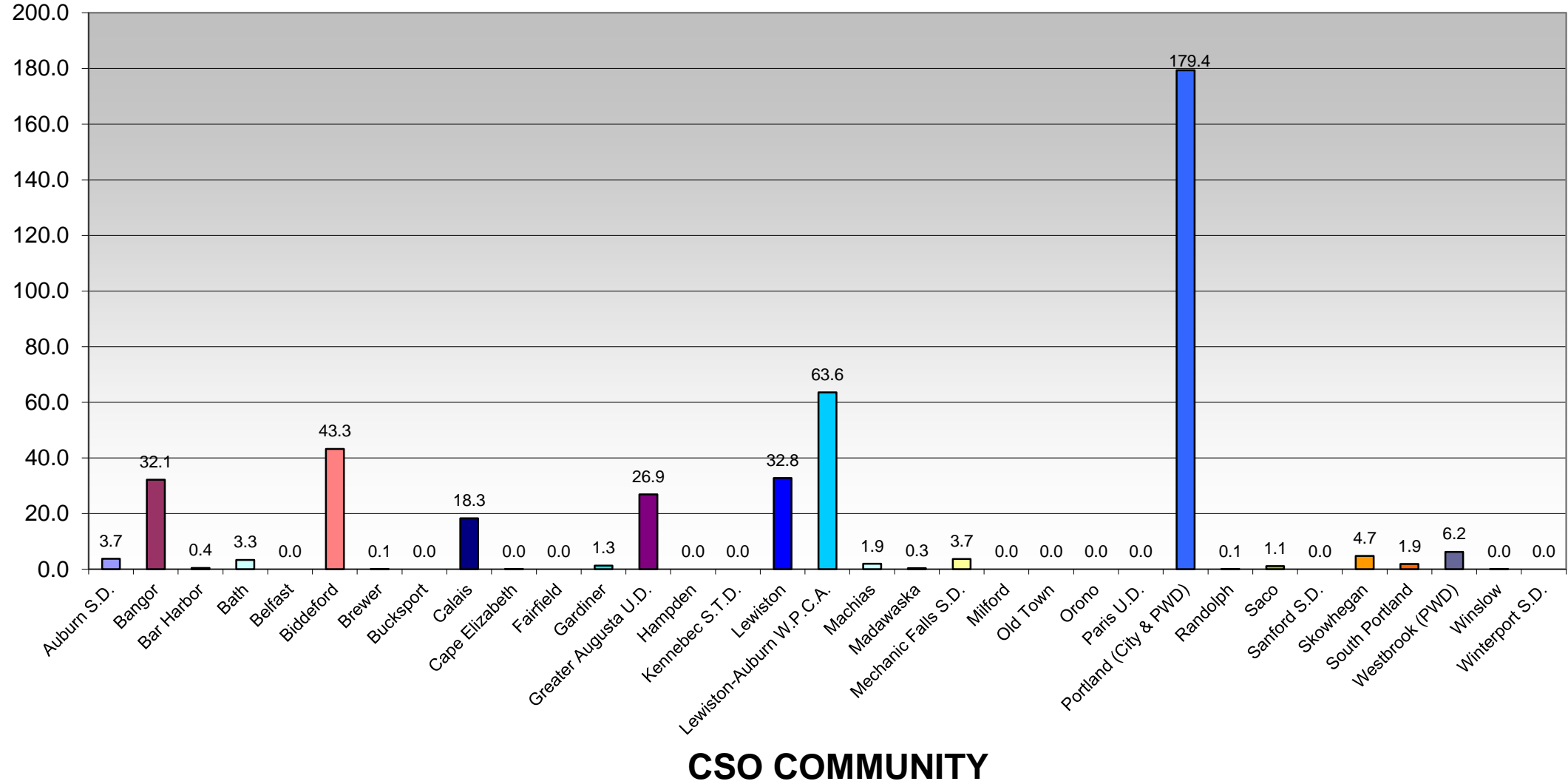
Discharger, Overflow in Million Gallons (MG), Percent of

Maine 2013 CSO FLOW COMPARISON BY COMMUNITY

0.43 Billion Gallons

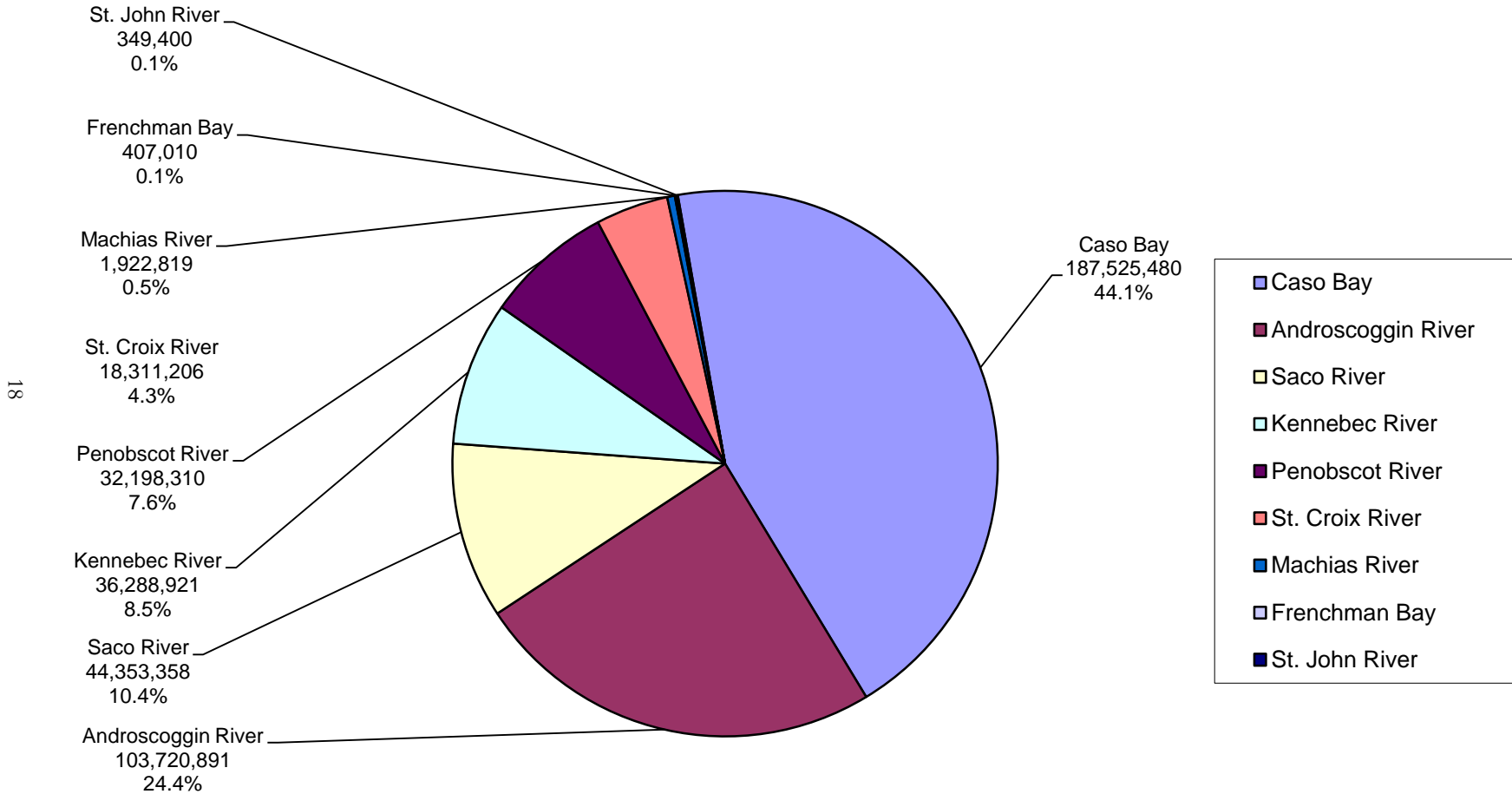


YEARLY CSO OVERFLOW VOLUME (MG)



Maine 2013 CSO Watershed Flows

0.43 Billion Gallons



Discharger, Overflow in Million Gallons (MG), Percent of Total

MAINE CSO ANNUAL WATERSHED FLOWS

	Community	Annual CSO Flows (Gallons)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Androscoggin River	Auburn SD	19,440,841	12,952,500	19,234,856	12,404,500	3,717,000
	Lewiston-Auburn WPCA	207,794,000	156,986,000	108,278,048	113,380,000	63,567,000
	Lewiston	116,557,656	113,285,042	78,521,909	90,103,658	32,772,894
	Mechanic Falls SD	6,231,000	9,250,000	5,033,002	9,638,035	3,663,997
	Paris UD	0	110,000	0	1,020,000	0
	Sub Total	350,023,497	292,583,542	211,067,815	226,546,193	103,720,891
Casco Bay	Cape Elizabeth	3,527,000	3,955,292	1,072,000	2,735,000	41,000
	Portland-City & PWD	872,751,281	780,188,153	496,288,000	704,319,257	179,403,901
	South Portland	12,183,196	42,095,393	14,906,594	37,134,882	1,858,579
	Westbrook	7,069,280	14,105,989	12,202,000	18,903,485	6,222,000
	Sub Total	895,530,757	840,344,827	524,468,594	763,092,624	187,525,480
Frenchman Bay	Bar Harbor	11,935,337	6,930,405	2,563,669	3,776,092	407,010
		Sub Total	11,935,337	6,930,405	2,563,669	3,776,092
Kennebec River	Augusta SD	15,723,000	49,670,000	31,589,000	38,408,000	26,901,000
	Bath	11,323,060	12,930,203	10,067,181	12,199,904	3,297,259
	Fairfield	0	0	0	0	0
	Gardiner	1,380,000	10,453,761	4,655,000	4,455,400	1,287,000
	Hallowell WD	-	-	-	-	-
	Kennebec STD	0	0	0	135,444	0
	Randolph	488,645	285,719	223,934	988,434	50,054
	Skowhegan	6,073,919	7,550,855	4,757,994	4,238,875	4,746,538
Winslow	5,001	200,000	63,354	1,327,119	7,070	
	Sub Total	34,993,625	81,090,538	51,356,463	61,753,176	36,288,921
Machias River	Machias	4,073,938	2,791,962	1,180,678	938,330	1,922,819
		Sub Total	4,073,938	2,791,962	1,180,678	938,330
Mousam River	Sanford SD	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub Total	0	0	0	0
Penobscot Bay	Belfast	260,036	486,919	490,495	0	0
	Rockland	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub Total	260,036	486,919	490,495	0
Penobscot River	Bangor	347,360,000	389,300,000	146,000,000	69,940,000	32,140,000
	Brewer	229,270,683	227,139,515	140,065,515	435,548	58,310
	Bucksport	0	0	0	0	0
	Dover-Foxcroft	0	0	0	0	0
	East Millinocket	0	0	0	0	0
	Hampden	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	0
	Milford	66,285	52,006	407,151	26,970	0
	Milo WD	0	0	0	0	0
	Old Town	0	125,000	0	0	0
	Orono	371,471	2,416,910	1,260,837	0	0
Winterport SD	18,000	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total	577,586,439	619,533,431	288,233,503	70,402,518	32,198,310
Saco River	Biddeford	146,452,750	127,029,700	41,609,559	79,848,639	43,252,373
	Saco	27,015	924,014	1,372,128	2,964,929	1,100,985
		Sub Total	146,479,765	127,953,714	42,981,687	82,813,568
St. Croix River	Calais	21,263,750	31,134,915	16,860,000	18,210,000	18,311,206
		Sub Total	21,263,750	31,134,915	16,860,000	18,210,000
St. John River	Madawaska	15,800,000	1,107,610	1,490,000	377,488	349,400
		Sub Total	15,800,000	1,107,610	1,490,000	377,488
	Total Annual Flow	2,057,947,144	2,003,957,863	1,140,692,904	1,227,909,989	425,077,395