STATE OF VERMONT

1984 WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT

305(b) REPORT



Brewster River near Jeffersonville - Photo credit: Vermont Travel Division

AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
MONTPELIER, VERMONT



State of Vermont

AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Department of Fish and Game
Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation
Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering
Natural Resources Conservation Council

Montpelier, Vermont 05602 Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering

June 22, 1984

To Persons Interested in Vermont's Water Resources:

We are pleased to present to you Vermont's "1984 Water Quality Assessment". Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act requires each state to submit a biennial report to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) describing the quality of its navigable waters and the progress made in improving the State's water quality in the last two years.

The assessment points out that Vermont has continued to take positive steps towards achieving the desirable goal of total fishable/swimmable waters. We are proud to report that, on the basis of our current water quality assessment, eight-five percent of Vermont's 1126 segmented river miles are presently in compliance with all applicable water quality standards.

The report suggests that serious potential problems still remain, however, and must be addressed if Vermont's high water quality is to be maintained for future generations. We would appreciate your helping us to obtain our goal of total fishable/swimmable waters by becoming involved with water quality issues. The first thing you can do is to familiarize yourself with what the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering is doing by reading this report. We would be interested in hearing your comments about the report by writing to us. Thank you for your support and interest in protecting Vermont's water resources.

Sincerely,

John R. Ponsetto

Commissioner

JRP/JJM/rh

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INTRODUCTION

Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act requires each state to submit a biennial report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) describing the quality of its navigable waters. EPA in turn, is required to transmit the State reports to Congress, along with a summary of these reports describing the quality of the nation's waters.

This 305(b) report will be useful as a tool in the water quality management program, and in the development of the continuing planning process and annual work programs. By analyzing information to identify data quality and confidence, program successes or failures, site specific problem areas, emerging problems, information gaps and the reoccurrence of old problems, the nature of water quality-based program decisions will be improved.

This "1984 Water Quality Assessment" contains a collection of facts dealing with what is happening to the State's surface and ground waters. After assimilating these facts, one should have a fairly good idea of Vermont's overall water quality. To assist the reader, an executive summary may be found on page vi. Also, an assessment of the State's water quality from the point of view of the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering has been prepared and is located beginning on page 74.

The report also provides the reader with an update of the progress made and problems encountered in carrying out the goal of improving the quality of the State's waters since the last (1982) assessment. Articulated within the report are the activities of the various Water Resources and Environmental Engineering programs including: Facilities Planning, the Permit Program, Planning and Management, Monitoring and Laboratory Services, Lakes and Ponds Management, Groundwater, Hydropower, Assimilative Capacity/Wasteload Allocation, Wetlands, Hazardous Materials and Nonpoint Sources.

The report includes an analysis of the extent to which the State's waters provide for healthy fish and wildlife populations and recreation, an analysis of the extent to which pollution control actions have achieved this level of water quality (see Summary of Water Quality for Segmented River Miles, Table 19). Also included are recommendations for needed additional actions (see "Water Resources Planning Need", page 14) and a description of the nature and extent of nonpoint sources of pollution and recommendations for their control.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vermont has now achieved Class B standards (fishable/ swimmable) or better in 85% of its segmented stream miles. It should be noted that Vermont has 1199 miles of non-segmented streams with drainage area greater than 10 square miles and that all the non-segmented stream miles are meeting Class B standards. Progress toward a higher percentage of Class B or better has slowed in the last two years or so because it is becoming more expensive to achieve high water quality. Recent efforts have been concentrated toward upgrading the larger community treatment plants, which frequently cost upwards of \$10 million or more which is the total amount of Federal and State appropriations for one year. Complicating the issue in the future will be the reductions in State and Federal grants, which will increase the local share.

Three smaller municipalities currently discharging untreated wastes have received construction funding and will have treatment plants under construction during the summer of 1984. Only 2 municipalities remain with collection systems which discharge untreated sewage, and 12 communities with untreated discharges from scattered individual sources.

Increased operations and maintenance emphasis will be needed to provide technical assistance to municipal facility operators and local officials to operate treatment plants at optimum efficiency in light of increasing operation and energy costs. Also, technical assistance is needed by municipal plant operators to maintain effluent limits under the stress of increasing flows of plants constructed 10-15 years ago and approaching maximum design capacity with no Federal or State funds for expansion or upgrading likely to be available.

A necessary part of Vermont's clean water program is compliance monitoring to ensure that permitted dischargers are in compliance with their permits. Due to staff limitations, compliance enforcement actions are limited to one or two per year, and are being directed toward minor dischargers, as major dischargers are generally in compliance. This is so, due to their greater financial resources which are used to hire full-time plant operators. Of the total 153 NPDES permittees with monitoring requirements that were monitored during the period July 1, 1982, through June 30, 1983, 133 were found to be in compliance, or 87% of those monitored.

The Water Quality Standards are undergoing major revision and are presently being reviewed by the Water Resources Board and by this Department. It is a top priority of this Agency to review and revise the standards by June, 1984.

Under the 205(j) planning agenda, basin plans are being updated. One basin planning priority is to update the basin

plans where rapid ski area development is occurring. Many of the larger ski areas are developing housing facilities in order to create destination resorts. This development will have major impacts on Vermont's water resources. A draft of the first basin plan, the Upper Ottauquechee, has been completed, and now must be presented at public hearings before it can be finalized and adopted. A time schedule of five years has been preliminarily set to complete needed basin plan updates.

A proposed Disinfection Policy has been drafted which will limit and regulate the amounts of chlorine discharged from the State's wastewater treatment facilities. It has been found that very small amounts of chlorine have adverse effects on aquatic biota due to its high toxicity. Review of the proposed policy and final acceptance by the Secretary of the Agency of Environmental Conservation must take place before the policy may be implemented.

A new program, the Ambient Biomonitoring Program, has recently been established by the Department. This program was established to monitor the aquatic biota of rivers which are undergoing changes in water quality from runoff due to changes in land use. This is the first such monitoring program of its kind in Vermont. Historically, most all river monitoring has been directed toward impacts caused by point source discharges. Ultimately, the data collected by the Ambient Biomonitoring Program will assist in detecting incremental changes and use impairments on studied watercourses and in the establishment of effluent limits in water quality-based segments.

Presently, 36 of Vermont's lakes are being monitored to determine what damages are occurring in their aquatic ecosystems as a result of acid precipitation. A total of 6 lakes in the southern Green Mountains have been found to be critically acidified. Two of these lakes have no fish in them and several others have only one or two species surviving. Monitoring has determined that 82 lakes representing more than 18% of the surface water acreage show a high potential, as determined by alkalinity classification, to suffer acidification damage or are already damaged to some extent by acidic conditions.

As part of the Lakes and Ponds Management Program, phosphorus data are collected from approximately 70 lakes each spring, shortly after ice-out. Data from 220 lakes, collected since 1977 (but not necessarily every year), indicate that 25 lakes are eutrophic (phosphorus concentrations greater than 0.020 mg/l P); 79 lakes are mesotrophic (0.010 mg/l P to o.020 mg/l P); and 116 lakes are oligotrophic (less than 0.010 mg/l P).

Field work and data collection are complete for 222 community groundwater systems, in addition to the already completed mapping of municipal groundwater systems. Knowing

where the groundwater systems are located enables the Department to designate Aquifer Protection Areas (APAs), which help to protect water supplies through zoning and other legal devices. Protection of public water supplies is also being accomplished through public information and education means.

The rate of development of Vermont's rivers and streams for hydropower has begun to decrease as many of the sites have already been developed, are being developed, or are under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license. Also, the new rate which public utilities have to pay the small developer is not as favorable as prospective developers had hoped it would be. Nevertheless, attractive sites continue to be developed, which may impact adversely on the water quality, aesthetics, fishery, and other forms of recreation.

Various efforts have been made by this Agency to protect environmentally significant sites, other than by reviewing development proposals for 401 permits (water quality) on a case-by-case basis. In an effort to protect important fisheries at existing and proposed hydroelectric projects, low flow requirements have been determined at eight sites. This relatively new method of determining low flow requirements of various fish species, utilizing stream cross sections to evaluate depths and flows, has successfully protected the fishery at these eight sites. Also, a study of Vermont's waterfalls and gorges has been completed by a private contractor. As a supplement to this study, a contract has recently been negotiated to identify Vermont's significant river rapids.

A statewide screening for assimilative capacity problem areas was conducted during 1983. The screening indicated that additional data needs to be collected on the Upper Ottauquechee River and modeling needs to be completed on the Waterbury and Hoosic Rivers and Stevens Brook. Assimilative capacity studies should be performed on the Castleton and Poultney River and actual instream reaeration rates should be obtained for the Randolph and St. Johnsbury treatment plant effluent receiving water bodies.

Lacking formal legislative authority to carry out the wetland program, the Department utilizes existing laws and programs at the State and local levels, purchase of development rights, or fee simple acquisition. The protection strategy also focuses on technical assistance and education. Vermont continues to gradually lose its wetland resources through road, housing, marina and other construction and filling projects. Over 350 acres of wetlands on farms have been filled in, due to the loss of incentive funds to farmers from the Department of Agriculture's Water Bank Program.

FACILITIES PLANNING

than 1 mgd.

(A) Municipal

The discharge of domestic sanitary waste by municipalities continues to be a major pollution problem in Vermont. All facilities constructed since 1965 have been secondary or off-stream disposal. There remain 14 municipalities which are discharging without treatment and which require a central collection and treatment/disposal system and 20 municipalities which now operate primary or other treatment plants requiring upgrade to secondary or addition of phosphorus removal facilities. Facilities planning is under way or completed in all of these municipalities and facilities design is under way in five municipalities. Nine municipalities have projects under construction at this time. Table 1 is a summary of municipal wastewater treatment facilities in Vermont as of January, 1984. Appendix A is an inventory of all permitted discharges including those for municipal facilities. Location of the municipal facilities is shown in Figure 1.

TABLE 1

Summary of Municipal Waste Treatment Facilities as of January 1984

a)	Number of municipalities requiring central sewage collection and treatment	102
b)	Number of municipalities served by primary treatment	13
c)	Number of municipalities served by secondary treatment	66
d)	Number of municipalities served by off-stream disposal	6
e)	Number of municipalities served by no treatment	14
f)	Number of major treatment facilities	21
g)	Number of minor treatment facilities	69
h)	Number of facilities requiring phosphorus removal	14
i)	Number of facilities with phosphorus removal capability on line or under construction	5
M	ajor municipal facilities are those with a rated capacity	,
M	of 1 mgd or more. inor municipal facilities have a capacity rated at less	

Considerable progress has been made during the past several years towards reducing the number of municipalities discharging raw sewage from municipal collection systems. Three municipalities currently discharging untreated waste have received construction funding and will be under construction during the summer of 1984. Only two municipalities remain with collection systems which discharge untreated sewage and 12 communities with untreated discharges from scattered individual sources.

The December 1981 amendments to the Federal Clean Water Act substantially reduce the federal grant funding available to municipalities by reductions in the grant percentage from 75 to 55 percent, and by elimination of eligible categories of work, which include reserve capacity and collection sewers. reduced federal funding increases the already high user costs in small towns requiring both initial collection sewers and an original treatment plant. The funding gap created cannot be totally made up by the increased state grant funding without dedicating excessive portions of the State capital budget to grant funding. Increases in local funding will drive already high user costs higher. Vermont is attempting to adjust its pollution control grant program to provide some increased State grant funding, some increased local funding and a reexamination of high user cost projects leading to phased construction. effort may be undertaken in conjunction with implementing the National Municipal Policy which anticipates all municipalities in conformance with requirements of the Act by 1988. Successful implementation will require amendment of EPA's current phased and segmenting grant funding regulation to permit grant funding of phased projects to reduce initially high user costs.

The Vermont Legislature mandated the removal of phosphorus from domestic laundry detergents in 1977. This action was expected to reduce the phosphorus content of domestic sewage by nearly one-half, an expectation which has been generally verified by sampling municipal wastewater pollution control facilities throughout the State. The Legislature simultaneously mandated phosphorus removal from municipal discharges to Lake Champlain and other waters designated by the Secretary in drainage basin management plans. Twenty plants have been so designated; five are now fully operational and one other is under construction; all others are actively engaged in Step I or Step II planning. This state objective is expected to be achieved by 1987.

The State amended its Water Pollution Control Priority System in 1981 to focus its funding efforts on defined water quality limited stream segments. This has resulted in several large primary treatment plant upgrades moving to the top of the priority list. Due to the size of these projects, it is only possible to fund approximately one project per year from Vermont's limited federal appropriation. Progress is being made on these projects with three now under construction and two more

anticipated to begin construction in FY84. Funding of these projects has delayed the phosphorus removal program.

Vermont's continued exercise of construction grants management delegation authority will require total commitment of the authorized 205(g) set aside and, in addition, a contribution of State general fund monies. Recent amendments to the Clean Water Act, and ongoing efforts by EPA to reduce the complexity of grants administration, will enable the construction grants management activity to be totally supported within the 205(g) set aside at least for the next two years.

Vermont, unlike most states, emphasizes the oversight of minor facilities rather than major ones. This is because major facilities in Vermont generally exhibit the most stable and dependable achievement of required effluent limits because major facilities serve a large enough population base to afford a full-time operator of competency levels generally above that found in small towns utilizing only part-time operators. The great majority of Vermont treatment plants are of the minor category and it is in this area where operations and maintenance surveillance will continue to be focused.

The future operations and maintenance emphasis must expand upon the scope and detail of technical assistance offered to municipal facility operators and local officials who are ultimately responsible for providing budget resources necessary to carry out a program of corrective measures. Operation costs continue to rise with energy costs and local officials will need assistance to operate treatment plants at optimum efficiency and minimum energy costs. Facilities constructed 10 and 15 years ago are or will shortly be reaching their design life expectancy with little likelihood of financial assistance for capacity enlargement. Assistance to local officials is needed here in terms of greater in-depth technical evaluations leading toward means of maintaining effluent limits under the stress of increasing flows. The assistance should also provide sewer system/connection/flow management advice in addition to in-plant technical changes, to assure compliance with effluent limits into the future. Vermont has created a section comprised of two engineers to provide engineering assistance to municipalities facing these problems.

Operator training is no longer centralized under the control of the Rutland Regional Vocational Training Center. Currently, Department-sponsored classroom training includes topical courses/seminars and at least one basic training course per year. This is supplemented by self-study courses and New England Regional Wastewater Institute courses. Individualized, on-site training in laboratory procedures is underway and will occur at all municipal facilities under a Section 104 grant. New England Regional Wastewater Institute has performed 18 low level diagnostic evaluations during 1983 and will perform follow-up

training at 10 facilities in 1984. The Engineering Division Operations and Maintenance Section will perform comprehensive on-site problem identification and training at 6 plants during 1984.

(B) Industrial

Substantial progress has been made by the State in cataloging industrial discharges and their impact on receiving water quality and on municipal treatment facilities where the industrial discharge is to a municipal facility. The majority of industrial discharges in Vermont presently employ Best Practicable Treatment Technology.

During the reporting period, most industrial discharges were surveyed in the field to verify actual processes and discharges in relationship to information on file with the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering. The Department has attained a sound technical understanding of the manufacturing and treatment process of all but one industrial type in the State. Operations within the State are such industrial processes as metal working and finishing plants, cheese and dairy products manufacturer, specialty and paper product suppliers, electrical components, leather tanning and paper making. The latter industry type is presently being researched by the Department.

In fiscal year 1981, the specialty and paper product suppliers were brought into compliance. In Fiscal Year 1982, a major effort was made to bring the cheese and dairy product manufacturers into compliance. Actions have been initiated to correct two unsolved problems with two major cheese manufacturers discharging to two small municipal treatment facilities. One manufacturer has constructed pretreatment facilities but is not meeting the terms of the agreement. The other manufacturer remains in litigation regarding the necessity of pretreatment. Preliminary contacts have been made with a third manufacturer, also discharging to a small town municipal treatment plant, in an effort to cause construction of requisite pretreatment facilities. All of these actions are undertaken and regulated pursuant to the pretreatment permit authority inherent to Vermont's permit program.

The cheese whey drying plant in Georgia, Vermont became operational in the summer of 1980 and processes the cheese whey from most of the cheese manufacturing plants in Vermont. The Georgia plant has substantially reduced the land application of cheese whey with its attendant odors and nuisance. Plans are currently being developed to expand operations at the Georgia plant to service other dairy oriented industries to be located at the Georgia Industrial Park.

Figure 2 shows the location of the major industrial facilities presently discharging to waters of the State. A major industrial discharge, as defined by EPA, is one whose point total is 80 or greater*, or any other discharge the State finds significant. The total permit rating is the sum of the points as determined from the following parameters (1) Toxic Pollutant Group; (2) Wastewater Flow/Stream Flow Ratio; (3) Traditional Pollutants (BOD, COD, TSS, Ammonia and Temperature); (4) Potential Public Health Impact; and (5) Water Quality Factors. For a complete inventory of all discharges, please refer to Appendix A.

^{*}If one is interested in further details of how the total rating points are determined, contact the Permits Division of the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering. Ask for "NPDES INDUSTRIAL PERMIT RATING WORK SHEET."

PERMIT PROGRAM

Vermont executed a memorandum of agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on March 11, 1974 in which the Vermont Permit Program was accepted as equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program defined in Section 402 of Public Law 92-500. Under that program, permits were issued to all qualifying municipal and non-municipal dischargers, and during 1977, Enforcement Compliance Schedule Letters (ECSL) were issued to those qualifying permittees unable to achieve secondary treatment by the statutory objective of July 1, 1977. Passage of P.L. 95-217 authorized the selective extensions of permit schedules for qualifying permittees up to July 1, 1983 for achievement of secondary treatment under Section 301(i) and the issuance of administrative orders under Section 505 to those permittees unable to achieve secondary treatment by that date. Vermont completed action on all permittees in these categories in the spring of 1979.

Subsequent passage of P.L. 97-117 extended the compliance deadline for achievement of secondary treatment from July 1, 1983, to July 1, 1988. Reissuance and implementation of Section 301(i) permits is currently being incorporated into the National Municipal Strategy Plan for the State of Vermont, now in preparation.

Enactment of P.L. 95-217 required that the existing regulation and memorandum of agreement (MOA) be updated to reflect new requirements of the act, and that minor changes be made to Vermont statutes to gain conformity between State and Federal law. Those statutory changes, which specifically give Vermont permit issuing authority over Federal installations in the State, have received positive action from the Vermont Legislature. The regulation and MOA have been revised and are presently on "hold" by the Attorney General. All available emphasis and manpower in the Permits Section has shifted toward the enforcement of permit violations causing significant impacts on either the receiving waters or municipal treatment facilities.

Amendments to Vermont's permit enabling law 10 V.S.A., Chapter 47, enacted in April, 1973, provided for issuance of pretreatment permits to those discharges to publicly-owned treatment works (POTW's) whose waste would interfere with the treatment process, pass through without treatment, or otherwise be injurious to receiving water quality. The Clean Water Act of 1977 carried similar authority and provided that a State's pretreatment permit program consistent with P.L. 95-217 could be accepted in lieu of a federally-operated program. The pretreatment portion of the Water Pollution Control Program was adopted by the State of Vermont in March of 1982 through an MOA signed by the State and EPA.

Pretreatment permits under Vermont's law have been issued to all known industrial dischargers. The industrial permits were based upon an industrial waste survey of the State conducted by the Permits Section staff in 1969-1970. That survey was, in part, updated in 1979 by a survey of all 135 Vermont industries employing greater than 50 individuals. Continued assessment of the need for pretreatment permits is being handled on a case by case basis with the establishment of new industries or as new information is gathered via the State's NPDES compliance monitoring program.

The Department has recently expanded its laboratory capability in the area of toxic analysis which has given the Department an increased ability to monitor and control toxic discharges. In addition, cooperative arrangements between other State Laboratories and EPA Region I have increased the State's capability to implement toxic control measures now available through NPDES and the pretreatment permit program.

The major water pollution control problems in the State are caused by untreated municipal discharges and discharges from minor industries which, in discharging pollutants in excess of their pretreatment permit effluent limits to municipal treatment facilities, cause these municipalities to violate their permits.

Correcting the untreated municipal discharges is not a straight forward process, as it is complicated by limited Federal and State funding. These discharges will be addressed through the establishment and implementation of a National Municipal Strategy for the State of Vermont. The major emphasis of the Permits and Compliance Section at present is the enforcement of serious violations which occur in several areas of the State. At the current staffing level, enforcement actions are limited to one to two per year depending upon time commitment required and level of complexity. Methods to reduce the time consuming administrative portions of the program are being Correcting the problems caused by pretreatment permits violations is direct, however. Primary assistance and enforcement emphasis is now being shifted toward these minor dischargers and away from the major industrial and municipal dischargers who are in compliance with their permits.

The litigation process has been found to be time consuming regarding indirect discharges from cheese manufacturing, but the repercussions have been very beneficial in other industries in terms of improved voluntary compliance.

Other future activities will include amendment of pretreatment permits to reflect categorical industrial treatment standards as they are reissued. Industrial permits issued to date have included a reopener clause allowing the State to amend

ongoing permits to incorporate newly issued categorical pretreatment standards and allow reasonable time for planning and construction to bring the permittee into compliance. This activity is expected to continue for the next one to three years.

The issue of permittees who, for reasons beyond their control, cannot comply with the statutory deadlines of July 1, 1977, July 1, 1983, or July 1, 1988, is being addressed in the National Municipal policy, currently under consideration by this Department. This is an effort toward identifying means of controlling permittees' compliance from now through attainment of secondary treatment even if that is to be attained after 1988 due to unavailability of supporting construction grant funding.

Permit issuing procedures are administratively cumbersome and time consuming, particularly for small permittees who have discharges of minor or negligible environmental impact, but which fall within the scope of the State permit program. Currently all applications are processed in the same manner and it takes about two months to issue a permit. Future efforts will be directed toward simplifying all permit issuing procedures and particularly those procedures for handling the small discharges. Vermont's permit program deals with all discharges to State waters which range from nonpolluting discharges from foundation drains and well overflows, urban ruoff and stormwater, through major and minor municipal and industrial permits. The Department intends to initiate a general permit program to handle the non-polluting types of discharges. This will not only simplify permitting procedures but also reduce administrative time spent on permit issuance.

Table 2 provides an overview of effluent limit violations for the period July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983.

Table 3 depicts the reasons for the effluent violations.

TABLE 2

Effluent Limit Violations Overview

For the Period July 1, 1982 Through June 30, 1983

	#NPDES Permittees with Monitoring Requirements	#NPDES Permittees Significant Noncompliance (EPA Definition)
MAJOR MUNICIPAL	41*	8
% Violations		19%
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL	12	1
% Violations		8%
MINOR MUNICIPAL	43	6
% Violations		9%
MINOR INDUSTRIAL	57	. 5
% Violations		9%
TOTALS	153	20
% Violations		13%

^{*}Presently, there are 21 major municipal permittees

TABLE 3

Causes of Municipal Noncompliance

		JOR Secondary		NOR Secondary
Infiltration/Inflow or Overload from Industrial Discharges to the Municipal System	1	5	1	2
Design Deficiencies,	7	2	4	0
Upgrade Required	/	2	7	v
Operations & Maintenance Problems 2	1	8	0	14
Equipment Deficiencies		2 1 7	<u>0</u> 5	<u>3</u> 19
Equipment Deficiencies TOTAL	0 9	2 17		<u>3</u> 19

Notes:

- 2 of these are secondary lagoons which may be in violation due to a faster than normal warm-weather lagoon turnover.
- 8 of these are secondary lagoons which may be in violation due to a faster than normal warm-weather lagoon turnover.
- 2 of these are secondary lagoons which may be in violation due to a faster than normal warm-weather lagoon turnover.

The above violations due to rapid warm-weather turnover are atypical for a normal year in which the winter-to-spring transition is usually more gradual.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Water Quality Standards

The Vermont Water Quality Standards adopted by the Water Resources Board on March 1, 1978 have been in the process of review and revision since 1980. What started as a revision to assure the clarity and workability of the Standards has become a major review and revision.

A draft proposal for revisions to the Standards was prepared by the Department of Water Resources in August of 1980 after numerous meetings with the Department of Fish and Game, the Permits Section and other Agency personnel. This draft proposal was never forwarded to the Water Resources Board. Another review and revision of the Standards is being undertaken jointly by the Water Resources Board and the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering after Water Resources Board public meetings were held to obtain public comments on the existing Standards. It is a top priority of the Board and Department to review and revise the Standards.

Two river reclassifications were made by the Water Resources Board in the last two years. The Class C zone in the Little River, which was created in 1963 to accommodate the Stowe municipal discharge, was modified during this report period. Effective September 30, 1983 the Class C zone was shortened from 4.5 miles to 1.4 miles. With an order dated December 28, 1982, the Water Resources Board modified the Class C zone on the Ottauquechee River for a planned Sherburne Fire District #1 discharge. The two mile seasonal (November 1 to May 31) Class C zone created in 1977 was changed to a 200 foot year-around Class C zone.

The summary list of all class A and class C waters in Vermont along with proposed changes in classification that was prepared by the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering has still not been finalized. The State map showing this information is still in draft form. The list and map will be finalized after the Water Quality Standards are reviewed, revised and adopted and after a more formal review of all Class C zones is done using a new methodology for sizing class C zones.

Vermont Class C Zone Study

In June of 1983 a study was initiated at the request of the Vermont Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering by EPA to develop a scientific methodology to determine the length of Class C zones necessary to protect public health and uses below discharges of treated domestic wastes. The Contractor, Metcalf and Eddy, issued a report titled, Vermont

Class C Zone Study in December of 1983. This report reviewed the public health, wastewater treatment, and receiving water issues pertinent to setting the size of Class C zones. A Class C zone sizing procedure was then developed for use in Vermont. The procedure has been applied preliminarily in one case to determine the length of a Class C zone. It is envisioned that when the procedure is fully developed it will provide useful information and rationale to provide to the Water Resources Board in support of their reclassification proceedings.

Combined Sewer Assessment

There has been little progress on the combined sewer overflow problem. No combined sewer separation or further analysis has been done in the 14 Vermont communities with combined sewer problems.

Under contract to EPA, Metcalf and Eddy completed a case study of combined sewer overflow impacts in Burlington. The study was based mainly on review of existing information. Possible impacts, remedial actions and required future studies were outlined.

Discharge and Temporary Pollution Permit Review

The Water Pollution Control Permits Section of the Protection Division is developing a permit review flow chart. This flow chart is intended to help in the process of obtaining complete permit applications and in getting a timely review of the applications by other Sections and Divisions before effluent limits are set. Routine permit applications are handled by the Protection Division without review by other sections of the Department. Where there may be implications for water quality, the Water Quality Division reviews the permit application and draft permit. Examples of situations where reviews by the Water Quality Division are made are for existing or proposed discharges to water quality limited segments, to upland streams, to lakes and where the discharges involve toxic materials.

Vermont Water Resources Planning and Management Program

The State of Vermont Continuing Water Quality Management Planning Process needs to be revised to reflect program changes and new EPA requirements. A revision was drafted in August of 1983 and was the subject of a public hearing on October 11, 1983. Some comments were received at the hearing and some by mail. Substantial comments were received from EPA in a letter dated September 29, 1983. These comments are in the process of being resolved.

Stormwater

As the proposed stormwater management plan has not yet been adopted, the "Interim Stormwater Management Policy" remains in effect. Several changes have been proposed to the interim plan, mainly with regard to pre-discharge treatment requirements and the permitting structure. Due to their high cost and questionable value, sand filter systems, deep-sump catch basins and other devices will generally not be required for normal runoff from impervious areas. Instead, the State's proposed policy will be to encourage the utilization of natural drainage and infiltration whenever possible to minimize stormwater runoff to the State's waters. Also proposed is a stormwater discharge permit structure based on the ratio of impervious areas to the size of the watershed area. It is hoped that the Water Resources Board will adopt the proposed stormwater management plan before the end of 1984. For a detailed discussion of the steps leading up to the proposed plan, the reader is directed to the "Urban Runoff" section.

Stream Flow Regulation

The alteration of natural stream flows is a serious ecological, economic, and legal issue, which has grown in significance with the increasing interest in hydropower development. The Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation, which is involved in the review and permitting of flow-altering projects, has endeavored to study the implications of stream flow alteration. The Vermont Agency has developed and selectively applied an approach for assessing flow needs of Vermont Streams. This approach or methodology is based on determination of habitat availability in riffles and runs for macroinvertebrates and fish species in several life stages. It involves multiple transect depth-velocity analysis over a range of stream flows, and evaluation of the historical stream flow characteristics of the stream.

Eight sites have been successfully studied in Vermont in the past 3 years, to determine low flow requirements for existing and proposed hydroelectric projects. Several of the sites contained important fisheries, which have been subsequently protected. A list of depth-velocity criteria for fish species of various life stages applicable to Vermont is in preparation, and will eventually be available from this Agency.

^{1.} Vermont Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering. 1980. "The Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation Fisheries Flow Needs Assessment Methodology: An Introduction".

205(j) Planning

The Agency is well into its first 205(j) program (FY 82), having been awarded \$118,000 in April of 1982. This program, Section 205(j) of the Clean Water Act, is administered by EPA, and assists the States in water quality management planning.

Vermont's 205(j) planning agenda includes basin planning; assimilative capacity studies; the continuing planning process; public participation; nonpoint source planning; stormwater management policy and thermal pollution planning. Also, wetland protection planning; aquifer protection area planning/designation; use attainability analyses and water quality studies for proposed hydroelectric projects.

River Basin Planning

The Vermont River Basin Water Quality Management Plans which were prepared in the mid 1970's need to be updated. This effort was started in October of 1983. The Black and Ottauquechee River Basin Water Quality Management Plan is presently being revised for the Upper Ottauquechee River (mainly the Town of Sherburne). The process to revise the basin plan will stress obtaining public preferences for uses of the waters, identifying the impacts of various activities on water uses, and resolution of water use conflicts. It is intended that this revision process be completed in five years.

Water Resources Planning Needs

The list of Water Resources Planning Needs given below is intended to be a shopping list to match potential sources of funds to specific and eligible planning and project needs. These planning needs are not listed in any priority order. Some of the items have been or are being addressed at least in part as noted in each item.

- 1. Stream Flow Maintenance evaluate the impact of flow regulation on stream aquatic life; reintroduce legislation as necessary to assure protection of streams below both existing and new hydroelectric facilities. An assessment of the impact of regulation of stream flow in certain rivers has been done under the 208 Program. Follow-up work needs to be done to finalize the study.
- 2. <u>Water Withdrawal</u> perform an assessment of impact of withdrawal on streams, particuarly small upland streams. Develop criteria or limits to protect the stream resource.
- 3. Mettawee River Thermal Pollution Study assess the impact of lack of vegetative cover and develop restorative measures (New

York Department of Environmental Conservation and Vermont are cooperating on this problem).

- 4. Definition of Discharge the definition of what constitutes a discharge to surface waters from on-site wastewater disposal systems has been set forth in the Protection Division's Environmental Protection Rules and may be redefined and included in the Water Quality Standards. As experience is gained with the definition, an assessment will need to be made as to its effectiveness for administration as well as protection of surface waters.
- 5. <u>Upland Stream Study</u> assess the impact on water quality of discharges to upland streams. A December 1982 report was issued on this subject. Further work needs to be done especially in rapidly developing ski areas.
- 6. Lake Champlain Program coordinate data gathering, research, and modeling efforts on Lake Champlain.
- 7. Assimilative Capacity and Wasteload Allocation continue efforts on rivers still not completed.
- 8. Phosphorus Wasteload Allocation develop a phosphorus wasteload allocation method which would determine phosphorus limits at specific lakes and stream areas to prevent accelerated eutrophication.
- 9. Spring Phosphorus Runoff Study compile data gathered into report form.
- 10. Combined Sewer Assessment assess the water quality impact of combined sewer overflows with respect to other point and nonpoint source discharges and set priorities for problem resolution. A report by Metcalf and Eddy reviewing the Burlington combined sewer problem was issued in November, 1983. Further work needs to be done in Burlington and in the other thirteen Vermont communities with combined sewer problems.
- 11. Water Quality Division Publications develop an annotated bibliography of publications for reference.
- 12. Water Resources Policies and Guidelines very often, personnel struggling with a problem later find that the problem has been addressed before and a policy exists on the matter. A looseleaf notebook containing all issues and current policies would be of significant value in guiding actions and setting an overall emphasis and direction.
- 13. Water Resources Department-University of Vermont
 Coordination continued and improved methods of coordination
 between the Department of Water Resources and the University of

Vermont need to be established to maintain an effective dialogue between management and research efforts.

- 14. Winter K Rates determine the exent of nitrification at winter temperatures and changes in carbonaceous decay rates to determine impact of dissolved oxygen, particularly in small streams with large BOD loads. (Study done on the Otter Creek in February of 1984).
- 15. Phosphorus Attenuation and Transport continue research efforts and apply results to policies and management actions concerning phosphorus removal from discharges.
- 16. Stormwater Sand Filters determine effectiveness and apply the results in revising the Interim Stormwater Policy. A study was done under the 208 Program which led in part to a revised Stormwater Management Plan.
- 17. On-Site Wastewater Disposal evaluate the short and long-term effectiveness and reliability of on-site wastewater disposal systems in protecting ground and surface water (A study was partially done under 208 Program, but has not yet been evaluated and translated into management actions).
- 18. <u>Septic Tank Installation</u> develop a voluntary septic tank installers certification program to improve septic system installation.
- 19. Sludge and Septage Disposal continue research and monitoring to determine effects on soils and capacity of the land for disposal.
- 20. <u>Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility Growth</u> monitor reserve capacity and planning for expansion to assure overloading does not occur and to prevent future water quality problems. Revise and update 1975 Connection Policy.
- 21. Phosphorus Recycling from Sediments perform study on Malletts Bay to determine the exchange rate and eutrophication potential from sediments in a relatively closed embayment.
- 22. Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities as more and more communities construct facilities, emphasis needs to change from construction to operation and maintenance to assure the greatest effectiveness of treatment facilities in protecting water quality. Evaluate the effectiveness of the monitoring of facilities and technical assistance to communities.
- 23. Non-point Source Control Strategy review and revise the Non-Point Source Control Strategy. This has been started in response to the proposed amendment to the Clean Water Act called the "Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Management Act of 1983".

- 24. Shoreland Zoning survey towns, cities and villages for the existence of and adequacy of their shoreland protection measures. Develop a program which would provide technical assistance to communities in bylaw development, protection criteria, and methods of protection. Part of this planning would be to develop a Lakeshore Planning Guide to present ideas and techniques for more economical and aesthetic lakeshore use.
- 25. Public Assistance and Information evaluate how the Department can be more effective in informing individuals, the general public, and organizations on key water resources issues and concerns and to solicit support in resolving them.
- 26. Channel Enlargement inventory and assess heavily developed and developing urban and upland watersheds to determine the cumulative impact of development on peak stormwater flows and to develop limits in peak runoff increases to protect stream channels.
- 27. Class C Zones refine and implement the methodology for setting Class C zone length.
- 28. Pathogenic Organism Indicator review the use of total coliform as an indicator organism for pathogenic organisms. Implement necessary changes to the Water Quality Standards.
- 29. <u>Program Evaluations</u> part of any planning effort should be a systematic evaluation of both newly created and long standing management programs to see if they are effective in attaining their established objectives.

MONITORING AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Vermont's water quality monitoring programs continue to be an integral aspect of the State's water pollution control program.

Core Monitoring Network

The Department has continued with the Core Monitoring Network as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Vermont monitoring network consists of 10 stations - nine in Lake Champlain and one in the Winooski River. The station in Lake Memphremagog was eliminated due to resource limitations.

<u>Station</u> Lake Champlain	St. Albans Bay *Inner Malletts Bay Outer Malletts Bay	Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly	Temp., Secchi, D.O., pH, Turb., Cond., Total P,	
	*Shelburne Bay Burlington Habor	Quarterly Quarterly	NO TKN, TSS, Fecal Coliform	
So. Lake Champlain	Chipmans Point Ticonderoga International Paper	Quarterly Quarterly		
	Company Outlet Crown Point	Quarterly Quarterly		
Winooski River	Colchester	Monthly	Same as above plus COD	

*Paired Stations

The objectives of the Core Monitoring Program are incompatible with State water quality monitoring objectives. The sampling frequency and parameter coverage provides no data output that can be used in ongoing State programs. Quarterly sampling on major lakes provides no useful data for any purpose and monthly sampling on major rivers is equally unproductive. For the sake of more efficient and productive use of limited available manpower, the Core Monitoring Network should be suspended as has been recommended in the past.

Compliance Monitoring

The primary purpose of the compliance monitoring program is to determine compliance with discharge permit requirements for individual discharges and to base this determination on data which is both factual and scientifically valid. In addition to

this primary monitoring function, the program remains involved in the collection of data for enforcement actions, compatibility studies, and providing technical assistance to municipalities.

Compliance monitoring activities divide discharges into major and minor facilities in municipal and nonmunicipal categories. The following tables list major municipal and nonmunicipal facilities in Vermont.

TABLE 4 MAJOR MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

Barre City	Hartford (White River Jct.)	St. Johnsbury
Bellows Falls	Middlebury	So. Burlington
Bennington	Montpelier	(Airport Pkwy)
Brattleboro	Newport	Springfield
Burlington (Main)	Northfield	Swanton
Burlington (North)	Rutland City	Windsor
Burlington (East)	St. Albans	Winooski
Essex Junction		

TABLE 5 MAJOR NONMUNICIPAL FACILITIES

Georgia-Pacific, Gilman IBM, Essex Junction Pownal Tanning, Pownal Standard Packaging, Sheldon Springs Vermont Yankee, Guilford Burlington Electric, Moran Plant CVPSC, Milton	Mobil Oil, Burlington Sprague Electric, Barre Polymers, Inc., Middlebury Tansitor Electronics, Bennington Champlain Cable, Colchester
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This listing is somewhat different from the list of major nonmunicipal facilities in the last 305(b) report. This is due to the new definition of what constitutes a major discharge and what is a minor one. (the reader is referred back to the "Facilities Planning" section for this new definition).

The number of compliance samplings undertaken during 1982 and 1983 at major and minor municipal and major and minor nonmunicipal facilities are reported in the following tables:

TABLE 6
1982 Compliance Sampling Summary

Category	Number Sampled
Major Municipal	11
Minor Municipal	31
Major Nonmunicipal	3
Minor Nonmunicipal	9

TABLE 7
1983 Compliance Sampling Summary

Category	Number Sampled
Major Municipal	13
Minor Municipal	30
Major Nonmunicipal	1
Minor Nonmunicipal	4

In 1982, 5 of the 11 major municipal plants were in compliance for all parameters. Three had BOD and coliform violations and an additional 3 violated coliform limits only. Sixteen of the 31 minor municipals sampled that same year were in compliance. Two had BOD, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and coliform violations; one had BOD and TSS violations; one exceeded TSS and coliform limits; two exceeded BOD and coliform limits, and nine violated coliform limits only. Nine of the facilities (both major and minor) which did not meet permit limits are primary treatment plants.

In 1983, there were 13 major municipals sampled; 6 in compliance, 2 with BOD and coliform violations, 4 exceeding coliform limits only and one with a Total Suspended Solids violation. Thirty minor municipals were sampled; 14 of these were in compliance; one exceeded BOD and coliform; 2 exceeded BOD only and 13 exceeded coliform only.

Three major industrial discharges were sampled in 1982 and one in 1983. One, Missisquoi Paper Division of Standard Packaging Company, exceeded BOD and TSS in 1982. The others sampled were within limits. Eight of the minor industrial discharges were sampled in 1982, and 7 were in compliance. The one dairy (Fairdale Farms) sampled exceeded BOD, TSS, and coliform limits. Four were sampled in 1983. The Putney Paper Company exceeded BOD and Fairdale Farms did not meet TSS and coliform.

It remains a vital concern to the Department that non-sanitary wastes (industrial) being discharged to publicly owned treatment facilities be compatible with the type of treatment being employed and with other wastes being received by a given facility. In our effort to monitor this situation, significant non-sanitary wastes discharging to a particular municipal facility are sampled at the same time that a given municipal facility is sampled. Pretreatment of significant non-sanitary wastes is required when it is determined that a given waste is not compatible or poses a potential threat to a treatment process. A total of 30 compliance samplings were undertaken during 1982 and 1983 at pretreatment facilities.

In 1982, 14 pretreatment facilities were sampled. dairies sampled exceeded BOD limits. Three metal platers/ finishers exceeded metals limits. The others either met all limits or have permits with monitoring requirements only.

The results of the 1983 sampling were much the same. exceeded BOD limits (both dairies) and three exceeded metals limits. Nineteen pretreatment facilities were sampled.

Pretreatment facilities presently operational in Vermont and the municipal facility to which they discharge are listed below.

PRETREATMENT FACILITIES

H.P. Hood, Middlebury Kraft Foods, Middlebury Catamount Dyers, Bennington Johnson Controls, Bennington Union Carbide, Bennington Edlund Co., Burlington General Electric, Burlington (2) T.A. Electronics, Ludlow Union Carbide, St. Albans St. Albans Coop., St. Albans H.P. Hood, St. Albans Fonda Container, St. Albans Richmond Coop., Richmond Lucille Farm Products, Swanton Vermont Meatpackers, Swanton Swanton Packing, Swanton Franklin County Cheese, Enosburg Falls General Electric, Rutland (2) Vermont Plating, Rutland Electro-Sonics, Brattleboro

Fellows Corp, Springfield (2) General Battery, Barre Idlenot Dairy, Springfield Jones-Lamson, Springfield Northeast Tool, Lyndonville Shelburne Ind., Shelburne FD #2 Vermont Research, Springfield Vt. Tap & Die, Lyndonville Vt. Tissue Paper, Bennington Wilson Photo, Castleton International Cheese, Hinesburg Interstate Uniforms, Williamstown Simmonds Precision, Vergennes Mountain Paper Products, Bellows Falls Billings Dairy, Wilder Bryant Grinder, Springfield Coca-Cola Bottling, Winooski

During the past two years, the compliance monitoring program has been involved in several activities which were directed towards improving the methods and techniques used by wastewater treatment facility operators in sample collection and analysis. First, in March of 1982, each wastewater treatment facility that was required by permit to report phosphorus data, was sent two check samples to be analyzed for total phosphorus. While the quantity of the reported data did not justify a broad generalization on laboratory analysis quality, it did indicate that there were no great insufficiencies in laboratory analysis among those participating. This effort was the first wherein the Department was attempting to gather information on the quality of the data which is routinely submitted to the Department for permit reporting purposes.

Secondly, in 1983, the Department began a wastewater treatment facility laboratory evaluation and individual technician training program. The general objectives of the programs were to evaluate the quality of municipal wastewater treatment plant laboratory analysis and to provide, direct, individual laboratory training to technicians, so that the overall reliability of laboratory analysis and self-monitoring data could be assessed and improved. The initial results from the program have been quite positive and an increasing request for laboratory assistance has been received by the Department as a direct result from this program. The ultimate benefits of better trained operators and valid reporting data will be an improved State water pollution control program.

Chlorine

The State of Vermont continues to be concerned with the adverse effects on aquatic biota through the introduction of toxic levels of chlorinated wastewater into its streams and rivers. Studies, conducted by the Department in recent years and extensive review of available scientific data have verified these concerns.

A Proposed Disinfection Policy has been drafted which will limit and regulate toxic amounts of chlorine discharged from the State's wastewater treatment facilities. A copy of the Proposed Policy is included as Appendix B.

Ambient Biomonitoring Program

Vermont's rivers and streams receive and are expected to absorb most effluent discharges and surface runoff from around the State. Unfortunately, sporadic effluent wasteloads can cause a river's biota to be impacted for several months after the wasteload has moved downstream. On the other hand, changes in land use within a drainage basin can slowly change a river's character and in turn change its aquatic biota. This change usually goes unnoticed. Historically, there has been no established monitoring program to evaluate the condition of the aquatic biota in Vermont's rivers and streams.

For these reasons, an Ambient Biomonitoring Program has been established by the Department. The primary program objective is the collection of data to detect and characterize changes in water quality through changes in the aquatic biota. Ultimately, these data will assist in detecting incremental changes and use impairments on studied watercourses and in the establishment of effluent limits in water quality limited and other segments as necessary.

All sites to be sampled, located in areas where there are known environmental impacts or where land use is expected to

drastically change, are sampled annually. These are designated as Level I sites. All other sites, once sampled, will be returned to after a fixed number of years (5-10). Specific sites presently included in the ambient biomonitoring program are listed in Table 8.

The following information will be available for each site:

- 1. richness
- 2. diversity #
- 3. bio-index #

- 4. relative abundance
- 5. ecological analysis
- 6. similarity coefficient only on rivers with 2 sites or after 2 years of data

Acid Precipitation Monitoring Program

During the late 1970's, it became increasingly apparent that acidic precipitation was occurring regularly in the northeastern areas of the United States. In order to determine what damages were occurring in Vermont's aquatic ecosystems, the Vermont Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering initiated a systematic sampling program of lakes and ponds lying in geologically sensitive areas of the State. An initial, limited lake sampling program was conducted in 1979. The results of this survey indicated that lakes with high acidity were a potential problem in Vermont. To better define areas of the State where potential problems existed, additional lake chemistry sampling was conducted during the winters of 1980-1982.

Results of this survey showed that there were areas of the State that are more susceptible to the acidification process than others and that within these susceptible areas, there are lakes and ponds which exhibit characteristic symptoms of acidification or which show an extremely high potential to suffer future acidification damage. Following is a brief summary of alkalinity data from 184 lakes in Vermont according to sensitivity classification:

- I. Alkalinity less than 0 mg/l Critically acidified. A total of six lakes, totalling 109 acres (0.2% of the total acreage of Vermont surface waters) were found to be critically acidified. These lakes are all located in the southern Green Mountains.
- II. Alkalinity 0 to 2.5 mg/l Extremely Sensitive. 25 lakes totalling 2,353 acres (4.4% of the total acreage of Vermont surface waters) were found to be extremely sensitive to acidification. Lakes in this sensitivity category are susceptible to seasonal acid shocks, particularly during spring snowmelt.

TABLE 8

Ambient Biomonitoring Network Stations

River Site	Town	Reason for Concern
3rd Branch White R.*-A & B	Randolph Williamstown	Organic & siltation Organic & toxic input
Stevens Branch*-B Stevens Branch*-B	Berlin	Organic & siltation
Ompompanoosic RA & B	S. Strafford	Old mine drainage-metals
Mad River*-B	Waitsfield	Ski area development
Little River*-B	Stowe	Organic & siltation- ski area development
Winooski RB	Cabot	Organic
Winooski R.*-B	Essex Jct.	Organic, metals
Indian BrB	Essex Jct.	Residential development
Laplatte River*-B	Hinesburg	Organic & siltation
Moose River-B	St. Johnsbury	
Passumpsic River*-A,B	St. Johnsbury	Organics, metals, toxins
Coburn Brook*-B	Troy	Organic & toxic Organic & siltation
Mississquoi R.*-B	Troy	Organic & Siltation Organic & Siltation
Lamoille RB	Wolcott Sherburne	Organic & siltation-ski
Roaring Brook*-B	Sherbarne	area
Ottauquechee R.*-B	Sherburne	Organic & siltation-ski area
Stevens Brook*-B	St. Albans	Organic & toxic
Otter Cr.*-B	Rutland	Organic & toxic
Hubbardton RB	Benson	Organic
Poultney RB	Poultney	Organic & toxic
Paran CrB	S. Shaftsbury	Metals
Walloomsac R.*-A & B	Bennington	Organic & toxic
Hoosic R.*-B	Pownal	Organic & toxic Organic & toxic
Black R.*-B	Springfield Chester	Organic & toxic
Williams RB	Chester	Organize
A - above impacted areaB - below impacted area* - Level I sites		

- III. Alkalinity 2.5 to 5.0 mg/l Sensitive. 19 lakes totalling 3,819 acres (7.2% of the total acreage of Vermont surface waters) were found to be sensitive to acidification. Lakes in this category will most probably suffer future acidification damage under current precipitation chemistry conditions.
- IV. Alkalinity 5.0 to 12.5 mg/l Moderately Sensitive. 32 lakes totalling 3,340 acres (6.3% of the total acreage of Vermont surface waters) were found to be moderately sensitive to acidification. Lakes in this category show a high potential to suffer future acidification damage under current precipitation chemistry conditions.
- V. Alkalinity greater than 12.5 mg/l Not Sensitive. The remaining 82% (43,510 acres) of Vermont's lake surface area falls into this category. These lakes are relatively insensitive to acidification processes and will probably not suffer acidification damages in the near future.

Thus, 82 lakes in Vermont, totalling 9,621 acres - more than 18% of the surface water acreage in Vermont - show a high potential, as determined by alkalinity classification, to suffer acidification damage or are already damaged to some extent by acidic conditions.

Thirty-six of the most sensitive lakes in Vermont, as determined by the large-scale survey, are presently being monitored 5 times per year in order to detect temporal trends occurring in the water chemistry of these lakes. Additionally, the biological communities of these thirty-six lakes are being studied. As of November 1983, the fish, phytoplankton, zooplankton, and benthic communities of twenty-nine of these lakes with existing or potential fisheries had been sampled. This data base will allow the evaluation of the current status of these populations as well as to compare present and future conditions.

The fishery surveys revealed two lakes in Vermont which have no fish. Haystack Pond in Wilmington, with an average pH of 4.6, and Little Pond in Woodford, with an average pH of 5.2 support no fish. It is highly probable that acidification and related chemical factors, such as high aluminum levels, are responsible for these lakes being unable to support fish populations. Other critically acidified lakes in Vermont do support fish; however, populations consist of only brown bullhead or a combination of brown bullhead and stocked brook trout. Most of the lakes studied are stocked annually with brook trout making it difficult to determine if natural reproduction is occurring. The cessation of stocking could result in the elimination of brook trout populations from extremely sensitive lakes. Populations of smallmouth bass (a species fairly sensitive to acidification) are

endangered in several of the study lakes. The pH levels in Grout Pond (Stratton), Sunset Lake (Marlboro), Hardwood Pond (Elmore), and Somerset Reservoir (Somerset) are near the critical level for smallmouth bass. While current conditions are adequate for smallmouth bass survival, alkalinities in these four lakes are very low. Future inputs of acidic precipitation could very well endanger the reproductive capacity of these populations.

It should be noted here that of the six "critically acidified" lakes found in Vermont, four are highly colored or "tannic" in nature. Tannic waters contain organic acids and are quite acidic by nature. This makes it difficult to evaluate the effects of acid deposition on these systems. It also appears that the presence of organic acids in water lessens the impact of low pH on biological communities associated with the system.

The Vermont Acid Precipitation Monitoring Network, initiated during the summer of 1980, continues to be an integral part of the Department's acid precipitation monitoring programs. Currently, eleven precipitation monitoring sites have been established and are staffed entirely by volunteers under the supervision of the state. Each site is supplied with a high-quality pH meter and a bulk precipitation collector. Operators record the pH of individual precipitation events as they occur. This data is compiled and analyzed by the Department. Information is also disseminated to the public through local television weather broadcasts.

The following is a summary of all data collected at the precipitation monitoring sites from 1980 through 1982.

- 1. The pH of precipitation in Vermont is highly variable. The lowest precipitation pH recorded is a pH of 2.75, occurring at West Dover on July 5, 1980. The highest precipitation pH was a pH of 7.13 which occurred at Woodford on May 14, 1981.
- 2. Precipitation events with a pH of 4 or less commonly occur throughout the State. Events with a pH of 4 or less have been recorded at all monitoring sites, with the exception of Canaan (minimum pH 4.03) and Townshend (minimum pH 4.06).
- 3. Precipitation events with a pH of 4 or less have been recorded during every month of the year although the frequency of low pH events is highest in the summer.
- 4. Precipitation events with a pH of 5.6 (the theoretical pH of unpolluted rain in equilibrium with atmospheric carbon dioxide) or greater also are common. Events with a pH of 5.6 or greater have been recorded at all sites with the exception of Mt. Mansfield (maximum pH 5.40).

These high pH's imply the introduction of buffering agents into the precipitation either during the event or deposited into the collector between events as dry deposition.

5. It appears that localized deposition of buffering agents may be responsible for raising the pH of precipitation events at certain sites. This possibility implies a very complex pattern of deposition for Vermont which consistently receives precipitation in the pH range of 4.0 - 4.6. The pH may be moderated by localized contamination with buffering agents such as dust or agricultural chemicals.

During 1984, further fisheries studies are planned in selected headwater streams located in regions sensitive to acidification. Data will be collected documenting stream chemistry, physical stream characteristics, fish population parameters, and invertebrate community composition.

In cooperation with New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, Vermont is participating in a regional snowmelt/runoff study. Two headwater streams in Central Vermont will be monitored to determine the extent of chemical alteration during runoff events associated with snowmelt.

The following publications contain information regarding the state's acid precipitation monitoring and are available upon request:

- Clarkson, B.; Vermont Acid Precipitation Monitoring Program - Winter Lake Surveys 1980-1982.
- 2. Burnham, D. and Clarkson B.; Vermont Acid Precipitation Monitoring Program Long-Term Lake Monitoring 1981-1982.
- 3. Kellogg, J.; Vermont Acid Precipitation Monitoring Program 1980-1981.
- 4. Vermont Acid Precipitation Monitoring Program 1983 Update.
- 5. Langdon, R.; Fisheries Status in Relation to Acidity in Selected Vermont Lakes.

Laboratory Services

The Laboratory facility of the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering continues to serve its vital role by providing analytical services to the environmental programs of the Agency of Environmental Conservation. During 1982, more than

10,000 samples were submitted to the laboratory for processing with a total analytical request approaching 60,000 analyses. Though the sample numbers were not as great in 1983, there was a substantial increase in complex organic analyses. To meet this increased demand, the Department developed a Laboratory Management Plan in late 1982, which provides for equitable service to all potential users.

The Department has continued to resolve issues identified during discussions with EPA officials that would improve the overall efficiency and productivity of the laboratory operation. The issues identified were:

1. Analytical capabilities for organic analysis.

2. Data management system.

- 3. Improved analytical services for heavy metals analysis.
- Improved analytical services for automated inorganic system.
- 5. Bioassay technique training.

The Department has steadily moved towards automating its analytical instrumentation, and by so doing has been able to improve both efficiency and productivity without increasing the size of its analytical staff. Additionally, a data management and sample tracking system have recently been completed and, once fully operational, will further provide increased efficiency and productivity to laboratory users.

Staff training in biomonitoring techniques has been completed. A program of toxicity screening of selected discharges will be initiated in 1984.

Remaining troublesome to the laboratory situation is the lack of money for equipment purchases. No immediate solution to this problem has been formulated and it is not anticipated that one will be in the near future.

Laboratory Quality Assurance Program

The Department has developed a Quality Assurance Program Plan that has received EPA approval. The Department is now in the process of completing the Quality Assurance Project Plan and associated standard operating procedures. This Project Plan will be completed by September, 1984 and will document the quality assurance activities to be carried out by the Department to insure that water-related data will be scientifically valid, defensible and of known accuracy.

LAKES AND PONDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Lakes and Ponds Management Program of the Vermont Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering is responsible for planning and managing in the best public interest certain activities dealing with Vermont's lakes. As water oriented recreation continues to be the most popular type of outdoor recreation in Vermont, the primary objective of this program is to assure the maximum sensible recreational potential of Vermont's lakes through sound water quality management practices. A sequence of program elements allows lakes experiencing water quality problems to be identified, assessed, and managed or restored. Lakes not experiencing water quality problems are monitored and protected. There are four basic elements within the program, each encompassing several smaller programs:

- I. Monitoring and Surveillance
- II. Studies
- III. Management or Restoration Activities
- IV. Protection

I. Monitoring and Surveillance

The Department keeps abreast of existing water quality conditions in Vermont's lakes and detects changes in lake water quality through several data collection programs. There are currently four Monitoring and Surveillance programs.

A. The <u>Spring Phosphorus Program</u> collects total phosphorus data from approximately 70 lakes each Spring shortly after ice-out. Springtime phosphorus concentrations are related to summertime lake productivity, and a trend in the total phosphorus concentration may indicate an impending water quality problem in a lake. Sampling once a year in the spring is an efficient way to monitor the water quality of a large number of lakes. Since the start of the program in 1977, the Department has collected spring phosphorus data on 220 lakes. A core of 36 lakes have six or more years of data (Table 9).

In general, triplicate water samples are collected at three stations in a lake. Smaller lakes have only two stations. Water samples are obtained with a hose sampler lowered to the lake bottom, and therefore represent a composite core of water from the entire lake depth. The six or nine samples collected on a lake are averaged for a "yearly" spring phosphorus concentration.

Spring phosphorus samples have been collected only one year on 99 lakes. On lakes where samples have been collected for more than one year (2 to 7 years), yearly concentrations are averaged for an "average" spring phosphorus concentration.

TABLE 9 SPRING PHOSPHORUS CONCENTRATIONS OF SELECTED LAKES* $\frac{\text{mg/l as Total P}}{\text{mg/l as Total P}}$

Lake	Town	Lake Code	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Beebe	Hubbardton	17	.011	.016	.015	.016	.013	.021	.012
Bomoseen	Castleton	27	.015	.013	.019	.012	.018	.019	.018
Burr	Sudbury	39	_	.007	.007	.008	.016	.006	.010
Carmi	Tranklin	40	.018	.026	.018	.017	.023	.030	.030
Caspian	Greensboro	41	.005	.004	.004	.005	.005(K)	.007	.009
Cedar	Monkton	42	9000	.011	.018	.014	.024	.019	.014
Curtis	Calais	60	.012	.017	.011	.008	.015	_	.020
Dunmore	Salisbury	71	.012	.004	.008	.004	.006	.010	.008
Echo	Charleston	74	.004	.004	.003(K)	.008	.007	.008	.006
Elmore	Elmore	80	.010	.012	-	.010	.015	.013	.014
Fairfield	Fairfield	83	***	.017	.017	.025	.022	.030	.034
Fairlee	Thetford	84	ense.	.008	.006	.008	.012	.015	.010
Great Averill	Averill	94	_ '	.005	.004	.003(K)	.004	.005	.008
Groton	Groton	99	-	.012	.004	.008	.007	.009	.010
Halls	Newbury	104	.010	.010	.005	.009	.022	.011	.017
Harvey's	Barnet	111	.010	.011	.014	.015	.020	.016	.013
Hortonia	Hubbardton	118	.009	.011	.013	.011	.012	.019	.015

^{*}Lakes for which at least 6 years of data have been collected. (k) = less than

TABLE 9 (Cont.)

Lake	Town	Lake Code	1977	1070		1000	1001	1000	1000
				1978	1979	1980	<u>1981</u>	1982	<u>1983</u>
Iroquois	Hinesburg	123	.041	.025	.026	.030	.029	.037	.027
Island Pond	Brighton	124	.005	.003(K)	.003(K)	.007	.006	.009	.009
Joe's	Cabot	128	.005	.008	.008	.007	.005(K)	.007	.017
Keiser	Peacham	130	.006	.016	.004	.007	.006	.008	.012
Maidstone	Maidstone	166	-	.006	.004	.004	.006(K)	.005	.008
Morey	Fairlee	185	.017	.029	.032	.020	.048	.046	.039
Parker	Glover	214	.014	.010	.016	.020	.021	.017	.015
Raponda	Wilmington	225	-	.005	.007	.011	.009	.006	.007
St. Catherine	Wells	241	.010	.010	.010	.012	.017	.019	.016
Salem	Derby	242		.004	.003(K)	.010	.010	.014	.013
Seymour	Morgan	246	.004	.005	.008	.008	.005	.010	.007
Shadow	Glover	248	.005	.009	.004	.006	.006	.008	.008
Shelburne	Shelburne	250	.147	.128	.135	.099	.063	.082	.065
Silver	Barnard	253	-	.023	.010	.015	.010	.016	.021
Star	Mt. Holly	268		.010	.007	.022	.023	.014	.017
Sunset	Benson	278	•••	.004(K)	.010	.007	.008	.011	.004
Ticklenaked	Ryegate	284	.02	.023	.028	-	.049	.034	.053
Willoughby	Westmore	312	.003(K)	.004	_	.003(K)	.005(K)	.004 (K	.005
Winona	Bristol	313	.042	.026	.022	.028	.023	-	.014
Woodbury	Woodbury	315	.008	.009	.007	.006	.008	.008	.007

For the purposes of lake classification for this report, all lakes with yearly or average spring phosphorus concentrations less than 0.010 mg/l P are called "oligotrophic". Lakes with spring phosphorus concentrations between 0.010 mg/l P and 0.020 mg/l P are considered "mesotrophic". Lakes with spring phosphorus concentrations greater than 0.020 mg/l P are called "eutrophic". These classifications are made strictly on the basis of spring phosphorus concentrations. Where more detailed water quality data is available for a lake, a more refined trophic classification is possible.

Based on springtime phosphorus concentrations, the number of acres and lakes and their trophic status are given below:

	Acres	# Lakes
Eutrophic	5,225	25
Mesotrophic	9,717	79
Oligotrophic	20,996	116
Unknown	188,128	-

B. The Lay Monitoring Program equips and trains local residents to collect lake water quality data weekly during the summer. Secchi disk transparency and chlorophyll-a data is obtained from most lakes and stations on Lake Champlain that participate in the program. Total phosphorus data is also collected at many Lake Champlain stations and on some smaller lakes. The tremendous success of the Lay Monitoring Program is largely due to the enthusiasm and dedication of the approximately 120 volunteers who monitor the lakes each year. They perform a valuable service for both their lakes and the Department. Yearly reports prepared for the monitors by the Department allow them to follow trends in the water quality of their lakes and to make comparisons between lakes.

Long-term participation in the Lay Monitoring Program is encouraged. Since the initiation of this program in 1979, a total of 53 lakes and 28 stations on Lake Champlain have been sampled during at least one summer sampling period. Twenty-three lakes and 10 Lake Champlain stations have five consecutive years of data.

C. The <u>Summer Lakes Program</u> involves the collection of basic water quality information on a selected number of lakes during the summer. Shoreline bacteria samples, dissolved oxygen and temperature profiles, and secchi disk transparency measurements are taken monthly on 25-30 lakes. Different lakes are selected each year to include as many lakes in the program as possible. In recent years, detailed aquatic plant surveys have also been conducted on a limited number of lakes. These surveys, performed only once on a lake, map and identify existing aquatic plant growth and provide baseline information so that any future

spread in plant growth or the invasion of a new plant species may be detected. Due to the recent spread of Eurasian milfoil in Vermont and an increase in the number of complaints received regarding nuisance aquatic plant growth, the number of plant surveys conducted during the summer will be increased and the number of lakes sampled for bacteria and other water quality data will be reduced during the next few summers so that a widespread aquatic plant data base can be obtained.

Public education and communication with lakeshore residents are an integral part of both the Lay Monitoring Program and the Summer Lakes Program. The contacts obtained through these programs have provided the Department with a large amount of local support and have also helped to further the protection of lakes covered by the Lay Monitoring Program.

- D. Using the Lake Eutrophication Analysis Procedure (LEAP), the Department has predicted the water quality condition of priority lakes (determined by the Lake Classification Survey) from watershed land use and lake morphometric data. The result of this modeling work is summarized in a report entitled "The Application of the Lake Eutrophication Analysis Procedure (LEAP) to Vermont's Lakes Program" (Final Report, November, 1982). LEAP has now become an integral part of Vermont's lakes program and provides a basis for planning and regulatory decisions when more detailed information is not available on a lake.
- E. At the present time, the use of Landsat to monitor the basic water quality of Vermont's lakes and ponds has been discontinued. It was originally intended to obtain Landsat information three times during the summer months and/or once in the spring immediately after the ice goes off the lakes. However, technical problems with the Landsat satellites, combined with frequent cloud cover in the northeast, have made it impossible to acquire frequent statewide coverage during the summer months. In addition, although springtime coverage was obtained in 1981, no relationship was found between the Landsat data and the in-lake total phosphorus concentrations collected for ground truth by the Department of Water Resources. It is apparent that either Landsat cannot accurately detect spring total phosphorus concentrations in lakes, or the methodology for collecting the ground truth data was not suitable. It was, therefore, decided that the expense and problems involved with obtaining springtime Landsat data made it impractical in Vermont on an operational basis.

II. Studies

A specific lake may be chosen for a detailed water quality study for a variety of reasons. If a monitoring and surveillance program detects a change in lake water quality, a study may be initiated on a lake to diagnose the cause of the change and to

recommend appropriate remedial action. A lake study may be undertaken if a significant number of complaints are received concerning water quality problems on a lake and there is insufficient data available to analyze the situation. Studies may also be initiated when additional water quality data is needed to make critical planning and management decisions on lakes. Since the Department's ability to conduct studies is limited by its existing resources, studies are prioritized to achieve the maximum public benefit.

Lake studies may involve long-term collection of a large amount of water quality data or they may only require a limited amount of data collection and some sophisticated lake modeling techniques. The Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Lakes Program (Section 314 of P.L. 95-217) provides funding (70 percent) to States for diagnostic/feasibility studies on lakes experiencing water quality problems where restorative action is anticipated. Historically, the non-federal match (30 percent) for these studies has been provided by in-kind State services; special legislative appropriations; and by the in-kind services of citizen monitors under the Lay Monitoring Program. Harvey's Lake, Lake Morey and Lake Iroquois are past and current federally-funded Vermont diagnostic/feasibility studies.

The diagnostic feasibility study on Harvey's Lake has been recently completed. The following recommendations resulted from the three-year study:

- 1. Silica addition should not be used as a lake restoration measure in Harvey's Lake. This treatment might be suitable in lakes with low diatom abundance and with total silica to total phosphorus ratios less than 100.
- 2. Phosphorus inputs to Harvey's Lake from agricultural runoff should be controlled by diverting two inlet streams (T1 and T2) northward, out of the lake's watershed, as described in the Harvey's Lake Diagnostic-Feasibility Study 1980-1983 Final Report.
- 3. Agricultural phosphorus runoff in two other streams (T3 and T4) should be controlled by improving manure management practices in these sub-watersheds. Efforts should be made to secure the cooperation of the landowner to achieve this purpose.
- 4. Phosphorus inputs to the lake from the outlet backflow should be eliminated by constructing a new dam at the lake outlet and removing the existing dam.

An application will be submitted for Federal funding to implement these recommendations on Harvey's Lake through a Clean Lakes Program lake restoration project when local support for the project develops and State and local matching funds become available. These lake restoration procedures could reduce

phosphorus levels in Harvey's Lake by more than 27 percent.

The diagnostic/feasibility study on Lake Morey will be completed early in 1984, and the Lake Iroquois study will be completed during the summer of 1984. Recommendations for lake restoration measures on these lakes will be forthcoming.

Other lakes presently being studied by the Department without federal funding include Waterbury Reservoir, Lake Pinneo, Lake St. Catherine, Orange Reservoir, and Missisquoi Bay and St.Albans's Bay in Lake Champlain.

III. Management or Restoration Activities

When a lake is identified as having a water quality problem, there are two possible courses of action. Either a study is initiated to gather information and determine what management or restoration measures would be appropriate, or management activities may immediately be recommended if a study is not warranted. Management activities are aquatic nuisance control measures that manage a nuisance but do nothing to eliminate the cause of the nuisance. Management activities generally must be repeated yearly to be effective. Chemical treatments, weed harvesting and bottom screening materials are all management techniques. Restoration activities are aimed at eliminating the cause of a lake's problem in order to achieve long-term benefits. Such activities may involve both watershed and in-lake work. (Table 10 lists high priority lakes).

Lake management or restoration projects are often large-scale and expensive. There are several funding sources for these activities in Vermont.

A. In 1979, the Vermont Department of Water Resources requested assistance from the United States Army Corps of Engineers in developing and funding a control program for Lake Champlain as authorized by their Aquatic Nuisance Control Program. Final project approval for a ten year Lake Champlain Aquatic Nuisance Control Program was granted in May, 1982 and the project was initiated during July of 1982.

The goals of the Lake Champlain Aquatic Nuisance Control Program are: (1) to prevent the spread of water chestnut into northern Lake Champlain by reducing the present infestations and confining them south of Benson's Landing, and (2) to control Eurasian milfoil in St. Albans Bay, Vermont, and in the boat passage into Malletts Bay, Vermont. Mechanical harvesting is the control method utilized in both project areas.

The estimated total project cost for the ten year program is \$1,120,000. Year to year project continuance is dependent on the availability of state and federal funds.

TABLE 10

High Priority Lakes for Diagnostic Studies or Management Action*

Lake	Action progress
Lake Carmi	Soil Conservation work in progress
Cedar Lake	
Curtis Pond	
Lake Elmore	
Fairfield Pond	
Harvey's Lake	Diagnostic study completed. Recommendations available for lake restoration.
Lake Hortonia	Aquatic plant harvesting proposed.
Lake Iroquois	Soil Conservation Service work completed; aquatic plant harvesting; diagnostic study in progress.
Lake Morey	Aquatic plant harvesting proposed; diagnostic study nearing completion.
Lake Parker	Soil Conservation Service work completed; aquatic plant harvesting
Lake St.Catherine	Aquatic plant harvesting
Shelburne Pond	Soil Conservation Service work in progress.
Star Lake	
Lake Winona	
Lake Champlain	Soil Conservation Service work in progress; aquatic plant harvesting; tertiary sewage treatment.
Lake Memphremagog	Soil Conservation Serive work in

^{*}Based on Vermont Lake Classification Survey, December, 1980.

progress, tertiary sewage treatment

The first two project years have been successfully completed. The 1982 water chestnut harvesting project on South Lake Champlain was completed as planned. However, after one season of harvesting it was realized that a piece of transporting equipment cpable of achieving a faster speed would greatly assist in overcoming the material handling problems which occurred due to the long travel distances between harvesting areas and shore access sites. In order to increase productivity, a high speed transporter was specially developed by the contractor. The implementation of this specially designed equipment allowed productivity to almost triple in certain areas.

The St. Albans Bay harvesting project was conducted by the State through a contract to a private firm during 1982. In early 1983, considerable revisions were made to allow the Town of St. Albans to become actively involved for the remaining duration of the project. An agreement made between the Town and State allows the Town to conduct the harvesting activities through a private contractor under the direction of the State. An aquatic weed harvester and shore conveyor unit were purchased jointly by the State and Town for use on this project.

- B. The Department administers an Aquatic Nuisance Control Program that provides matching grant funds for both management and restoration activities. Funds may be granted to municipalities or agencies of the State for new aquatic nuisance control projects (75/25) or to operate and maintain existing projects (25/75). To date, approximately \$115,000 has been used for projects on Lake Bomoseen, Lake St. Catherine, Lake Parker, Lake Morey, Harvey's Lake, Lake Hortonia, Lake Iroquois and Lake Paran. Most projects have involved weed harvesting operations. Requests for Aquatic Nuisance Control monies now greatly exceed the available funds. Requests totaled approximately \$172,000, and only approximately \$40,000 was available in FY 84.
- C. The Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Lakes Program currently provides federal funding at a 50 percent match level for lake restoration projects, but does not fund lake management activities. At the present time, it is the Department's position that one-half the non-federal funds for a lake restoration project must be locally supplied. Lakes eligible for federal funding must first undergo a complete diagnostic/feasibility study. Harvey's Lake, Lake Morey, and Lake Iroquois are (or will be) eligible for Clean Lakes restoration funds.
- D. The <u>U.S. Soil Conservation Service</u> has been instrumental in lake restoration activities on several Vermont lakes through the implementation of best management practices on agricultural land in the lake watersheds. The Department works closely with the Soil Conservation Service to determine priority watersheds and to provide any necessary water quality data. The watersheds

of Lake Parker, Lake Carmi, Lake Memphremagog and Lake Champlain have all substantially benefited from Soil Conservation Service work in recent years.

IV. Protection

Lakes not currently experiencing water quality problems should be protected to prevent problems from developing in the future. Lakes with problems should also be protected to prevent further degradation. Vermont's Lake Protection Program promotes lake protection in three basic ways - through monitoring and surveillance, through education, and through regulation.

- A. The monitoring and surveillance programs are very important for lake protection. The Department must be kept aware of any changes in the water quality of a lake. The early detection of a water quality problem often leads to a simpler, less expensive and more effective solution. By the time a problem becomes visible to lake users, corrective measures are often expensive and may not even be feasible.
- B. The educational aspects of the Lake Protection Program are not yet fully developed due to personnel and fiscal constraints. A slide show has been completed; however, to date it has had limited use. There is a need for informational brochures on such topics as aquatic plant control, specific nuisance aquatic plants and shoreland zoning. Short workshops should be conducted on septic system installation and maintenance, nuisance plant control, shoreland zoning and lakeshore management to follow up on two Lake Protection Conferences that were held in Vermont in 1982. There has also been interest expressed recently in the New England area in developing a regional education program to help control the interstate spread of nuisance aquatic plants.

Shoreland zoning can be a very valuable lake protection technique. Since zoning laws in Vermont are adopted and enforced at the local level, the State's role is an educational one. Many towns do not realize the value of shoreland zoning and are unfamiliar with the options available to them. A technical assistance program to aid towns in developing shoreland zoning legislation specific to their lakes and needs should be developed as a major step toward lake protection in Vermont.

C. Vermont's lakes and ponds receive some statewide regulatory protection under the Management of Lakes and Ponds statute (Title 29, Chapter 11, §401-410). This statute gives the Department the authority to issue permits for encroachments into waters beyond the mean water level and on land under such waters. Permits are issued only when an encroachment is found not to adversely affect the public good. Lake protection is a primary

goal of the statute. The Vermont Phosphorus Detergent Ban, the Vermont Water Quality Standards and Act 250 and the State's Land Use Control Law, all provide additional regulatory protection for Vermont's lakes.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The Vermont Groundwater Protection Strategy has been completed since October, 1982, following a public review process. This document now guides Vermont's groundwater protection plans for the coming years.

A cornerstone of this program is the development of Aquifer Protection Areas to protect existing water supplies from land use threats. Initially the program began with the mapping of "municipal" groundwater systems or those that serve towns, villages, and fire districts. One hundred thirty-six groundwater systems were mapped for a total of 209 Aquifer Protection Areas. Sixty-six percent of Vermont's population uses groundwater all or in part. The systems mapped cover 30% of this population. This Aquifer Protection Area information is intended to be used by State programs and town governing bodies in review of projects that may threaten existing water supplies.

In order to implement other aspects of the Protection Strategy, a coordinating committee has been formed between three key state departments that deal with groundwater issues. Representatives to the committee from the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, Department of Health and Department of Agriculture help guide the implementation of the Groundwater Protection Strategy. However, the primary responsibility lies with the Commissioner of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering.

Coordinating Committee guidance has led to the mapping of Aquifer Protection Areas for the remaining community groundwater systems that serve condominiums, trailer parks and subdivisions. This second phase of mapping is progressing on schedule. Field work and data collection are complete for 222 additional groundwater systems as of December 31, 1983.

A draft of a groundwater protection handbook for local officials is complete and will be released in the spring of 1984. A Technical Assistance program has been and continues to be conducted for towns that need to protect their groundwater supplies.

An issue posed by the Groundwater Protection Strategy has to do with the question of what is the appropriate density of on-site waste disposal systems within Aquifer Protection Areas. A literature search on this question has begun with the ultimate goal to define appropriate densities for each Aquifer Protection Area.

The Coordinating Committee has initiated development of memoranda of agreement to coordinate the investigation, reporting, and resolution of groundwater contamination. A study has been conducted to determine the number and types of groundwater contamination incidents in Vermont. The Health Department is also conducting studies to determine the nature of water quality within Aquifier Protection Areas that may have conflicts between existing land uses and the groundwater resource.

Aquifer Protection Area Mapping

Major systems in the first phase that were mapped include those serving towns, villages, and fire districts. APAs were identified utilizing existing, available data including geology, soils and hydrology. Mapped areas have been evaluated for existing land use, projected future land use and the degree of local protection afforded these areas. Potential pollution sources have been evaluated in order to determine the level of protective measures necessary.

The results of the initial land use survey are presented at the end of this section. Aquifer protection mapping continues into a second phase. The remaining community systems are being mapped which include condominiums, trailer parks, and subdivisions. Two hundred twenty-two systems fall into this category. Field work and data collection on the second phase were completed as of December, 1983. A land use survey will also be conducted for the second phase mapping.

The intention of using all this information is to encourage towns to protect their water supplies by using Aquifer Protection Areas in town plans and zoning ordinances. With this in mind, the Department is conducting an information dissemination program by which Regional Planning Commissions have been visited and towns have been contacted to apprise them of this valuable information. Map atlases have been distributed and each town that has an Aquifer Protection Area within its boundaries has received copies. The hope is that towns will appreciate the usefulness of the data and adopt this information into their planning and zoning process. This technical assistance program will continue over the coming years.

Groundwater Monitoring

The Groundwater Management Section has moved away from conducting water quality tests as a priority item; however, a survey has been conducted to determine the number of contamination incidents in Vermont that have been recorded. The results of the survey are of interest and can be used to direct future planning efforts.

Of several hundred potential cases initially identified, 73 were found to be documented contamination incidents. The largest single cause of groundwater contamination reported is the use and storage of road salt. Leaks from underground gas and oil tanks represented the second largest cause of groundwater contamination. These two categories total over 57% of the incidents reported. The next largest category is that of other types of incidents which include truck accidents, delivery of fuel oil into a drilled well, poor spring construction, runoff from silage, and water softener salt disposal. The remaining categories include contamination from manure and fertilizer use, septic system failure, chemical use and landfills. These 73 incidents contaminated 86 water supplies and caused contamination in 13 other locations.

Detailed groundwater monitoring has been conducted in the Town of Williamstown by the Vermont Department of Health following the discovery of trace amounts of organic chemicals in the town water supply and higher levels near the Town Elementary School. The Health Department also plans to monitor water quality in Aquifer Protection Areas that may have conflicts between land use activities and water supply.

Automatic Data Processing

A priority item for the Groundwater Section has been to place over 30,000 well driller's records on computer files for storage and manipulation along with adding computer capability to the solution of groundwater problems. Work has begun on this item with research into the selection of hardware and software. Purchase of an HP-1000 computer system, in conjunction with the Air and Solid Waste Section of the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, has given the Department extensive computer capabilities. Graphics and data entry terminals, hard disk storage, a dot matrix impact line printer, graphics plotter and a graphics tablet complete the hardware package. Software includes data base management, a graphics package, language software (Fortran 77, Basic 1000, and macro assembler) and application program generator software.

Work has progressed through organizing data from files for input which includes organizing well records and maps. Design for format and display have been developed.

Well Drilling

The largest volume of groundwater data in Vermont is contained in the Well Completion Report files from Vermont licensed water well drillers. The file now containing records of over 30,000 wells, is accessed frequently by well drillers, engineers, geologists, developers, environmentalists, and private

citizens seeking data on the nature of Vermont's subsurface. The Groundwater Management Section seeks to improve the value of this data by inserting it into an automated data storage and processing program. The ultimate goal is to have all data base information input for manipulation and have new uses developed for the graphics and digitizer capabilities. Computer input of well drillers records was started in 1983. In addition to managing the well reports, the Section licenses the drillers. The Vermont Legislature has extended the licensing period from one to three years, thus reducing the administrative workload. Two major goals remain for this program element – the automation of the data and the development of regulations covering well construction criteria and requirements for licensing.

Water Level Monitoring

The Groundwater Management Section continues to cooperate with the U.S. Geological Survey in the regular measurement of groundwater levels in a statewide network of wells. Presently, monthly readings are taken in twenty-two wells of which fifteen are reported to the U.S.G.S. for inclusion in regional and national reports. When the period of record reaches a minimum of three years, some of the other seven may be added to the number reported. This program provides valuable data on the relative condition of the water levels in the State's aquifers. Persistent drought conditions can be effectively monitored to enable the State to develop timely drought remedial measures. Water level data is now on computer files and the monthly calculation of statistical parameters is performed by computer search.

Underground Injection Control

Vermont is presently applying for primary responsibility under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to control the injection of fluids into the subsurface where those injections may impact upon underground sources of drinking water. Since almost all of the State's subsurface environment contains fresh groundwater which is providing or could provide drinking water for community and private water supply systems, the program is of vital interest to the State. Minor adjustments are in process in the State regulatory authority to permit the Vermont program to meet the Federal requirements. The control of underground injections will be considerably complicated for Vermont if exploration for oil and natural gas along the State's western portion leads to the need to inject brines and other fluids into the subsurface.

Groundwater Law

The Vermont Legislature has taken up groundwater law questions in two instances. A major bill proposes to change the

common law doctrine of absolute ownership to a modified correlative rights doctrine. At present, Vermont is the last state in the union to use the common law doctrine of absolute ownership, also known as the English Rule. Several drafts of the modification have been submitted over the last two years. The current legislation is an attempt to modernize Vermont groundwater law.

The legislature is also considering a ban on septic tank additives which have the potential of contaminating groundwater supplies. A survey of the availability of these products has been conducted by the Groundwater Section. Use and availability in Vermont is not great so the hope is that a voluntary withdrawal by industry could help alleviate any potential problems.

Contamination of Aquifers, Well Closures, and Depletion Problems

Only one municipal well closure has occurred between January, 1981 and December, 1983. One new well site was turned down because of organic chemicals present in water samples. Lyndonville was forced to abandon a town well after vandalism of a nearby liquid fertilizer tank. Bellows Falls must now look for another new supply following discovery of organic chemicals at the proposed well site.

Use of private individual wells has been disrupted in several contamination cases in Vermont, but most notably in the Village of Williamstown. Three wells surrounding an industrial cleaner came up with high levels of tetrachlorethylene. Further study turned up trace amounts in soil samples at a nearby elementary school and in the town water supply. Studies are being conducted to determine the source of contamination and clean-up options. This incident has pointed to the need for further understanding of toxics in groundwater and determination of the extent of other potential contamination sites around the State.

Well interference occasionally occurs in Vermont. Usually this is due to unrealistic pumping demands by neighboring wells.

Groundwater Use in Vermont

Groundwater use in Vermont makes up a substantial portion of total water use in the State. Sixty-six percent of the State population uses groundwater for some part of their drinking water. Thirty percent of the State's population is covered by the first phase Aquifer Protection Area mapping program. Another 8% will be covered by the second phase of mapping. Individual groundwater users account for 28% of the State's population.

Aguifer Protection Area Land Use Survey

As part of the prototype study, the Department conducted a survey of land use within the 209 Aquifer Protection Areas (APAs). The purpose was to determine which APAs were relatively undeveloped and which areas presented conflicts between existing activities and water supply.

To conduct the land use survey, the United States Department of Agriculture 1977 infrared aerial photos at a base scale of 1:24,000 were used. The presence of buildings, roads, forest and agricultural lands, powerline corridors, and railroads was interpreted from the photos. The acreage for each Aquifer Protection Area, the acreage for the APAs that overlap, and the distance covered by existing roads were calculated.

The Vermont Groundwater Pollution Source Inventory (December 1980) was consulted to locate potential pollution sources within APAs. Potential pollution sources mapped included petrochemical storage sites, salt storage sites, solid waste sites, and waste lagoons.

Knowledgeable State personnel were interviewed to determine the location of other existing and proposed activities within the areas. Activities tabulated included existing and proposed waste generating facilities, proposed sanitary landfills and wastewater treatment plants, and residential subdivisions. Wetlands and primary agricultural lands were also noted where applicable. The extent of any municipal sewer systems and the water quality classification of streams running through APAs or along their borders were also determined.

A report entitled Ground Water Quality for 75 Selected Community Ground Water Systems, (March 1981) was reviewed and those sources that exceeded Vermont's drinking water standards were noted. Figures obtained from the Vermont Division of Property Valuation were used to determine land purchase costs for those towns with documented land values.

This information was then combined and assessed in conjunction with an examination of applicable town plans and/or zoning ordinances for the APA areas in order to determine the degree to which water supplies may be compromised by, or protected from, potential pollution sources.

Findings

1) The 209 Aquifer Protection areas outlined during the prototype study cover 21,728 acres of the 6,149,760 acres in Vermont and encompass four tenths of one percent (.4%) of the land area of the State.

- 2) The mean size of the Aquifer Protection Areas mapped is 120 acres, the median size is 58 acres. They range in size from 4 acres to 2,649 acres.
- The Summary of the Aquifer Protection Area Land Use Survey (Appendix C) indicates the kinds of activities that are found in each Aquifer Protection Area. Table 11 shows the statewide totals for the different activities and land uses listed in Appendix C.
- 4) Aquifer Protection Areas were placed in categories to determine the degree to which water supplies may be compromised by or protected from potential pollution sources. The categories were based primarily on a look at the town's present plan or zoning ordinance that deals with the land encompassed by the Aquifer Protection Areas. Included in this assessment was the nature of the land use activities already located within the Aquifer Protection Area.

The following are the four categories determined. For each category the number and percent of groundwater systems in relation to the statewide total of 136 systems are given.

- Protected: The area does not contain any potential pollution sources, the densities of septic systems are greater than one system per acre or the area is zoned for recreation, forestry, agricultural use or open space. total: 25 groundwater systems or 19% of the statewide total.
- Possibly Protected: Generally the town has one acre residential zoning or a groundwater protection goal in the plan with no zoning.

 total: 29 groundwater systems or 21% of the statewide total.
- Minimal Protection: Planned or zoned for medium to high residential development, commercial, industrial or village areas. Potential pollution sources are already present. total: 31 groundwater systems or 23% of the Statewide total.
- Not Protected: Major conflicts exist between groundwater protection goals and current or projected uses. Plans and zoning ordinances openly permit or encourage the siting of high risk, potentially polluting activities within the area. total: 50 groundwater systems or 37% of the statewide total.

TABLE 11

Land Use Activities Contained Within Aquifer Protection Areas

Number of Groundwater Systems Containing a Type of Activity or Land Use 118	Number and Type of <u>Activity or Land Use</u> 12,522 acres, forested land
112	104.2 miles, roads
82	3,435 acres, agricultural land
68	1,244 units, on-site sewage disposal
37	37 areas are sewered, all or in part
26	59 petrochemical storage tanks
16	5.4 miles, railroad
14	contain "Class C waters"
12	have existing sewer systems nearby, but not in the APA.
6	2.8 miles, powerline corridor
7	9 salt storage/1 discontinued
6	7 hazardous waste generators
6	7 Solid Waste sites/1 discontinued
8	5 Sludge and septage application areas/3 discontinued
3	have had on-site sewage disposal problems
2	3 industrial lagoons
2	<pre>3 large scale septic tank leachfields</pre>
2	2 junk salvage yards
1	1 industrial leachfield
1	1 electric utility transfer station
1	1 municipal lagoon
1	1 sewer lift
1	1 pesticide mixing area

- (The Vermont Health Department, in subsequent studies to define water quality in potentially compromised areas, has since modified some of the above numbers)
- 5) Water quality data for 86 of the 136 systems were available. Existing data indicate that 17 systems had better than drinking water standards for at least one of the constituents measured.
- 6) Land purchase costs were not available for all towns with Aquifer Protection Areas. Values varied widely depending on the size of the parcel and the specific town. The smallest purchase price determined for an Aquifer Protection Area was \$4,260 while the largest was \$1,986,750.

HYDROPOWER

The number of applications for hydropower development licenses have begun to decrease the last six months as compared to the last reporting period. The Department is presently reviewing approximately 50 proposed hydro developments as compared to approximately 70 proposed developments two years ago (Appendix D). It is believed that the decrease was caused by developers waiting to see what the new rate structure would be, as determined by the State Public Service Board. Also, contributing to the decrease is the fact that virtually all the major rapids or waterfalls have either been licensed or are under consideration for licensing.

The Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation is involved in the review and licensing of hydroelectric projects through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing process and through the issuance of water quality certificates. General areas of Agency concern include recreation, aesthetics, fish and game, water quality, flooding, and dam safety issues. The potential environmental impact on Vermont's rivers and streams is tremendous and the development of these sites presents serious ecological, economic, and legal issues which have grown in significance with the increasing interest in hydropower development.

Through the 401 process, administered by the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, no Federal license or permit may be granted if the discharge from a proposed hydroelectric project will not comply with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act. With regard to other Agency concerns, particularly recreation and aesthetics, the only legal recourse is through the FERC licensing process. Historically, this process has not been effective in denying licenses based on potential impacts to these values. Due to this fact, the Department has begun to utilize the recently completed waterfalls and gorges study to support recommended denials based on potential impacts to recreation and aesthetics. study, "Waterfalls, Gorges and Cascades of Vermont", was performed under contract for the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation as part of their Fragile Areas program. It was partially funded by 205(j) monies from the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering. The study investigated 92 of Vermont's waterfalls and gorges and ranked them according to whether they were of high, moderate, local or of no value. As the study was performed objectively by an outside consultant, it is hoped that it will become a valuable tool in preserving those few remaining undeveloped waterfalls and gorges which have been determined to be of unique value to the scenic quality of the State of Vermont.

The Public Service Board has recently set the rates that utilities must pay for electricity purchased from privately owned

generating facilities. These rates were a disappointment for would-be developers who were expecting to earn a high rate of return on their potential investment. They were set according to a complex rate structure based upon on-and-off peak summer rates and on-and-off peak winter rates. Also, entering into the rate determination is whether the rate is for one year or is for a long term contract - 20 or 30 years and whether or not it is firm (constant) or non-firm power (production of power only when source is available). The rates go from 3.58¢/KWH for short-term annual power to 10.26¢/KWH for a 30-year contract for firm power. As mentioned above, these rates are "levelized" or averaged from the four on/off seasonal peak rates.

The new short-term rates are considerably less than the old annual rate which was a flat 7.8¢/KWH. This will probably discourage the small hydro developer who does not want to be committed to a long-term rate, fearing that he will miss out on future rates which may be higher than 10.26¢. Economics, then, from the Department's point of view, may be the main factor which will ultimately assist efforts to preserve the State's environmentally significant cascades, waterfalls and gorges.

ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY - WASTELOAD ALLOCATION

Assimilative capacity-wasteload allocation determinations continued on several river segments during 1982-1983. In addition, a statewide screening for assimilative capacity problem areas was conducted during 1983. The results of these studies, and updates of pre-existing studies are summarized below. For a full report of the statewide screening, see Appendix E.

Municipal Assimilative Capacity Screening

As part of the National Municipal Policy effort, a statewide screening of all municipal dischargers was conducted. A conservative modeling analysis was used to predict those river segments where the potential for an assimilative capacity problem exists. Site specific field visits were then used to further refine the estimate. The municipal facilities thus identified have been recommended for further study.

Ottauquechee River

During July, 1982, a water quality study was conducted along the Upper Ottauquechee River, from Sherburne to West Bridgewater. The results of this study indicated the need for additional data collection. Initial estimates of assimilative capacity, based on the preliminary data, have been made as part of an overall basin planning effort.

Waterbury River

A conservative screening model applied to the Waterbury River below Stowe indicated possible assimilative capacity restrictions. An intensive water quality sampling study was conducted by the Town of Stowe during August, 1983, preliminary to requesting a substantial increase in their permitted municipal discharge. Subsequent assimilative capacity modeling by the Town has not been completed.

Hoosic River

A water quality sampling study was conducted along the reach of the Hoosic River within Vermont during August, 1983. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of the Pownal Tannery discharge upon the dissolved oxygen regime of the Hoosic River. Preliminary data analysis and modeling is underway.

Stevens Brook

An assimilative capacity study was conducted during July, 1983, on Stevens Brook in St. Albans. This study was designed to evaluate the feasibility of discharging effluent from the upgraded St. Albans wastewater treatment facility, to the Stevens Brook at the facility. Modeling of the assimilative capacity is pending, based on final facility design.

Table 12 summarizes the status of those water quality studies which were ongoing efforts identified in the 1982 305(b) report.

TABLE 12
STATUS OF ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY WASTELOAD ALLOCATION PROGRAM

RIVER BASIN	SEGMENT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Winooski River	Main Stem (8-6)	Below discharge from IBM to confluence with Lake Champlain.	Data collection and modeling complete. Allocation process pending Water Quality Standards Review.
Otter Creek	Main Stem (3-3)	Below Rutland City dischare to confluence with Lake Champlain.	Modeling and allocation process complete.
Connecticut River	Main Stem	Upper Ammonoosuc to Commerford Dam.	Final modeling due to be completed in May, 1984.
Waloomsac River	Main Stem (1-4)	Below discharge from Bennington to New York State Line.	Modeling and allocation process complete. EPA funding approved.
Poultney River	Main Stem	Poultney to the Castleton River.	Pending.
Hoosic River	Main Stem (1-2)	Below Pownal Tannery to New York State Line.	Data collection completed. Pending water quality modeling.

WETLANDS

The Department continues to place a high priority on the protection of wetlands. Existing laws have been analyzed and jurisdictional gaps determined. A joint resolution relating to the preservation of wetlands was submitted to the Legislature in 1983. The Legislature responded that the Agency did not need additional legislative authority to carry out the wetland program at this time, but to request legislative changes if needed in the future. The Department has gathered the necessary information to prepare such changes but, as yet, has not submitted them. Presently, an amendment to the shoreland zoning legislation has been drafted, which would require protection of wetlands adjacent to lakes.

Therefore, in the absence of formal legislation, the current protection strategy uses existing laws at the state and local level, incremental expansion and enhancement of existing programs, and purchase of fee or development rights. The protection strategy also focuses on technical assistance and education. Four copies of a slide/tape show "Vermont Wetlands", are available for distribution to schools. Many wetlands presentations have been given to schools and youth groups. A new publication for teachers entitled: "An Activity Guide to Wetland Education", has recently been completed.

A model town wetland zoning bylaw is still in the draft stage. Towns will be encouraged to use their plans and zoning for further wetland protection.

Requests for technical wetland reviews have continued to increase. These include responses to Act 250 (development) applications, comments on Corps of Engineers 404 permits, orders from the Public Service Board, Lakes and Ponds Management permits, stream alteration permits, hydropower applications for FERC licenses, and EIS reports. Specific projects reviewed to date include: The VELCO powerline, West Rutland marsh, Lake Champlain-Alburg bridge, Northern Connector (Burlington Intervale), Southern Connector (Potash Brook and Barge Canal), Robinson Brook-Mill Hill Wetland, and several filling projects around the State.

Two researchers conducted studies on Vermont wetlands during the summer of 1983 (1). The studies dealt with the character and productivity of wetlands afected by hydroelectric reservoir water level fluctuations and the function and importance of headwater wetlands on river fishery productivity. This information will be important in reviewing projects which will have impacts on wetlands.

⁽¹⁾ Berino, J., "The Relationship of Headwater Wetlands to the Quality of Freshwater Fisheries", September, 1983 and Schnur, E., "Effects of Daily Water Fluctuations on Marshes", September, 1983.

With the reception of a nearly complete set of final National Wetlands Inventory Maps late in 1983, the Department has been able to supply better wetland descriptions throughout the State. Recent requests for these wetland maps have increased dramatically indicating that the public is becoming more aware of the importance of wetlands.

The Water Resources Research Center of the University of Vermont is continuing a study on Stevens Brook wetland on the north end of St. Albans Bay-Lake Champlain. The intensive study traces the influence of nutrients on the water quality of the marsh.

All losses of wetlands in Vermont during 1982-83 have not been verified. Projects such as road construction, housing construction, powerline, marinas and filling projects, among others, continue to decrease the amount and quality of Vermont's wetland resources. This gradual loss of values will, in the long-run, increase the cost of wetland functions such as water quality maintenance, flood control, and fish and wildlife production which occurred naturally.

Over 900 wetland acres were dropped from the Department of Agriculture's Water Bank Program in 1982 and 1983 due to loss of federal incentive funds to farmers. It is estimated that 350 acres of these wetlands have already been converted to farmland/pasture.

Vermont will continue to pursue and develop stronger wetland protection measures and will strive for better legislative recognition of wetland values. A major concern will focus on helping Vermonters to recognize and protect wetlands as important and fragile features of the State.

OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

During 1982, 204 oil and hazardous material incidents were reported to the Agency of Environmental Conservation. Of those, 44 reached the surface waters and 5 reached the groundwaters of the State. During 1983, 237 oil and hazardous material incidents were reported. Of these, 48 reached surface waters and 15 reached groundwaters of the State. These were investigated by the Agency's Hazardous Materials Management Section or the Regional Water Resources Investigator. Response activities included mitigating the spill, advising the responsible party on spill control, clean-up and disposal activities, advising local authorities on the properties of the spilled material, and on-site monitoring of the clean-up. Where appropriate, reports of spills are written and forwarded to the State's Attorney for prosecution under Section 1259 of the Vermont Water Pollution Control Statutes.

The Vermont Committee on Hazardous Materials, formed as a result of 3 V.S.A. §3116-3117, and working through the executive order which designates responsibilities of various State agencies involved in a spill incident, continues to provide for better overall coordination of environmental emergencies, especially in the area of chemical spills. The Hazardous Materials Management Chief represents the Agency of Environmental Conservation on this committee.

The Hazardous Materials Management Section, as part of the Air and Solid Waste Programs, has worked with local officials to develop sites for the disposal of large amounts of oil-soaked debris in the event of a major oil spill on Lake Champlain. This section expects to use landfarming as the disposal method; this eliminates the need to permanently dedicate a portion of a landfill to oil-soaked debris. The Bristol Town Landfill has been designated as a landfarming site for this type of emergency. In non-emergency situations, all heavily-contaminated oil spill debris is shipped out-of-state, since there are no secure landfills or hazardous waste treatment facilities in Vermont.

The Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan for the Waters of the State of Vermont, developed to reflect hazardous materials environmental emergency response procedures, was published in 1980. Since, July 1980, the entire printing of approximately 600 copies of the plan has been distributed to various agencies in the State of Vermont. This document is currently being updated for re-release in calendar year 1984. Technical assistance in the laboratory, office and on-scene at environmental emergencies has been and will continue to be expanded.

The details concerning oil and hazardous materials incidents for 1982 and 1983 are summarized in tables 13 and 14. Although there has been a leveling off of reported truck accidents in recent years, continued growth in public awareness of

environmental hazards from oil or chemical spills and dumping are expected to result in increased numbers of incident reports in the coming years. The number of underground tank leaks has increased steadily during the years 1972 to 1983. Similarly, there has been a significant increase in the total numbers of reported incidents.

Considering this steady growth in reports and field investigative activity, program participation and support of activities directed at spill prevention, such as the state petroleum industry task force on underground tank leaks and the Montpelier Rotary/City of Montpelier used oil pick-up station, will become especially important.

TABLE 13 SUMMARY OF 1982 OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORTS

	" OF
SUMMARY Total Number Reported Incidents 204 Number that reached Surface Waters 44 Number that reached Groundwater 5 Number of Oil Spills 146 Number of Hazardous Materials Spills 39 Number of Fish Kills 2 Miscellaneous 17	PRODUCTS SPILLED Diesel and #2 Fuel Oil Gasoline Transformer Oil Waste Oil Dilute Industrial Wastewater 13 #6 Fuel Oil Unknown Chemicals LPG # OF SPILLS SPILLS 14 14 44 14 45 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
QUANTITY SPILLED MONTH SPILLS 100 gallons 124 JAN 14 100 - 500 28 FEB 24 500 - 1,000 12 MAR 17 1,000 - 5,000 8 APR 26 5,000 - 10,000 1 MAY 14 10,000 1 JUNE 11 Miscellaneous 4 JULY 17 No Spill	Hydraulic Oil 4 Sheen 4 Non-Hazardous 3 Xylene 3 Butyl Acetate 2 #4 Fuel Oil 2 Milk 2 Whey 2 Sewage 2 Propylene Glycol 1 FFF Foam 1 Urea Formaldehyde 1 Sulfuric Acid 1 Mercury 1
CAUSE OF SPILLS Above-ground tank, piping, valve 28 Truck accidents 27 Under-ground tanks, piping, etc. 24 Capacitor & transformer failures 19 Overfills 18 Mystery Spills 9 Insufficient Data 8 Poor Housekeeping 8 No Spill 7 Car/Bus accidents 6 Construction accidents 6 Deliberate dumping/improper disposal 6 Container failure 5 Fire 5 Plugged piping 5 Seepage 5 Service Station problems 5 Vandalism 4 Road Oiling 3 Barge/Vessel spills 2 Railroad accidents 2 Chemicals at Abandoned Camp 5 Spraying 1 Industrial accident 1	Creosote 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane 1 Pesticide 1 Concrete Additive 1 Paint 1 Concentrated Industrial Waste- water Jet Fuel 1 Coal Tar Sodium Aluminate Ammonium Nitrate Laboratory Chemicals Sodium Hydroxide Tetrachloroethane 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

TABLE 14
SUMMARY OF 1983 OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORTS

SUMMARY Total Number Reported Incidents 237 Number that reached Surface Waters 48 Number that reached Groundwater 15 Number of Oil Spills 182 Number of Hazardous Materials Spills 17 Number of Fish Kills 3 Miscellaneous 14 Algae Blooms 1	Gasoline Unknown Transformer Oil Waste Oil #6 Fuel Oil LPG Hydraulic Oil	# OF <u>SPILLS</u> 63 52 19 12 12 6 6 5 4		
QUANTITY SPILLED MONTH SPILLS 100 gallons 89 JAN 16 100 - 5000 17 FEB 17 500 - 1,000 8 MAR 23 1,000 - 5,000 7 APR 24 5,000 - 10,000 1 MAY 15 10,000 1 JUNE 29 Miscellaneous 2 JULY 20 No Spill 23 AUG 24 Overchlorinated 1 SEPT 21 Unkown, Minor or Sheen 96 NOV 21 DEC 14		4 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1		
CAUSE OF SPILLS Above-ground tank, piping, valves 10 Capacitor & Transformer failures 13 Coal Tar/Water Truck accidents 27 Coolant Oil Under-ground tanks, piping, etc. 35 Improper disposal 15 Construction accidents 6 Car/Bus accidents 11 Car/Bus accidents 12 Car/Bus accidents 13 Car/Bus accidents 14 Car/Bus accidents 15 Car/Bus accidents 16 Car/Bus accidents 17 Car/Bus accidents 17 Car/Bus accidents 17 Car/Bus accidents 18 Car/Bus accidents 19 Call Tar/Water 10 Coal				

NONPOINT SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAM

In 1978, Governor Richard A. Snelling endorsed the initial nonpoint source pollution control plan, "State Water Quality Plan for Controlling Agricultural Pollution". This plan listed eight large watersheds tributary to Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog where water quality impairment was known to be the primary nonpoint source problem in the State and in part where water quality impairment was the result of the nutrient phosphorus. As phosphorus washes from farm land it stimulates the growth of noxious algae as it becomes concentrated in lakes and embayments.

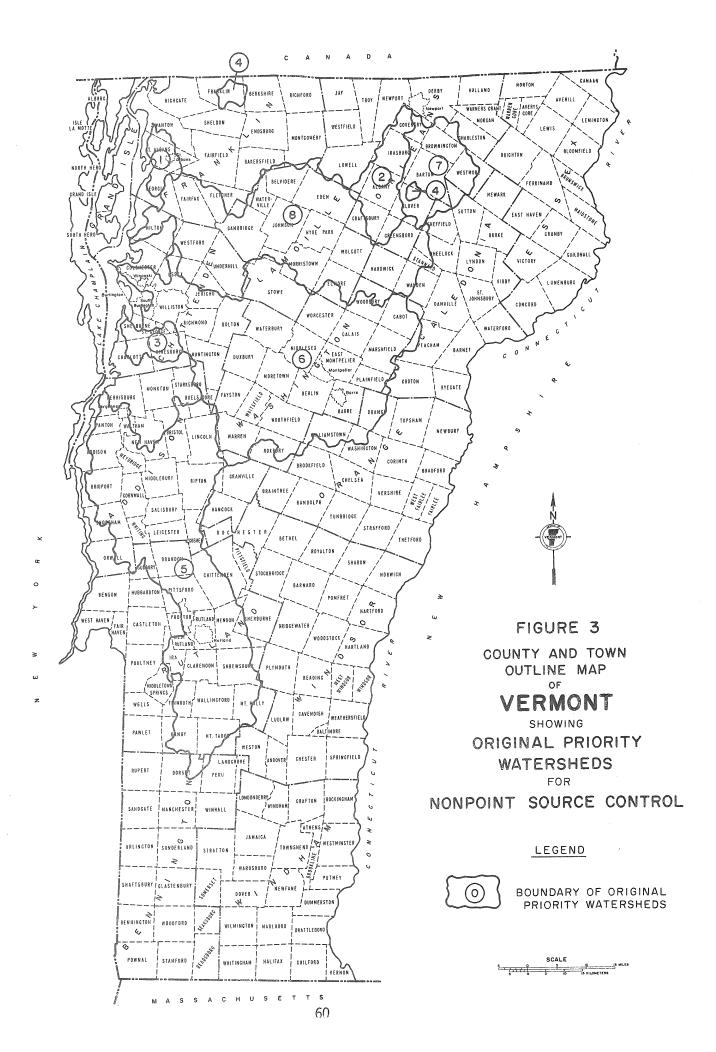
Nonpoint source pollution control projects are nearing completion in many of the watersheds on the original list and planning is in progress on most of the remainder. Since 1978, five million dollars have been committed by the U.S. Department of agriculture in accordance with the plan to help landowners in the Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog watersheds install special soil and fertilizer conservation measures. Even in 1978, it was evident that it would not be possible to obtain Federal funds for all the conservation practices that would be needed to control farm nutrient runoff in the large designated watersheds.

In an addendum to the plan (October 2, 1979) reference was made to a comprehensive inventory by the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service of the types and extent of nonpoint pollution sources in 19 small watersheds which have both high agricultural intensity and contain impaired waterbodies or fragile high quality waters.

Subsequently, the Soil Conservation Service began a study of portions of the larger watersheds to determine which subwatersheds had the greatest rate of sediment and phosphorus loss and how the most agricultural nutrient and sediment runoff could be contained for the money anticipated from future Federal sources. Several additional watersheds tributary to Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog, but not in the original plan, were also reviewed where field studies had indicated that there may be a high rate of sediment or phosphorus loss. The studies were completed and provided new data on where cost sharing funds could be effective in resolving water quality problems. The study of small watersheds provided a basis for amending the initial ranking of priority watersheds to receive agricultural nonpoint source control cost-sharing and technical assistance.

Status of Planning and Implementation

The initial "State Water Quality Plan for Controlling Agricultural Pollution" listed watersheds in the following priority for cost-sharing (Figure 3):



Priority for Funding	Hydrologic Unit St. Albans Bay Drainage Area	Drain Are Siz 48,000	a e
2	Black River (Northern) Drainage Area	85,000	acres
3	Shelburne Bay Drainage Area	34,000	acres
4	Lake Carmi 11.2 square miles Lake Parker 8.1 square miles	12,352	acres
5	Otter Creek Drainage Area	599,040	acres
6	Winooski Drainage Area	691,200	acres
7	Barton River Drainage Area	111,360	acres
8	Lamoille River Drainage Area	451,840	acres

The present status of planning and implementation of nonpoint source control practices in watersheds as contained in the initial list is as follows:

Basin St. Albans	Planning Complete	Implementation 43 farm contracts signed; 13 in preparation; goal 70 farm contracts
Black River (Northern)	Complete	Construction recently authorized; goal 60 contracts for farms
Shelburne Bay	Complete	28 contracts signed; goal 31 contracts
Lake Parker	Complete	8 contracts signed; 8 contracts completed
Lake Carmi	Complete	6 contracts signed and in progress; goal 14 farms
Otter Creek Lower Otter and Dead Creek	Complete	15 contracts signed; 12 in progress 60 applications; goal 90 farms
Lemon Fair River	Plan in Development	

Winooski

Plan in

Development for Lower Winooski (in Chittenden County) due Sept. 1983

Barton River

Application in Development

Lamoille River

"Trouble shooter" has been working with individual

farmers

Inner Malletts Bay

Preliminary

Planning (report due 1984)

Browns River

Preliminary Planning

(report due 1984)

The Soil Conservation Service small watersheds study evaluated phosphorus loss and erosion as well as the cost of controls for phosphorus and soil loss. On this basis, the watersheds were ranked in the following order in priority for treatment.

High Priority Group Lower Lake Champlain	Medium Priority Little Otter Creek	Low Priority Mettawee River
Malletts Bay and Browns River	Tyler Branch	New Haven River
Barton River	Lewis Creek	Trout River
Clyde River	Black Creek	Mid Otter Creek

Rock River and Pike Creek

Harvey's Lake

The original priority list prepared by the 208 Board assured that the planning and implementation of work to correct water quality nonpoint problems would proceed in an orderly manner and in areas where present water quality problems were severe or where the trend in water quality was towards deterioration. The Soil Conservation Service priority list breaks down the watersheds on the original list and includes sub-basins of the

Missisquoi River Basin, the Clyde River Basin, Lewis Creek Basin, the Little Otter Creek and the Mettawee River, all of which are tributaries to Lake Memphremagog or Lake Champlain. The Harvey's Lake Basin was also included for the purpose of study of a high priority problem.

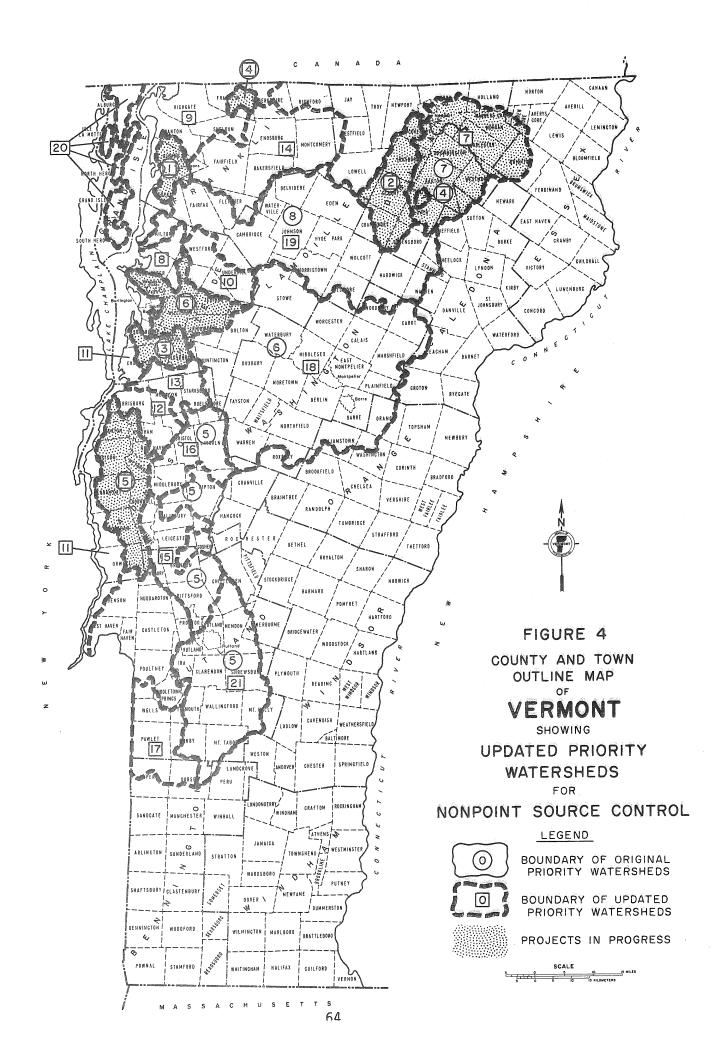
Update to the Plan

On the basis of water quality considerations and also because of the greatest cost effectiveness for implementing nonpoint source controls, the original priority list is amended and replaced by the list which follows. This list combines and revises the initial list with the Soil Conservation Service small watershed study list. Since implementation of practices has been completed on only one of the watersheds on the initial list and since the effectiveness of the practices remains to be confirmed in the future, all watersheds have been retained in the revised In the future the completed watersheds will be removed from the priority list once it has been determined that the desired level of nonpoint source control has been achieved.

Updated Nonpoint Source Control Area Priority List (Figure 4)

- St. Albans Bay Basin 1.
- Black River Basin (Northern) 2.
- Shelburne Bay Drainage 3.
- Lake Carmi Basin 4.
- Otter Creek Basin (Lower Otter and Dead Creek watershed and 5. Winooski River Basin (Lower Winooski only) plants and complete
- 6.
- Barton River and Clyde River alan balante 7.
- Lamoille River Basin (Inner Malletts Bay Drainage only) 8.
- Rock River, Pike Creek and Lower Missisquoi 9.
- Lamoille River (Browns River Drainage only)
- Lower Lake Champlain direct drainages 11.
- Little Otter Creek Basin 12.
- Lewis Creek Basin 13.
- Missisquoi River (Trout River, Tyler Branch and Black Creek 14. only)
- 15. Mid Otter Creek
- New Haven River 16.
- Mettawee River 17.
- Upper Winooski River 18.
- Upper Lamoille River 19.
- 20. Champlain Islands
- Upper Otter Creek 21.

The current review of the initial priority list also revealed new data which indicates that the Champlain Islands should be studied for agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution. On the basis of this prelminary information, the Champlain Islands are included as priority number 20 for the purposes of



study. Once this area is studied, it will be determined whether the rate of phosphorus loss is sufficient to warrant the expenditure of cost-sharing funds.

This list shall be the basis of planning and nonpoint control cost-sharing until such time when there is evidence that another priority list is needed to guide cost-sharing in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The revised priority list remains consistent with the primary objective to first treat the Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog drainage basins where animal waste and soil loss problems are the cause of present or projected water quality impairment.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Strategy

In anticipation of passage of a nonpoint source amendment to the Clean Water Act in October, 1984, the Agency has prepared a draft nonpoint source control strategy. A strategy will be required of the states to participate in federal funding assistance should the amendments pass. At this time, Vermont's strategy is being circulated in-house for review, so it would be premature to report its recommendations as being final. Basically, the strategy calls for new positions to carry out education and compliance actions to reduce nonpoint sources of pollution. Table 15 summarizes the severity and extent of nonpoint source contributions in Vermont.

TABLE 15 - SEVERITY AND EXTENT OF NONPOINT CONTRIBUTIONS

TYPE OF NPS	EXTENT	SEVERITY	PRIMARY PARAMETERS
Urban	L	M	T, C, O, N, T
Agriculture (irrigated)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agriculture (nonirrigated)	М	M	N, T, O
Animal wastes	M	M	N
Silviculture	M	М	T, O, SS
Mining	L	S	M
Construction	L	S	T, O, SS
Hydrologic modification	L	S	LF
Saltwater intrusion	N/A	N/A	N/A
Residual waste/ landfill	L	S	C, N, M

		EXTENT		
W	=	widespread (50% or	more	of
		the State's waters	are	
		affected)		

affected)
M = moderate (25% to 50% of the State's waters are affected)

L = localized (less than 25% of the State's waters are affected)

SEVERITY

S = severe (designated use is impaired)

M = moderate (designated use is not precluded, partial support)

I = minor (designated use is almost always supported)

PRIMARY PARAMETERS

C = coliforms

LF = low flowM = metals

N = nutrients

OD = oxygen demand

P = pesticides/herbicides

S = salinity

SS = suspended solids

T = turbidity

O = sediment on bottom harming fish foods and spawning substrate

URBAN RUNOFF

The Vermont Urban Stormwater Runoff Program objectives and target dates for their attainment are given below:

Vermont Urban Stormwater Program

Target Dates		<u>Objectives</u>
1978	1.	Set forth Interim Stormwater Management Policy to slow the increase of stormwater pollution in Vermont. (The interim policy based treatment levels on the size of the paved parking area for the initial ease of administration under the Vermont permit program).
1979-1980	2.	Evaluate paved areas subjected to diverse uses; i.e., shopping centers, high volume streets, low volume streets, fast food restaurants, motels, and gas stations to determine if the policy should require treatment based on use rather than size, or a combination thereof. Begin broad spectrum analysis of suspected problem parameters and priority pollutants.
1980-1981	3.	Evaluate a portion of these treatment systems in place and determine treatment efficiency. Determine the relationship between the untreated pollutant concentration and the runoff hydrograph at various sites.
1982-1985	4.	Develop Stormwater Control Plan and revise Interim Stormwater Management Policy.

A discussion of the first two objectives of the Stormwater Program took place in the previous 305(b) report. The third objective has been completed and the results will be reported herein. The fourth, the development of the Stormwater Control Plan, is nearing completion, as a draft plan has been produced.

Regarding the third objective, the 208 Water Quality Management Board funded a 208 stormwater runoff study in 1981. The duration and scope of this study was greatly reduced from the study previously proposed for NURP funding and rejected by the Legislature. This 208 study proposed to evaluate the pollutant removal efficiency of both a catch basin and a sand filter since these two systems are most frequently installed in compliance with the Interim Policy.

The field work was completed at the end of August, 1982. It can be concluded that:

- 1. The sand filter was the more efficient of the two systems in removing pollutants.
- 2. Neither system exhibited any consistency in efficiency from storm to storm.
- 3. Neither system was very efficient in removing dissolved pollutants.

Development of the Stormwater Management Plan

In response to deficiencies of the Interim Stormwater Management Policy and to reports that sand filters either were not cost effective in abating stormwater pollution or were not working properly, the 1982 session of the Vermont General Assembly reviewed the stormwater issue. House Bill H-402 enacted §1264 of 10 V.S.A., Chapter 47, which requires the Secretary of the Agency of Environmental Conservation to develop a Stormwater Control Plan for the State of Vermont.

To initiate the development of a State Stormwater Control Plan, the Agency of Environmental Conservation met with the Homebuilders Association, developers and engineers to determine appropriate management rquirements. An analysis was made of sixty-four developments required to install and filter treatment systems. Also, during the summer of 1982, twelve developments were visited to inspect the sand filters and to determine if alternative runoff control methods were feasible. The conclusion reached was that, due to the relatively small size of the impervious areas (see Tables #16 and #17), and the relatively high cost (\$5,000-\$40,000) of the sand filters, (only approximately 50% of which were functioning properly) other alternatives, such as utilizing natural drainage and infiltration, were, in fact, feasible and also more appropriate.

Regarding the above-mentioned inventory of sixty-four sites, it should be noted that 73% of the sites are located in Chittenden County. Table 16 shows that approximately 67% of the sites, regardless of land use, involve impervious areas of two acres or less. Table 17 shows an even distribution (30% each) of commercial and industrial sites and slightly more residential sites (40%). Table 17 also shows that the average size of impervious areas of residential, commercial and industrial developments is 1.4 acres, 1.83 acres, and 3.58 acres respectively.

TABLE 16
Size Distribution of Impervious Areas for Development Required to Install Sand Filters

Area (Acres)	Number of Developments in Each Size	Percent of Sites in Each Size
0.5-1.0 1.0-1.5 1.5-2.0 2.0-2.5 2.5-3.0 3.0-3.5 3.5-4.0 4.0-4.5	21 9 13 5 3 3 5	32.8 14.1 20.3 7.7 4.7 4.7 7.7
4.5-5.0 5.0-5.5 5.5-6.0 6.0-6.5 6.5-7.0 7.0-7.5 7.5-8.0	1 1 1	1.6 1.6 1.6
8.0-8.5 8.5-9.0 9.0-9.5 9.5-10.0 greater than 10	<u>1</u>	1.6
Total	6 4	100%

TABLE 17
Land-Use Distribution of Developments Required to Install Sand Filters

Land Use	Number of Sites	Percentage of Sites Inventoried	Average Size of Impervious Area (acres)
Residential Commercial Industrial Total	26 19 19 64	40 30 30 100%	1.40 1.83 3.58

Next, National Urban Runoff Program (NURP) personnel were contacted to discuss NURP experiences, especially with the impact of stormwater runoff on receiving waters. At a meeting in September, 1982, NURP officials presented a runoff model which

predicts receiving water concentrations of pollutants below stormwater discharges. The use of the NURP model was considered applicable in Vermont because of the AEC's interest in determining receiving water impact on a statewide basis rather than on a site-specific basis.

Through the EPA Region I Office of Program Support of the Water Management Division, Metcalf and Eddy, Inc. (M&E) was retained to assist Vermont in running the NURP model, determining if there are any water quality impacts to the receiving water from stormwater runoff, and recommending appropriate runoff controls where necessary.

The NURP runoff model was applied and tested by M&E. The model is briefly summarized as below:

The downstream concentration of pollutants (Co) in the receiving waters below a stormwater discharge is a function of four variables. These variables include: 1) the runoff flow (Qr), 2) the runoff concentrations (Cr), 3) the stream flow (Qs), and 4) the background stream concentration of pollutants (Cs). The receiving water concentration of pollutants below the discharge may be calculated using the following equation:

$$Co = \frac{(Qr \times Cr) + (Qs \times Cs)}{Qr + Qs}$$

The NURP model is based upon the statistical probability of the occurrence of the four variables above in order to compute the downstream concentrations (C). Because the model is based heavily upon statistics, a large data base is desirable. The data base used for the NURP model consisted of 1980 runoff data collected in Vermont during the 208 runoff study and data collected by the NURP from various locations nationwide judged to have conditions similar to those found in Vermont.

The stormwater analysis was conducted by Metcalf₁and Eddy at no cost to Vermont and was completed in January, 1983. The results of the Metcalf and Eddy analysis were utilized to develop the Stormwater Management Plan.

The Stormwater Management Plan and the Rationale

The Stormwater Management Plan for the State of Vermont is presently awaiting approval by the Water Resources Board. Portions of the plan may be included in the Water Quality Standards which are now being revised. Based on the experience and information gained in the last five years, significant changes are being proposed in the management of stormwater. The plan emphasizes a minimization of stormwater runoff to waters of

⁽¹⁾ Metcalf and Eddy. "Report to the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation on Stormwater Management". Boston, February, 1983.

the State by utilizing natural drainage and infiltration on the land. Since most stormwater discharges, if properly handled, will not detrimentally affect water quality, proposals are made in the Plan for a general stormwater discharge permit. Certain other stormwater discharges, where dilution of the receiving water is low and where sensitive environmental areas are involved, would be subjected to a more detailed review and would be issued a regular stormwater discharge permit. In both types of permits the utilization of natural drainage and infiltration, standard erosion and control practices, provisions for handling peak runoff flows, and provisions for continued maintenance of control measures are emphasized.

The proposed plan recognizes that in most situations, stormwater runoff from developments with impervious areas of one acre or less will not be a problem if good erosion control practices are implemented and a general permit would be issued to such dischargers. This differs from the Interim Stormwater Management Policy where collection and retention of the first one-half inch of runoff from impervious areas of one-half acre or more was required.

Use is made in the proposed plan of a relationship between watershed area above the discharge and the size of the impervious area in the development to trigger a more detailed review of the discharge. In situations where the watershed area is small compared to the impervious area in the development, water quality problems from heavy metals could arise due to lower instream flows and reduced dilutional capacity. In these situations, a more detailed application would be required and a more detailed review of the discharge and proposed control methods would be performed.

Rationale for the Stormwater Management Plan

The proposed Stormwater Management Plan is based upon the Metcalf and Eddy, Inc. stormwater analysis, the NURP runoff model, and studies conducted by the Agency of Environmental Conservation. The NURP runoff model and the results obtained by Metcalf and Eddy were intended to be utilized as planning tools and were used as such by the Agency of Environmental Conservation to develop the Stormwater Management Plan.

The Stormwater Discharge Permit Process

The proposed Stormwater Management Plan is divided into two sections - new discharges and existing discharges and for most new discharges a General Stormwater Discharge Permit would be issued. A general permit is one which has standard conditions and is issued automatically to an applicant when he certifies that certain conditions are met in the signed

application form. Each specific application and permit would not need to go through a notification and hearing process because this would be done once at the outset for all discharges meeting the requirements for a general permit. Based on the last five years of experience and studies done to date, most stormwater discharges in Vermont will not present a water quality problem. Problems can occur if good erosion control practices are not applied and maintained and if peak runoff flows are not handled properly. Also, special circumstances such as stormwater discharges to sensitive environmental areas, such as wetlands and fish spawning areas would need a detailed review as would stormwater discharges from facilities engaged in the use or generation of toxic or hazardous materials.

In the above special cases and cases that are triggered by the watershed area to impervious area relationship a detailed review would be required leading to the issuance of a Regular Stormwater Discharge Permit. In these cases a detailed review would be performed to ascertain that the applicant has adequately planned for:

- 1. Use of natural drainage and infiltration.
- 2. Use of temporary and permanent erosion control practices.
- 3. Use and design of control structures as needed to protect bottom fauna, the physical or chemical nature of the bottom, and the propagation of fish.
- 4. Maintenance of and responsibility for runoff control structures and erosion control structures.
- 5. Peak runoff flows.
- 6. Protection of existing waters uses.

A major emphasis of the proposed plan is to control stormwater runoff and protect water quality by utilizing natural drainage and infiltration of the land. Such action in conjunction with standard erosion control measures and their regular maintenance will handle most potential stormwater problems in Vermont. Preliminary results of the Durham, New Hampshire NURP Project indicate good attenuation of pollutants from runoff as it passes over natural surfaces.

Existing stormwater discharges which were issued temporary pollution permits would be reviewed as these permits expire. The provisions of the Stormwater Management Plan would be applied to determine if a general or regular stormwater discharge permit is needed.

In the long-term, the cumulative effect of many stormwater discharges in heavily developed areas may present water quantity as well as water quality problems. The Agency of Environmental Conservation plans to develop an inventory of such areas and to assess their impact on the receiving waters within the next five years.

In summary, the proposed Vermont Stormwater Management Plan is intended to apply a detailed review in those few cases where assurance is needed to protect water quality. In all cases, whether a general permit or regular permit is issued or not, it is the intention of the Agency of Environmental Conservation to hold the applicant responsible for applying proper measures to protect water quality and to handle peak stormwater runoff flows.

Stormwater Manual

The Department, through a consultant, has prepared a draft "Stormwater Manual". In-house review and discussion with the consultant has taken place, and a second draft is being prepared. As soon as the draft has been accepted by the Department, it will be incorporated into the "Erosion Control Manual". Its purpose is to illustrate the various principles of the stormwater management plan for developers, reviewers and planners.

Thermal Pollution Control

Vermont has completed the plan for control of thermal pollution on the Mettawee River, and has forwarded it to New York State water quality officials. Presently, the Department is awaiting a response to a request for a meeting to discuss the plan. As soon as New York accepts the plan, meetings will be held with conservation districts, funds will be requested and implementation begun.

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE'S WATER QUALITY

Vermont has continued to take positive steps towards achieving the desirable goal of total fishable/swimmable waters. Likewise, insofar as the fishable portion of the goal is concerned, Vermont has for all practical purposes attained total fishable waters. Also, all waters in the State having a designated water use compatible with swimming are capable of achieving this goal. Obviously, the swimmable goal requires a qualifier of "when and where attainable". The level of coliform bacteriological organisms in flowing waters has continued to occasionally present itself as a basic water quality problem. Historical and current data collected from Vermont waterways receiving virtually no point source discharges continue to show levels of elevated coliform organisms in excess of the criteria established for swimmable waters following storm events. Nonpoint runoff originating from agricultural, silvicultural, and urban areas (stormwater and combined sewer overflows) are believed to be essentially responsible for the elevated bacteriological levels. The public health significance of these elevated levels is not known at this time.

Tables 18 and 19 have been prepared as an assessment of the current water quality conditions for the State's segmented river reaches. Table 18 is intended to be a specific segment by segment assessment whereas Table 19 serves as a summary of the State's water quality conditions on a river basin basis. Figure 5 has been prepared to accompany these tables by mapping the individual river basins and segmented river reaches a total of 1126 miles. Also identified on Figure 5 is the present status of each designated reach with regard to limitedness. It has been assumed for the purposes of this report that all nonsegmented river reaches, 1199 miles with a drainage area over 10 square miles, are meeting all applicable water quality standards since these waters are not receiving any pollutional discharges and nonpoint problems are minor or natural in origin.

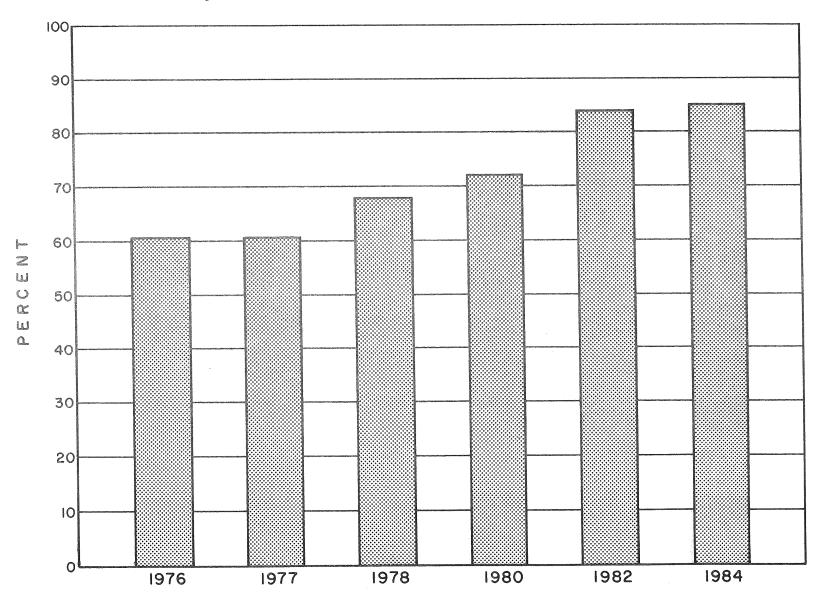
The water quality problems indicated in Table 18 for the individual river segments are for the majority of instances based upon historical water quality data and best professional judgement. In all instances where current water data was available, the assessment was made utilizing that information. Caution is advised when utilizing data not based upon recent water quality surveys. It is highly unnecessary that an assessment of all streams and rivers in Vermont be accomplished biannually. An assessment schedule of once in five years would be more realistic and meaningful. Vermont will continue to survey its river and stream systems but only at a rate which is within our personnel and budgetary constraints.

On the basis of our current water quality assessment, eight-five percent of Vermont's segmented river miles are presently in compliance with all applicable water quality standards. Waters that have been brought into compliance have been done so mainly through the upgrading and new construction of municipal wastewater treatment facilities. The State's program to maintain maximum pollutant removal efficiency and maximum effective useful life of treatment facilities is a vital link in Vermont's overall water resource management activities.

Vermont is taking positive steps towards achieving and maintaining its outstanding water resource. Figure 6 depicts the steady increase in improved water quality conditions that Vermont has been able to achieve. It is fully recognized that serious potential problems still remain and must be addressed if Vermont's high water quality is to be maintained for future generations. Many of these problem areas, mentioned in various sections of this document, do not have straight-forward solutions and will require new and innovative approaches to water quality management. Solutions to existing and emerging problems will require a widespread awareness of the short and long term impacts of the problems and a real commitment of public and private entities in terms of financial and personnel resources. face of increasingly limited financial resources, implementation of viable solutions to these complex problems will also be made more difficult. Vermont is determined to meet this challenge and to protect and maintain its high quality waters.

FIGURE 6
VERMONT WATER QUALITY SUMMARY 1976-1984

Percent of Segmented Stream Miles Meeting or Exceeding Class B Standards (Fishable/Swimable)



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KEY TO WATER QUALITY INVENTORY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES (TABLE 18)

NOTE (1) CLASSIFICATION

STATUS: EL-1 - Effluent Limited Segment (presently meeting water quality standards)

EL-2 - Effluent Limited Segment (presently not meeting water quality standards)

WQ-1 - Water Quality Limited Segment (for parameters or wastes noted)

WQ-2 - Water Quality Limited Segment (with existing polluting discharge to upland stream)

USE: Class B waters are suitable for bathing and recreation, irrigiation and agricultural uses; good fish habitat; good aesthetic value, acceptable for public water supply with filtration and disinfection.

 $\frac{\text{Class C}}{\text{not used}}$ waters are suitable for recreational boating, irrigation of crops not used for consumption without cooking, habitat for wildlife and for common food and game fishes indigenous to the region; and such industrial uses as are consistent with other class uses. Number in parenthesis () indicates number of Class C miles in each segment.

NOTE (2) WATER QUALITY STANDARDS VIOLATED

The majority of the segmented stream miles indicating elevated coliform levels as a water quality problem are listed because of temporary violations of the technical standards for swimmable waters as a result of nonpoint surface runoff and point source runoff resulting from stormwater and/or combined sewer overflows.

TABLE 18
1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: BATTENKILL-WALLOOMSAC-HOOSIC (BASIN #1)

SEGMENTED STREAM MILES

SEGMENT		Tr.	CLASSIFIC	, TOM (1)	STREAM	MILES	W.Q.S. (2)		
	NUMBER	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION	USE	STATUS	TOTAL	W.Q.S.	W.Q.S. VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM	CURRENT STATUS
•	1-1	Hoosic RMass. State Line to Pownal	C(2.2)	EL-2	2.2	2.2	Coliform	Municipal Wastes./ Co.	Municipal wastes entering from Massachusetts.
	1-2	Hoosic RPownal to N.Y. State Line	C(4.8)	WQ-1	4.8	4.8	D.O. Coliform	Tannery, Industrial & Municipal Wastes/D.O.	Water Quality Survey completed in Aug., 1983. Modeling is pending.
	1-3	Wallcomsac RBennington to Paran Creek	В	EL-1	5.5	0	Coliform	Combined Sewer Overflows & Stormwater	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow.
78	1-4	Walloomsac RParan Creek to N.Y. Line	C(2.7) B	WQ-1	4.4	.2.7	D.O. Coliform	Municipal & Industrial Wastes/D.O.	Modeling results to be implemented thru NPDES to Bennington.
	1-5	Paran Creek-S. Shaftsbury to Walloomsac R.	В	EL-1	5.0	0			
	1-6	No Name Brook-Fairdale Farms to Walloomsac R.	s B	EL-2	3.0	1.5	Coliform	Dairy Wastes	Process waste to be conveyed to upgraded municipal facility.
	1-7	Batten Kill RManchester Center Depot to Arlington	C(1.7)	EL-1	11.5	0	Coliform	Combined Sewer	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow.
	1-8	Batten Kill RArlington to New York State Line	В	EL-2	7.0	2,0	Coliform	Municipal Wastes Untreated	
	1-9	Warm Brook & Roaring Brook- Fayville Branch to Batten Kill R.	C(3,6)	EL-2	3.6	3.6	Coliform	Sanitary Wastes	

TABLE 18 (Cont.)
1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

POULTNEY-METTAWEE (BASIN #2)

RIVER:

SEGMENTED STREAM MILES CLASSIFICATION (1) SEGMENT VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) NUMBER SEGMENT DESCRIPTION USE TOTAL W.Q.S. VIOLATED WATER QUALITY PROBLEM CURRENT STATUS 2-1 Mettawee R.-Pawlet to N.Y. C(2.5) EL-2 Coliform 8.0 2.5 Municipal Waste State Line (untreated) Nonpoint Runoff, Potential Thermal Problems. 2-2 Poultney R.-Poultney to C(3.0)9.0 WO-1 0 D.O. Municipal Waste Actual miles of W.Q.S. Castleton R. violated unknown pending assimilative capacity water quality study. 2-3 Poultney R.-Castleton R. В EL-15.0 0 to Hubbardton R. 2 - 4Poultney R.-Hubbardton В EL-17.0 0 R. to Lake Champlain 2-5 Castleton R.-Castleton C(5.3)WQ-17.0 D.O. Municipal Waste Actual miles of W.O.S. to Poultney River violated unknown pending assimilative capacity water quality study. 2-6 Tributary to Hubbardton C(3.0)EL-1 8.0 0 and Hubbardton R.-Benson STP to Hubbardton R. 2-7 Indian River-West Pawlet C(20 EL-10 STP to State Line feet)

Refer to Key for explantion (1), (2).

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TABLE 18 (Cont.)
1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

OTTER CREEK (BASIN #3) RIVER: SEGMENTED STREAM MILES CLASSIFICATION (1) VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) SEGMENT NUMBER SEGMENT DESCRIPTION STATUS TOTAL W.Q.S. VIOLATED WATER QUALITY PROBLEM CURRENT STATUS 3-1 Otter Creek-Danby to EL-1 Wallingford 3-2 Otter Creek-Wallingford to C(1.8) EL-1 Rutland 3-3 Otter Creek-Rutland to C(11.7) WQ-1 11.7 D.O. Municipal Waste, Water quality study Pittsford Combined Sewer Coliform completed for Overflows, Stormwater/ assimilative capacity. D.O. Wasteload allocation 8 process completed. EPA funding approved. Otter Creek-Pittsford to 3 - 4В EL-1 0 Neshobe R. 3-5 Otter Creek-Neshobe R. to EL-1В 21 0 Coliform Nonpoint Agricultural Middlebury 3-6 Otter Creek-Middlebury to C(2.0) EL-1 16 Coliform Combined Sewer W.Q.S. met except Vergennes Overflows, Stormwater, during periods of Nonpoint Agricultural high flow. 3-7 Otter Creek-Vergennes to C(2.0) EL-1 8 0 Coliform Combined Sewer W.Q.S. met except Lake Champlain Overflows, Stormwater, during periods of Nonpoint Agricultural high flow. 3-8 Clarendon R.-Rutland to C(1.7) EL-1 1.7 0 Otter Creek 3-9 Neshobe R.-Brandon to C(1.8) EL-1 2 0 Otter Creek

1984

WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

LOWER LAKE CHAMPLAIN-UPPER LAKE CHAMPLAIN-LAPLATTE RIVER: MALLETTS BAY, ST. ALBANS BAY, ROCK, PIKE (BASIN #4-#5)

SEGMENTED

	SEGMENT	.	CLASSIFICA	ATION (1)	SEGME	INTED	W.Q.S.(2)		
	NUMBER 4-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION L. Champlain-South Bay to Crown Point	<u>USE</u> B	STATUS WQ-1	TOTAL Lake	<u>W.Q.S.</u>	VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM Natural Condition/ Phosphorus	CURRENT STATUS Industrial (paper wastes) & Natural condition at times prevents attainment of Class B standards.
8]	4-2	East Creek-Orwell to L. Champlain	C(2.3) B	EL-2	4	0	D.O.	Natural Condition/D.O.	Natural condition causes dissolved oxygen problem.
	4-3	L. Champlain-Crown Point to Addison-Chittenden County Line	о В	WQ-1	Lake	-		Phosphorus	
	5-1	Laplatte RHinesburg to Shelburne	C(4.6) B	WQ-1	8.0	2	D.O.	Municipal Waste, Dairy Waste, Phos- phorus, Nonpoint Agricultural	Municipal facility experiencing operational difficulties as a result of heavy loadings of dairy waste. Initial modeling undertaken. Additional data collection necessary.
	5-2	Laplatte RShelburne L. Champlain	C(0.75) B	EL-2	2	0	D.O.	Natural causes, Municipal Waste & Phosphorus.	
	5-3	Stevens Brook-St. Albans to L. Champlain	C(5.5) B	WQ-1	6	5.5	D.O. Coliform	Municipal Waste, Dairy, Industrial & Phosphorus Combined Sewers/D.O., Storm- water Overflows.	W.Q.S. met, except during periods of high flow. Municipal facility to be upgraded to remove phosphorus.
	keier 1	to key for explanation (1),	(2).						

TABLE 18 (Cont.)
1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

BASIN #4-#5 (Continued) RIVER: SEGMENTED STREAM MILES CLASSIFICATION (1) VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) SEGMENT SEGMENT DESCRIPTION USE TOTAL W.Q.S. VIOLATED NUMBER STATUS WATER QUALITY PROBLEM CURRENT STATUS 5-4 Lake Champlain-Shelburne В WQ-1 Lake Phosphorus/Nonpoint Agricultural/Municipal Bay Wastes 5-5 Lake Champlain-Burlington В WQ-1Lake Phosphorus, Combined Harbor Sewer Overflows, Stormwater, Municipal Wastes. Lake Champlain-St. Albans Phosphorus, Municipal 5-6 WQ-1Lake Municipal facility to Wastes, Nonpoint be upgraded to remove 82 Bay Agricultural phosphorus 5-7 Main Lake-Addison-C(0.18 WQ-1 Lake Phosphorus/Municipal Class C zone accommo-Chittenden County Line acre) Wastes dates discharge from to Canadian Border Alburg Treatment Facility. 5-8 Indian Brook-Coldwater C(1.0)EL-1 2 Rule 12 to Lake Champlain 5-9 Malletts Bay (Inner & C(0.72 WQ-1 Lake Phosphorus/Nonpoint Existing Class C zone Agricultural/ Outer) acre) of 0.72 acre accommo-В Municipal Wastes dates discharge from Brown Ledge Camp.

TABLE 18 (Cont.) 1984 WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

			WATER QUALITY INVESTOR								
			RIVER: _	BAS	SIN #4-	#5 (Cont	inued)				
	SEGMENT NUMBER 5-10	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Missisquoi Bay	CLASSIFIC USE B	ATION (1) STATUS WQ-1	SEGME STREAM V TOTAL Lake	MILES	W.Q.S. (2) VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM Phosphorus/Municipal Waste	CURRENT STATUS Bay experiencing advanced signs of eutrophication as evidenced by dense algal blooms		
	5-11	Lake Champlain-Northeast	В	WQ-1	Lake	-		Phosphorus			
	5 11	Malletts Bay to Hog Island					D 0	Phosphorus/Industrial	Natural condition		
83	5-12	McCabes Brook-Shelburne ST to LaPlatte River	P C(1.0)	EL-2	1	0.5	D.O.	& Municipal Wastes/ Combined Sewers/D.O.	causes dissolved oxygen problems. Secondary municipal Facility operational. W.O.S. met except during periods of high flow.		

TABLE 18 (Cont.)

1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES
RIVER: MISSISQUOI (BASIN #6)

					rssisono	OI (BASI	N #6)		
	SEGMENT NUMBER 6-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Missisquoi RTroy to Canada Line	CLASSIFIC USE C(3.0) B	ATION (1) STATUS EL-2	V	MILES IOLATED W.Q.S.	W.Q.S. (2) VIOLATED Coliform	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM Dairy & Municipal Waste	CURRENT STATUS
	6-2	Missisquoi RCanada Line to Enosburg Falls	C(1.0) B	EL-2	17.0	0		Possible Municipal	
	6-3	Missisquoi REnosburg to Sheldon Springs	C(1.9) B	EL-1	12.0	0	Coliform	Wastes from Canada Nonpoint Agricultural/ Combined Sewers	Status of Canadian discharges unknown W.Q.S. met except
84	6-4	Missisquoi RSheldon Springs to Swanton	C(1.5) B	EL-1	15.0	0		Nonpoint Agricultural	during periods of high flow
	6~5	Missisquoi RSwanton to Lake Champlain	C(1.0) B	₩Q-1	8.0	0		Phosphorus/Municipal Wastes/Combined Sewers	W.Q.S. met except
	6-6	Trout RMontgomery to Missisquoi R.	В	Upland	6.0	0	Coliform		during periods of high flow
	6-7	Black Creek-East Fairfield to Missisquoi R.	C(1.0)	EL-2	12.0		Coliform	Nonpoint Agricultural/ Domestic Wastes	Sanitary survey has been performed
	6-8	Mud Creek-Newport Center to Canada Line	B C(3.0)	EL-1	7.0	0	COLLIGIM	Domestic & Industrial Waste	Sanitary survey has not been performed
	6-9	Burgess Branch to conflu- with Missisquoi R.	В	EL-1	5.0	0		Nonpoint Agricultural Industrial Wastes/	
F	efer to	key for explanation (1), (2).					Groundwater from asbestos mine	

TABLE 18 (Cont.)
1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: LAMOILLE (BASIN #7)

SEGMENTED

c	SEGMENT		CLASSIFIC	ATION (1)	SEGME STREAM	MITTO	W.Q.S. (2)		
1	NUMBER 7-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Lamoille RHardwick to Morrisville	USE C (0.9) B	STATUS EL-1	TOTAL 15	<u>W.Q.S.</u>	VIOLATED Coliform	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM Combined Sewers	CURRENT STATUS W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow
	7-2	Lamoille RMorrisville to Hyde Park	C(0.7) B	EL-1	6	0	Coliform	Combined Sewers	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow
	7-3	Lamoille RHyde Park to Johnson	C(1.0) B	EL-1	9	0			
85	7-4	Lamoille RJohnson to Fairfax	C(1.9) B	EL-1	27	0			
	7-5	Lamoille RFairfax to Milton	C(0.6) B	EL-1	8	0			
	7-6	Lamoille RMilton to Lake Champlain	C(3.0) B	WQ-1	9	0	D.O.	Phosphorus/Municipal Wastes	
	7-7	Brewster RMadonna Corp. to Lamoille R.	В	Upland	7	0			
	7-8	Browns RJericho to Lamoille R.	В	Upland	16	0		Nonpoint Agricultural	

TABLE 18 (Cont.) 1984 WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: WINOOSKI (BASIN #8) SEGMENTED STREAM MILES CLASSIFICATION (1) VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) SEGMENT NUMBER SEGMENT DESCRIPTION USE STATUS TOTAL W.Q.S. VIOLATED WATER QUALITY PROBLEM CURRENT STATUS C(2.0)8-1 Winooski R.-Marshfield to EL-1 0 Plainfield В 8-2 Winooski R.-Plainfield to C(4.0)EL-10 Stevens Branch 8-3 Winooski R.-Stevens Branch C(4.0)EL-1Coliform Combined Sewers & W.Q.S. met except to Dog River Stormwater Overflow during periods of high flow 8 - 4Winooski R.-Dog R. to C(2.0)EL-1Coliform Combined Sewers W.Q.S. met except Waterbury during periods of high flow 8-5 Winooski R.-Waterbury to C(2.7)EL-1 22 0 Nonpoint Agricultural Alder Brook 8-6 Winooski R.-Alder Brook C(14.8)WQ-118.5 4 D.O. Municipal & Industrial Water quality survey to Lake Champlain Waste, Combined Sewers completed for assimi-& Stormwater Overflow, lative capacity. Phosphorus Wasteload allocation on hold, waiting for Water Resources Board review of Water Quality Standards. Completion by June, 1984. W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow 8-7 Jail Branch-East Barre to C(3.8)EL-2 3.8 Coliform Municipal Wastes Stevens Branch

TABLE 18 (Cont.) 1984 WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

BASIN #8 (Continued RIVER: SEGMENTED STREAM MILES CLASSIFICATION (1) VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) SEGMENT CURRENT STATUS TOTAL W.Q.S. VIOLATED WATER QUALITY PROBLEM USE STATUS NUMBER SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Stevens Branch-Williamstown C(2.0) EL-1 6 8-8 to Jail Branch (Barre) В Water quality survey Municipal Waste D.O. WO-16 3 Stevens Branch-Jail Branch C(6.0)8-9 completed for assimi-Combined Sewers & (Barre) to Winooski R. Stormwater Overflow lative capacity. W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow. No further modeling to be undertaken (Berlin is to combine with Montpelier and discharge to 87 Winooski R.) W.O.S. met except Coliform Combined Sewers 1.0 EL-1C(1.0)8 - 10Dog R.-Northfield to during periods of high Winooski R. flows Screening analysis has Municipal Wastes 0 C(1.3)WO-112 Waterbury R.-Stowe to 8-11 been completed, allo-Winooski R. cation between municipality and private developer must be completed Coliform Municipal Waste Existing treated EL-2 3 8-12 Alder Brook-Essex Center В discharge to be elimito Winooski R. nated by connection to upgraded Essex Junction facility Municipal waste to Coliform Municipal Waste Allen Brook-Williston to C(5.0)EL-28-13 be treated at upgraded (Untreated) Winooski R. Essex Junction Facility (1984)

TABLE 18 (Cont.)
1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: WHITE (BASIN #9)

	SEGMENT		CLASSIFIC	CATION (1)	SEGME STREAM	MILES	W.Q.S. (2)		
	NUMBER 9-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION White RRochester to Third Branch	USE B	STATUS WQ-2	TOTAL 18	<u>W.Q.S.</u> 2	VIOLATED Coliform	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM Municipal Waste	CURRENT STATUS Failed municipal subsurface system
	9-2	White RThird Branch (Bethel) to First Branch	C(3.0) B	EL-2	8	4	Coliform	Municipal Waste (untreated)	
	9-3	White RFirst Branch (So. Royalton) to Connecticut R.	C(1.4) B	EL-1	19	0			
88	9-4	Third Branch-Randolph to White R.	C(1.2) B	EL-1	8	0	Coliform	Combined Sewers	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow
	9-5	First Branch-Chelsea to White R.	C(2.0)	EL-1	16	0			J

WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

OTTAUQUECHEE-BLACK (BASIN #10) RIVER: SEGMENTED STREAM MILES VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) SEGMENT USE TOTAL W.O.S. VIOLATED Coliform NUMBER SEGMENT DESCRIPTION STATUS WATER QUALITY PROBLEM CURRENT STATUS 10-1 Ottauquechee R.-Killington C(2.0)EL-2 Domestic Waste Assimilative capacity Recreation Area to R study to be done July/ Bridgewater Corners August 1984 (summer) and Jan./Feb. 1985 (winter) 10-1A Ottauquechee R.-Bridgewater C(2.0) EL-1corners to Woodstock В 10-2 Ottauquechee R.-Woodstock C(3.0)EL-110 4 to Deweys Mills Pond 10-3 Ottauquechee R.-Deweys C(0.9)EL-1 5 0 Mills Pond to Conn. R. 10 - 4Kedron Brook-S. Woodstock C(2.0)EL-10 to Ottauquechee R. В Black R.-Ludlow to 10-5 C(1.5)EL-1 6 0 Cavendish 10-6 Black R.-Cavendish to North C(2.0) EL-112 0 Springfield Reservoir 10 - 7Black R.-North Springfield C(4.5)EL-10 4.5 Class C zone for No. Reservoir to Springfield Springfield discharge is no longer needed 10-8 Black R.-Springfield to C(3.7)WQ-13.7 Industrial & Municipal Classification status Conn. R. Waste, Combined Sewer is tentative. Assimi-& Stormwater Overflow lative capacity study to be performed after construction of proposed hydro facility

TABLE 18 (Cont.)
1984
WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

CURRENT STATUS

Proposed hydro project requires bonding for phosphorus removal at Saxtons River facility

RIVER: WEST-WILLIAMS-SAXTONS (BASIN #11)

SEGMENTED
SEGMENT
CLASSIFICATION (1)
VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2)
NUMBER SEGMENT DESCRIPTION
USE STATUS TOTAL W.O.S. VIOLATED WATER OUALITY P

	SEGMENT NUMBER 11-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Williams RMiddle Branch (Chester) to Conn. R.	CLASSIFIC CUSE C(2.0) B	STATUS EL-1	TOTAL 12	VIOLATED W.Q.S.	W.Q.S. (2) VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM
	11-2	Saxtons RSaxtons R. to North Westminster	C(2.0) B	EL-1	14	0		
9	11-3	Saxtons RNorth West- minster to Conn. R.	В	EL-2	2	2	Coliform	Municipal & Wood Product Waste
90	11-4	West RLondonderry to Ball Mountain Dam	В	Upland	10	0		
	11-5	West RBall Mountain Dam to Townshend Dam	В	Upland	8	0		
	11-6	West RTownshend Dam to Conn. R.	В	Upland	18	0		
	11-7	No Name Brook-Magic Mountain Inc. to South Londonderry	В	WQ-2	4	2	Coliform	Domestic Waste
	11-8	Mill Brook & Winhall R Bromley Ski Area to West R.	В.	Upland	9	0		
	11-9	No. Branch & Ball Mountain Brook-Stratton Corp. to West R.	В	Upland	9	0		

TABLE 18 (Cont.) 1984

WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: DEERFIELD (BASIN #12) SEGMENTED STREAM MILES CLASSIFICATION (1) VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) SEGMENT NUMBER STATUS SEGMENT DESCRIPTION USE TOTAL W.Q.S. VIOLATED WATER QUALITY PROBLEM CURRENT STATUS 12-1 No. Branch, Deerfield R .-Upland Snow Lake to Wilmington 12-2 No. Branch, Deerfield R.-C(1.0) EL-2 12 Coliform Municipal Waste/ W.Q.S. met except Wilmington to Readsboro Combined Sewers during periods of high flows Deerfield R.-Readsboro to C(1.0) EL-1 0 Mass. State Line 12 - 4East Branch, North R.-C(1.4) EL-1 0 New secondary Jacksonville to Mass. municipal facility State Line made operational

Refer to Key for explanation (1), (2).

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WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

LOWER CONNECTICUT-MILL BROOK (BASIN #13)

SEGMENTED

				(1)	STREAM	MILES	(2)		
	SEGMENT	C	LASSIFICA	TION (I)	V	IOLATED	W.Q.S. (2)		
	NUMBER	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION	USE	STATUS	\mathtt{TOTAL}	W.Q.S.	VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM	CURRENT STATUS
	13-1	Conn. RWilder Dam to Windsor	C(2.6) B	EL-2	15	5	Coliform	Municipal & Industrial Waste/Combined Sewers	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flows
	13-2	Conn RWindsor to Bellows Falls	C(1.7) B	EL-2	27	1	Coliform	Municipal & Industrial Waste, Combined Sewers & Stormwater Overflows in Bellows Falls	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flow
92	13-3	Conn RBellows Falls to Brattleboro	C(1.6) B	EL-2	21	2	Coliform	Municipal & Industrial Waste	
	13-4	Conn. RBrattleboro to Ashuelot R.	C(2.3) B	EL-2	10	5	D.O. Coliform	Municipal & Industrial Waste	
	13-5	Conn RAshuelot R. to Mass. State Line	В	EL-2	6	1	D.O. Coliform	Municipal & Industrial Waste	
	13-6	Sacketts Brook-Putney to Conn R.	C(1.3) B	EL-1	2	0			

1984

WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: STEVENS-WELLS-WAITS-OMPOMPANOOSUC (BASIN #14)

SEGMENTED

,	SEGMENT		CLASSIFIC.	ATTON (1)	STREAM	MILES	W.Q.S. (2)		
	NUMBER 14-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Wells RSouth Ryegate to Conn. R.	USE C(1.0) B	STATUS EL-1	TOTAL 7	<u>W.Q.S.</u> 3	VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM	CURRENT STATUS
	14-2	Stevens RBarnet to Conn. R.	В	EL-1	1	0			
	14-3	Trib. to Ompompanoosuc REly Mine to Main Stem	В	WQ-1	2	1	Metals, pH, D.O.	Mine Drainage	No action contemplated at this time to correct mine drainage
3	14-4	Copperas Brook & West Branch of Ompompanoosuc- Elizabeth Mine to Main Stem	В	WQ-1	5	5	Metals, pH, D.O.	Mine Drainage	No action contemplated at this time to correct mine drainage
	14-5	Waits RBradford upstream municipal boundary to mouth	C(0.9)	EL-1	2	0			

1984

WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: PASSUMPSIC (BASIN #15) SEGMENTED STREAM MILES CLASSIFICATION (1) VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2) SEGMENT NUMBER SEGMENT DESCRIPTION USE STATUS TOTAL W.Q.S. VIOLATED WATER QUALITY PROBLEM CURRENT STATUS 15-1 East Branch, Passumpsic R.-C(1.2)EL-1 12 East Haven to West Branch 15-2 Passumpsic R.-West Branch C(5.3)EL-111 Coliform Municipal Wastes/ W.Q.S. met except to St. Johnsbury Center В Combined Sewers during periods of high flow 15-3 Passumpsic R.-St. Johnsbury C(4.8) Coliform Combined Sewer Primary municipal Center to Conn. R. Overflow & Stormwater facility requiring upgrade. W.Q.S. met 94 except during periods of high flows. 15 - 4Moose R.-East St. Johnsbury C(1.1) EL-2 Coliform Municipal Waste to Passumpsic R. 15-5 Water Andric Brook-Danville C(3.8) WQ-17 D.O. Municipal Waste Secondary facility to Passumpsic River with storage to meet water quality standards (D.O.) during low flows. Wasteload

allocation completed

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WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: UPPER CONNECTICUT-NULHEGAN-WILLARD STREAM-PAUL STREAM (BASIN #16)

SEGMENTED STREAM MILES

	SEGMENT NUMBER 16-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Conn. RCanada Line to	CLASSIFIC USE C(2.0)	CATION (1) STATUS EL-1	V TOTAL 48	FIGURATED $\frac{\text{W.Q.S.}}{0}$	W.Q.S. (2) VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM	CURRENT STATUS
	16-2	Upper Ammonoosuc Conn. RUpper Ammonoosuc to Comerford Dam	B C(0.9) B	WQ-1	44	44	D.O.	Municipal & Industrial Waste, Metcalf & Eddy study for EPA determined that extensive additional data needs to be collected for modeling re: S.O.D.	
y O	16-3	Conn. RComerford Dam to Wells R.	В	EL-2	15	2	D.O. Coliform	Municipal & Industrial Waste & Benthic Demand	
	16-4	Conn. RWells R. to Bradofrd	C(2.2) B	EL-2	18	2	Coliform	Municipal Waste	
	16-5	Conn. RBradford to Wilder Dam	C(0.9)	EL-1	32	2			

WATER QUALITY INVENTORY SUMMARY OF SEGMENTED RIVER MILES

RIVER: LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG-BLACK-BARTON-CLYDE-COATICOOK (BASIN #17)

SEGMENTED

	SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION (1) STREAM MILES VIOLATED W.Q.S. (2)								
NU	EGMENT UMBER 17-1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION Clyde RIsland Pond to Derby Center	CLASSIFICA <u>USE</u> C(2.0) B	STATUS WQ-1	TOTAL VIC	OLATED V.Q.S. 0	W.Q.S. (2) VIOLATED	WATER QUALITY PROBLEM Phosphorus/Municipal Wastes, Nonpoint Agricultural	CURRENT STATUS
1	17-2	Clyde RDerby Center to Lake Memphremagog .	C(0.25) B	WQ-1	5	4	Coliform	Municipal Wastes Phosphorus	New Newport City secondary facility with phosphorus removal now under construction
96	17-3	Lake Memphremagog (Vt. Portion)	В	WQ-1	Lake	_		Phosphorus/Municipal Wastes, Combined Sewers	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flows
1	17-4	Barton RGlover to Barton	В	WQ-1	4	0		Phosphorus/Municipal Wastes, Nonpoint Agricultural	Phosphorus removal implemented
1	17-5	Barton RBarton to Lake Memphremagog	C(4.7) B	WQ-1	15	0		Phosphorus/Municipal Wastes, Nonpoint Agricultural	W.Q.S. met except during periods of high flows. Phos- phorus removal implemented
1	17-6	Tomifobia RVt. Line to Canada Line	C(0.25)	EL-1	1	0			
1	17-7	Black RAlbany to Lake Memphremagog	В	Upland	21	0		Nonpoint Agricultural	

TABLE 19 STATE OF VERMONT SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY FOR SEGMENTED RIVER MILES 1984

MAJOR WATER AREAS INCLUDING MAINSTEM AND MAJOR TRIBS.	TOTAL MILES ASSESSED	MILES NOW MEETING STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	MILES NOT MEETING STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	WATER QUALITY* PROBLEMS	SOURCE OF WATER QUALITY PROBLEM M = MUNICIPAL I = INDUSTRIAL CS = COMBINED SEWERS NPS = NONPOINT SOURCE
Basin 1-Battenkill, Walloomsac, Hoosic	47	30	17	5, 6	M, I, CS
Basin 2-Poultney, Mettawee	44	41	3	5, 6	M, NPS
Basin 3-Otter Creek	85	79	6	3, 5, 6	M CS, NPS
Basin 4 and 5- Lake Champlain and Tributaries	23	15	8	2, 3, 5	M, I, CS, NPS
Basin 6-Missisquoi	93	88	5	3, 5, 6	I, CS, NPS
Basin 7-Lamoille	97	97	0	3, 5, 6	
Basin 8-Winooski	116	99	17	2, 3, 5, 6	M, I, CS, NPS
Basin 9-White	69	63	6	6	M, CS
Basin 10-Ottauquech Black	ee, 63	54	9	1, 6	M, I, CS
Basin 11-West, Williams, Saxtons	86	82	4	6	М
Basin 12-Deerfield	34	32	2	6	М

^{*}WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS - 1 Harmful substances

² Physical modification (suspended solids, temp., etc.)
3 Eutrophication potential

Salanity, acidity, alkalinity Oxygen depletion

⁶ Health hazards (coliform)

TABLE 19 (Cont.) STATE OF VERMONT SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY FOR SEGMENTED RIVER MILES 1984

	MAJOR WATER AREAS INCLUDING MAINSTEM AND MAJOR TRIBS.	TOTAL MILES ASSESSED	MILES NOW MEETING STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	MILES NOT MEETING STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	WATER QUALITY* PROBLEMS	SOURCE OF WATER QUALITY PROBLEM M = MUNICIPAL I = INDUSTRIAL CS = COMBINED SEWERS NPS = NONPOINT SOURCE
	Basin 13 and 16- Upper and Lower Connecticut	238	174	64	2, 6	M, I, CS, NPS
	Basin 14-Stevens, Wells, Waits, Ompompanoosuc	17	8	9	1, 4, 6	NPS
)	Basin 15-Passumpsic	47	33	14	5, 6	M, CS
	Basin 17-Lake Memphremagog, Black, Barton and Clyde	67	63	4	2, 3, 6	M, CS, NPS
	TOTAL MILES	1126	958	168		
	% OF MILES ASSESSED		85	15		

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^{*}WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS - 1 Harmful substances

² Physical modification (suspended solids, temp., etc.)

³ Eutrophication potential

⁴ Salinity, acidity, alkalinity 5 Oxygen depletion

⁶ Health hazards - (coliform)

APPENDIX A

KEY TO PERMIT DATA FOR APPENDIX Α

(Inventory of all permitted discharges)

Discharge Type: SW = Stormwater

PT = Pretreatment

DR = Drainage

OT = Other

Discharge Description: (Select applicble type, 2 char. code)

Stormwater: SF = Sand filter

CB = Catch Basins

GS = Grassed Swale

SS = Stone-Lined Swale

DP = Detention Pond

SP = Settling Pond

OF = Overland Flow

OW = Oil/Water Sep.

NOTE: more than 1 code may be required

to describe the

discharge i.e.,

CB, GS.

Pretreatment: DY = Textile Dying

MP = Metal Plating or Finishing

DA = Dairy Products

CO = Coolant/Cutting Oils

LA = Commercial Laundries

PA = Paper Products

BA = Battery Manufacturers

ME = Meat Packers/Handlers

PF = Photo Finishers

OT = Other

FL = Floor Drains Drainage:

FO = Foundation Drains

WO = Well Overflows

GW = Groundwater

Other: Abbreviation as necessary to describe wastes.

NPDES Permits: FB = Filter Backwash

CW = Cooling Water

OW = Quench Water

SA = Sanitary

ADDISON 01

Addison - 01-01

Bridport - 01-02

Bristol - 01-03

Cornwall - 01-04

Ferrisburg - 01-05

Goshen - 01-06

Granville - 01-07

Hancock - 01-08

Leicester - 01-09

Lincoln - 01-10

Middlebury - 01-11

Monkton - 01-12

New Haven - 01-13

Orwell - 01-14

Panton - 01-15

Ripton - 01-16

Salisbury - 01-17

Shoreham - 01-18

Starksboro - 01-19

Vergennes - 01-20

Waltham - 01-21

Weybridge - 01-22

Whiting - 01-23

ADDISON COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

Dutter on	10701					'							
FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UHITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	yy
01-02-002	TRI-TOWN WATER	VT	0000680	3-1250	001	FB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN			Υ	5	31	84
	BRIAN BROWN	SW	000000	2-0854		CB	NEW HAVEN RIVER				6	30	80
	CONLEY G EAGAN	OT		2-0714	001	DOMEST (INV)	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					İ	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100188	3-1210	001	WWTF	OTTER CREEK	02.2	MGD	Y		31	
01-11-001	MIDDLEBURY	V7	0100188				OTTER CREEK					31	
01-11-001	MIDDLEBURY	VT.	0100188	3-1210		SAN/COMBINED						31	
01-11-001	MIDDLEBURY	VŢ	0100188			SAN/COMBINED						31	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100188			SAN/COMBINED						31	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100188									31	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100138			SAN/COMBINED						31	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100188			SAN/COMBINED						31	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100188			SAN/COMBINED						31	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100188			SAN/COMBINED						31 31	
	MIDDLEBURY	VT	0100188			SAN/COMBINED	TRIB OF OTTER CR	.022	MCTI	Υ		1	
	STD REGISTER	VT	0000701			CM	DOW POND	.144		Ϋ́		31	
01-11-003		VT	0000761			QUENCH WATER		.144		Ϋ́		31	
01-11-003		VT	0000761	2-0837		SP	TRIB OTTER CREEK	+177	1107	1		30	
	MIDDLEBURY DEVEL KRAFT FOODS	SW		2-0869		CB	OTTER CREEK					30	
	KRAFT FOODS	PT		4-0244		DA	MIDDLEHURY WATE	.200	MGD	Y		30	
	WHITE PIGMENT CO			3-0349		QUARRY SEEPG				γ	1	1	
	BUTTOLPH ACRES	SW		2-0730		CB	THIB OTTER CREEK				6	30	80
	BUTTOLPH ACRES	SW		2-0730			TRIB OTTER CREEK				6	30	80
	BUTTOLPH ACRES	SW		2-0730		CB	TRIB OTTER CREEK			N	6	30	80
	BUTTOLPH ACRES	SW		2-0730		CB	TRIB OTTER CREEK					30	
	BUTTOLPH ACRES	SW		2-0730	004	UNTREATED	TRIB OTTER CREEK					30	
	MIDDLEBURY TOWN	SW		2-0803	001	OF	TRIB OTTER CREEK					30	
01-11-011	WEISSMAN & DEMON	SW		2-0858	001	OF,GS,SS	THIR OTTER CREEK					30	
01-11-012	WOODBRIDGE CONDO	SW		2-0874	001	SS,CB,OF	OTTER CREEK					30	
01-11-012	WOODBRIDGE CONDO	SW		2-0874	002	SS,CB	OTTER CREEK					30	
	GEIGER OF AUSTR	SW		2-0896		7	OTTER CREEK					1	
01-11-014		DR		1-0330		QUARRY	BEAVER BROOK			N		15	
01-11-015		PT		4-0243			MIDDLEBURY WATE	.014	MGI)	Υ		30	
	HALLADAY RIDGE	SW		2-0138		•	OTTER CREEK	700	O FUR	v	7	1	
		01		3-0385			TRIB OTTER CREEK	700	GFII	Y	3 7	1 1	
01-11-018		SW		2-0158		\$9 cc. cc	OTTER CREEK					i	
	FOSTER BROS FARM			2-0174 2-0174			OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK				7		85
	FOSTER BROS FARM					SS,GS	OTTER CREEK				7	ţ	
	FOSTER BROS FARM WILLIAM BUSH	SW		2-0174 2-0184		SS,GS OF	OTTER CREEK				7	1	
	WH PIGMENT NEW H		0000426				LITTLE OTTER CR	.035	MGD	Y		28	
01-13-001		VT	0100676			WWTF	SO FORK, EAST CR	.033		Υ		30	
		01	V1VV07 0	2-0432			LAKE CHAMPLAIN				9	1	
	VT FISH & GAME	OT		3-0361		HATCHERY	HILNON BROOK			N	4		85
01-20-001		VT	0100404			WWTF	OTTER CREEK	.660	MGI)	γ	5	31	85
		PT	220161	3-0337		MFG	VERGENNES WWTF		MGD	Y	2	28	85
	LABERGE CONST	SW		2-0755		CB,OPEN SW	OTTER CREEK				6	30	80
		SW		2-0766		FB	OTTER CREEK				ķ	30	
	MERCHANTS BANK	SW		2-0799	001	OF	OTTER CREEK				7	1	
01-20-006	VERGENNES PANTON	DR		1-0332			LAKE CHAMPLAIN	13000	GPD	Y	3	ţ	
01-20-007	OTTER OR THISE	SW		2-0131	001	GS	OTTER CREEK				7	1	85

⁵¹ records selected from 91 processed.

Bennington 02

Arlington - 02-01

Bennington - 02-02

Dorset - 02-03

Landgrove - 02-04

Manchester - 02-05

Peru - 02-06

Pownal - 02-07

Readsboro - 02-08

Rupert - 02-09

Sandgate - 02-10

Searsburg - 02-11

Shaftsbury - 02-12

Stamford - 02-13

Sunderland - 02-14

Winhall - 02-15 (Bondville)

Woodford - 02-16

Unorganized - 02-17

BENNINGTON COUNTY PERMITS
VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.04

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	F1.OW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	уү
02-01-001	HALE COMPANY INC	OT		3-0234	001	SAN	WARM BROOK			γ	7	1	80
	ARLINGTON	VT	0100587				BATTENKILL RIVER			N	10	1	83
	CHITTENDEN TRUST		V1VVJ07	1-0232			TRIB DRY BROOK			H	4		82
	FAIRDALE FARMS	VT	0000663			DOMESTIC	WALLOOMSAC RIVER	9.03	MGD	Y	. 1	31	80
	TANSITOR ELEC	VŢ	0020346			SAN/PROCESS	BROWNS BROOK						72
	UNION CARBIDE CO			3-0303		MP	BENNINGTON WWTF	.022	MGD	Y			83
	UNION CARBIDE CO			3-0332	001	FB	MORGAN BROOK	.055		Ϋ			8:3
02-02-003	UN CARB WAL/MORG	VT	0000361	3-1163	001	CW	WALLOOMSAC RIVER	+182		Y			84
02-02-003	UNION CARBIDE CO	VT	0000361	3-1163	002	CM	MORGAN BROOK	·175		Y			84
02-02-005	FREDERICK CAREY	OT		2-0335		DOMEST (INV)		1000			12		72
02-02-006	F L BROWNING	nt		2-0206			JEMETT BROOK		GPT)		11		72
02-02-007	BENNINGTON	VT	0100021			WWTF	WALLOOMSAC RIVER	4.000	MGD	Y			77
02-02-007	BEHNINGTON	VT	0100021				WALLOOMSAC RIVER				7		77
	BENNINGTON	VT	0100021				WALLOOMSAC RIVER				7		77
	BENNINGTON	VT	0100021				WALLOOMSAC RIVER				7		77 61
	FISH & GAME DEPT			3-0341		HATCHERY	WALLOMSAC RIVER				1		85
	FIRST FLORIDA	SW		2-0838		UNTREATED	WALLOOMSAC RIVER				7		80 85
	BENNINGTON HOUSE			2-0851		SW, FD	WALLOOMSAC RIVER						o., 82
	APPLEGATE ASSOC	SW		1-0223		GREASE TRAP	FURNACE BRIJOK	21/	MOT		2 6		0.c 79
	ECONOMY GRAPHICS		0000744			CW	PARAN CREEK	.216	PIG D		4		85
	HAVILANDS PRIV	DR		1-0316		FO MO	PARAN CREEK BENNINGTON WWTF	.300	MCD	Y	10		81
	JOHNSON CONTROLS			3-1110		MP	BENNINGTON WWTF	+010		· ·	7		85
	VT TISSUE PAPER	۲٦ ۲۵		3-0364 1-0247		PA ROOF DRAIN	ROARING BROOK	+010	1712 17	1	10		82
	OMEGA SHOPPING	DR oz		4-0242		DA DKWIH	BENNINGTON WHITE			Υ			84
	CATAMOUNT DYERS WILLIAM H MORSE	PT SW		2-0736		CB	SOUTH STREAM			•			80
	WILLIAM H MORSE	SW		2-0736		CR	SOUTH STREAM						80
	WILLIAM H MORSE	SW		2-0736		CB	SOUTH STREAM						80
	WILLIAM H MORSE	SW		2-0736		CB	SOUTH STREAM						80
	RAMADA INN	SW		1-0275		FILT BASIN					- 6	30	80
		SW		1-0275		FILT BASIN	FURNACE BROOK				6	30	80
	RAMADA INN	SW		1-0275			FURNACE BROOK				6	30	80
	BENN CTY IND COR			2-0756		CB	FURNACE BROOK						80
	BENN HOUSING	SW		2-0781	001	CB	WALLOOMSAC RIVER				6	30	80
	TRIANGLE PWC	OT		3-0373	001	CW	FURNACE BROOK			Y	12	31	85
	BENN CONVALESCEN	SW		2-0943		CB, GS							85
02-02-032	BENN HOUSING	SW		2-0957	001	CB	WALLOOMSAC RIVER						85
02-02-033	OLD BENNINGTON	SW		2-0124	001	CB	WALLOOMSAC RIVER						85
02-02-035	DIV STATE BLDGS	SW		2-0217		CB,DP,GS	ROARING BRANCH	`			7		87
02-05-002	MANCHESTER TOWN	VT	0100170			WHIF	BATTENKILL RIVER	.600	MGD	Y			84
	THE ORVIS CO INC			1-0039		FI.	MUNSON BROOK					1	
	J & J HAND	SW		2-0850		CB	WEST BRANCH					28	
02-05-006		SW		1-0201		CB	BATTENKILL RIVER				6 7		81 81
	CHRIS SWEZEY III			1-0209		CB	GILF BROOK				7		82
	THOMAS WOLF	SW		1-0243		0F	BROMLEY BROOK				, A		82 82
	MANCHESTER TOWN	DR		1-0339		GW cc	RROMLEY BROOK				7		85
	DEXTER SHOE CO	SW		2-0123 2-0122		GS CB	BATTENKILL RIVER BATTENKILL RIVER				7		85
	AGENCY OF TRANSP			2-0127		GS S	MUNSON BROOK				7		85
	GRAND UNION	SW SW		2-0216		GS,SS,CB	MUNSON BROOK				7		85
	EQUINOX HOUSE BIG BROMLEY INC	ow Oï		4-0112		5A	MILI, BROOK	40000	GPD		12		73
	POWNAL TANNING	VT	0000388			Tannery	HOOSIC RIVER		"	Y	11		84
		VĪ	0000639			CW	HOUSIC RIVER	.007	MGD	Ÿ		30	
VE-V/-VVE	APURUME CHUPE	A 1	AAAAAA)	O YYAA	AAT	1717	DEGUSE DSTAN			•	•	-	

RENNINGTON COUNTY PERMITS VI-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	ΥY
02-07-005	GREEN MT RACE TR	SU		4-0515	001	LAGOON,CB	HOOSIC RIVER	45000	GPD	Y	4	1	77
		SM		2-0902		CB	CORP MANCHEST BR				7	1	85
	LEO PAMBIANCHI			2-0935		SA	JEWETT BROOK			Y	10	15	83
	POWNAL SCHOOL	NT VT	0100731	3-1215		WWTF	DEERFIELD RIVER	+075	MGD	Υ	Ŷ	30	87
	READSBORO		ATAALOT	2-0538		DOMEST (INV)	DEERFIELD RIVER	1000	GPD		10	1	74
	MELVIN H COE	01					DEERFIELD RIVER				7	1	80
	LEONA UNDERWOOD	DR		1-0147		GW					7	1	85
02-08-007	WOODEN INDIAN	SW		2-0968	001	CB	DEERFIELD RIVER			Li	+ +		87
02-12-001	STANLEY TOOLS	DR		1-0344	001	SS	TRIB PARAN CREEK			N	11		
02-12-001	STANLEY TOOLS	VŤ	0000612	3-0311	001	PROC.CW	PARAN CREEK	.034	MGD	Y			88
	WILLIAM PALLMAN	ΩT	00000	4-0217		DOMEST (INV)	PARAN CREEK	1500	GPD		Ą	30	78
				1-0113		CURTAIN DR	TRIB BROMLEY				5	1	80
	PETER SHIH	DR					MUDDY BROOK			N	7	1	85
	CHALET SUSSE INT			2-0214		CB,GS,DP				N	7	1	85
02-17-020	CHALET SUSSE INT	SW		2-0214	002	66	MUDDY BROOK				<i>i</i>		
	CHALET SUSSE INT			2-0214	003	GS	MUDDY BROOK			И	/)	85

⁶⁷ records selected from 144 processed.

CALENDONIA 03

Barnet - 03-01 (Passumpsic)

Burke - 03-02

Danville - 03-03

Groton - 03-04

Hardwick - 03-05

Kirby - 03-06

Lyndon - 03-07

Newark - 03-08

Peacham - 03-09

Ryegate - 03-10

St. Johnsbury - 03-11

Sheffield - 03-12

Stannard - 03-13

Sutton - 03-14

Walden - 03-15

Waterford - 03-16

Wheelock - 03-17

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PEKMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	F1.OW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	pp	уу
03-01-011	KILFASSET FARMS	VT	0000027	3-1170	001	CW	PASSUMPSIC RIVER	.004	MGI)	Y	10	1	84
	N E POWER	OT		2-0723		SA	CONNECTICUT RIVE			Y	Ÿ	1	78
	KARME-CHOLING	OT		4-0230			TRIB STEVENS R	1000	GPD.	Υ	8	1	79
	KARME-CHOLING	ΩT		4-0230		SAN/LCH FLD	STEVENS RIVER	5500		Y	Ą	1	79
	ALDRICH GEN'L ST			2-0246			SUTTON RIVER				7	1	72
03-02-041		DR		2-0734		ROOF DRAINS	PASSUMPSIC RIVER				6	30	80
	WINTER GREEN DEV			2-0903		OF	PASSUMPSIC RIVER				7	1	85
03-03-014		VT	0100633	3-1235	001	WWTF	WATER ANDRIC	.060	MGD	Y	6	30	88
	JOES PD COUNTRY	07		2-0984		DOMESTIC	JOES BROOK	1000	GPD	Y	9	İ	82
	RALPH U HASTINGS			2-0985		DOMESTIC	JOES PROOK	400	GPD	Y	7	1	83
	PHILIP ASTLE	01		2-0986	001	DOMESTIC	JOES BROOK	100	GPD	Y	9	ţ	82
03-05-001		VT	0100137	3-1143	001	WWTF	LAMOILLE RIVER	.371	MGD	Y	4	30	84
	ARSENE FRADETTE	DR		1-0030		CM	LAMOILLE RIVER				9	1	74
03-07-002		VT	0100595	3-1111	001	WWTF	PASSUMPSIC RIVER	.750	MGD	Y	3	1	87
03-07-002	LYNDON	VT	0100595	3-1111	002	SA/SW OVERFL	PASSUMPSIC RIVER				3	1	87
03-07-002		VT	0100595	3-1111	003	SA/SW OVERFL	PASSUMPSIC RIVER				3	1	87
03-07-002		VŢ	0100595	3-1111	004		PASSUMPSIC RIVER				3		87
03-07-002		VT	0100595	3-1111	005	SA/SW OVERFL	PASSUMPSIC RIVER				3	1	87
03-07-006	LYNDON INSTITUTE	DR		1-0146	001	S₩	PASSUMPSIC RIVER				Ŗ		80
03-07-016	CLIFFORD E GEE	DR		1-0298	001	GW	COPELAND POND BR				j		85
03-07-023	VT TAP & DIE CO	PΤ		3-0318	001	TAP & DIE	LYNDONVILLE WATE	750		Y		31	
03-07-024	NORTHEAST TOOL	PT		3-0390	001	MP	LYNDONVILLE WATE	.0025	MGD	Y	6	30	
03-08-001	VT FISH & GAME	S₩		3-0336	001	GS	BEAN BROOK				1		85
03-10-001	RYEGATE TOWN	VT	0101206	3-1218	001	WWTF	WELLS RIVER	.006	MGD	Y		31	
03-10-003	CPM RYEGATE	VT	0000167	3-1117	001	PA	CONNECTICUT RIV	1,5	MGT)	Y	12		
03-10-003	CPM RYEGATE	VT	0000167	3-1117	003	BLOWDOWN	CONNECTICUT RIV			Y	12		
03-10-003	CPM RYEGATE	VT	0000167	3-1117	004	CW	CONNECTICUT RIV	.070		Y	12		
03-10-008	KILFASSET FARMS	OT		2-0483	001	MILK RM(INV)	CONNECTICUT RIV	1000			10		73
03-11-002	ALFRED L BARRETT	0T		2-0042	001	DOMEST (INV)	SLEEPERS RIVER	800			7		73
03-11-008	ST JOHNSBURY	VT	0100579	4-1076	100	WWTF	PASSUMPSIC RIVER	1.90		Y	71		77
03-11-011	AIMES RESTAURANT	0 T		4-0081	001	DOMEST (INV)		2500	GPD		7	•••	77
03-11-022	GHI REALTY TRUST	SW		2-0873		GS	SPAULDING BROOK					30	
03-11-025	EUGENE FONTAINE	07		2-0055			SLEEPERS RIVER	400			7	1	
	LESLIE H SMITH	OT		2-0027		DOMEST (INV)		400			7		73
	ROMED A THERRIEN			2-0044			SLEEPERS RIVER	400			7	-	73 70
	W & M COPP	OT		2-0071			SLEEPERS RIVER	200			7		73
	ARMOND MCELROY	OT		2-0088			SLEEPERS RIVER	200			7	1	
	BARBARA FARR	OT		2-0049			SLEEPERS RIVER	100			7		73 30
	L & B BRYER	07		2-0036			SLEEPERS RIVER	300		ν	7	20	
	EHV WEIDMAN	VT	0000019			PA HRS	PASSUMPSIC RIVER	.200		Y	11		
	COLT INDUSTRIES	۷T	9800009			SCALE MFG	MOOSE RIVER	•015		Y		28 1	
	BARBARA O'BRIEN	OT		2-0325		DOMEST (INV)		800	GF#			30	
	LESTER BURNHAM	SW		2-0868		CB	PASSUMPSIC RIVER	300	CDD		10	1	
	MERWIN SIMONS	OT OF		2-0490		DOMEST (INV)		400			9		73 73
		OT		2-0403			PASSUMPSIC RIVER	400	ע ויט		5		80
	HERBERT ZITER	SW		1-0116		GS SS	PASSUMPSIC RIVER PASSUMPSIC RIVER				7		85
	S & D DODGE	SW		2-0965			PASSUMPSIC RIVER				7		85
	PASSUMPSIC SAV'S			2-0113		SA, CB	STILES BROOK				10		86
03-10-002	WHITE BIRCH FARM	N.V.		1-0336	AAT	Wū	AUDRA COULL				ΑV	۸.	-30

⁴⁹ records selected from 190 processed.

CHITTENDEN 04

Bolton - 04-01

Buels Gore - 04-02

Burlington - 04-03

Charlotte - 04-04

Colchester - 04-05

Essex - 04-06

Hinesburg - 04-07

Huntington - 04-08

Jericho - 04-09

Milton - 04-10

Richmond - 04-11

St. George - 04-12

Shelburne - 04-13

South Burlington - 04-14

Underhill - 04-15

Westford - 04-16

Williston - 04-17

Winooski - 04-18

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FI.OW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	уу
	NOT MOULHATT PV	CU		2-0882	ΛΛi	SS	JOINER CREEK				7	1	85
	BOLTON VALLEY	SW		1-0328		OF	JOINER BROOK				12	31	85
	BOLTON VALLEY CO	SW VT	0100153			WWTF	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	4.000	MGT)	Υ		30	
	BURLINGTON MAIN BURLINGTON MAIN	VT	0100153			SAN/SW	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				6	30	81
	BURLINGTON MAIN	Vī	0100153			SAN/SW	LAKE CHAMPLAIN		003		6	30	81
	BURLINGTON NORTH		0100226			WWTF	WINDOSKI RIVER	2.100	MGD		6	30	81
	BURLINGTON NORTH		0100226			SAN/SW	WINDOSKI RIVER				6	30	81
	BURLINGTON RIVER		0100307			WWTF	WINOOSKI RIVER	1.000	MGD	Y	4	30	81
	BURLINGTON RIVER		0100307			SAN/SW	WINOOSKI RIVER					30	
	BURLINGTON WATER		0000540			FB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN			Y		31	
	BURLINGTON WATER		0000540			FB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN			Y		31	
	G S BLODGETT	VT	0000337	3-1148	001	CW	LAKE CHAMPLAIN		MGD	Y		31	
	GENERAL ELECTRIC	PT		3-03/0	001	MP	BURL MAIN WATE	.075	MGD	Y		31	
	MOBIL OIL CORP	VT	0000353	3-1239	001	SW, O/W SEP				Y		30	
	BURL ELEC MORAN	Vī	0000531	3-1186	001	CM	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	26.5	MG1)	Y		1	
04-03-012		VT	0000370	3-1137	001		LAKE CHAMPLAIN			Y		30	
04-03-015	BURLINGTON STREE	VT	0101079				WINOOSKI RIVER			N		30	
04-03-015	BURLINGTON STREE	VT	0101079			WW/SW O'FLOW				N		30	
	BURLINGTON STREE		0101079			WW/SW O'FLOW				N		30	
	BURLINGTON STREE		0101079			WW/SW O'FLOW				N N		30 30	
	BURLINGTON STREE		0101079				WINOOSKI RIVER			n N		30	
	BURLINGTON STREE		0101079				LAKE CHAMPLAIN			N		30	
	BURLINGTON STREE		0101079				LAKE CHAMPLAIN			N		30	
	BURLINGTON STREE		0101079			GS U FLUW	LAPLATTE RIVER			11		1	
	HAROLD ROLLS	SW		2-0107		MP	BURL MAIN WWTF			Y		31	
	EDLUND CO INC	PT	0020401	4-1118		CW,FB,FL	WINDOSKI RIVER	.310	MGD	Ÿ	11		
	BURL ELEC MCNEIL		0020401	2-0747		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					22	84
	MEDICAL CTR HOSP GENERAL ELECTRIC			2-0744		SEEPAGE	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				6	30	80
	GENERAL ELECTRIC			2-0744		ROOF DRAIN	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				6	30	30
	GENERAL ELECTRIC			2-0744		AREA DRAIN	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				6	30	80
	JAMES M FARRELL	SW		2-0771		CB,SA	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				6	30	80
	REDROCK PROP	SW		2-0770		FILT/TRENCH	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
	REDROCK PROP	SW		2-0770		FILT/TRENCH	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
	REDROCK PROF	SW		2-0770	003	FILT/TRENCH	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
	BURL GEN'L CONTR			2-0768	001	CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
	OVERLAKE PROP	SW		2-0789	001	CB,GS	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				10		
	SPARROW INC	SW		2-0784	001	CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
	GOLDEN PLACE APT	SW		2-0796	001	FO,CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		80
	FERN HILL ELD HS			2-0816	001	GS	WINDOSKI RIVER				7		30 05
	BARRY MOSSMAN	SW		2-0826		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					18	
	VT FED SAVINGS	SW		2-0871		CB	L CHAMPL VIA SS					30 30	
	LIMOGE BROTHERS	SW		2-0886		28	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
	BURLINGTON CITY	SW		2-0894		GS	FRESHWATER MARSH				7		85
	NO AVE ALLIANCE	SW		2-0892		GS CC	LAKE CHAMPLAIN WINOOSKI RIVER				7		85
	UNIV OF VERMONT	SW		2-0898		GS CD	WINDOSKI RIVER				7		85
	BURLINGTON HSG	SW		2-0926 3-0375		C8 AQUARIUM	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	100	GPHR		-	15	
	LCTC AQUARIUM	OT OT		3-1206		MP	BURI, MAIN WATE		MGD	Υ	į		87
	GENERAL ELECTRIC LEDGEWOOD ASSOC	SW		2-0971		FILT PD,CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
	MEDICAL CTR HOSP			2-0134		CB,SF	TRIB TO WINDOSKI				7	1	85
) VT AGENCY TRANSP			2-0997		CB	POTASH BROOK				7	1	85
	BURLINGTON DEV	SW		2-0989		CR	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
61 9U VI	. Sandinasan est				•								

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	WOJą	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	YY
04-03-052	HOWARD MENT HLTH	DR		1-0337	001	SS	ENGLESBY RAVINE				2	28	87
	MEDICAL CTR HOSP			3-0393		CW	WINDOSKI VIA SS	. 676	MGD	Y	12	31	83
	BURLINGTON STREE			2-0112	001	FILT/BASIN	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
	LTH ASSOCIATES	SW		2-0999	001	CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
04-03-057	CHAMPL COLLEGE	SW		2-0104		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
04-03-058	BOBBIN MILL APT	SW		2-0117	001	CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
	VT DIV OF BLDGS	SW		2-0133		SF,CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
		SW		2-0171		OF	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
	FAIRFIELD ASSOC	SW		2-0189		CB,GS,DP	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7 7		85 0.1
	ROBERT FIORENZA	SW		1-0206		20	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				6	30	81
	ANTHONY PASCVAL	SW		2-0830		SS	HOLMES CREEK MCCARTHY BROOK	ουΛ	GPD	Y	9	JV 1	
	CHARLOTTE SCHOOL			2-0844		SANITARY WO	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	86	G! D	1		30	UV
	JEFFREY SMALL ETH ALLEN BEECH	DR VT	0000051			BOIL BYOMDN	HALL STREAM	٠005	MCD	Υ		28	83
		OT	VVVVVJ1	4-0207		DOMESTIC	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	,,,,	1.02	Ÿ	11		75
	CHAMPLAIN CABLE	VT	0000396			CM	SUNDERLAND BROOK	,125	MGD	Y	4	j	85
	CHAMPLAIN CABLE	VT	0000394			CW	SUNDERLAND BROOK	.070	MGD	γ	4	1	85
	COLCHESTER FD#1	VT	0100960			WWTF	WINOOSKI RIVER	.310	MGD	Y	6	30	81
	BRAULT'S MOBILE	07		4-0111		DOMESTIC	POND BROOK	36000	GPD		10		72
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981	001		LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
04-05-013	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981	002		LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
04-05-013	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981			LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981			LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981		CULVERTS	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981		CULVERTS	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13 13	
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981		CULVERTS	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981		CULVERTS	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW SW		2-0981 2-0981		CULVERTS	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					13	
	COLCHESTER TOWN	SW		2-0981								13	
		SW		2-0889			WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	
	HOWARD CRANWELL	SW		1-0049		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7	1	78
	COLONIAL DEVEL	SW		1-0052		CB	SUNDERLAND BROOK				1	1	79
		OT		1-0064		CW	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	250	GPD		7		79
04-05-021	VT FURNITURE CO	S₩		2-0732	001	PIPE OUTFALL	POND BROOK					18	
04-05-021	VT FURNITURE CO	SW		2-0732			POND BROOK					18	
	ROGER VILLEMAIRE			2-0735			LAKE CHAMPLAIM					18	
	ROGER VILLEMAIRE						LAKE CHAMPLAIN					18	
	ROGER VILLEMAIRE						LAKE CHAMPLAIN					18	
	ROGER VILLEMAIRE						LAKE CHAMPLAIN					18	
	ROGER VILLEMAIRE						LAKE CHAMPLAIN					18 30	
	ALAN BARTLETT	SW		2-0740		CB	SUNDERLAND BROOK HALF MOON COVE					30	
	WILLIAM HOLBROOK SHYDER CO INC	SW		2-0814		SS,CB	SUNDERLAND BROOK					30	
	MEADOWOOD TOWN H			2-0843			SUNDERLAND BROOK					30	
	LEO DEFORGE	SW		2-0840			LAKE CHAMPLAIN					1	
		SW		2-0861			ALLEN BROOK				6	30	81
	LARRY ROBERTS	SW					ALLEN BROOK				6	30	
	VT AGENCY TRANSP			2-0923			WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	
	MUNSON EARTH MOV			2-0919			INDJAH BROOK				7	1	
	ESSEX PUBLISHING			2-0941			SUNDERLAND BROOK				7	1	
04-05-043	COCA COLA BOTTL	PT		3-0378	001	SAM/WASH WAT	WINOOSKI WWTF	.040	MGD	Y	6	1	86

FILE NO F	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	ΥY
04-05-044	RED PINES CONDO	SW		2-0950	001	CS_CB	WINOOSKI RIVEK				7	1	85
	ALAN D PALMER	SW		2-0960			WINDOSKI RIVER					t	
	ROGER VILLEMAIRE			2-0975		CB	SUNDERLAND BROOK					1	
	ST MICHAEL'S COL			2-0102		CF	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
	SNYDER CO INC	SW		2-0149		CB,GS	INDIAN BROOK				7	1	85
		SW		2-0172		GS	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
	F W WHITCOMB	SW		2-0210		OF,CB	WINDOSKI RIVEK			N	7	1.	85
	ESSEX JUNCTION	VT	0100111			BYPASS	WINDOSKI RIVER				2	28	83
	ESSEX JUNCTION	VT	0100111			WWTF	WINDOSKI RIVER	1.250	MGD	Y	2	28	83
04-06-002 H		VT	0100994			WWTF	WINDOSKI RIVER	.100	MGD	Υ	6	30	82
		OT		3-0394	001	DOMESTIC	ALDER BROOK	20000	GPD	Y	11		
04-06-004 (GMPC ESSEX	VT	0000752	3-1151	001	CW	WINDOSKI RIVER	1.728	MGD	Y		31	
04-06-007	IBM COMP DIV	VT	0000400	4-1172		COMB IND/SA	WINDOSKI RIVER		MGD	Y		30	
04-06-007	IBM COMP DIV	VT	0000400			RO,FB	WINOOSKI RIVER	1.5	MGI)	γ		30	
04-06-007	IBM COMP DIV	VT	0000400	4-1172	002A	TREATED SW	WINDOSKI RIVER					30	
04-06-007	IBM COMP DIV	VT	0000400				WINDOSKI RIVER	1.5	MGI)	Υ	9	30	
04-06-007	IBM COMP DIV	VT				TREATED SW	WINOOSKI RIVER				9	30	
		VT					WINOOSKI KIVER				9	30	
	IBM COMP DIV	VT				SW,ROOF DR,	WINDOSKI RIVER				9	30	
	IBM COMP DIV		0000400			SW,ROOF DR,	WINOOSKI RIVER				9	30	
		VT	0000400			SW,ROOF DR,	WINOOSKI RIVER				9	30	
			0000400			SW,ROOF DR,	WINDOSKI RIVER				y	30	
	IBM COMP DIV		0000400			SW,ROOF DR,	WINOOSKI RIVER				7	30	
			0000400			SW, ROOF DR,	WINDOSKI RIVER				. y	30	
	IBM COMP DIV	VT	0000400			SW, ROOF DR,	WINOOSKI RIVEK				7	30	
			0000400			SW,ROOF DR,	WINDOSKI RIVER				ÿ	30 30	
			0000400			SW,ROOF DR,	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	30 30	
		VT	0000400			SW,ROOF DR,	WINDOSKI RIVER				11	30 1	
		SW		2-0191		SF CC CV	ALDER BROOK ALDER BROOK				7	1	
	FORESTDALE HGHTS			2-0877		SS,CB CB,SS	WINOOSKI RIVER				7	j	
04-05-011 F	FORESTDALE HGHTS	ow S₩		2-0877 1-0236		CB CB	INDIAN BROOK				6	1	
	ESSEX REALT CORF			1-0250		HEADWALL	SUNDERLAND BROOK				11		
	PIZZAGALLI ESSEX			2-0733			WINOOSKI RIVER				9	18	
04-06-016 E		SW		2-0761		COMBINED	ALDER BROOK				6	30	
04-06-016 E		SW				FRENCH DRAIN	ALDER BROOK				6	30	
04-06-016 E		SW		2-0761		INDIAN BANKA	ALDER BROOK				6	30	
04-06-016 E		SW		2-0761			ALDER BROOK				6	30	
	LEE & LEE REALTY			2-0741		CB	WINDOSKI RIVER				6	30	80
	EE & LEE REALTY			2-0741		CB	WINDOSKI RIVER				6	30	80
	LEE & LEE REALTY			2-0741		CB	WINOOSKI RIVER				6	30	80
04-06-017 L	LEE & LEE REALTY	SW		2-0741		CB	WINDOSKI RIVER				6	30	80
	LEE & LEE REALTY			2-0741	005	CB	WINCOSKI RIVER				6	30	80
	LEE & LEE REALTY			2-0741		CB	WINDOSKI RIVER					30	
	LEE & LEE REALTY			2-0741		CB	WINDOSKI RIVER					30	
04-06-017 L	LEE & LEE REALTY	SW		2-0741	800	CB	WINCOSKI RIVER					30	
04-06-017 L	LEE & LEE REALTY	SW		2-0741	009	CB	WIHOOSKI RIVER					30	
	LEE & LEE REALTY			2-0741		CB	WINOOSKI RIVER					30	
04-06-017 L	EE & LEE REALTY	SW		2-0741		CULVERT	WINOOSKI RIVER					30	
	EE & LEE REALTY	S₩		2-0741		CULVERT	WINOOSKI RIVER					30	
		SW		2-0752		CB	ALDER BROOK					30	
04-06-018 P	PINEWOOD MANOR	SW		2-0752	002	CB	ALDER BROOK				6	30	80

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	ΥY
6 5 A 4 A 4 A	PINEWOOD MANOR	SW		2-0752	VV3	CR	ALDER BROOK ALDER BROOK INDIAN BROOK WINOOSKI RIVER INDIAN BROOK ALDER BROOK SUNDERLAND BROOK ALDER BROOK WINOOSKI RIVER				6	30	80
	PINEWOOD MANOR	SW		2-0752		CB	ALDER BROOK				6	30	80
	FREDERICK DOANE	SW		2-0754		DRAIN DITCH	INDIAN BROOK				6	30	80
	PIZZAGALLI ESSEX			2-0760		SF	WINOOSKI RIVER				5	1	
	ESSEX JCT VOC	SW		2-0769		CB, MANHOLE	INDIAN BROOK				6	30	
	LTH ASSOC/SAYBRK			2-0983		GS,CB	ALDER BROOK				6	10	
	JAMES R EWING	SW		2-0863		GS	SUNDERLAND BROOK			Y	Ð	30	
	SAVINGS REALTY	DR		1-0294	001	CURTAIN DR	ALDER BROOK				1.2	1	
	SAXON HILL RESCH			2-0807	001	υ	WINDOSKI RIVER			Υ	1	1	
	VILLAGE GLEN	SW		2-0835	001	SLOW FILTER	INDIAN BROOK				6	30	
	VILLAGE GLEN	SW		2-0835	002	CB	INDIAN BROOK				6	30	
	VILLAGE GLEN	SW		2-0835	003	CB	IHDIAH BROOK				- 6	30	
04-06-030	RONALD BOUFFARD	SW		2-0855	001	OF,CB CB,SUMP	INDIAN BROOK				6	30	
04-06-031	COLONY ASSOC	SW		2-0872	001	CB,SUMP	SUNDERLAND BROUK				6	30	
	TOWN MAT PLACE	SW		2-0925	001	SS,CB	SUNDERLAND BROOK				7	1	
04-06-033	MAPLES TOWNHOUSE	SW		2-0920		CB,SS	SUNDERLAND BROOK				7 7		85 85
	IBRAHIN QATANI	SW		2-0136		GS	WINOOSKI RIVER				7		o⊃ 85
04-06-037	ESSEX HOUSING	SW		2-0952		FILT BASIN	INDIAN BROOK				7		85
	ESSEX HOUSING	SW		2-0952		CB	INDIAN BROOK				7		85
	ESSEX HOUSING	SW		2-0952		CB	INDIAN BROOK				7		85
	ESSEX HOUSING	SW		2-0952			INDIAN BROOK				7		85 28
	ESSEX HOUSING	SW		2-0952			INDIAN BROOK				7		85
	ESSEX HOUSING	SW		2-0961		GS	INDIAN BROOK			٧	7		85
	PIZZAGALLI ESSEX			2-0962		GS,DP	WINOOSKI RIVER WINOOSKI RIVER				7		85
	PIZZAGALLI BLDG	SW		2-0994		SS,SF,DF	WINDOSKI RIVER				7		85
	SAXON HILL ASSOC			2-0103		GS,CB,POND	WINDOSKI RIVER	50	GPD	Υ	2		88
	PIZZAGALLI ESSEX			3-0384 3-0384		SOOT WASH	WINDOSKI RIVER		GPWK		2		88
	PIZZAGALLI ESSEX			2-0155		CB,GS	INDIAN BROOK		•	-	7		85
	ESSEX HOUSING	SW SW		2-0162		CB	WINOOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
	ESSEX JCT VILL	SW		2-0187		CB	INDIAN BROOK				7	1	85
	ESSEX JCT VILL	SM		2-0198		CB	TRIB WINOOSKI R				7	1	85
	R M BOUFFARD	SW		2-0198		SS	TRIB WINCOSKI R				7	1	85
	R M BOUFFARD R M BOUFFARD	SW		2-0198		3S	TRIB WINOOSKI R				7	1	85
	R M BOUFFARD	SW		2-0198		CB	TRIB WINOOSKI R				7	1	85
	IROQUOIS MFG CO	0T		1-0299		CW	POND BROOK		GPM		1		85
	HINESBURG	VT	0101028			WWTF	LAPLATTE RIVER	.250	MGD	Y	1	1	85
	INTERN'L CHEESE		0 T 0 7 0 T 0	3-0335		DA	HINESBURG WWTF	.065	MGD	Y	1		85
		۷Î	0020575			UCW	PATRICK BROOK	.078	MGD	Y			8.9
	O'BRIEN BRO RLTY			2-0765		CB	TEXAS HILL BROOK			Y		3()	
	O'BRIEN BRO RLTY			2-0765		DR DITCH	TEXAS HILL BROOK					30	
	O'BRIEN BRO RLTY			2-0765		DR DITCH	TEXAS HILL BROOK					30	
	ROBERT SCHRYER	SW		2-0757	001	SS	LAPLATTE RIVER					30	
	P KEITH BALLARD	DR		2-0842	001	CULVERTS	LAPLATTE RIVER						80
	CHARLES R ROSS	SW		2-0870		GS or SS	HOTTOM BROOK						85
	MERCHANTS BANK	SW		2-0884		CB	LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85 65
	KELLEY FIELD APT	SW		2-0945		CB, DR SWALE	LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85
	INTERN'L CHEESE	SW		2-0158		CB,CS	PATRICK BROOK				7		. 85
	INTERN'L CHEESE	SW		2-0158		GS,81.OWDN	PATRICK BROOK				7		85
	INTERN'L CHEESE	SW		2-0158		GS,CB	PATRICK BROOK				7		. 85
04-07-01(INTERN'L CHEESE	SW		2-0158		FO,GS	PATRICK BROOK	i.			7		. 85 . 85
	GENE JAQUES	SW		2-0946	001	GS	HUNTINGTON RIVER	(/	1.	, p.)

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	KEPORT?	MM	DD	YY
A + AO AAD	5 0 D OP PCCTV	SW	•	1-0019	001		LEE RIVER				12	01	73
	R & R OF ESSEX MT MANSFIELD UHS			2-0183			LEE RIVER				8	31	84
04-09-004		VT	0100684				LAMOILLE RIVER	.225	MGD	Υ	Ý	j	86
04-10-003		VT	0100684				LAMOILLE RIVER				9	ţ	
04-10-003		VT	0100684		_	SW RUNOFF	LAMOILLE RIVER				9		86
	CVPSC MILTON	VT	0000671			CW	LAMOILLE RIVER	8.43	MGI)	Υ	8		85
	BIRCHWOOD MANOR	OT		4-0214			LAMOILLE RIVER				6		78
	ROUNDS FARM CORP			2-0879		GS,OF	MALLETTS CREEK					1	
	ALAN PALMER	SW		2-0810			LAMOILLE RIVER					28	
	BLAKELY-LADD	SW		2-0912	001	GS	STREETER BROOK					1	
04-11-002		VT	0100617	3-1173	001	WWTF	WINOOSKI RIVER	,222	MGD	Y	8		84
	THOMAS O'NEIL	SW		2-0974	001	SS	SNIPE ISLAND				7		85 ar
	JAMES R EWING	SW		2-0977	001	SS	WINDOSKI RIVER				7		85
	LARRY WESTALL	SW		2-0169	001	SS	DONAHUE BROOK				7		85
04-12-003	MORTIMER KAUFMAN	OT		4-0229		M H PK(INV)	LAPLATTE RIVER		ar.n		10		78 70
04-12-009	ELMER CHAMBERS	01		2-0728		DOMEST(INV)	LAPLATTE RIVER	800	GPD		10		78 80
04-12-013	HUBBARD, CLARK,	SW		2-0763		SWALE/CULV	IROQUOIS LAKE						80
04-12-013	HUBBARD, CLARK,	S₩		2-0763		SWALE/CULV	IROQUOIS LAKE	204	MON	Y	1		88
04-13-001	SHELBURNE FD#1	VT	0100331			WWIF	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	.280	MGD MGD	Y			81
	SHELBURNE FD#2	VT	0100820			WATE	MCCABES BROOK	+4.29	11077	4	7		85
	CREATIVE HOMES	SW		2-0956		CB	MONROE BROOK			Ÿ			82
	SHELBURNE IND	PT		3-0300		HDWARE MFG	SHELB #2 WWTF LAPLATTE RIVER			•	7		85
	JOHN L LESSARD	SW		2-0990		GS	MCCABE'S BROOK				10		82
	LOREN PALMER	01		1-0246		STORM DRAIN	LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85
	DOUG LITTLEFIELD			2-0146		CB,SF	LAPLATTE RIVER						80
	CRAIG D STAFFORD			2-0746		CULVERT	LAPLATTE RIVER						80
	CRAIG D STAFFORD			2-0746		CULVERT	LAPLATTE RIVER						80
	CRAIG D STAFFORD			2-0746		SF,DF	LAPLATTE RIVER						80
	CRAIG D STAFFORD			2-0746	004	SF,DP	LAPLATTE RIVER						80
	CRAIG D STAFFORD			2-0746		CULVERT	LAPLATTE RIVER				ó	30	80
	CRAIG D STAFFORD			2-0746		GROUNDWATER	LAPLATTE RIVER				6	30	80
	CRAIG D STAFFORD	SW SW		2-0749		SF, CULVERT	SHELBURNE BAY				7	1	85
	PAUL HANDY			2-0748		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				6	30	80
	RICHARD J COLTON CEDAR RIDGE EST	SW		2-0788		GS,SP	LAPLATTE RIVER				6	30	80
04-13-013		SW		2-0900		DR SWALE	LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85
04-13-015		SW					LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85
04-13-015		SW				CB, DR SWALE	LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85
	LOCUST HILL DEV	SW		2-0841			LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
	PILLARS INC	SW		2-0109		DP	LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85
	G S BLODGETT INC			2-0982		SF,GS	LAPLATTE RIVER				7		85
04-13-023		SW		2-0129		OF,SF	MCCABES BROOK				7		85
	SHELBURNE LEASIN		0020761	2-1216	002	FB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN		GPD	Y			87
04-13-024	SHELBURNE LEASIN	VT	0020761	3-1216	001	CM	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	.030	MGD	Y			87
	WILLIAM WESSEL	SW		2-0166	001	CB	SHELBURNE SS				7		8:5
	JELLY MILL VILL	SW		2-0170		CB,DF	MUNROE BROOK	,	uan		7		85
	AIRPORT PARKWAY	VT	0100366			WWTF	WINOOSKI RIVER		MGD	v			87
04-14-001	BARTLETTS BAY	VT	0100358			WWTF	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	. 700	MGD	Y			81 au
	ADCOM INC	SW		2-0100		CB	POTASH BROOK				7 7		85 82
	RIDGEWOOD ESTATE			1-0239		CB	POTASH BROOK				, ,		81
	IRELAND IND	SW		1-0202		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		81
04-14-009	GRIC	SW		3-0295	001	CR	POTASH BROOK				,		٠.

FILE WO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	γY
A 4 A 4 A 4 A	INVESTORS CORP	SW		1-0233	001	CB	POTASH BROOK					1	
04-14-010		SW		1-0234			POTASH BROOK				5	1	82
	DIGITAL EQUIP	SW		2-0114			MUDDY BROOK				7	1	
	COUNTY PARK	SW		1-0237		GRIT, GREASE					7		82
	VEVE ASSOC	DR		1-0242		CB	POTASH BROOK				Ą		82
	HICKOK&BOARDMAN	SW		2-0737		OUTFALL PIPE					9		
	HICKOK&BOARDMAN	SW		2-0737		OUTFALL PIPE					9		83
	HICKOK&BOARDMAN	SW		2-0737	003	SF	POTASH BROOK					1	
	PASSETTS BAKERY	SW		2-0729			LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
04-14-017	FASSETTS BAKERY	SW		2-0729			LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
	FASSETTS BAKERY	SW		2-0729			LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
04-14-018	TWIN OAKS ASSOC	SW		2-0825		OF,GS,SF	POTASH BROOK					30	
	JOHN H OSGOOD	SW		2-0767		CB	POTASH BROOK					31	
	FARRELL DISTRIB	SW		2-0106			LAKE CHAMPLAIN POTASH BROOK	020	MGI)	γ		31	
	CHAMPLAIN WATER	VT	0020729			FB,FL,FO	POTASH BROOK	* A '5 A	1101/	,		1	
	BROOKWOOD LTD	SW		2-0794 2-0811		OF,CB CB	POTASH BROOK				7		80
	PLYWOOD RANCH	SW					POTASH BROOK				7		80
	BURLINGTON AIRPT			2-0805	VVQ	FL,PIT,YARD					7		80
	BURLINGTON AIRPT	yk SW		2-0805 2-0824	001	CB CB	POTASH BROOK				7	1	90
	LTH ASSOCIATES			2-0027	001	CB	MUDDY BROOK				Ą	31	85
	GREGORY&DAUGHTER O'BRIEN BROTHERS			2-0885 2-0848	001	SF,DP	POTASH BROOK					30	
	O'BRIEN BROTHERS			2-0848	002	CB	POTASH BROOK					30	
	O'BRIEN BROTHERS			2-0848	003	CB	POTASH BROOK					30	
	SUGARTREE CONDOS			2-0878		CB	POTASH BROOK					30	
	CITY OF SO BURL	SW		2-0909		FILT POND	POTASH BROOK					1	
	PIZZAGALLI RLTY	SW		2-0908		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIH					1	
	L & C FARRELL	SW	•	2-0933	001	SF,GS	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					1	
	VT NAT'L GUARD	SW		2-0930	001	CB,GS	MINOOSKI RIVER					1	
	ALAN PALMER	SM		2-0939		GS,SF	POTASH BROOK				7		85 05
04-14-035	MITEL CORP	SW		2-0940		GS,SF	POTASH BROOK	00/	MAN	v	7	31	85 a7
04-14-036	MITEL CORP	PT		3-0390		01	AIRPT PKWY WWTF	.000	MGD	Y	.a 7		ez 85
04-14-037	ROBERT RYAN	SW		2-0988		SF,GS	POTASH BROOK				7		85
	YING H LIU	SW		2-0101		CB	POTASH BROOK LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
	LAKELAND CORP	SW		2-0108		GS,FILT	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
	LTH ASSOCIATES	SW		2-0120		SF,CB	WINOOSKI RIVER						85
	HARPER HOTEL	SW				GS,CB GS,CULVERT	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
04-14-042		SW		2-0135			LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7		85
04-14-042		SW		2-0140			POTASH BROOK				7	1	85
04-14-045	RSM PROPERTIES V L PROPERTIES	SW SW		2-0144		GS	POTASH BROOK				7	1	85
	WESTINGHSE ELEC	SW		2-0153		GS,CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				7	1	85
	D & T O, BLIEN	SW				GS,CB	WINDOSKI RIVEK				7		85
	D & L O'BRIEN	SW				GS,CR	WINOOSKI RIVER				7		85
	D MORVAN-MEREX	SW		2-0167			POTASH BROOK				7		85
	LATTER DAY SAINT			2-0179		GS	POTASH BROOK				7		85
	SHELB PLASTIC	SW		2-0180		GS	TRIB TO SHEL BAY	1			7		85
) SHELB PLASTIC	SW		2-0180	002		SHELBURNE BAY				7		8'
	CHINA LITE INC	SW		2-0195		GS	TRIB OF POTASH						83
04-14-05	PORLINGTON INT'L	, SW		2-0188			WINDOSKI RIVER			M	7		85
	NEW ENGLAND TEL	SW		2-0212			POTASH BROOK		•	N			80
04-15-00	I J & T WHEELER	SW		2-0813	001	SS,CULVERT	THE CREEK				Ç		

F	ILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	ΥY
0	4-15-002	RICH VILLENEUVE	SW		2-0828	001	SS	CRANE & CLAY BKS				6	30	80
		WILLISTON	۷T	0100439			EX OUTFALLS	WINDOSKI RIVER					30	
		SNO-JET INC	DR		1-0094		OVERFLOW	MUDDY BROOK				11	1	79
		COLONY PK ASSOC	SW		2-0181		GS, CULVERTS	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
		COLONY PK ASSOC	SW		2-0181			WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	8.5
		COLONY PK ASSOC	SW		2-0181		•	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
		COLONY PK ASSOC	SW		2-0181	004	GS, CULVERT	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	85
0	4-17-008	EXTRA SPACE INC	SW		2-0823		OF,CB	MUDDY BROOK				6	30	80
		BLAIR FAMILY TST	SW		2-0918	001	SF	MUDDY BROOK				7	1	85
0	4-17-010	DORSET LANE PROP	SW		2-0881	001	FILT POND	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	
()	4-17-011	KNIGHT CONS ENGR	SW		2-0860	001	GS	MUDDY BROOK				6	30	81
0	4-17-013	CAMBRIDGE MEWS	SW		2-0911	001	FILT	MUDDY BROOK				7	1	85
0	4-17-014	F HENRY ADAMS	SW		2-0928	001	CB	MUDDY BROOK				7		85
0	4-17-015	ALLENBROOK MEAD	SW		2-0954	001	SS,DET BASIN	ALLEN BROOK				7	į	85
()	4-17-017	IBM	SW		2-0115	001	GS,SP	WINOOSKI RIVER				7		85
0	4-17-018	TRINITY BAPTIST	SW		2-0145	001	GS	WINDOSKI RIVER				7		85
()	4-17-019	WILLISTON WOODS	SW		2-0156	001	65,55	WINDOSKI RIVER				7	1	
Û-	4-18-003	MINOOSKI	VT	0100510	4-1129	001	WWTF	WINDOSKI RIVER	1.200	MGD	Y		30	
()	4-18-003	WINOOSKI	VT	0100510	4-1129	002	OVERFLOW	WINOOSKI RIVER					30	
0	4-18-003	WINOOSKI	VT	0100510	4-1129	003	OVERFLOW	WINDOSKI RIVER				9	30	
()	4-18-008	WINOOSKI CDC	SW		1-0229	001	CB	WINOOSKI RIVER				3	1	
0	4-18-010	TWINCRAFT INC	0 T		3-0309	001	CW	WINOOSKI RIVER	6000	GPD			30	
()	4-18-011	J CHADWICK	SW		1-0264	001	CB	WINOOSKI RIVER					31	
0	4-18-012	VT NATIONAL BANK			2-0802		CR	WINDOSKI RIVER				12	3	
		MERCHANTS BANK	SW		2-0779		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
0	4-18-014	MERCHANTS BANK	SW		2-0779		CB	LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
0	4-18-015	R BRUCE/G MILOT	SW		2-0783		CB	WINOOSKI ST SEW					30	
0	4-18-016	VT ASSOCIATES	SW		2-0787		CB	WINDOSKI RIVER					30	
			SW		2-0806		CB,SF	WINOOSKI RIVER				1	1	
			SW		2-0866		*	WINDOSKI RIVER					30	
		•	SW		2-0947		, ,	WINOOSKI RIVEK					1	
0	4-18-020	CEDRIC DEMERITT	SW		2-0154	001	GS,CB	WINOOSKI RIVER				7	1	85

³⁴⁵ records selected from 543 processed.

ESSEX 05

Averill - 05-01

Averys Gore - 05-02

Bloomfield - 05-03

Brighton - 05-04 (Island Pond)

Brunswick - 05-05

Canaan - 05-06 (Beecher Falls)

Concord - 05-07

East Haven - 05-08

Ferdinand - 05-09

Granby - 05-10

Guildhall - 05-11

Lemington - 05-12

Lewis - 05-13

Lunenburg - 05-14 (Gilman)

Maidstone - 05-15

Norton - 05-16

Victory - 05-17

Warners Grant - 05-18

Warrens Gore - 05-19

ESSEX COUNTY PERMITS

Date: 04/10/84 VI-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

Page 1 FILE NO PERMITTEE TYPE NPDES PERMIT S/N DESCRIPTION RECEIVING WATER FLOW UNITS REPORT? MM DD YY VT 0100072 3-1213 001 WWTF PHERRINS RIVER .150 MGD Y 9 30 87 05-04-001 BRIGHTON 05-06-001 CANAAN VT 0100625 3-0330 001 WHTF CONNECTICUT RIV .185 MGD Y 4 30 84

05-06-008 US BORD STA CANA SW 2-0128 001 BSMT SUMP LEACH CREEK 7 1 85 05-07-013 D KURT SINGER OT 2-0694 001 DOMEST(INV) MODSE RIVER 200 GPD 8 1 77 2-0698 001 DOMEST (INV) MODSE RIVER 700 GPD 7 1 77 05-07-014 ROBERT HAMBLY OT 05-07-015 R B STARBUCK 1-0323 001 WD 8 31 85 DR MOOSE RIVER OT 3-0240 001 DOMESTIC PASSUMPSIC RIVER 15000 GPD Y 05-08-002 TEACHOUT BROS 4 1 80 .076 MGD Y CONNECTICUT RIV 6 30 88 05-14-001 LUNENBURG FD#2 VT 0101061 3-1140 001 WWTF

05-14-002 GEORGIA PACIFIC VT 0000114 3-1182 001 PA 3.0 MGD Y CONNECTICUT RIV 3 31 81 300 GPD 05-14-005 GUY F HAIRE OT 2-0392 001 DOMEST(INV) NEAL BROOK 9 1.73

10 records selected from 677 processed.

FRANKLIN 06

Averys Gore - 06-01

Bakersfield - 06-02

Berkshire - 06-03

Enosburg - 06-04

Fairfax - 06-05

Fairfield - 06-06

Fletcher - 06-07

Franklin - 06-08

Georgia - 06-09

Highgate - 06-10

Montgomery - 06-11

Richford - 06-12

St. Albans City - 06-13

St. Albans Town - 06-14

Sheldon - 06-15

Swanton - 06-16

FRANKLIN COUNTY PERMITS
VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMI	T S/b	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	YY
06-04-00	1 ENOSBURG FALLS	٧T	0100102	3-123	4 001	WATE	MISSISQUOI RIVER	. 450	MGI)	Y	. 6	30	88
06-04-00	1 ENOSBURG FALLS	VT		2 3-123									88
06-04-00	1 ENOSBURG FALLS	VT	0100102	3-123	4 003		·						88
06-04-00	1 ENOSBURG FALLS	VT	0100102	2 3-123	4 004								88
06-04-01	3 FRANKLIN CTY CH	PT		3-105	5 001	COMBINED	ENOSBURG F WWTF	.065	MGT)	Y			80
06-04-01	4 ALDEX COMPANY	OT		3-0313			E MISSISQUOI RIVER		MGD	Y			83
06-04-01	5 ENOS FALLS VOC	SW		2-0839			MISSISQUOI RIVER	,,,,		•			80
06-05-05	1 B PATTERSON	DR		1-014		,	LAMOILLE RIVER				2		81
	9 FAIRFAX	Vī	0101087	3-119	001	WWTF	LAMOILLE RIVER	.078	MGT)	γ			85
	1 M BELIVEAU	SW		2-080	001	SS	LAMOILLE RIVER				Ý	30	80
	4 FAIRFIELD FD#1	Vī	0101095				S BLACK CREEK				11	30	82
	5 VT FORESTS&PARK			1-0254			LAKE CARMI			Y			87
06-09-00		DR		1-0321			LAKE CHAMPLAIN						85
	2 VT WHEY POLL	OT	0020702				WELLS	•300	MGD	Y			80
	RODNEY REYNOLDS	SW		2-0750		CULVERT	LAKE CHAMPLAIN						80
	RODNEY REYNOLDS	SW		2-0750			LAKE CHAMPLAIN						80
	RODNEY REYNOLDS	SW		2-0750			LAKE CHAMPLAIN					30	
	RODNEY REYNOLDS	SW		2-0750			LAKE CHAMPLAIN						80
	RODNEY REYNOLDS	SW	0404447	2-0750		CULVERT	LAKE CHAMPLAIN						80
	EXPRESS FOODS IN		0101117			PERC PONDS	ARROWHEAD LAKE	.150		Y			87
	EXPRESS FOODS	VT	0101125			PERC PONDS	GROUND WATER	•300		Y	4		85
	EXPRESS FOODS	VT	0101125			PROC WASTE	ARROWHEAD LAKE	.360	MGD	Y	4		85
	REGN'L DAIRY IND			2-0958		SS	LAMOILLE RIVER				7		85
	F LAROCQUE	SW		2-0764		FILT CLOTH	MISSISQUOI RIVER					30	
	MICHAEL JEDWARE	SW		2-0790		FILT CLOTH	MISSISQUOI RIVER	430	000		10		
	BERNARD GOODWIN KEVIN MALONEY	OT OT		2-0583		DOMEST(INV)	TROUT RIVER	100	GPD		7		
	RICHFORD	OT VT	0100790	1-0214		WAI WH DIVER	TROUT RIV, SO BR MISSISQUOI RIVER	200	MCN		12		
	FRANKLIN GRAND	SW	0100/70	2-0795		GS,OF	MISSISQUOI RIVER	.380	I'IG D	Y		31	
	ST ALBANS	VT	0100323			WWTF	STEVENS BROOK	4.000	MCD	Y		1	
	ST ALBANS		0100323			BYPASS	STEVENS BROOK	71000	1700			1	
	ST ALBANS		0100323				STEVENS BROOK					1	
	ST ALBANS		0100323			COMB O'FLOW						1	
	ST ALBANS CDTF		0020541			WWTF	STEVENS BROOK	.0215	MCD '	Y	Х. ў ;		
	H P HOOD & SONS	PT		3-03/1		PROC & SAN	ST ALBANS WATE	.250			7		
	UNION CARBIDE	PT		3-0387		MP	ST ALBANS WATE	.100			12 :		
06-13-006	ST ALBANS COOP	PT		4-0222		PROC & SAN	ST ALBANS WATE		,			1	
06-13-007	FONDA/ROYAL LACE	PT		4-0233		PA	ST ALBANS WWFT		4			31	
	EMILE J LEGERE	SW		2-0797		GS,CB	STEVENS BROOK					1	
06-13-009	BURLINGTON GEN'L	SW		2-0847	001	DRÝ WELLS	STEVENS BROOK				6 3		
06-13-010		01		3-0374	00i	FB	STEVENS BROOK				12 3		
06-13-011	MYRON M HUNT	SW		2-0907	001	CB,FILT BED	STEVENS BROOK				7	1	85
06-13-012		SW		2-0921	001	CB	STEVENS BROOK				7	1	85
06-13-013	R & N CIOFFI	SW		2-0963	001	CB,ROOF&F DR	ST ALBANS SS				7	1	85
	TARGET AREA DEV	SW		2-0142		CB	RUGG BROOK				7	1 8	95
	ST ALBANS IND PK			2-0147		CB	STEVENS BROOK				7	1	85
06-14-004		SW		1-0102		DR DITCH	RUGG BROOK				1	1 8	30
	VT DEPT F,F,RREC			1-0356		FB	ST ALBANS BAY	7200	6PD		9 3	10 (38
	BOISE-MISSISQUOI						MISSISQUOI RIVER		N		11 3		
	BOISE-MISSISQUOI						MISSISQUOI RIVER		H		1 3		
	BOISE-MISSISQUOI		000469				MISSISQUOI RIVER		Y		1 3		
	BOISE-MISSISQUOI		000469				MISSISQUOI RIVER	5.5 1			1 3		
700-C1-60	SHELDON SPRINGS	۷١ (0100340	3-1108	001	WWTF	MISSISQUOI RIVER	.054 h	1GD Y	1	2	1 8	16

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FRANKLIN COUNTY PERMITS
VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

FILE NO PE	ERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	уу
06-16-004 CH 06-16-005 SW 06-16-007 F I 06-16-008 SW 06-16-009 GAI 06-16-010 POI 06-16-011 VT 06-16-012 FI	VANTON ICILLE FARM PRO ITITENDEN TRUST VANTON PACKING BERTHIAUME VANTON VILLAGE VAMEBRIDGE USA IMEBRIEAU REAL I MEAT PACKERS	PT SW PT DR OT SW PT DR		2-0581 4-1121 3-1059 2-0143 3-0327 1-0282 3-0334 2-0895 2-0910 3-0399 1-0334 1-0353	001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001	DOMEST(INV) WWTF DA DITCH ME CURTAIN DR FB SA/FILT BED SF ME GW GW,GS	BLACK CREEK MISSISQUOI RIVER SWANTON WWTF MISSISQUOI RIVER SWANTON WWTF MISSISQUOI RIVER LAKE CHAMPLAIN MISSISQUOI RIVER MISSISQUOI RIVER SWANTON WWTF MISSISQUOI RIVER MISSISQUOI RIVER MISSISQUOI RIVER MISSISQUOI RIVER	.900 .016 6000 15000	MGD GPD GPD	Y Y Y Y	6 7 7 11 1 12	31 31 1 1	81 80 85 83 84

⁶⁵ records selected from 709 processed.

GRAND ISLE 07

Alburg - 07-01

Grand Isle - 07-02

Isle LaMotte - 07-03

North Hero - 07-04

South Hero - 07-05

GRAND ISLE COUNTY PERMITS

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VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

Date: 04/	10/84			VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.04									
FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	уү
07-01-002	AT RUPC	VT	0100005	3-1180	001	WWTF,SPRAY	LAKE CHAMPLAIN			Y	2	28	85
07-03-001		DR	02000	1-0082		GW	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				•	1	
	VT MARBLE CO	DR		1-0354		GW	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				12		
07-04-003	WILLIAM HEISE JR	DR		1-0281	001	HAYBALE FILT		480000	GPI)	Y		31	-
07-04-004	BAY HARBOR YACHT	SW		2-0846		OF	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	4000	ADB		-	30	
	SO HERO FD#1	0T		3-0230			KEFLER BAY	1200	GP I)		12	1	
07-05-006	CAMP HOCHELACA	07		4-0212	001	Wastewater	LAKE CHAMPLAIN				1	ï	77

⁷ records selected from 918 processed.

LAMOILLE 08

Belvidere - 08-01

Cambridge - 08-02

Eden - 08-03

Elmore - 08-04

Hyde Park - 08-05

Johnson - 08-06

Morristown - 08-07

Stowe - 08-08

Waterville - 08-09

Wolcott - 08-10

LAMOILLE COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	D D	YY
09-01-001	KENNETH TALLMAN	DR		1-0124	001	GW	OTTER BROOK				11	1	80
	CAMBRIDGE	0 T		4-0153		DOMESTIC	SEYMOUR, LAMOILLE	24000	GPD		12	31	72
	FRED J DIXON	OT		2-0554		DOMEST(INV)	LAMOILLE RIVER	200	GP))		7	1	14
	GLENN GOMO	OT		2-0523		DOMEST(INV)	LAMOILLE RIVER	200	GPD		11	1	74
	HARLIE C TOBIN	OT		2-0515		DOMEST(INV)	LAMOILLE RIVER	200	GPI)		9	1	74
	MARCO S HOOPER	ΩŤ		2-0514		DOMEST(INV)	LAMOILLE RIVER	1000	GPD		9	1	74
	CAMBRIDGE	OT		1-0252		SF, BACKWASH	LAMOILLE RIVER				12	1	85
	JEFFERSONVILLE	OT		4-0239	001		BREWSTER, LAMOILL				10	1	82
		DR	0000523			MINE DRAIN	BELL BROOK	.250	MGT)	Y	10	1	88
08-06-010		VT	0100901	3-1149	001	WWTF	GIHON RIVER	.200	MGD	Y	4	30	84
08-07-001	MORRISVILLE	VT	0100480	3-1155	001	WWTF	LAMOILLE RIVER	.425	MGT)	Y	6	30	84
08-07-001	MORRISVILLE	VT	0100480	3-1155	002	SW/SAH	LAMOILLE RIVER					30	
08-07-001	MORRISVILLE	VT	0100480	3-1155	003	SW/SAN	LAMOILLE RIVER				6	30	
08-07-003	ALBA ROWEN	OT		4-0204	001	M H PK (INV)	LAMOILLE RIVER				7		74
08-07-007	WATER/LIGHT DEPT	DR		1-0326	001	WO	LAMOILLE RIVER				11		85
08-08-007		VT	0100455	3-1232	001	WWTF	WTBY (LITTLE) R	.200		γ	4	31	
08-08-015	VT PRECISION REG	OT		1-0059	001	CW	TRIB LITTLE RIV	480			t	•	7Ÿ
08-08-018	TRAPP WATER CO	DR		1-0138	001	MO	MILLER BROOK	36000	GPD		10		80
08-08-019	G & D RIDBY	DR		1-0241		FO	WATERBURY RIVER				7		82
08-08-020	GRAND MOTOR INN	DR		1-0253		GW	LITTLE RIVER				1		83
	MT MANSFIELD CO	OT		1-0291		CM	WATERBURY RIVER	300	GPM			31	_
08-08-022	SMUGGLERS NOTCH	DR		1-0296		MO	WATERBURY RIVER				11		84
	VILLAGE GREEN	SW		2-0893		SF	WATERBURY RIVER				7		85
08-08-024	MT MANSFIELD CO	SM		2-0966		SS,SF	LITTLE RIVER				7		85
	ANCHORAGE INN	SW		2-0964		OF,GS	W BRANCH RIVER				7		85
	TRAPP FAMILY LDG	SW		2-0980		CB	BARROWS BROOK	100	o to to		7		85
	VILLAGE GREEN	70		1-0352		FB	WATERBURY RIVER	600				31	
	VILLAGE GREEN	DR		1-0352		HOT TUB	WATERBURY RIVER	1500				31	
08-08-027	VILLAGE GREEN	DR		1-0352	003	SWIM POOT.	WATERBURY RIVER	55000	GPI)		1.5	31	8/

²⁹ records selected from 664 processed.

ORANGE 09

Bradford - 09-01

Braintree - 09-02

Brookfield - 09-03

Chelsea - 09-04

Corinth - 09-05

Fairlee - 09-06

Newbury - 09-07 (Wells River)

Orange - 09-08

Randolph - 09-09

Strafford - 09-10

Thetford - 09-11

Topsham -09-12

Tunbridge - 09-13

Vershire - 09-14

West Fairlee - 09-16

Williamstown - 09-17

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ORANGE COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.04

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	pp	YY
09-01-001	BRADFORD	۷T	0100803	3-1157	001	WWTF	WAITS RIVER	.137	MGD	Υ	4	30	84
09-01-008	UPPER VALLEY PR	VT	0020753	3-1226	001	PRINT WASTES	CONNECTICUT RIV	2000	GPD	Υ	3	31	87
09-01-009	NEW ENGLAND IND	PT		3-0397	001	MP	BRADFORD WWTF	.003	MGD	Υ	12	31	88
09-03-004	JOHN C SNYDER	OT		1-0285	001	CW	SUNSET LAKE				Á	30	84
09-04-001	CHELSEA	VT	0100943	3-1197	001	WWTF	WHITE RIVER	.055	MGI)	Y	6	30	85
09-05-016	ANNA MAGOON EST	OT		2-0696	001	DOMEST(INV)	COOKVILLE BROOK	100	GPD		7	1	77
09-07-003	WELLS RIVER	VT	0100421	4-1146	001	EX POINTS	CONNECTICUT RIV			Y	5	31	82
09-09-002	RANDOLPH	VT	0100285	3-1198	001	WWTF	THIRD BR, WH RIV	.400	MGD	Y	9	30	85
09-09-002	RANDOLPH	VT	0100285	3-1198	002	OVERFLOW	THIRD BR, WH RIV				ÿ	30	85
09-09-005	JAMES HEYDER	DR		1-0240	001	SUBSURFACE	THIRD BR, WH RIV				7	1	82
09-09-006	ETHAN ALLEN INC	SW		2-0161	001	CB	THIRD BR, WH RIV				7	į	85
09-09-007	RANDOLPH HOUSING	DR		2-0738	001	ROOF DRAIN	THIRD BR, WH RIV				6	30	80
09-09-007	RANDOLPH HOUSING	DR		2-0738	002	GW	THIRD BR, WH RIV				6	30	80
09-09-007	RANDOLPH HOUSING	DR		2-0738	003	AREA DRAIN	THIRD BR, WH RIV				6	30	80
09-11-002	THETFORD SCHOOL	DR		2-0692	001	GW	ZEBEDEE BR				9	1	77
09-17-001	WILLIAMSTOWN	VT	0100727	3-1176	001	WWTF	STEVENS BRANCH	.150	MGD	γ	3	31	84
09-17-004	INTSTATE UNIFORM	PT		4-0218	001	LA	WMSTN WWTF			Y	Ą	31	78

¹⁷ records selected from 661 processed.

ORLEANS 10

Albany - 10-01

Barton - 10-02 (Orleans)

Brownington - 10-03

Charleston - 10-04

Coventry - 10-05

Craftsbury - 10-06

Derby - 10-07

Glover - 10-08

Greensboro - 10-09

Holland - 10-10

Irasburg - 10-11

Jay - 10-12

Lowell - 10-13

Morgan - 10-14

Newport City - 10-15

Newport Town - 10-16

Troy - 10-17

Westfield - 10-18

Westmore - 10-19

ORLEANS COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UHITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	YY
10-01-000	GORDON CLARKSON	DR		1-0104	ΛΛ1	MO	BLACK RIVER				1	1	80
10-01-000		VT	0100641			WWTF	BARTON RIVER	.265	MGD	Y		30	
10-02-002		VĪ	0100351			WMTF	BARTON RIVER	.190		Y		30	
	JOSEPH CHOINFERE		VIVV	2-0544			WILLOUGHBY RIVER		GPD		11		
	J RAOUL CLOUTIER			2-0550			BARTON RIVER		GP))		7		75
	DAVID H WOOD	DR		1-0205		GM	BARTON RIVER				7	1	81
	BARTON CHAMBERS	SW		2-0949		CB	BARTON BROOK				7		85
	ETH ALLEN ORLEAN		0000094			CB	BARTON RIVER			Y	7	1	85
	BARBARA POSTMAN	DR	0000071	1-0302		GW	WILLOUGHBY RIVER				2	1	85
10-04-005		OT		3-0338		CW	CLYDE RIVER	250000	GPD	Υ	11	1	85
	EDWARD SMITH	0T		2-0603		SA	CLYDE BROOK				7	1	16
	ANDREW H GALUSKA			2-0505		DOMEST (INV)		500	GPD		7	1	74
	CHESTER TAYLOR	70		2-0513		DOMEST (INV)		600			11	1	74
	FAIRMONT GRANITE		0020583			GRANITE PROC		.060		Y	12	31	88
	KELLEY'S REST	OT	0020300	2-0193		SA	CRYSTALL BROOK				7	1	72
	RICHARD FARRELL	OT		2-0607		DOMEST (INV)		400	GPD		7	1	76
	LAWRENCE WARNER	01		2-0589		DOMEST (INV)		600			7	1	76
	S B COLLINS INC	SW		2-0137		FILTER BED	CLYDE RIVER				7	1	85
10-08-002		VT	0100773			WWTF	ROARING BROOK	7000	GPD	Υ	12		
	GREENSBORO HOSP	DR	VIVVIII	1-0301		GW	GREENSBORO BROOK				1		8.5
	D & E SHANNON	DR		1-0136		GW,FO	STEVENS BROOK				1	1	81
	IRASBURG VILLAGE			4-0177		SA	LORD'S CREEK				11	1	72
	MYRON MCCORMICK	OT.		2-0689			BRIGHTON BROOK	300	GPD.		8	1	81
	GERALD DAVIGNON	OT		2-0591			BARTON RIVER		GPD		7	1.	76
	PANSY 8 DHU	01		8090-2			BARTON RIVER	100	GPD		5	1	80
10-12-002		DR		1-0087		GW,FO	CROOK BROOK				Ŷ	1	79
	VT ASBESTOS	SW	0000591			GS	MISSISQUOI RIVER				4	t	85
	A & A WARNER	DR	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1-0309		GW	MISSISQUOI RIVER				3,	1	85
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200			BYPASS	CLYDE RIVER				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200				CLYDE RIVER	+975	MGD	Y	6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VΪ	0100200			COMB O'FLOW	CLYDE RIVER				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY		0100200			COMB O'FLOW	CLYDE RIVER				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	۷T	0100200			COMB O'FI.OW	CLYDE RIVER				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200			COMP O'FLOW	CLYDE RIVER				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200			COMB O'FLOW	CLYDE RIVER				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200			COMB O'FLOW	L MEMPHREMAGOG					30	
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200			COMB O'FLOW	L MEMPHREMAGOG				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200			COMB O'FLOW	L MEMPHREMAGOG				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	۷ī	0100200			COMB O'FLOW	L MEMPHREMAGOG				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200	4-1080	011	COMB O'FLOW	L MEMPHREMAGOG				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200	4-1080	012	COME O'FLOW	SOUTH BAY				6	30	83
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200	4-1080	013	COMB O'FLOW	SOUTH BAY					30	
10-15-004	NEWFORT CITY	VT	0100200	4-1090	014	COMB O. LTOM	SOUTH BAY					30	
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200	4-1080	015	COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
			0100200			COMB O'FLOW	L MEMPHREMAGOG					30	
	NEWPORT CITY	VT	0100200	4-1080	017	COMB O. LFOM	I. MEMPHREMAGOG					30	
10-15-006	CITIZENS UT NEWP	Vī	0000329	3-1040	001	CM	CLYDE RIVER	.430		Y		31	
10-15-011	LARRY CARBONNEAU	07		2-0528			L MEMPHREMAGOG	200				1	
10-15-013	H BRAINERD	OT		2-0529	001		I. MEMPHREMAGOG	500				1	
10-15-015	THOMAS HANDY	OT		2-0588		DOMEST (INV)		1000			7		76
		OT		2-0602		DOMEST (INV)		100	GPI)		5		80
	NEWPORT DAILY EX			1-0280		OUTLET PIPE						30	
10-15-025	L MEMPHREMAGOG	SW		2-0932	001	C8	I. MEMPHREMAGOG				7	1	0)

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ORLEANS COUNTY PERMITS
VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	γY
10-17-001 10-17-002 10-17-006 10-17-007	AGRI-MARK INC TOWN OF TROY	VT	0000710	3-1139 4-1141 4-1071	001 001 001 001	WHIF EXIST POINTS COMB WASH/SA WELL WATER	MUD CREEK MISSISQUOI RIVER MISSIS,COBURN BR COBURN BROOK MISSISQUOI RIVER LAKE WILLOUGHRY	,050	MGD MGD	Y Y	5 9 7 9	31 1 1 30	88 88 82 77 88 75

⁵⁹ records selected from 723 processed.

RUTLAND 11

Benson - 11-01

Brandon - 11-02

Castleton - 11-03

Chittenden - 11-04

Clarendon - 11-05

Danby - 11-06

Fair Haven - 11-07

Hubbardton - 11-08

Ira - 11-09

Mendon - 11-10

Middleton Springs - 11-11

Mount Holly/Healdville - 11-12

Mount Tabor - 11-13

Pawlet - 11-14

Pittsfield - 11-15

Pittsford - 11-16

(Florence)

Poultney - 11-17

Proctor - 11-18

Rutland City - 11-19

Rutland Town - 11-20

Sherburne - 11-21

(Killington)

Shrewsbury - 11-22

Sudbury - 11-23

Tinmouth - 11-24

Wallingford - 11-25

Wells - 11-26

West Haven - 11-27

West Rutland - 11-28

RUTLAND COUNTY PERMITS

Date: 04/10/84 VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06 Page 1

puter vii	10,01				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								
FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	: S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	γY
11-01-001	BENSON	VT	0100498	3-1166	001	WWTF	TRIB HUBBARDTON	.0177	MG()	Y	12	31	88
11-02-001		VT	0100056			WHIF	NESHOBE RIVER		MGD	Y			85
	OTTER VALLEY UHS			3-0293			OTTER CREEK	43000		Y	7		81
	OLD FOX CHEMICAL		0020737				OTTER CREEK				10	31	
	CYP THOMP WEIN	VT	0020567				NESHOBE RIVER	.108	MGD	Y	6	30	88
	CASTLETON STATE	SW		2-0822		OF	POND HILL BROOK				6	30	80
11-03-002	CASTLETON	VT	0100897	3-1238	001	WWTF	CASTLETON RIVER	.360	MGI)	Υ	4	30	84
11-03-003	WILSON PHOTO	PT		3-0386	001	PF	CASTLETON WHIF			Y	3,	31	88
11-03-004	SETH J WOLCOTT	DR		1-0297	001	WO	CASTLETON RIVER				1	1	85
11-03-005	CRANSTON H HOWE	DR		1-0355	001	CURT DR,GW	LAKE BOMOSEEN				3	31	88
11-04-001	BARTON MEMORIAL	SW		1-0096	001	GS	EAST CREEK			Y	12		79
11-05-003	RUT IND DEV CORP	SW		2-0197	001	GS	MILL RIVER				7		85
11-05-003	RUT IND DEV CORP	SW		2-0197	002	GS	MILL RIVER				7		85
	VT AGENCY TRANSP	SW		2-0185	001	CB,GS,DP	OTTER CREEK				7		85
	SMOKEY HOUSE	DR		1-0322		VIA PVC PIPE					9		85
	FAIR HAVEN	۷T	0100129			WWTF	CASTLETON RIVER	.750	MGD	Y	7		77
	FAIR HAV ELD HSG			2-0818		CB	MND BRUOK					30	
	FAIR HAV ELD HSG			2-0818		OF	MUD BROOK					30	
	GRAND UNION CO	SW		2-0883		GS	MUD BROOK				7	1	
	BIRD MT RESORT	SW		2-0776		DP	CASTLETON RIVER					30	
	CORTINA INN INC	DR		1-0258		GM	MENDON BROOK					28	
	RICH GASSENMEYER			1-0290		WO	MILL RIVER	400	A the B			31	
	CHARLES KNAPP JR			2-0775			BELMONT BROOK	400	GPD		12		
	JAMES G POTTER	DR		1-0289		GW	MILL RIVER					31	
	MALCOLM PATTEN	DR	0101100	1-0287		WO .	MILL RIVER	A 4 A	MOT	V		31	
	WEST PAWLET	VT	0101192			WATE	INDIAN RIVER	.040		Y		30	
	WH PIGMENT PITTS		0000434			PROC WASTE WWTF	OTTER CREEK FURNACE BROOK	.150 .0700		Y Y		28 30	
	PITTSFORD PITTS NAT FISH	VT Vī	0100692 0000451			HATCHERY	FURNACE BROOK	*V/ VV		Y	5	1	
11-16-017		VT	0020770			MARBLE CRUSH		•500		Ϋ́	-	30	
	PITTS NAT'L CHUR		VVLV//V	2-0186		OF,SS	SUGAR HOLLOW	1300	IIII	1	7	1	
	PITTS NAT'L CHUR			2-0186		GS .	SUGAR HOLLOW				7	1	
		07		1-0348		SA	L ST CATHERINE			γ	7	1	
11-17-002			0100269			WWTF	POULTNEY RIVER	.350		Ϋ́		30	
11-18-002			0100528			BYPASS	OTTER CREEK					31	
11-18-002			0100528				OTTER CREEK	.325	MGD	Y		31	
11-18-002			0100528			SAN	OTTER CREEK					31	
11-18-002			0100528			SAN	OTTER CREEK					31	
11-18-002	PROCTOR	۷T	0100528	4-1032	004	SAN	OTTER CREEK				8	31	79
11-18-002	PROCTOR	VT	0100528	4-1032	005	SAN	OTTER CREEK				8	31	79
11-18-002	PROCTOR	٧T	0100528	4-1032	904	SAN	OTTER CREEK				8	31	79
		PT		3-1109			RUTLAND WWTF			Ϋ́	5	1	82
			0000655				OTTER CREEK	5.620	MGI)	Ϋ́	1	1	
			0100871				OTTER CREEK					1	
			0100871				OTTER CREEK	4.400	MGD	Y	7	1	
			0100871				OTTER CREEK				7	1	
			0100871				EAST CREEK				7	1	
			0100871				EAST CREEK				7	1 :	
			0100871				EAST CREEK				7	1	
			0100871				OTTER CREEK				7	1 :	
			0100871				OTTER CREEK				7	1 1	
			0100871				MOON BROOK					1 7	
11-14-003	RUTLAND CITY	۷ĩ	0100871	4-1034	700	SAN/SW	OTTER CREEK				,		11

20000 217						·							
FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PEKMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	Ϋ́Υ
44 40 000	OURS AND DUDITO	SW		2-0891	001	CB	TENNEY BROOK				7	1	85
	RUTLAND PUBLIC STRATTON ESTATES			1-0238		CB	MOON BROOK				6	1	82
	R & C FUCCI	SW		1-0248		CB	MOON BROOK				11	1	82
	GE-COLUMBIAN AVE			3-0306		MP		.500	MGD	Y	5	31	83
	BO-MAC CORP	SW		2-0731		CB	MOON BROOK				6	30	80
	BO-MAC CORP	SW		2-0731		OUTFALL	PAINT MINE STRM			Y	- 6	30	
	RO-MAC CORP	SW		2-0731		OUTFALL	PAINT MINE STRM				6	30	
	RUTLAND COMM CC	SW		1-0277		CB	EAST CREEK				6	30	
	RUTLAND COMM CC	SW		1-0277		CR	EAST CREEK				6	30	
	STATE BLDGS DIV	SW		2-0758	001	RUNOFF	RUTLAND WWTF				6	30	
	MOORE BUSINESS	SW		1-0295	001	ROOF DRAINS	OTTER CREEK				11	1	
	MOORE BUSINESS	SW		1-0295	002	ROOF DRAINS	OTTER CREEK				11		84
	MOORE BUSINESS	SW		1-0295	003	ROOF DRAINS	OTTER CREEK				11		84
11-19-018	MOORE BUSINESS	SW		1-0295	004	ROOF DRAINS	OTTER CREEK				11		84
	MOORE BUSINESS	SW		1-0295		ROOF DRAINS	OTTER CREEK				11		84
11-19-018	MOORE BUSINESS	SW		1-0295		ROOF DRAINS	OTTER CREEK				11		94
11-19-018	MOORE BUSINESS	SW		1-0295		ROOF DRAINS	OTTER CREEK				11		84 84
11-19-018	MOORE BUSINESS	DR		1-0295		MO					11		84
	MOORE BUSINESS	DR		1-0295		MO	OTTER CREEK				11		84
	MOORE BUSINESS	DR		1-0295		MO	OTTER CREEK				7		85
	MCDONALDS CORP	S₩		2-0116		SF	TENNEY BROOK OTTER CREEK				7		85
	VICON RECOVERY	SW		2-0201		CB,GS,DP	RUTLAND STORM DR				7		85
	VICON RECOVERY	SW		2-0201		GS,CB	RUTLAND WATE			M			85
	NAT'L CHURCH RES		0000000	2-0211		CB	COLD RIVER	078.	MGI)	Y		31	
	U S SAMICA	VT	0000442			07	OTTER CREEK		MGD	Ϋ́	7		77
	RUTLAND FD#1	VT	0100315			WWTF COMB O'FLOW	OTTER CREEK	♦ V /- /	1102	1	7		77
	RUTLAND FD#1	VT	0100315 0100315			COMB O. LTOM	OTTER CREEK				7		77
	RUTLAND FD#1	VT SW	0100013	2-0867		OF	OTTER CREEK				6	30	85
	JUST COLD HOLD'G	ow OT		2-0437		DOMEST (INV)		200	GPD		Ŷ	1	73
	J & R ROMANO TRI-PHOENIX DEV	DR		1-0070		GM CM	TENNEY BROOK				1	1	79
	GE-WINDCREST RD	PT		3-0307		MP	RUTLAND WATE	,125	MGD)	Y	5	31	83
	GEORGE CORSONES	01		4-0211		DOMEST(INV)	OTTER CREEK	5000	GPD		9	1	76
	RUTLAND PLYWOOD	SW		1-0292		OF	OTTER CREEK			Y			84
	VT ELEC POWER CO			2-0853		DP	OTTER CREEK						30
	RUTLAND GROUP	SW		2-0899		FILT POND	TENNEY BROOK						85
	RUTLAND GROUP	SW		2-0899		OF	TENNEY BROOK						85
	LOUIS ESPOSITO	SW		2-0967	001	GS	TENNEY BROOK				7		85
	EDGEMONT CONDOS	01		4-0188		SA	ROARING BROOK	20000	GPI)		-11		73
	KILLINGTON VILL	DR		1-0313	001	CURTAIN DR	ROARING BROOK				4		85
	CHALET KILLINGTO	OT		2-0780	001	SA	ROARING BROOK				10		79 70
	SUMMIT REALTY CO			1-0058		€M	KENT BROOK				1		79
	RAYMOND GIGUERE	OT		4-0223		FAILED SYST	ROARING BROOK	444()	(GP))	Y	9		78
11-21-055	R GIGUERE	DR		1-0261		FO,GW	ROARING BROOK				ί,		83
11-21-083	WILLIAM JOHNSON	DR		1-0262		GM	KENT POND BROOK				3 9		83 78
	H BIATHROW	OT		1-0269		SA	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				9		78 78
	X BUDZYNA	OT		2-0724		SA	ROARING BROOK						83
	R REININGER	DR		1-0274		GW	ROARING BROOK						83
	JAY NUSSBAUM	DR		1-0267		GW,FO	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV						83
	MILDRED HOADLEY	DR		1-0271		FO	ROARING BROOK						83
	MILDRED HOADLEY	DR		1-0271		FO	ROARING BROOK TRIB KENT BROOK						83
11-21-103	MT MEADOWS LODGE	: UT		2-0152	1001	SA	into veut bunny				,		

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNTTS	REPORT?	MM	DD	ΥY
11-21-104	MOON RIDGE CORP	SW		2-0190	001	GS,CB,OF	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				7	į	85
	RICHARD DYBVIG	DR		1-0357		POOL WO	TRIB ROARING BRK	50	GPM	γ	9	30	88
	SUNRISE GROUP	SW		2-0208		CB,SS	FALLS BROOK				7	1	85
	SUNRISE GROUP	SW		2-0208		CB,SS	FALLS BROOK				7	1	85
	SUNRISE GROUP	SW		2-0208		CB,SS	FALLS BROOK				7	1.	85
	CUTTINGSVILLE SC			2-0493		SA	MILL RIVER	400	GPT)		9	1	74
	VALLEY VIEW CRMY			3-0239		SA	OTTER CREEK	20000	GPD		1	1	81
_	WH PIGMENT S WAL		0020141			GW	OTTER CREEK	240000	GPD	Y	5	1	85
	WALLINGFORD FD#1		0100552			WWTF	OTTER CREEK	.120	MGD	Y	6	30	85
	TRUE TEMPER CORP		0000507			LOG PILER	OTTER CREEK			γ	7	31	84
		DR:	4444741	1-0011		GM	L ST CATHERINE				11	1	73
	WEST RUTLAND		0100714			WWTF	CLARENDON RIVER	.325	MGI)	Υ	12	31	88

¹¹⁷ records selected from 856 processed.

WASHINGTON 12

Barre City - 12-01

Barre Town - 12-02 (Websterville)

Berlin - 12-03 (Riverton)

Cabot - 12-04

Calais - 12-05

Duxbury - 12-06

East Montpelier - 12-07

Fayston - 12-08

Marshfield - 12-09

Middlesex - 12-10

Montpelier City - 12-11

Moretown - 12-12

Northfield - 12-13

Plainfield - 12-14

Roxbury - 12-15

Waitsfield - 12-16

Warren - 12-17

Waterbury - 12-18

Woodbury - 2-19

Worcester - 12-20

WASHINGTON COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

12-01-002 BARRE CITY VT 0100889 3-1145 002 BYPASS STEVENS BRANCH 12-01-013 LACROSS MEM VT 0200028 3-0342 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH 7000 GPD Y 12 12-01-013 LACROSS MEM VT 0200028 3-0342 001 CW JAIL BRANCH 7000 GPD Y 12 12-01-015 CONSOLIDATED MEM VT 020044 3-0340 001 GRANITE PROC JAIL BRANCH 7000 GPD Y 1 12-01-020 NATIVI & SON INC OT 3-0346 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-021 GRANITE IND VT OT 3-0346 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-022 GRANITE IND VT OT 3-0346 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-024 COOK WATKINS PAT VT 020041 3-0328 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 001 CW STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 002 CW JAIL BRANCH .004 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 002 CW JAIL BRANCH .082 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 005 CW JAIL BRANCH .004 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 005 CW JAIL BRANCH .004 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-038 WERRIAM-GRAVES OT 1-0308 001 CITY WATER STEVENS BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-030 VT AGENCY TRANSP SW 2-0993 001 DBL MANHOLE STEVENS BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-039 VIATEUR FECTEAU SW 2-0192 001 FILT,DP JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-039 VIATEUR FECTEAU SW 2-0192 001 FILT,DP JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-039 VIATEUR FECTEAU SW 2-0192 001 FILT,DP JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-030 WT AGENCY TRANSP SW 2-0192 001 GRANITE TRIB STEVENS BRANCH .000 MGD Y 7 12-02-002 EAST BARRE VT 0100412 4-1057 001 WMTF JAIL BRANCH .000 MGD Y 7 12-02-002 EAST BARRE VT 0100412 4-1057 001 WMTF JAIL BRANCH .000 MGD Y 7 12-02-006 R 0F A SAW PLANT VT 0020648 3-0355 001 GRANITE TRIB STEVENS BROW T10000 GPD Y 12-02-008 R 0F	D YY
12-01-002 BARRE CITY VT 0100889 3-1145 002 BYPASS STEVENS BRANCH 12-01-013 LACROSS MEM VT 0200028 3-0342 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH 7000 GPD Y 12 12-01-013 LACROSS MEM VT 0200028 3-0342 001 CW JAIL BRANCH 7000 GPD Y 12 12-01-015 CONSOLIDATED MEM VT 020044 3-0340 001 GRANITE PROC JAIL BRANCH 7000 GPD Y 1 12-01-020 NATIVI & SON INC OT 3-0346 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-021 GRANITE IND VT OT 3-0346 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-022 GRANITE IND VT OT 3-0346 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-024 COOK WATKINS PAT VT 020041 3-0328 001 GRANITE PROC STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 001 CW STEVENS BRANCH .014 MGD Y 1 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 002 CW JAIL BRANCH .004 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 002 CW JAIL BRANCH .082 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 005 CW JAIL BRANCH .004 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 005 CW JAIL BRANCH .004 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 007 CW JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-038 WERRIAM-GRAVES OT 1-0308 001 CITY WATER STEVENS BRANCH .007 MGD Y 3 12-01-030 VT AGENCY TRANSP SW 2-0993 001 DBL MANHOLE STEVENS BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-039 VIATEUR FECTEAU SW 2-0192 001 FILT,DP JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-039 VIATEUR FECTEAU SW 2-0192 001 FILT,DP JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-039 VIATEUR FECTEAU SW 2-0192 001 FILT,DP JAIL BRANCH .007 MGD Y 7 12-01-030 WT AGENCY TRANSP SW 2-0192 001 GRANITE TRIB STEVENS BRANCH .000 MGD Y 7 12-02-002 EAST BARRE VT 0100412 4-1057 001 WMTF JAIL BRANCH .000 MGD Y 7 12-02-002 EAST BARRE VT 0100412 4-1057 001 WMTF JAIL BRANCH .000 MGD Y 7 12-02-006 R 0F A SAW PLANT VT 0020648 3-0355 001 GRANITE TRIB STEVENS BROW T10000 GPD Y 12-02-008 R 0F	1 84 83 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1
12-01-002 BARRE CITY	1 83 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-010 NO BARKE GRANITE VT	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-013	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-015 CONSOLIDATED MEM UT 12-01-020 NATIVI & SON INC OT 3-0346 OOI GRANITE PROD STEVENS BRANCH OOI OOI OT 12-01-021 GRANITE IND UT OT 3-0346 OOI GRANITE PROD STEVENS BRANCH OOI OOI OT OOI	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
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12-01-021 GRANITE IND VT	1 83 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-024 COOK WATKINS PAT UT	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 002 CW	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 003 CW	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 005 CW JAIL BRANCH .094 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 008 CW JAIL BRANCH .029 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 010 CW JAIL BRANCH .029 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 010 CW JAIL BRANCH .029 MGD Y 3 12-01-028 SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VT 0000418 3-1171 011 CW JAIL BRANCH .029 MGD Y 3 12-01-036 MERRIAM-GRAVES OT 1-0308 001 CITY WATER STEVENS BRANCH .072 MGD Y 3 12-01-036 MERRIAM-GRAVES OT 1-0308 001 CITY WATER STEVENS BRANCH .072 MGD Y 3 12-01-037 JSGC BLDG LTD SW 2-0993 001 DBL MANHOLE STEVENS BRANCH .072 MGD Y .072 MGD Y .074 MGD MGD MGD Y .074 MGD MGD Y .074 MGD MGD MGD Y .074 MGD MGD MGD Y .074 MGD	1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85 1 85
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12-02-010 R & B LASH SW 1-0235 001 CB POTASH BROOK 5	58 t
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12-02-012 BOMBARDIER SW 2-0927 001 CB,SF,FILT P STEVENS BRANCH 7	1 85
12-02-013 WILLIAMSON POLIS VT 0020109 3-0377 001 GRANITE STEVENS BRANCH Y 7	1 86
12-02-014 BARRE HOUSING SW 2-0163 001 CB STEVENS BRANCH 7	1 85
12-03-002 BERLIN UT 0100030 4-1168 001 WWTF STEVENS BRANCH ,250 MGD Y 12	1 84
12-03-002 BERLIN	1 84
12-03-002 BERLIN	1 84
12-03-002 BERLIN UT 0100030 4-1168 004 CHLOR CONTAC STEVENS BRANCH 12	1 84
12-03-006 UT AGENCY TRANSP OT 3-0351 001 LAB WASH BENJAMIN FALLS 3750 GPD Y 3	1 85
12-03-008 PEARL BOYCE OT 2-0410 001 DOMEST(INV) DOG RIVER 200 GPD 9	1 73
12-03-010 THE ASSOCIATES SW 2-0888 001 CB STEVENS BROOK 7	1 85
12-03-011 CARL BARTEAU DR 1-0303 001 GW DOG RIVER 1	1 85
12-03-016 CENTRAL VT MEDIC SW 1-0200 001 SS STEVENS BRANCH 2	1 81
12-03-019 FASSETTS BAKERY SW 2-0132 001 GS,SS STEVENS BRANCH 7	1 85
12-03-020 GENE R COHEN SW 2-0199 001 CB STEVENS BRANCH N 7	1 85 1 85
12-03-021 FIZZH HO! SW E VZVV VVI GOŞIN	1 85
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PERMIT S/N DESCRIPTION RECEIVING WATER FLOW UNITS REPORT? MM DD YY TYPE NPDES FILE NO PERMITTEE 4 30 84 WINDOSKI RIVER .016 MGD 0000621 3-1187 001 CIA 12-04-002 CABOT FARM COOP UT .010 MGD 4 3() 84 WINDOSKI RIVER CW 0000621 3-1187 003 12-04-002 CABOT FARM COOP 7 1 78 MILL BROOK 1-0053 001 12-08-001 MAD HATTER LTD DŔ 7 1 78 MILL BROOK 1-0056 001 CM 12-08-002 BROWN & VANLOON DR 3 1 82 CHASE BROOK 1-0226 001 CURTAIN 12-08-003 INN COMDOS DR 7 1.85 SS MILL BROOK 12-08-004 BATTLEGROUND SW 2-0916 001 6 30 84 POND O'FLOW CHASE BROOK 60000 GPD 1-0283 001 12-08-005 SUGARBUSH VALLEY DR .045 MGD 6 30 85 WINDOSKI RIVER 0100471 3-1195 001 WWTF 12-09-002 MARSHFIELD 1000 GPD 3 1.85 0020362 1-0304 001 WINDOSKI RIVER 12-11-010 EVERLASTING MEM VT 12 1 86 3,970 MGD WWTF WINDOSKI RIVER 0100196 3-1207 001 VT 12-11-011 MONTPELIER 12 1 86 WINDOSKI RIVER 0100196 3-1207 002 SAN/SW UT 12-11-011 MONTPELIER 1 86 12 WINOOSKI RIVER SAN/SW 0100196 3-1207 003 12-11-011 MONTPELIER 1 86 WINOOSKI RIVER 12 SAN/SW 12-11-011 MONTPELIER 0100196 3-1207 004 12 1 86 WINOOSKI RIVER SAN/SW UT 0100196 3-1207 005 12-11-011 MONTPELIER NO BRANCH, W'SKI 12 1 86 SAN/SW 0100196 3-1207 006 12-11-011 MONTPELIER VT 12 1.86 NO BRANCH, W'SKI VT 0100196 3-1207 007 SAN/SW 12-11-011 MONTPELIER 1 84 12 NO BRANCH, W'SKI 0100196 3-1207 008 SAN/SW 12-11-011 MONTPELIER VT 12 1 86 SAN/SW NO BRANCH, W'SKI 12-11-011 MONTPELIER VT 0100196 3-1207 009 NO BRANCH, W'SKI 12 1 86 12-11-011 MONTPELIER 0100196 3-1207 010 SAN/SW 12 1 86 NO BRANCH, W'SKI VT 0100196 3-1207 011 SAN/SW 12-11-011 MONTPELIER 12 1 86 NO BRANCH, W'SKI SAN/SW 0100196 3-1207 012 12-11-011 MONTPELIER VT 12 1 86 WINOOSKI RIVER 0100196 3-1207 013 SAN/SW 12-11-011 MONTPELIER VT / 1.80 2-0836 001 CB WINDOSKI RIVER 12-11-025 HERITAGE CORP SW 7 1.85 STEVENS BRANCH 2-0992 001 12-11-026 PETER GIACHERIO 3 31 83 1-0266 001 GRIT CHAMBER WINDOSKI RIVER 12-11-028 VT DEPT ADMINIST SW 3 31 83 1-0266 002 GRIT CHAMBER WINOOSKI RIVER 12-11-028 VT DEPT ADMINIST SW 6 30 80 WINDOSKI RIVER 2-0739 001 CB 12-11-029 WASHINGTON CTY SW 7 1.85 WINOOSKI RIVER 2-0915 001 CB 12-11-034 VT AGENCY TRANSP SW 7 1 85 WINDOSKI RIVER 2-0913 001 C8 12-11-035 DAVID DUBRUL 11 1 87 WINDOSKI RIVER 1-0346 001 HT PMP RTN 12-11-036 D BUTTERFIELD OT 7 1 85 WINDOSKI RIVER 2-0175 001 GS,SS 12-11-037 K & J SENECAL SW 7 1.85 BLANCHARD BROOK 2-0175 002 GS,SS 12-11-037 K & J SENECAL SW 4 1 85 DOCTOR BROOK 0R 1-0314 001 GW 12-12-006 JOHN SCHULTZ 6 30 85 CROSSETT BROOK SW 2-0875 001 GS 12-12-008 WATERBURY EXPR 7 1 85 12-12-009 DUXTOWN IND PARK SW 2-0938 001 DP.GS WINDOSKI RIVER' 1 87 7 1-0341 001 WD MAD RIVER DR 12-12-010 ALINE WARD MAD RIVER 1 87 1-0432 001 WO 12-12-011 ROBERT SIMONDS DR 5 31 84 1.630 MGD 0100242 3-1158 001 WHIF DOG RIVER 12-13-002 NORTHFIELD VT 1 86 WINDOSKI RIVER .100 MGD 8 0100781 3-0381 001 WHIF VT 12-14-001 PLAINFIELD THIRD BR, WH K 4 1 85 HATCHERY 3-0362 001 12-15-002 FISH & GAME DEPT OT 2 1 80 MAD RIVER 12-16-002 D & P SLINGLUFF 1-0105 001 DR 2 1 82 MAD RIVER 1-0224 001 GW 12-16-003 MAD RIVER GREEN DR 8 31 84 MAD RIVER GS 12-16-004 ROBERT J BLAIR SW 2-07/8 001 1 85 MILL BROOK 2-0951 001 0F 12-16-005 JAMES HENDERSHOT SW 1 1.85 MAD RIVER GS 12-16-006 GRAND UNION SW 2-0959 001 7 1 85 12-16-007 ROBERT BLAIR GS MAD RIVER 2-0215 001 12 1 73 12-17-003 THE WINDREAM 01 4-0195 001 MAD RIVER 9 1 78 4-0216 001 SA MAD RIVER 12-17-004 TRAILS END LODGE OT 6 30 84 1-0284 001 GW BRADLEY BROOK DR 12-17-008 THOMAS ROGERS 3 28 85 2-0119 001 OF CLAY BROOK 12-17-009 MAD RIVER VALLEY SW 6 30 80 CR.OF RICE BROOK 2-0809 001 12-17-010 VILLAGE GATE 6 30 80 2-0856 001 SF, RET BASIN CLAY BROOK 12-17-011 DOME CORPORATION SW

Page 3

WASHINGTON COUNTY PERMITS
UT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

Date: 04/10/84

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE NPDES	PERMIT S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	ΥY
12-17-011	DOME CORPORATION	SW	2-0856 002	GS,CB	CLAY BROOK			6	30	80
	DOME CORPORATION		2-0856 003	GS CB	CLAY BROOK			6	30	80
12-17-013	SNOW CREEK ASSOC	SW	2-0914 001	SS	CLAY CREEK			7	1	85
	SNOW CREEK ASSOC		2-0914 002		CLAY CREEK			7	1	85
	SNOW CREEK ASSOC		2-0914 003	•	CLAY CREEK			7	į.	85
	JOHN MEIER	SW	2-0948 001	GS	MAD RIVER			7	1	85
	SNOW CREEK	SW	2-0995 001	SS,GS	CLAY BROOK			7	1	85
	MAD RIVER VALLEY		2-0118 001	•	CLAY BROOK			7	1	85
	S G PHILLIPS	SW	2-0808 001	CB/FR DRAIN	THATCHER BROOK			7	1	80
	H HUNTINGTON	SW	2-0929 001	CB	THATCHER BROOK			7	1	85
	WILLIAM MASON	DR	1-0331 001	GW	THATCHER BROOK			7	1	86
12-18-018	HOLIDAY INN	SW	2-0213 001	OF,GS,SS	TRIB THATCHER BK		N	7	1	85
	HOLIDAY INN	SW	2-0213 002	<i>'</i> •	TRIB THATCHER BK		N	7	1	8.5
	WORCESTER FD#1	OT	3-0324 001	, ,	WINOOSKI RIVER	2000 GPD		6	30	84

¹¹⁹ records selected from 958 processed.

WINDHAM 13

Athens - 13-01

Brattleboro - 13-02

Brookline - 13-03

Dover - 13-04

Dummerston - 13-05

Grafton - 13-06

Guilford - 13-07

Halifax - 13-08

Jamaica - 13-09

Londonderry - 13-10

Marlboro - 13-11

Newfane - 13-12

Putney - 13-13

Rockingham - 13-14 (Bellows Falls) (Saxtons River)

Stratton - 13-15

Townshend - 13-16

Vernon - 13-17

Wardsboro - 13-18

Westminster - 13-19

Whitingham - 13-20

Wilmington - 13-21

Windham -13-22

Unorganized - 13-23

WINDHAM COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.04

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PEKMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	УY
	BRATTLEBORO	VT	0100064				CONNECTICUT RIV				11		83
13-02-001	BRATTLEBORO	VT	0100064	4-1085			CONNECTICUT	2.500	MGD	Y	11		83
	BRATTLEBORO	VT	0100064				CONNECTICUT RIV				11		83
	BRATTLEBORO	VT	0100064			SAN/SW	RETREAT MEADOW				11		83
	BRATTLEBORO	VT	0100064				RETREAT MEADOW				11		83
	BRATTLEBORO	VT	0100064			EMGCY O'FLOW					11		83 · 83
	BRATTLEBORO	Vî	0100064				BLACK MT BROOK	,	MOD	v			
	BOISE CASCADE	VT	0000248			PA	CONNECTICUT RIV	1.500		Y Y	10		72 0 A
	ERVING PAPER MIL		0000281			CW OUTPALL OFF	CONNECTICUT RIV WHETSTONE BROOK	+300	1161)	t	7		85
	WEST GATE ASSOC	SW VT	0000311	2-0998		TREATED SW	CONNECTICUT RIV			γ	-	30	
	BARROWS COAL FAIRFIELD ASSOC	SW	0000011	2-0849		CB	WEST KIVER			•		30	
	BRATTLEBORD	SW		2-0148		CB	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		85
	BRATT RETREAT	(IT		2-0545		BOIL B, DOMN	WEST RIVER	100	GPD		7		75
	CERSOSIMO LUMBER			1-0333		CW	CONNECTICUT RIV	1000			9		86
	WOODBINE CORF	SW		2-0815		OF	BRUAD BROOK				7		80
	C E BRADLEY LABS			1-0310		GW	CONNECTICUT RIV				4	1	85
	BURL SAVINGS	SW		2-0859		CB	CONNECTICUT RIV				6	30	81
	C&S WH'SALE GROC			2-0876		SF,DP	CONNECTICUT RIV				7	31	85
	CHASE REALTY CO	SW		2-0887		GS [']	WHETSTONE BROOK				7	i	85
	CHASE REALTY CO	SW		2-0887		CB	WHETSTONE BROOK				7		85
	BRATTLEBORD DEV	SW		2-0996	001	OF	WEST KIVER				7		8.5
13-02-034	MOORE ASSOC	VT	0020745	3-1251	001	CW	BLACK MT BROOK	.800		Y	4		87
13-02-034	MOORE ASSOC	VT	0020745	3-1251	002	FB	BLACK MT BROOK	3000	GPD	Y	4		87
	S G PHILLIPS	DR		1-0340		GW	CONNECTICUT RIV				5		84
13-02-036	ELSO CORPORATION	SW		2-0165		GS	WEST RIVER				7		85
	ELECTRO-SONICS	FT		3-1227		MF	BRATTLEBORD WWTF	.0035	MGI)	Y		30	
	LANCE SHADER	SW		2-0194			WEST RIVER					1	
	BRATT DEV CREDIT			2-0209		GS	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		85
	NO BRANCH FD#1		0100218			GW -WWTF SPR		EAA	DEN		3		81
		07		2-0489			DEERFIELD KIVER	200	GPI)			1	7.4 85
	T C CONST CORP	SW		2-0130		GS,SS	DEERFIELD RIVER				7 7	1	
	PROGRESSIVE PROP			2-0105			ELLIS BROOK DEERFIELD RIVER				7		8.5
	ENVIRONMENTAL CO			2-0125			NORTH BRANCH					i	
	T C CONSTRUCTION	SW		2-0160			NORTH BRANCH					1	
	MT GREEN ASSOC	011		2-0160			NORTH BRANCH						85
	MT GREEN ASSOC CALLAHAN OIL CO	SW		2-0177			NORTH BRANCH					1	
		SW		2-0177		,	NORTH BRANCH				7	1	
		OT		2-0452			BRANCH BROOK	400	GPD		9	1	
		OT		2-0601			HALIFAX BR	200			10	1	
		OT		4-0199			WEST RIVER	1000			10	į	
		DR		1-0306			MILI. BROOK				2	1	85
		DR		1-0317		GW	RED BROOK				7	1	85
		DR		1-0126	001	W0	WEST BROOK				12	1	
		OT		4-0132	001	SA	WEST RIVER				12	1	
13-10-002	MAGIC MT CORP	70		4-0240	001		MAGIC MT LAKE	14000		Ÿ	7	1	
13-10-005	BLUE GENTIAN LDG	OT		4-0198			WEST RIVER	2400			Α,	1	
		07		4-0241			FLOOD BROOK	9000		Y	11		
		OT		4-0235			WEST RIVER	6800	GPD			Ž.	
		DR		1-0099			WEST ROVER		855	u	1	1	
	SNOW DRIFT CONDO			4-0189			WEST RIVER	11000	GPI)	Y	, ,	1	
13-10-025	IRWIN MATTES	D₽		1-0114	001	GW	FLOOD BROOK				7	1	đ۷

WINDHAM COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	YY
	DORIS GABLE	0T		2-0495		DOMEST(INV) SA	WEST RIVER COOK BROOK	500	GPD			1	
	SMITH INC	0T		2-0533			WEST RIVER	1000	CPD			i	
	FORREST LANE	0Î		2-0697		DOMEST(INV)	WEST RIVER	1000				1	
	BERTRAM FABER TRASK&WAITE RLTY	OT CU		2-0141		CB	WEST RIVER		• •			1	
				2-0987		SS	WEST BROOK				7	1	85
	ELLIS H SPEATH	SW		1-0350		CW	LOWELL BROOK					15	
	GRAN'MA FRISBY'S	DR		1-0307		MO	ROCK BROOK				4		
	BARRETT BUSH			1-0072		WO	SMITH BROOK				7	1	79
	MAUDE D WEIR ERNEST M COLE	DR OT		2-0509		DOMEST(INV)	SMITH BROOK	250	GPD		7	1	74
		SW		7-0821		Sb Strategy	BAKER BROOK				7	1	80
	HAYNES BROS		0020371			WATE	CONNECTICUT RIV	.065	MGD	Y	9	1	80
	WINDHAM COLL COR	۷T	0000108			PA	CONNECTICUT RIV	.275		Y	12	31	82
	PUTNEY PAPER PUTNEY PAPER	VT	0000108				SACKETTS BROOK					31	
	PUTNEY PAPER	VT	0000108				SACKETTS BROOK			Y	12	31	82
13-13-008		VT	0100277			WWTF	SACKETTS BROOK	.080	MGD	Y	3	31	87
	MT PAPER PROD	PT	VIVVLI	3-0308		PA	BELLS FALLS WATE	.100		Y	6	30	83
	RELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			WWTF	CONNECTICUT RIV	1.500		Y	7	1	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			BYPASS	CONNECTICUT RIV			Y	7	1	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMB O. LTOM	CONNECTICUT RIV				7	1	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				7	1	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				7	1	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VĪ	0100013			COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				- 7		77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMR O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				7	1	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMB O'FLOW	COMMECTICUT RIV				7	1	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMB O. LTOM	CONNECTION RIV				7	Ţ	77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COME O. LTOM	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		17
	BELLOWS FALLS	۷Ť	0100013			COMB O'FLOW	POWER CANAL				7		77
	BELLOWS FALLS	۷T	0100013			COMB O'FLOW	COMMECTICUT RIV				7		77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMP O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		77
	BELLOWS FALLS	Vī	0100013	4-1028	014	COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013			COMB O. LTOM	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		77
	BELLOWS FALLS	VT	0100013	4-1028	016	COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		77
	SAXTONS RIVER	۷Ť	0100609	3-1167	001	WWTF	SAXTONS RIVER		MGD	Y	5		84
	MARY J WYNNE	ŊŢ		2-0450	001	DOMEST(INV)	SAXTONS RIVER	100	GPT)		9	-	73
13-14-024	HOUSING ASSOC	DR		1-0324	001	GM	CONNECTICUT RIV		= =		1.0		85
13-15-001	STRATTON CORP	OT		4-0098		WATE	NO BRANCH BROOK	175ء	MGT)				75
13-15-002	STRATTON VILLAGE	SW		2-0970		CB	STRATTON LAKE				7		85
13-15-003	STRATTON CORP	SW		2-0196		GS,SS,CB	NO BRANCH BROOK				7		85 ac
13-15-003	STRATTON CORP	SW		2-0196		GS,SS,CB	NO BRANCH BROOK		. 000	V	7		85
	HARMONYVILLE ST	OT		2-0512			TRIB MILL BROOK	500	GP0	Υ	7		74
	ELSO DEHAAS	DR		1-0300		WO	MILL BROOK				1		85 85
	HARRY MCINTOSH	DR		1-0319		WO	MILL BROOK	0.7	/ ነው	v	5		86
	VT YANKEE NUCL	VT					CONNECTICUT RIV		MGD MCD	Y			86
	VI YANKEE NUCL	٧T				BOIL BLOMDN	CONNECTICUT RIV	.0004		Y			86
	VT YANKEE NUCL	VT				SAND FB	CONNECTICUT RIV		MGD MGI)	Y Y			86
	VT YANKEE NUCL	۷T				OPEN CYCLE	CONNECTICUT RIV		s rius) 5 MGD	Y			86
	VT YANKEE NUCL	VT	0000264			RADIOACTIVE	CONNECTICUT RIV	7 + 0	FIGU	H			86
	VT YANKEE NUCL	VT	0000264			SW	CONNECTICUT RIV			N N			8.6
	VT YANKEE NUCL	۷T	0000264			SW	CONNECTICUT RIV			N			86
	VT YANKEE NUCL	VT Cm	0000264			SW NOMECT/INII)	COMMECTICUT RIVEAST PUTMEY BK	201) GPD	17			. 73
13-19-011	ERNEST VIVAN	OT		2-0451	VVI	DOMEST(INV)	Cust (Suite by	OV	עוני ע		,	۸	

WINDHAM COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

Date: 04/10/84

Carrentees.	FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	үү
Section 2			OT.		2-0592	001	DOMEST(INV)	SAXTONS RIVER	200	GPD		7	1	76
		C & A FRANKLIN	07		2-0593		DOMEST(INV)	SAXTONS RIVER	800			7	1	76
-		DWIGHT PUTNAM			2-0582		DOMEST(JNV)	SAXTONS RIVER	200			9	1	76
		EDWIN L MOORE	OT		2-0597		DOMEST(INV)	SAXTONS RIVER	200			7	1	76
		GREGORY HOLTON	07		2-0587		DOMEST (INV)	SAXTONS RIVER	200			7	1	76
Statement or other Persons		JOHN F KENNEDY	OT				DOMEST (INV)	SAXTONS RIVER		GP1)		7	1	76
		MARY BRANDT	OT		2-0595		DOMEST (INV)	SAXTONS RIVER	1000			7	1	76
The same of the same of		KINGDOM HALL	OT		2-0594 2-0598		DOMEST(INV)	NORTH RIVER		GP'I)		7	1	76
		O & E KINGSLEY	OT	0101109			WWTF	HARRIMAN RES	.0173		Y	Ŷ	30	88
1		WHITINGHAM	VT	0101044			WWTF	EAST BR, NO RIVER	.050t		γ	9	30	88
		JACKSONVILLE	VT	0101044	3-1230		DOMESTIC	DEERFIELD RIVER				8	1	82
		HAYSTACK CORP	OT VT	0100706			WWTF	DEERFIELD RIVER	.070	MG1)	Υ	7	1	77
-		WILMINGTON		0100706			COMB O'FLOW	DEERFIELD RIVER				7	Ţ	77
		WILMINGTON	VT VT	0100706			COMB O'FLOW	DEERFIELD RIVER				7	į	77
-		WILMINGTON	VT	0100706			COMB O. LTOM	DEERFIELD RIVER				7	1	77
		WILMINGTON	VT	0100706			COMB O'FLOW	DEERFIELD RIVER				7	1	77
		WILMINGTON	OT	01007.00	2-0203		DOMEST(INV)	WHITINGHAM LAKE	200	GPD		7	1	72
1		WM H MORAN	GT		2-0485		DOMEST(INV)	DEERFIELD RIVER	200	GP0		12	1	73
		CARL E MANGS	OT		2-0773		DOMEST(INV)	DEERFIELD RIVER	1000	GPD		1.2	31	83
		THOMAS M MITRO JOHN L MORGAN	01		2-0575		DOMEST(INV)	DEERFIELD RIVER				7	1	76
		GRAND UNION	DR		1-0256		POND O'FLOW	BEAVER BROOK				1	31	83
		GRAND UNION	DR				LOND O, LTOM	BEAVER BROOK				ţ	31	83
		GRAND UNION	DR		1-0256		CULVERT	BEAVER BROOK					31	
		GRAND UNION	DR		1-0256		CULVERT	BEAVER BROOK				1	31	83
	13-21-023		SW		2-0121		GS	SAXTONS RIVER					1	
		WINDHAM SKI ASSO			1-0345			TRIB SAXTONS RIV	550	GPM		5	31.	88
		WINDHAM SKI ASSO			1-0345			TRIB SAXTONS RIV	850	GPM		5	31	88
	70 75 000	TTAILETIIII WAA IIGGE												

¹³² records selected from 1100 processed.

WINDSOR 14

Andover - 14-01

Baltimore - 14-02

Barnard - 14-03

Bethel - 14-04

Bridgewater - 14-05

Cavendish - 14-06

Chester - 14-07

Hartford - 14-08
 (White River Junction)
 (Quechee)

Hartland - 14-09

Ludlow - 14-10

Norwich - 14-11

Plymouth - 14-12

Pomfret - 14-13

Reading - 14-14

Rochester - 14-15

Royalton - 14-16

Sharon - 14-17

Springfield - 14-18

Stockbridge - 14-19

Weathersfield - 14-20

Weston - 14-21

West Windsor - 14-22

Windsor -14-23

Woodstock - 14-24 (Taftsville)

WINDSOR COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

Date: 04/10/84

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1	FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	Ϋ́Υ
			n 5.		: 0010	A A +	110	HITTITAME OTHER				10	1	Ai
		EDWARD SHANAHAN	DR		1-0210		WO CHETAIN	WILLIAMS RIVER SILVER LAKE				3	į	
		SILVER LAKE STAT		0100048	1-0338		FO, CURTAIN EXIST POINTS				N		30	
	14-04-001	WH RIV NAT FISH	VT VT	0100048			HATCHERY	WHITE RIVER	17.75	MCD	Ϋ́	10		
				0020711	1-0005		MO	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV	30000		•		1	
		JOHN C HIBBERT BRIDGEWATER	DR: VT	0100846			WWTF	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV	.043		Υ		30	
			OT	0000299			PROC	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV	7010	.,,,,,	•		1	
		R & B GEYER	DR	VVVVL//	1-0343		GW	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				10	30	87
		FUTNAM CONST CO	07		4-0517		DOMESTIC	OTTAUQUECHER R(V	1500	GP0		Ÿ	1	75
		BRIDGEWATER MILL			1-0327		CM	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				10	1	85
		SIMPSON PINRSHP	SW		2-0905		CULVERT	WETLAND				7	1	85
	14-06-001		VT	0100862			WWTF	BLACK RIVER			Y	6	1	86
	14-07-001		VT	0100081			WWTF	WILLIAMS RIVER	.175	MG))	Υ	6	1	84
		WIND MIN CLIFTON		0020249			TALC MINE DR	TRIB WILLIAMS RI	.020	MGD	Y	12	31	88
		PHILIP FISCHER	OT		2-0906		DOMEST(INV)	ANDOVER BRANCH	1000	GPI)		8	1	
		H P KILN CORP	SW		2-0890	001	OF	WILLIAMS RIVER				7		85
	14-07-011		DR		3-0372	001	GW	WILLIAMS RIVER				9		81
		VT TALC DIV OMYA	SW		2-0936	001	DP	WILLIAMS RIVER				7	1	
		WOODEN INDIAN	SW		2-0973	001	CB	WILLIAMS RIVER					Í	
	14-08-001	BILLINGS DAIRY	PT		4-1123	001	DA	WILDER WWTF	.007		Y		31	
	14-08-002	QUECHEE	VT	0100978			WWTF	OTTAUQUECHER RIV	.300		Y	10	1	
	14-08-002	HARTFORD WRJ	VT	0101010			WWTF	CONNECTICUT RIV	.970	MGD	Y		31	
	14-08-002	HARTFORD WRJ	VT	0101010			COMB O'FLOW	WHITE RIVER					31	
	14-08-002	HARTFORD WRJ	VT	0101010			COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV					31	
		HARTFORD WILDER	Vī	0101001			BYPASS	CONNECTICUT RIV			W	1	1	
		HARTFORD WILDER	VT	0101001				CONNECTICUT RIV	.400	MGD	Y	1		77 77
		HARTFORD WILDER	۷T	0101001			COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				1		77 77
		HARTFORD WILDER	VT	0101001			COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				1 8		77 82
		PIPPIN/CLIFFORD	SW		1-0244		CB	WHITE RIVER				12	1	
		PIPPEN ENT INC	SW		1-0251		CB	CONNECTICUT RIV					30	
		WH RIVER HOUSING			2-0745		CB	WHITE RIVER					30	
			SW		2-0745		CR CB	WHITE RIVER DOTHAN BROOK					1	
		WM F PIPPIN	SM		2-0791		OF,CB SF	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		
		MOTEL SIX INC	SW		2-0937 2-0151		FILT	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				7	1	
			SW		2-0173		OF,GS,SS	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				•	ì	
		QUECHEE LAKES	SW SW				OF,GS,SS	OTTAUQUECHER RIV					î	
		QUECHEE LAKES KENNETH H PARKER			2-0202		OF,GS	DOTHAN BROOK			N		1	
		KENNETH H PARKER			2-0207		CB,GS,DP	DOTHAN BROOK				7	ï	
		KENNETH H PARKER			2-0207		G5	DOTHAN BROOK					1	
		ALFRED BUGBEE	DR		1-0279		MO	UNNAMED BROOK				12		
	14-10-001		VT	0100145			WWTF	BLACK RIVER	.600	MGD	Y	12		
			DR	0.0017.7	1-0219		WO	JEWELL BROOK				1	1	82
		WINDSOR MINERALS		0020176				TRIB SOAPSTONE B			Y	ţ	1	85
		WIND MIN FROSTBI		0020231				TRIB SOAPSTONE B	.075	MG))	Υ	12	31	88
		WIND MIN COLUMBI		0020222			PROC WASTE	BLACK RIVER	1.5	MGD	Y		30	
		LEO TOFFERI	DR		1-0216		GW	JEWELL BROOK					1	
			PT		3-0360	001	MP	LUDLOW WWTF	.00035	MGD	Υ		31	
		RAINBOW PROPERTY	SW		2-0864	001	CB	BLACK RIVER					30	
	14-10-016	RAINBOW PROPERTY	SW		2-0864		SUMP PUMP	BLACK RIVER					30	
			PT		3-0396		DA	RICHMOND WWTF	.075		Y	15		
			OT		2-0699		DOMEST(INV)	AVERY BROOK	300				1	
	14-11-019	NORTHERN ENERGY	DR		1-0351	001	W0	BRAGG BROOK	1000	GPD		S	t	88

WINDSOR COUNTY PERMITS VT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.04

FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MA	DD	ΥY
12 24 040	HORFITCH FUTORY	DD.		1-0351	002	GW	BRAGG BROOK	1000	GPD		2	1	9.8
	NORTHERN ENERGY SAILER BROS CONS			1-0278		OF	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				10	30	83
	TYSON GEN'L STOR			2-0901		DOMESTIC	PATCH BROOK		GPT)	Y		30	
	HAWK MT CORP	SW		2-0157		GS	BLACK RIVER				7	1	85
	WIND MIN HAMMOND		0000141			PROC WASTE	MILL BROOK	. 140)	MGI)	Υ	6	30	83
	WIND MIN HAMMOND		0000141			DR	MILL BROOK	.140	MGD	Y		30	
	RYANS OF READING			2-0726		OUTFALL PIPE	BLACK RIVER			Y		1	
	ROCHESTER	VT	0100293	4-1109	001		WHITE RIVER			N		31	
14-16-002		VT	0100854	3-1165	001	WWTF	WHITE RIVER	.070		Y		30	
	HAROLD JACOBS	OT		2-0720	001		FAY BROOK	300	GPD	Y		1	
14-17-008	JAMES E PAUL	DR		1-0140	001		WHITEWATER BR				1	1	
14-18-001	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374	3-1154	001	WWTF	BLACK RIVER	2.200	MGD	Y		30	
14-18-001	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			BYPASS	BLACK RIVER					30 30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O, ETOM						30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O. LTOM	BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	۷î	0100374			COMB O.LTOM	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O.LIOM	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374 0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD SPRINGFIELD	VT VT	0100374			COMB O. LTOM	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VI	0100374			COWR O, EFOM	BLACK RIVER				Ŷ	30	88
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER				9	30	88
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O. LTOM	BLACK RIVER				9	30	88
	SPRINGFIELD	۷Ť	0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER				4	30	88
	SPRINGFIELD	٧ï	0100374			COMB O. LTOM	BLACK RIVER			_		30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374			COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374	3-1154	020	COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	VT	0100374	3-1154	021	COMB O'FLOW	BLACK RIVER					30	
14-18-002	SPRING ELECTRO	VŢ	0000272	3-1126	001	MP	BLACK RIVER			Y		28	
14-18-004	SPRINGFIELD FUEL	SW		1-0265	001	OUTFALL PIPE				.,		31	
14-18-008	JONES & LAMSON	ρŢ		3-0369	001	CO	SPRINGFIELD WATE			Y		31	
	IDLENOT FARM	PT		3-0388		DA	SPRINGFIELD WWTF	.040		u		31 30	
	SPRINGFIELD	DR		3-0313		POOL O'FLOW		4800	670	M			85
	SPRINGFIELD SCHO			1-0311		GW	BLACK RIVER				4 9		o.> 84
	FLORENCE GIDDING			1-0293		GW,FO	GREAT BROOK	2000	CDD	Υ	5		83
	FELLOWS CORP	DR		3-0344		CW UP GINET	GREAT BROOK GREAT BROOK	3000 80000		Y	5		85
	FELLOWS CORP	DR		3-0345		CW,HT RINSE CO	SPRINGFIELD WWTF		MGD	Ϋ́		31	
	FELLOWS CORP	PT PT		3-0382 3-0382		CO	SPRINGFIELD WATE	.012		•		31	
	FELLOWS CORP	PT PT		3-0383		CO	SPRINGFIELD WHIF	2000		Y		31	
	BRYANT GRINDER DEBORAH LARAMIE	07		2-0700		DOMEST(INV)	BLACK RIVER		GPD		7		
	JAMES NEUHAUS	OT		2-0701		DOMEST(INV)	BLACK RIVER		GPD		6	1	77
	VT RESEARCH CORP			3-0325		FINAL RINSE	SPRINGFIELD WATE			Υ		31	
	SPRINGFIELD ELEC			3-0310		CW	BLACK RIVER	22000			7	31	83
	EMILE J LAGERE	SW		2-0751		CR	BLACK RIVER					30	
	SPRINGFIELD	DR		3-0320		GM	BLACK RIVER				6	30	
	SPRINGFIELD ASSO			2-0922		SF,GS	BEAVER BROOK				7		85
	SPRELD PRINTING	DR		1-0358		HT PUMP RETN	GREAT BROOK	15	GPM	Y	9	30	88

WINDSOR COUNTY PERMITS UT-AEC Report Generator Vers. 3.06

	FILE NO	PERMITTEE	TYPE	NPDES	PERMIT	S/N	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	FLOW	UNITS	REPORT?	MM	DD	үү
	14-20-005	OPEN BIBLE CHURC	SW		2-0827	001	OF	MILL PROOK				7	1	80
		VREST ORTON	DR		1-0221	100	GW	WEST RIVER				1		82
	14-21-005	MARTHA WILLIS	OT		2-0609	001	DOMEST(INV)	WEST RIVER	400			1		80
	14-22-001	DAIN W NIM DAIN	VT	0000132			PROC WASTE	MILL BROOK	•300		Y		30	
		MIND MIN W WIND	VT	0000132			DR	MILL BROOK	•300	MGD	Y		30	
		D & P KNOWLES	DR		1-0325	001	MO	BEAVER BROOK				10		85
		MT ASCUTNEY CORP			1-0335		RIVER WATER	MILL BROOK	20000			11		86
		GOODYEAR TIRE	VT	0000040			CW	CONNECTICUT RIV	1.900	MGD	Y		31	
		WESTON HEIGHTS	VT	0100447			BYPASS	CONNECTICUT	045	MON	v	8		84
		WESTON HEIGHTS	VT	0100447				CONNECTICUT RIV	.015	MG))	Y	Ą		84 83
	14-23-002		VT	0100919			BYPASS	CONNECTICUT			v	7 1		
		WINDSOR MAIN	VT	0100919				CONNECTICUT RIV			Υ	7		83 83
	14-23-002		VT	0100919			COMB O'FLOW	MILL BROOK				7		83
	14-23-002		VT	0100919			COMB O'FI.OW	MILL BROOK				7		63
	14-23-002		VT	0100919			COMB O'FLOW	CONNECTICUT RIV				1		83
	14-23-002		۷T	0100919			COMB O. LTOM	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		83
	14-23-002		VT	0100919			COMB O.LFOM	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		83
	14-23-002		VT	0100919 0100919			COMB O.LFOM	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		83
	14-23-002		VT	0100919			COME O. LFOM	CONNECTICUT RIV				7		83
	14-23-002		VT VT	0100717			COUR O LFOM	MILL BROOK				7		83
	14-23-002		01	0100717	2-0097			CONNECTICUT RIV				6		72
		L & L HOOD	OT		2-0096		DOMEST(INV)	CONNECTICUT RIV	300	GPD		7		73
-		CONE-BLANCHARD	SW	0020681			OF	CONNECTICUT RIV				11	30	
		CONE-BLANCHARD	SW	0020681			CM	CONNECTICUT RIV			Y		30	
		WINDSOR HOUSING	SW	0010001	1-0263		DRAINAGE	MILI, BROOK					28	
		WINDSOR IMPR CO	SW		2-0812		CB	MILL POND				1	1	8.5
		WINDSOR IMPR CO	SW		2-0812		CB	MILI, POND				1	1	85
1		CENTRAL ST CORP	SW		1-0255		OUTFALL PIPE	KEDRON BROOK				1	31	83
		SO WOODSTOCK	VT	0100749			WIF	KEDRON BROOK	.050	MGD	Y	12	31	84
		TAFTSVILLE	VT	0100765	3-1179	001	WWTF	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV	.010	MGD	Y		31	
1	14-24-002		VT	0100757	3-1228	001	WWTF	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV	. 450	MGD	Y		30	
	14-24-002	WOODSTOCK	VT	0100757	3-1228	001A	BYPASS	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV					30	
-	14-24-002	WOODSTOCK	VT	0100757	3-1228	002	OVERFLOW	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV					30	
	14-24-002	WOODSTOCK	VT	0100757	3-1228	003	OVERFLOW	KEDRON BROOK					30	
	14-24-002	WOODSTOCK	٧T	0100757	3-1228	004	OVERFLOW	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				6	30	88
	14-24-002	WOODSTOCK	VT	0100757	3-1228	005	OVERFLOW	KEDRON BROOK					30	
	14-24-003	WOODSTOCK CHTRY	DR		2-0095	001	MO	KEDRON BROOK					į	
			OT		1-0046		DOMEST(INV)	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV	1200	GPD		7		78
		WOODSTOCK RESORT			1-0008		ŌΜ	KEDRON BROOK	3 Fr V	COR		11		73 05
		WOODSTOCK GOLF	DR		1-0212		FL	KEDRON BROOK	150	GPD		1		87.
1		WOODSTOCK VILL	DR		1-0249		GW ar	KEDRON BROOK				10		82
-			SW		2-0110		GS,CB	VONDELL BROOK				7 7		85 as
		R JAYNES&L BERGE			2-0969		CR	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV					1	85 85
	14-24-015	R JAYNES&L BERGE	bΜ		2-0969	VVZ	GS	OTTAUQUECHEE RIV				1	Y	U./

150 records selected from 1217 processed.

APPENDIX B

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PROPOSED DISINFECTION POLICY MARCH, 1984

Based on the scientific data available, it is evident that the discharge of chlorine and chlorinated compounds to waters of the state adversely affects the composition of the aquatic biota and the propagation of fish. It is therefore the determination of the Secretary of the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation that the discharge of chlorine and chlorinated compounds to waters of the state can and does constitute a violation of the Vermont Water Quality Standards, Rule 5: B.10. and C.8.

In order to obtain and maintain the duly established classifications of the waters of the state and still provide protection to the public from increased risk of disease it is the policy of the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation to manage the discharge of chlorine in accord with the following provisions.

- 1. All existing wastewater treatment facilities with existing chlorination/dechlorination disinfection systems (Barton, Hardwick, Orleans and Stowe) are directed to maintain and operate the dechlorination equipment on a full-time basis. If seasonal disinfection is approved as recommended in this document and these facilities are allowed to disinfect on a seasonal basis, the dechlorinating equipment would be required to be operated only during the period required for disinfection. The Permits Division should assume the primary role on this issue.
- 2. All existing wastewater discharges (municipal, industrial, and private) discharging chlorine and calculated to yield a resultant instream total residual chlorine level in excess of 0.014 mg/l at 7Q10 based upon a 1.0 mg/l maximum allowable total residual chlorine in the effluent flow are directed to begin planning, design, and construction of dechlorination facilities or an alternative disinfection system. Where chlorination/dechlorination is chosen as the method of disinfection the maximum allowable total residual chlorine in an effluent flow shall not exceed 0.1 mg/l at any time.

This requirement may be waived by the Secretary of the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation when it is determined that no environmental benefit shall be realized by this activity. In such a case, the maximum allowable total residual chlorine limit shall be determined on a case by case basis but shall not exceed 1.0 mg/l.

Compliance for this activity shall be accomplished by September 1, 1985 unless otherwise directed by the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering. The Permits Division of the Department shall assume the primary role on this issue with the Environmental Engineering and Water Quality Divisions providing technical assistance.

A listing of municipal facilities presently calculated to be unable to achieve the instream 0.014 mg/l total residual chlorine level at 7Q10 based upon 1.0 maximum allowable total residual chlorine in the effluent is attached as Attachment I to this document.

- All remaining wastewater discharges (municipal, industrial, 3. and private) discharging chlorine are directed to lower their effluent maximum allowable total residual chlorine to 1.0 mg/l. Attachment II lists all remaining municipal facilities, presently utilizing chlorination as their means of disinfection. Where discharges at 1.0 mg/l total residual chlorine are calculated to result in continued "environmental risk", instream total residual chlorine levels in excess of 0.0083 mg/l, the Secretary of the Agency of Environmental Conservation may order additional reduction in the maximum total residual level on a case by case basis. Compliance for this activity shall be accomplished by September 1, 1985 unless otherwise directed by the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering. The Permits Division of the Department shall assume the primary role on this issue with technical assistance being provided by the Environmental Engineering and Water Quality Divisions.
- All new discharges containing chlorine will be required to achieve a 1.0 mg/l maximum allowable total residual chlorine level in the effluent flow. Where new discharges containing chlorine are calculated to yield an excess of 0.014 mg/l total residual chlorine instream at 7Q10 based on 1.0 mg/l in the effluent, dechlorinating facilities will be required to be incorporated into the facility design or an alternative method of disinfection (other than chlorine) will be required. In all other new discharges containing chlorine, the Secretary of the Agency of Environmental Conservation may require further reduction of chlorine residual where calculation of instream conditions reflect an "environmental risk" to the aquatic biota, that is instream total chlorine residual levels in excess of 0.0083 mg/l. The Permits and Environmental Engineering Divisions will assume dual responsibility on this issue with assistance from the Water Quality Division.

- 5. All new facilities allowed to discharge at a 1.0 mg/l maximum total residual chlorine level should incorporate a streambank outfall structure into the facilities design.
- 6. Seasonal disinfection of wastewater effluents should be implemented at the earliest possible time at those facilities where it is deemed appropriate. Seasonal disinfection is recommended to take place from April 1 through October 31. Concurrence is required from both the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering and the Department of Health prior to a facilities institution of seasonal disinfection. Those facilities required to operate dechlorinating facilities will be required to operate this equipment only during those times of the year when disinfection is required.
- 7. Vermont's Water Quality Standards Regulations Governing Water Classification and Control of Quality adopted March 1978 require revisions to provide for seasonal disinfection. At present, seasonal disinfection is incompatible with the existing standards for bacterial quality.
- 8. Implementation of this policy shall be through the administration of the permit program as authorized by Title 10 V.S.A., chapter 47, paragraph 1258b and shall follow the due process of public review and participation as specified in state and federal permit regulations.

Recommended	for	Approval	John R. Ponsetto, Commissioner Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering
		Date	
		Signed:	Brendan J. Whittaker, Secretary Agency of Environmental Conservation
		Date:	

ATTACHMENT I

		Calculated Instream TRC level at
Municipality	Discharge Point	1.0 mg/l at 7Q10
Barre City	Stevens Branch (Winooski River)	0.405
Bennington	Walloomsac River	0.166
Benson	Hubbardton River (trib)	0.200
Berlin	Stevens Branch (Winooski River)	0.023
Bradford	Waits River	0.037
Brandon	Neshobe River	0.166
Brighton	Pherrins River	0.017
(Island Pond)		
Burlington (North)	Winooski River	0.020
Castleton	Castleton River	0.195
Cavendish	Black River	0.017
Chelsea	1st Branch White River	0.095
Chester	Williams River	0.085
East Barre	Jail Branch	0.279
Essex Village	Winooski River	0.030
Fair Haven	Castleton River	0.058
Hinesburg	LaPlatte River	0.186
Johnson	Lamoille River	0.020
Ludlow	Black River	0.118
Lyndonville	Passumpsic River	0.027
Manchester	Battenkill River	0.046
Montpelier	Winooski River	0.054
Newport	Clyde River	0.053
Northfield	Dog River	0.312
Orwell	East Creek	0.143
Putney	Sacketts Brook	0.076
Poultney	Poultney River	0.180
Randolph	3rd Branch White River	0.181
Readsboro	Deerfield River	0.024
Rutland City	Otter Creek	0.088
Saxtons River	Saxtons River	0.059
Shelburne FD #2		0.333*
Springfield	Black River	0.128

ATTACHMENT I (Continued)

		Calculated Instream TRC level at
Municipality	<u>Discharge Point</u>	1.0 mg/l at 7010
St. Albans	Stevens Brook	0.912
St. Johnsbury	Passumpsic River	0.095
Swanton	Missisquoi River	0.018
West Rutland	Clarendon River	0.031
Williamstown	Stevens Branch Trib.	0.600
Wilmington	No. Branch Deerfield River	0.109
Woodstock (South)	Kedron Brook	0.092

^{*}Based upon an October mean discharge into McCabes Brook of 1.4 cfs.

ATTACHMENT II

		Calculated Instream TRC level at
Municipality	Discharge Point	1.0 mg/l at 7Q10
Alburg	Lake Champlain	one one
Barre	Jail Branch (Winooski River)	0.012
(Websterville)		
*Bellows Falls	Connecticut River	0.002
*Bethel	White River	0.003
*Brattleboro	Connecticut River	0.004
*Bridgewater	Ottauquechee River	0.007
Burlington (Main)	Lake Champlain	tion date
Burl. (Riverside)	Winooski River	0.010
Canaan	Connecticut River	0.008
*Colchester FD #1	Winooski River	0.003
*Enosburg	Missisquoi River	0.006
*Fairfax FD #1	Lamoille River	0.007
*Hartford (Wilder)	Connecticut River	0.002
*Hartford	Connecticut River	0.002
(White River)		
*Lunenburg FD #1	Connecticut River	0.0003
Marshfield	Winooski River	0.008
Middlebury	Otter Creek	0.010
*Milton	Lamoille River	0.002
Morrisville	Lamoille River	0.013
North Troy	Missisquoi River	0.010
Pittsford	Furnace Brook	0.008
Plainfield	Winooski River	0.010
*Proctor	Otter Creek	0.004
*Richford	Missisquoi River	0.007
*Richmond	Winooski River	0.003
Rutland Center	Otter Creek	0.0005
Shelburne FD #1	Lake Champlain	than some
*Sheldon	Missisquoi River	0.002
*South Burlington	Winooski River	0.007
A. Pkwy.		

ATTACHMENT II (Continued)

		Calculated Instream TRC level at
Municipality	Discharge Point	1.0 mg/l at 7010
South Burlington B. Bay	Lake Champlain	
*South Royalton	White River	0.002
*Vergennes	Otter Creek	0.003
*Wallingford	Otter Creek	0.005
*Waterbury	Winooski River	0.006
*Windsor, Main	Connecticut River	0.002
*Windsor, Weston Heights	Connecticut River	0.00002
Winooski	Winooski River	0.012
Woodstock, Main	Ottauquechee River	0.013
*Woodstock, Taftsville	Ottauquechee River	0.0008

^{*} No further action anticipated at this time.

APPENDIX D

PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

	PROJECT	APPLICANT	STREAM	TOWN	EST. CAPACITY (MINOR IF 1500 KW)	EXISTING OR NEW DAM
	Green River** Hydro and relicense	Morrisville Water & Light Dept.	Green River	Hyde Park	1.7 MW	Existing- 2 operating
	Cadys Falls & Morrisville (3 sites)		Lamoille River	Morristown	3.1 MW	
	Chace Mill	City of Burling- ton & GMP	Winooski River	Winooski Burlington	13 MW	New
156	East Georgia	CVPSC	Lamoille River	Georgia Fairfax	14.0 MW	New
	White Current Corp.**	Roger Lamson	Ottauquechee River	Hartland	432 MW	Existing
	North Hartland Dam*	Vermont Electric Co-op	Ottauquechee River	Hartland	4 MW	Existing
	Union Village Dam	Union Village Hydro Company	Ompompanoosuc River	Thetford	2.3 MW	Existing
	Great Falls	Lyndonville Electric Dept.	Passumpsic River	Lyndon	1.9 MW	Operating
	No. Springfield Dam	Town of Spring- field	Black River	Springfield	d 3.0 MW	Existing
	Bolton Falls	GMPC	Winooski River	Duxbury	7.3 MW	Existing

^{*}Under construction **Recently completed

	PROJECT	APPLICANT	STREAM	TOWN	EST. CAPACITY (MINOR IF 1500 KW)	EXISTING OR NEW DAM
	Saxtons River Project	BSR Co., Inc. (David Buckley)	Saxtons River	Rockingham	1.5-2.0 MW	New
	Frog Hollow Hydro	CVPSC & Townscape, Inc.	Otter Creek	Middlebury	1.5 MW	New
	Moretown #8	Pocantico Development Associates, Inc. (Hungerford- Dyrland)	Mad River	Moretown	0.8 MW	Existing
	East Barnet Dam*	CVPSC	Passumpsic River	Barnet	2.2 MW	Existing
157	Ryegate Hydro (C.P.M. Dam- Dodge Falls)	Dodge Falls Hydro Associates	Connecticut River	Ryegate	5.0 MW	Existing
	Brockways Mills	Williams River Electric Corp. (D. Buckley)	Williams River	Rockingham	710 KW	New
	Lane Shops **	David DeBrul	North Branch Winooski River	Montpelier	190 KW	Existing
	Bradford Dam**	CVPSC	Waits River	Bradford	0.93 MW	Existing
	Murphy Dam** (Lake Francis)	N.H. Water Resources Board & P.S.B. of NH	Connecticut River	Pittsburg, N.H.	2.25 MW	Existing
	Pownal Tanning Co.** Dam	Pownal Tanning Co.	Hoosic River	Pownal	400 KW	Existing

	PROJECT	APPLICANT	STREAM	TOWN	ST. CAPACITY (MINOR IF 1500 KW)	EXISTING OR NEW DAM
	Highgate Falls	Swanton	Missisquoi River	Highgate	9.4 MW	Existing
	Ruhl Dam	Dr. Robert Ruhl	Cold Brook	Wilmington	7 KW	New
	No. Montpelier Pond**	Porter/Stuwe	Kingsbury Branch	East Mont- pelier	200 KW	Existing
	Proctor Station*	Vt. Marble	Otter Creek	Proctor	7 MW	Existing
	Richford	Vt. Public Power Supply Authority	Missisquoi River	Richford	1.5 MW	New
	Wells River*	Wells River Hydro Associates	Wells River	Newbury (Boltonville	1.04 MW	Existing
158	Comtu Falls**	Comtu Falls Corp.	Black River	Springfield	-	Existing
	Crossett Brook Hydro	Jack & Peter Tourin	Crossett Brook	Duxbury	30 KW	Operating
	North Branch #3	Washington Electric Co-op	North Branch	Montpelier	0.7 MW	Existing
	Dewey Mills	Hydro Energies Corp. John Davids	Ottauquechee River on	Hartford	2.18 MW	Existing
	Downers Mill** (Emery Mills)	Simon Pierce (U.S.), Inc.	Ottauquechee River	Hartford	645 KW	Existing
	Vermont Tissue (Paper Mill Village)	Heller & Usdan, Inc.	Walloomsac River	Bennington	-	Existing
	Swanson-Eames**	L. Macrae Rood	Coaticook River	Norton	115 KW	Existing

	PROJECT	APPLICANT	STREAM	TOWN	EST. CAPACITY (MINOR IF 1500 KW)	EXISTING OR NEW DAM
	Enosburg Falls	Vt. Public Power Supply Authority	Missisquoi River	Enosburg	2.75 MW	Existing
	Battell	Middlebury College	Otter Creek	Weybridge New Haven	1.5 MW	New
	Moretown	L. Macrae Rood	Mad River	Moretown	350 KW	Existing
	Barnet	L. Macrae Rood	Stevens River	Barnet	370 KW	New
	Newbury Hydro*	Newbury Hydro Co. (Rood)	Wells River	Newbury	312 KW	Existing
	North Troy	Vt. Public Power Supply Authority	Missisquoi River	Troy	600 KW	Existing
[59	North Sheldon	Vt. Public Power Supply Authority	Missisquoi River	Sheldon		New
	Sheldon Springs	Missisquoi Associates	Missisquoi River	Sheldon	-	Existing
	Garfield	Morrisville Water & Light Dep	Green River t.	Hyde Park	1.8 MW	New
	Baldin Brook Hydro**	Bruce Taylor	Baldin Brook	Wolcott	-	New
	Leveille**	Leveille, Inc.	Little River	Stowe (Moscow)	93 KW	Existing
	Big Branch	Fairview Orchards Assoc.	Big Branch/Otter Creek	Mt. Tabor	1 MW	New

	PROJECT	APPLICANT	STREAM	TOWN	EST. CAPACITY (MINOR IF 1500 KW)	EXISTING OR NEW DAM
	Halls Brook*	S.R. Thanhauser White Oak Water Power	Halls Brook	Newbury	20 KW	Existing
	Warren**	Mad River Hydro (L. Macrae Rood)	Mad River	Warren	40 KW	Existing
	Chase Island	Seaward Develop- ment-Chase Island Inc.	Connecticut River	Windsor	5-8 MW	New
	Grist Mill Project	Stephen E. & George S. Austin	Moose River	Concord	80 KW	New
160	College Town Industrial Plaza	E.F. Wall/R.P. Lord	Dog River	Northfield	150 KW	Existing
	Peak Shaver #1	Washington Electric Co-op	Winooski River	East Montpelier	0.233 MW	New
	Jay Brook	Thomas Gregg (Gregg's T.V.)	Jay Brook	Montgomery	35 KW	New
	Fairbanks Mill**	Robert Des- rochers	Sleepers River	Danville	18 KW	Existing
	Winooski 8	Winooski Hydroelectric Co.	Winooski River	East Montpelier	555 KW	Existing
	Iroquois Project	Iroquois Manu- facturing Co., In	Patrick Brook C.	Hinesburg	75 KW	Existing

	PROJECT	APPLICANT	STREAM	TOWN	CST. CAPACITY (MINOR IF 1500 KW)	EXISTING OR NEW DAM
	Flower Brook**	Flowerbrook Hydro, Inc. Gilbert Mach, Jr.	Flower Brook	Pawlet	16 KW	Existing
	Ball Mountain	West River Basin Energy Committee	West River	Jamaica		Existing
	Townshend	West River Basin Energy Committee	West River	Townshend	2.85 MW	Existing
	Red Mill Dam	Barbara James Williams	Browns River	Jericho	130-160 KW	New
161	Bethel Mills	Bethel Mills, Inc. (John B. Durfee)	Third Branch White River	Bethel	500 KW	Existing
	Woodside Hydro- electric Project	Robert M. Woodside	Gihon River	Hyde Park	300 KW	Existing
	Union Village Dam	Union Village Hydroelectric Co.	Ompompanoosuc River	Thetford	-	Existing
	Geer Dam	Howard Geer,Jr.	Ompompanoosuc River	West Fairle	e -	New (1982)
	Norton Mill	Charles H. Eames	Coaticook River	Norton	150 KW	New
	Jamaica Hydro- electric Project	Jamaica Water- power Co. (David Buckley)	West River	Jamaica	4.74 MW	Existing

	PROJECT	APPLICANT	STREAM	TOWN	ST. CAPACITY (MINOR IF 1500 KW)	EXISTING OR NEW DAM
	Lyman Water Power Project	Seward Const. Co., Zoes Dimos, James Katsekas	Connecticut River	Bloomfield	4.2 MW	New
	Barton Village Dam	Barton Village Electric Dept.	Clyde River	Charlestown	1.4 MW	Operating
	Martinsville	John L. "Jay" Boeri, Jr.	Lulls Brook	Hartland	155 KW 70 KW	New Existing
	Warner Hydro**	Arlon Warner	Potters Brook	Lowell	25-35 KW	Existing
	Pike Dam	Robert Hartt	Little River	Stowe	_	Existing
162	Canaan	Public Service Board, N.H.	Connecticut River	Canaan, Vt. W. Stewarts-town, N.H.	1100 KW	Operating
	Gilman Dam (Factory Falls)	Factory Falls	Black River	Springfield	115 KW	Existing
	Wyoming Valley Hydro		Connecticut River	Guidhall, Vt. Northumberla N.H.	- nd,	Existing
	Marshfield Brook	Marshfield Brook Hydroelectric Company	Marshfield Brook	Marshfield	300 KW	New
	Emerson Falls	Emerson Falls Hydro Assoc.	Sleepers River	St. Johns- bury	200 KW	Existing
	Stevens Branch	Geoffrey Shadroui	Stevens Branch	Barre	125 KW	Existing

APPENDIX E

Assimilative Capacity Screening Methodology

Introduction

This methodology was developed to aid in the statewide identification of assimilative capacity problem areas. The screening process was applied to 86 existing and 6 newly constructed or proposed municipal plants within the State. The method used was a stepwise sorting process that grouped plants based on the potential for assimilative capacity overloading of their receiving waters.

All assimilative capacity predictions used for this screening process were developed through the use of a mathematical water quality simulator. This relatively simple, steady-state model is derived from three basic governing equations. The analytical solutions to the three equations are:

(1)
$$L_{(x)} = L_0 e^{-\frac{K_d x}{u}}$$

(2)
$$N_{(x)} = N_0 e^{-K_1 x}$$

(3)
$$C_{(x)} = C_0 e^{-K_2 x} + C_s (1 - e^{-K_2 x}) \int_{u}^{K_d} (e^{-K_d x} - e^{-K_2 x}) \int_{u}^{L_0} \left[-\frac{K_n}{x^2 - K_n} (e^{-K_n x} - e^{-K_2 x}) \right] N_0$$

Where: L(x), N(x), C(x) = concentrations at any river distance X (where X 0), of BOD_5 , TKN or D.O. respectively

 L_0 , N_0 , C_0 = instream concentration at x=0 of BOD₅, TKN and D.O. respectively

 K_{d} , K_{n} , K_{2} = decay rates for BOD₅, TKN and D.O. deficit respectively

 C_s = Saturation concentration of D.O. for any given temperature

These equations assume temporal steady state conditions, with no distributed sources or sinks of dissolved oxygen. For the purpose of this screening process, the effects of net algal respiration and benthic oxygen demand are also assumed to be negligible.

The model was solved to yield the requisite instream concentrations of BOD $_5$ and TKN necessary to maintain a minimum D.O. concentration of 6 mg/l at the sag point . Once these initial concentrations were determined, the mixed ratio of wastewater effluent to streamwater was calculated. For modeling purposes, instantaneous mixing at the wastewater outfall, a stream temperature of 26°C and background concentrations of BOD $_5$ = 1 mg/l, TKN = 0.5 mg/l were assumed. The remaining model parameters were varied as described in the stepwise breakdown of the screening process, to yield progressively less conservative estimates of assimilative capacity. Finally, actual stream to effluent mixing ratios at the various municipal facilities were calucated, using NPDES maximum permitted effluent flows and 7Q10 stream flows. Assimilative capacity overload potential was determined through comparison of these dilution ratios with the following stepwise predicted ratios.

Step #1 - Municipalities Not Considered

An initial review of the municipal facilities yielded several groups that did not need to be considered by this process: (1) facilities discharging to the Connecticut River, Lake Champlain or other large waterbodies which were assumed to be infinite sinks; (2) facilities where ASCAP studies have been, or are being performed; (3) facilities which utilize land discharge of effluent; and (4) facilities discharging to naturally substandard receiving waters. These muncipalities and their corresponding reason for elimination are listed as Group #1.

Step #2 - Conservative Model

For the initial modeling step, relatively conservative values for the various parameters were chosen. An upstream D.O. deficit of 1 mg/l, K and K rates of 1/day, and an atmospheric reaeration rate (K₂) of 2/day were used. Treatment plant discharge was assumed to contain BOD₅=50 mg/l, TKN=25 mg/l. The resulting maximum allowable instream concentrations were BOD₅=1.75 mg/l, TKN=.87 mg/l. Subtracting background concentration, this yielded a mixed concentration of 0.75 and 0.37 for BOD₅ and TKN respectively. This would result from a 66:1 dilution factor at the assumed WWTF concentrations. All municipal plants discharging to streams where the ratio was equal to or greater than this factor were eliminated, and are listed under Group #2.

Step #3 - Adjustment of K₂ Rate

The model described in Step #2 was slightly modified for this step, by increasing the reaeration rate to 4/day. All other parameters remained the same. The model predicted a maximum allowable instream concentration of BOD,=2.8 mg/l, TKN=1.4 mg/l. At the assumed background and WWTF effluent concentrations, these concentrations would be produced by a 28:1 mix. All plants meeting or exceeding this ratio are listed in Group #3.

Step #4 - Site Visits

In order to keep within the bounds of a conservative modeling effort, it was felt that further general adjustments of the model should not be attempted. Therefore, all facilities remaining at this stage of the screening process (Group #4) will require individual site inspections. The primary function of these visits will be to develop better estimates of actual instream reaeration rates. This will be accomplished through measurement of various stream physical characteristics, such as velocity, depth and turbulence.

Based on the findings of these site specific visits, assimilative capacity estimates were adjusted, and the model rerun. Facilities discharging to streams whose assimilative capacity was thus determined to be inadequate are listed as Group #5. Recommendations for further review and study are listed as comments for each municipality.

Group #1

Municipality Alburg Barre City Bellows Falls Bennington Berlin	Reason L. Champlain ASCAP Conn. R. ASCAP ASCAP
Brattleboro Burlington, Main Burlington, North Burlington, Riverside	Conn. R. L. Champlain ASCAP ASCAP
Canaan Colchester F.D.#1 Danville	Conn. R. ASCAP ASCAP
Dover Essex Town Essex Village	Spray Irrigation ASCAP ASCAP Conn. R.
Hartford, Wilder Hartford, White River Hinesburg	Conn. R. Conn. R. ASCAP Conn. R.
Lunenburg Pittsford Proctor Rutland Rutland Center Shelburne F.D.#1 S. Burlington, Airport Parkway S. Burlington, B. Bay St. Albans Stowe West Rutland	ASCAP ASCAP ASCAP ASCAP ASCAP ASCAP ASCAP ASCAP L. Champlain ASCAP ASCAP ASCAP

Windsor, Main
Windsor, Weston Heights
Winooski
Ryegate
W. Pawlet
Shelburne F.D. #2
Orwell
Newport
Whitingham
Wilmington

Conn. R.
Conn. R.
ASCAP
Land Discharge
ASCAP
Substandard R.W.
Substandard R.W.
L. Memphremagog
Harriman Reservoir
Land Discharge

Group #2

Bridgewater
Enosburg
Fairfax
Marshfield
Milton
Plainfield
Richmond
Sheldon
Vergennes
Wallingford
Waterbury
Woodstock, Taftsville
Morrisville
N. Troy
Richford

Group #3

Barre, Websterville
Bradford
Brighton
Cavendish
Hardwick
Johnson
Lyndonville
Middlebury
Readsboro
South Royalton
Swanton
Woodstock, Main

Group #4

Barre, East Barton Benson Brandon Castleton Chelsea Chester Fair Haven
Jacksonville
Ludlow
Manchester
Montpelier
Northfield
Orleans
Poultney
Putney
Randolph
Saxtons River
Springfield
St. Johnsbury
South Woodstock
Williamstown

Benson

Brandon

Castleton Fair Haven Poultney

Jacksonville

Group #5

Discharge is to an intermittent stream, whose lack of aquatic continuity probably precludes the maintenance of a community which would be adversely affected by substandard D.O. levels.

Available data indicates that actual effluent concentrations achieved by this facility are substantially lower than those assumed in the modeling.

Lowering permit limits could place this facility in compliance with Water Quality Standards without further capital construction or further water quality investigations.

An assimilative capacity study should be performed on the Castleton and Poultney Rivers to determine the separate and combined effects of these facilities.

Permitted effluent concentrations should be lowered. Lower permit levels would place this facility in compliance with Water Quality Standards without further capital construction or further water quality investigations.

Northfield

Available data indicates the permitted flow used in the modeling is substantially higher than actual effluent discharge. Adjustment of the permit could place this facility in compliance with Water Quality Standards.

Randolph

Further study to evaluate actual instream reaeration rates and travel times are recommended.

Springfield

Available data shows that permitted effluent concentrations for this facility are substantially higher than those actually achieved. Based on time of travel data, the permit could be changed to place the facility in compliance with Water Quality Standards.

St. Johnsbury

A habitat suitability study should be performed to determine management type for the river, and actual instream reaeration rates should be obtained. Possible permit or design modifications should be based on these findings.

Williamstown

An amended permit which based allowable effluent discharge on stream flow could be used to reduce the magnitude of impact. Capital construction might be required.